

# Spletne tehnologije

## PHP Data Objects (PDO)

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  - Using functions `mysql_*`
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# Database Management Systems

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- We will be using MariaDB (10.1.21)
  - Part of the XAMPP installation
  - Fork of MySQL
  - <https://mariadb.org>

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In this class

- We will be using MariaDB (10.1.21)
  - Part of the XAMPP installation
  - Fork of MySQL
  - <https://mariadb.org>
- Mostly compliant with ANSI SQL standard  
<https://mariadb.com/kb/en/mariadb/sql-mode>

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  - Special user `root` can modify all aspects of a general RDMS
  - New users can be added with SQL commands or with dedicated administration tools

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- Many others: Memory, Merge, Archive, Federated, NDBCLUSTER, CSV, Blackhole, Example
- Storage engine can be determined on the table level



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- To connect we use:
  - a terminal and write `$ mysql -u <username> -p`
  - a dedicated tool like MySQL Workbench or phpMyAdmin

# Primer ukaza SQL

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---

```
1 CREATE DATABASE web_store;  
2 CREATE USER 'student'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY ' →  
   ↪ password123';  
3 GRANT ALL ON web_store.* TO 'student'@'localhost';
```

---

Listing 2: SQL - Creating user and granting access

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- **Do not use them.** They are obsolete, because:
  - they are specific to MySQL (and MariaDB) and do not support other RDBMS,
  - they are considered less secure (SQL injection).

## Using mysql\_connect(), mysql\_select\_db()

```
1 $dbcnx = mysql_connect("localhost", "root", "");
2 if (!$dbcnx) {
3     die("Connection failed.");
4 }
5
6 if (!@mysql_select_db("jokes", $dbcnx)) {
7     die("There is no such table as jokes.");
8 } else {
9     echo "Selected table jokes.";
10 }
```

Listing 3: PHP - Connecting and selecting a table

## Using mysql\_query(), mysql\_fetch\_array()

```
1 $result = @mysql_query("SELECT * FROM jokes", $dbcnx);
2
3 if (!$result) {
4     die('Query failed: ' . mysql_error());
5 }
6
7 while ($row = mysql_fetch_array($result))
8     echo "$row[id]: $row[joke_text]\n";
9
10 $sql = "INSERT INTO jokes SET joke_text='There are only →
    ↪ 10 types of people in the world. Those who →
    ↪ understand binary and those who do not', joke_date= →
    ↪ CURDATE()";
11
12 if (@mysql_query($sql, $dbcnx))
13     echo("Joke added.");
```

Listing 4: PHP - Reading and inserting

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- Afterwards, the programmer can **freely migrate** between these RDBMS
- PDO offers an object-oriented interface
- PDO is considered more secure than functions mysql\_



# PDO: Connecting to the database

```
1 try {
2     // connecting
3     $dbh = new PDO("mysql:host=localhost;dbname=database", →
        ↪ "username", "password");
4     // setting error reporting
5     $dbh->setAttribute(PDO::ATTR_ERRMODE, PDO:: →
        ↪ ERRMODE_EXCEPTION);
6 } catch(PDOException $e) {
7     echo "Failed to connect: {$e->getMessage()}";
8 }
9
10 // disconnecting
11 $dbh = null;
```

Listing 5: PHP - Connecting to the database

# PDO: Issuing SQL queries

---

```
1 try {  
2     $stmt = $dbh->query("SELECT id, joke_text FROM jokes");  
3  
4     foreach ($stmt as $row) {  
5         echo "$row[id]: $row[joke_text]\n";  
6     }  
7 } catch (PDOException $e) {  
8     echo "An error occurred: {$e->getMessage()}";  
9 }
```

---

Listing 6: PHP - Issuing SELECT queries

# PDO: Querying with positional parameters

```
1 try {
2     $stmt = $dbh->prepare("SELECT id, joke_text FROM jokes →
        ↳ WHERE joke_text LIKE ?");
3     $stmt->bindValue(1, "%chuck%");
4     $stmt->execute();
5
6     foreach ($stmt->fetchAll() as $row) {
7         echo "$row[id]: $row[joke_text]\n";
8     }
9 } catch (PDOException $e) {
10     echo "An error occurred: {$e->getMessage()}";
11 }
```

Listing 7: PHP - Querying with positional parameters

# PDO: Inserting

```
1 try {
2     $stmt = $dbh->prepare("INSERT INTO jokes (joke_text, →
        ↪ joke_date) VALUES (?, ?)");
3     $stmt->bindValue(1, "Chuck Norris can write infinite →
        ↪ recursion functions ... and have them return.");
4     $stmt->bindValue(2, "2017-04-10");
5     $stmt->execute();
6
7     echo "Joke added, id = {"$dbh->lastInsertId()}";
8 } catch (PDOException $e) {
9     echo "An error occurred: {"$e->getMessage()}";
10 }
```

Listing 8: PHP - Inserting



## PDO: Querying with named parameters

```
1 try {
2     $stmt = $dbh->prepare("DELETE FROM jokes WHERE id = :id →
        ↪ ");
3     $stmt->bindValue(":id", 1, PDO::PARAM_INT);
4     $stmt->execute();
5
6     echo "Number of affected rows: {$stmt->rowCount()}.";
7 } catch (PDOException $e) {
8     echo "An error occurred: {$e->getMessage()}.";
9 }
```

Listing 9: PHP - Deleting with named parameters

# PDO: Updating and using bindParam()

```

1 try {
2     $stmt = $dbh->prepare("UPDATE jokes SET joke_text = : →
        ↪ joke_text, joke_date = :joke_date WHERE id = :id" →
        ↪ );
3     $stmt->bindParam(":joke_text", $text);
4     $stmt->bindParam(":joke_date", $date);
5     $stmt->bindValue(":id", 3, PDO::PARAM_INT);
6
7     $text = "All arrays Chuck Norris declares are of →
        ↪ infinite size, because Chuck Norris knows no →
        ↪ bounds.";
8     $date = "2017-04-10";
9
10    $stmt->execute();
11 } catch (PDOException $e) {
12     echo "An error occurred: {$e->getMessage()}";
13 }

```

Listing 10: PHP - Updating and using bindParam()

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# XAMPP and MariaDB

- RDBMS MariaDB is part of the core **XAMPP** package
- Additionally, you also get a PHP application called **phpMyAdmin** for working with the database
  - <http://www.phpmyadmin.net>
- The application should be accessible on <http://localhost/phpmyadmin>
- By default, you can log-in with user root without providing password