

PHP Assignment -3

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* Short questions:

(A) Define SOAP and UDDI.

↳ UDDI is an XML-based standard for describing, publishing, and finding web services. UDDI stands for Universal Description, Discovery and Integration.

↳ SOAP stands for Simple Object Access Protocol. It is an XML-based messaging protocol for exchanging info. among computers.

(B) Define MySQL and write syntax to connect to mysql in PHP.

↳ MySQL is very popular open-source relational database management system that is based on SQL.

Syntax:

```
<?php  
$servername = "localhost";  
$username = "username";  
$password = "password";  
$database = "dbname";
```

```
$conn = new mysqli($servername,  
$username, $password, $database);
```

```
if ($conn->connect_error) {  
    die("connection failed: ". $conn->connect_error);  
}
```

```
echo "connected success";
```

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(3) Which function is used to count returned record and fetch the query?

→ To count the returned records, you need to use a function 'mysqli_num_rows()'

→ To fetch the records we can use 'mysqli_query()' with 'mysqli_fetch_assoc()'.

(4) Define webservices - write full form of SOAP, UDDI, WSDL.

→ Web Services: web services are software systems designed to allow communication and data exchange between different applications over the internet.

SOAP: Simple object Access protocol

UDDI: Universal Description, Discovery and Integration.

WSDL: Web services description language.

(5) Explain: Sending an email in PHP.

→ PHP is a modern and powerful open-source scripting language with a large active community.

→ It's widely used in web development, including for the purpose of sending emails from websites and apps.

→ There are several ways to send emails in PHP.

→ PHP must be configured correctly in the php.ini file with the details of how your system sends email.

Sending plain text email :

→ PHP makes use of mail() function to send an email.

→ This function requires three mandatory arguments that specify the recipient's email address, the subject, and actual message.

Syntax:

mail(to, subject, message, headers,
parameters);

Ex.

18.php

```
$to = "xyz@gmail.com";
```

```
$subject = "This is subject";
```

```
$message = "<br>This is HTML message </br>";
```

```
$headers = "From: abc@gmail.com \r\n";
```

```
$headers .= "Content-type: text/html\r\n";
```

```
$retval = mail($to, $subject, $message,  
$headers);
```

```
If ($retval == true) {
```

```
echo "Message sent success";
```

```
} else {
```

```
echo "Message couldnt sent";
```

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(Q) Explain Web-Service model.

→ Web services are used to allow users to access data from different sources from a centralized database.

→ Web services is a client-server application or application component for communication.

→ The method of communication between two devices over the internet.

→ There are mainly two types of web service :

1. SOAP web services
2. RESTful web services

XML-based :

→ Web-services use XML at data description and data transportation layers. Using XML exclude any networking, operating system, or platform binding.

SOAP :

→ SOAP is an acronym for simple Object Access protocol.

→ SOAP is a XML-based protocol for accessing web services.

→ SOAP is W3C recommendation for

communication between application.

RESTful web service!

- REST stands for REpresentational State Transfer
- REST is an architecture style not a protocol.
- RESTful web service permits different data formats such as Plain Text, HTML, XML, JSON.

WSDL:

- WSDL is an acronym for web services description language.
- WSDL is a XML document containing information about web services such as method name, method parameter and how to access it.

UDDI:

- UDDI is an acronym for Universal Description, Discovery and Integration

- UDDI is a XML based framework for describing, discovering and integrating web services.

(7) Explain Searching and retrieving records from database with example.

→ PHP provides connection with MySQL so we can retrieve or search records using MySQL queries in PHP code.

→ To search record from database first we take input from HTML page, after completing this step write below query:

`SELECT * from user WHERE id = $HTML-field-name`

search.html

```
<form action="" method="post">
    <input type="text" name="valueToSearch" placeholder="Search Record...">
    <input type="submit" name="search" value="Search Record">
</form>
```

<?php

```
include 'db-connect.php';
mysqli_select_db("tutorxow", $connection);
$valueToSearch = $_POST['valueToSearch'];
$sql = "SELECT * FROM user WHERE f_num =
    $valueToSearch";
```

\$result = mysqli_query(\$sql, \$connection);

?>

<?php

if (\$result) {

```
    while ($row = mysqli_fetch_array($result)) {
        // Process the row data
    }
}
```

?>

<table>

<tr> <th>ID </th> <th>First Name </th> <th>

Last Name </th>

</tr>

<td><?php echo \$row['fname']; ?></td>

<td><?php echo \$row['lname']; ?></td>

</td>

<?php

\$

?>

</table>

→ This code above searches and retrieves record from + database.

→ We display the received data in the table format using PHP code.

(8) Explain PHP mysqli_query() and mysqli_fetch_array() with example,

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(1) mysqli_query() :-

→ mysqli_query() function accepts a string value representing a query as one of the parameters and, executes / performs the given query on the database.

Syntax:

`mysqli_query($conn, query);`

→ \$conn is mandatory connection object.

→ query is a string value of SQL query.

Ex.

`<?php`

```
$conn = mysqli_connect("localhost", "root",
    "password", "myDb");
```

~~mysql_query(\$conn)~~

```
$sql = "CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS my_recum
        ( ID INT,
          First Name VARCHAR(255),
          Last Name VARCHAR(255),
        )";
```

```
mysqli_query($conn, $sql);
print ("Table created - ");
mysqli_close($conn);
```

?>

Carry on mysqli_fetch_array :-

- A PHP result object represents the MySQL result returned by the SQL query.
- The mysqli_fetch_array() function accepts a result object as a parameter and retrieves the contents of current row in the given result object, and returns them as an associative or, numeric array.

Syntax:

```
mysqli_fetch_array ($result, [$type]);
```

Example:

```
<?php
```

```
$conn = mysqli_connect ("localhost", "root",  
"password", "mydb");
```

```
$sql = "SELECT * FROM myplayers";
```

```
$res = mysqli_query ($conn, $sql);
```

```
while ($row = mysqli_fetch_array ($res,  
MYSQLI_ASSOC)) {
```

```
    point_to ($row);
```

```
    mysqli_close ($conn);
```

```
?>
```

(g) Explain inserting and updating record in database.

→ After creating a database and table hence been created, we can start adding data in them.

→ The INSERT INTO statement is used to add new record to the MySQL table.

<?php

```
$conn = mysqli_connect("localhost", "root", "password",
    "mydb");
$sql = "INSERT INTO myGuests
(firstname, lastname, email)
VALUES
('John', 'Doe', 'John@gmail.com')";
```

~~\$conn~~

```
if ($conn->query($sql) == TRUE) {
    echo "New record added";
} else {
    echo "Error: " . $conn->error;
}
```

}

?>

→ We can update the existing record in the database using UPDATE statement.

Ex:

```
<?php
$conn = mysqli_connect("localhost", "root", "password",
    "mydb");
```

```
$sql = "UPDATE myGuests SET customerName = 'Doe' WHERE id > 2";  
if ($conn->query($sql) == TRUE) {  
    echo "Successfully updated";  
} else {  
    echo "Error";  
}  
$conn->close();  
?>
```

→ In above both code if any error occurs it will point the error on the display cmd if success then point success message.

→ All are predefined functions in PHP along with MySQL.