Experiment No: 15

Use Registration Form from practical number 4 to store user registration details in MySql database. On submission next page displays all registration data in in html table using php. Also provide feature to update and delete the registration data.

Date:

Competency and Practical Skills:

Relevant CO: 4

Objectives:

1. To understand how to use MySql database
2. To understand how to perform CRUD operations.

Theory:

Accessing MySQL from PHP Note that documentation is available online here: http://www.php.net/manual/en/ref.mysql.php

Basically, there are four things you want to be able to do in MySQL from within PHP:

1. connect to the mysql database
2. execute mysql queries
3. check the status of your mysql commands
4. disconnect from the mysql database

Queries can be any kind of MySQL query, including SELECT, UPDATE, INSERT, etc. Using SELECT queries, you can execute MySQL/PHP functions to put the data read from the MySQL database into PHP variables. Then you can use the PHP variables in your PHP script to do whatever analysis, display, etc. that you want.

1. Connect to the MySQL database

Here is an example of connecting to the MySQL database from within PHP:

```
 $conn=mysql_connect($mysql_host,$mysql_user,$mysql_password) or die('Could not connect: ’.mysql_error());

echo ’Connected successfully’;

mysql_select_db( $mysql_db ) or die( ’Could not select database’ );
```

You will need to replace the variables $mysql_host, $mysql_user, $mysql_password and $mysql_db with strings containing the values for connecting to your database. $mysql_host is "localhost"

Notice that there are two functions invoked:

- Logs into mysql: mysql_connect()
- Selects the database to use: mysql_select_db()

Also notice that you put your un-encrypted password in the script that connects to the database. So be careful where you put that script! Make sure it is in a directory where there is a default index.html (or index.php) file so that nobody can get to the script from a web browser.

2. Execute MySQL queries

Here is an example of executing a SELECT query from within PHP:

```
 // set up and execute the MySQL query


$query = 'SELECT * FROM my_table';

$result = mysql_query( $query ) or die( 'Query failed: '. mysql_error() );

// print the results as an HTML table

echo " \n";

while ( $row = mysql_fetch_array( $result, MYSQL_ASSOC ))

{

   echo "\t \n";

   foreach ( $row as $item )

  {

    echo "\t\t $item\n";

 }

 echo "\t\n";

}

echo "\n";

// free result

mysql_free_result( $result );
```

There are three functions used here:

- To execute the query and store the result in a local variable: mysql_query()
- Parse the data read returned from the query as an array: mysql_fetch_array()
- Free the memory used by the query result: mysql_free_result()

NOTE that if the result returned is a scalar and not an array, then only mysql_query() needs to be called and does not need to be followed by a call to mysql_fetch_array().

Finally, note the use of mysql_error() in the query function.

3. Check the status of your MySQL commands

If errors occur, the functions return errors. These errors can be read as strings using the function mysql_error(). Note the usage in this statement:

```
$conn=mysql_connect($mysql_host,$mysql_user,$mysql_password) or die('Could not

connect: '.mysql_error());

echo 'Connected successfully';
```

4. Disconnect from the MySQL database

To disconnect from MySQL, there is one function needed:

```
mysql_close($conn);
```

Implementation:

Use Registration Form from practical number 5 to store user registration details in MySql database. On submission next page displays all registration data in in html table using php. Also provide feature to update and delete the registration data.

Output:

Conclusion:

Quiz:

1. What is MySql?
2. Write a sample code to demonstrate php mysql connectivity.

Suggested Reference:

- http://www.php.net/manual/en/ref.mysql.php

References used by the students:

Rubric wise marks obtained:

Rubrics	1	2	3	Total
Marks				