

MySQL and PHP Update Intro PHP

Down load sample code from Nexus

CRUD

There are really on four primary operations we can perform with a database.

C – create new records

R – read existing records

U – update existing records

D – delete existing records

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Create,_read,_update_and_delete

BREAD

Sometimes, in Web development **CRUD** interfaces are referred to as **BREAD** interfaces.

B – Browse records (read)

R – Read records (read)

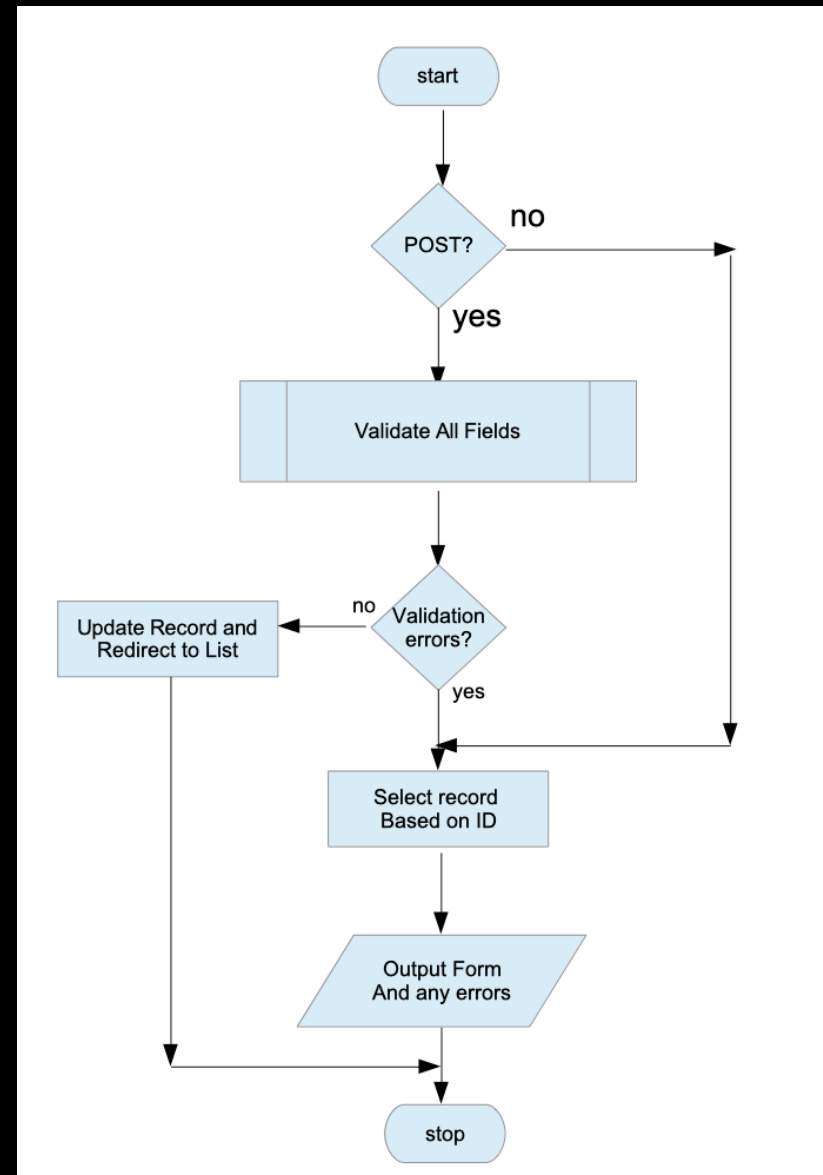
E – Edit records (update)

A – Add records (create)

D – delete records (delete)

Update process

This is a simplified flowchart illustrating the procedure for updating an existing record



Start with a list view


Because we are working with existing records that need to be edited, we generally start with a list view so we can find them.

Select Employee To Edit

First Name	Last Name	Email	Phone	Department	Updated	Edit
Jill	King	jking@borland.com	212-555-4432	Support	2021-09-17 09:03:52	edit
Margaret	Thomson	mthomson@borland.com	234-456-6548	Sales	2021-08-16 09:03:52	edit
Henry	Bissoon	hbissoon@borland.com	204-323-1145	IT	2021-06-22 09:03:52	edit
Dave	Jones	djones@borland.com	212-555-3456	Sales	2021-01-12 09:03:52	edit

The detail view is a form

Instead of clicking through to a detail view, we click through to a form populated by the record's editable fields.



Edit Record

First Name

Last Name

Email Address

Phone Number

Any valid format

Department

Note that some fields are missing:

- `id`
- `created_at`
- `updated_at`

In fact, `id` is present as a hidden field, not editable by the user.

`created_at` and `updated_at` are managed programmatically, and the user is not required to adjust them

The list view again...

Behind the scenes, the list view is almost identical to our previous list view used for browsing records.

```
<tr>
  <td><?=e($row['first_name'])?></td>
  <td><?=e($row['last_name'])?></td>
  <td><?=e($row['email'])?></td>
  <td><?=e($row['phone'])?></td>
  <td><?=e($row['department'])?></td>
  <td><?=e($row['updated_at'])?></td>
  <td><a href="02_edit.php?id=<?=e($row['id'])?>">edit</a></td>
</tr>
```

Note that the only difference is that the action link opens a page that contains a form. Other than that, there are no changes.

Note also that the **primary key** is passed in the query string. You must always pass something that the database enforces as unique, or you may end up editing the wrong record.

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Note that the only difference is that the action link opens a page that contains a form. Other than that, there are no changes.

Note also that the **primary key** is passed in the query string. You must always pass something that the database enforces as unique, or you may end up editing the wrong record.

The edit view again...

Behind the scenes, the edit view is almost identical to our view for creating new records.

```
<form method="post">  
  
<input type="hidden" name="id" value="<?=e($_REQUEST['id']) ?? $emp['id']?>" >  
  
<input type="text" name="first_name"  
      value="<?=e($_POST['first_name']) ?? $emp['first_name']?>">
```

The primary difference between the `create` and `edit` forms is that the edit form contains the primary key as a hidden field, and the value of each post is initially populated with data from the database record.

Note in the sticky value, we attempt to output the `$_POST` value for the field if it exist, otherwise we output the value from the database (`$emp`).

\$_REQUEST vs \$_GET or \$_POST

The hidden field for the record id is coming from `$_REQUEST` rather than from `$_GET` or `$_POST`

```
<form method="post">
```

```
<input type="hidden" name="id" value="<?=e($_REQUEST['id']) ?? $emp['id'])?>" >
```

```
<input type="text" name="first_name"  
      value="<?=e($_POST['first_name']) ?? $emp['first_name'])?>">
```

This is because the edit form absolutely requires the ID field to be present to load the form. Initially the ID value can be found in the `GET` request from the list view. But upon submission, if there are errors, the page will load with a `POST` request.

The easiest way to capture a value that might be in `$_GET` or `$_POST`, with the same name, is in `$_REQUEST`, which contains values from both SuperGlobals.

The edit form... continued

Handling the **edit** form is almost identical to handling the submission from the **insert** form, with two differences...

```
// The user we want to see
if(empty($_REQUEST['id'])) die('Please enter an employee id');

if(intval($_REQUEST['id']) != $_REQUEST['id']) die('Employee id must be an integer');
```

First, we must always be sure that an **ID** has been passed to the form. **Second**, there are two queries that must be performed. On the initial **GET** request, we must retrieve the record from the database to display in the form. On the subsequent **POST** request we must execute an update query

```
$query = "SELECT *
        FROM employees
        WHERE
        id = :id";
```

```
$query = "UPDATE employees
        SET
        first_name = :first_name,
        last_name = :last_name,
        email = :email,
        phone = :phone,
        department = :department
        WHERE
        id = :id";
```

The Update workflow

Updating records is such a common administrative task it has an established workflow.

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First Name	Last Name	Email	Phone	Department	Updated	Edit
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Edit Record

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1. Start at the list view
2. Click the “edit” link
3. Fill in the form and submit
4. Redirect back to list view
5. Repeat as necessary

Next:
PHP and MySQL
Deletes