



Dr. Vishwanath Karad

**MIT WORLD PEACE  
UNIVERSITY** | PUNE

TECHNOLOGY, RESEARCH, SOCIAL INNOVATION & PARTNERSHIPS

School of Computer Engineering and Technology  
Academic Year: 2023-2024 Sem V  
**Fullstack Development**

**Lab Assignment : 04**

**Title: Aim:** Write server-side script in PHP to perform form validation and create database application using PHP and MySQL to perform insert, update, delete and search operations.

Prepared By  
Saurabh Jitendra Jadhav  
Roll No:-PA12  
Batch A1  
october 25,2023

**Aim:** Write server-side script in PHP to perform form validation and create database application using PHP and MySQL to perform insert, update, delete and search operations.

**Objectives:**

1. To understand Server-side Scripting.
2. To learn database connectivity using PHP-MySQL.
3. To perform insert, update, delete and search operations on database.

**Theory:**

**1. PHP Architecture.**

**Client Request:** A user sends a request to the webserver, asking for a PHP file or a resource that requires PHP processing.

**Web Server Processing:** The webserver (like Apache or Nginx) receives the request. If it's a PHP file, the server recognizes it as needing PHP processing.

**PHP Interpreter:** The web server forwards the PHP file to the PHP interpreter. The interpreter reads and processes the PHP code, executing it line by line.

**Database and External Resources:** PHP can interact with databases, files, or external APIs. It can query databases like MySQL, PostgreSQL, or others to retrieve or modify data.

**Dynamic Content Generation:** PHP generates dynamic content, such as HTML, based on the logic and data processing. It can also manage sessions, cookies, and other user-specific information.

Response to Client: Once PHP finishes processing, it generates HTML, CSS, JavaScript, or other content to be sent back to the web server.

Server Response: The web server then sends the generated content as a response to the user's request.

## **2. Steps for Database connectivity in PHP.**

Choose the Database: Determine the type of database you want to connect to (e.g., MySQL, PostgreSQL, SQLite).

Database Credentials: Collect the necessary information: hostname or IP address, username, password, and database name.

Select the PHP Extension: Decide between MySQLi or PDO for database connection. Ensure the selected extension is enabled in PHP configuration.

Establish Connection: Use PHP functions like `mysqli_connect()` or PDO's new `PDO()` to establish a connection to the database server by passing the required credentials.

Check Connection: Verify if the connection was successful using conditional statements and error handling mechanisms (if-else or try-catch blocks).

Execute Queries: Once connected, execute SQL queries using PHP functions (`mysqli_query()` or PDO's `query()`) to interact with the database—retrieve, insert, update, or delete data.

Handle Errors: Implement error handling to manage database connection failures or query execution errors. Display meaningful messages for debugging purposes.

Close Connection (Optional): When done with database operations, close the connection using `mysqli_close()` (for MySQLi) or `all`.

## **FAQ:**

### 1. What are the advantages of Server-side Scripting?

Ans - Dynamic Content Generation: Server-side scripting enables the creation of dynamic web pages that respond to user inputs or database interactions in real-time. This allows for personalized and interactive content delivery.

Enhanced Security: As server-side scripts execute on the server rather than the user's browser, it minimizes the exposure of sensitive code and data, significantly reducing the risk of security breaches or data leaks.

Database Interaction: Server-side scripting languages seamlessly interact with databases, facilitating efficient data retrieval, storage, and manipulation. This capability is essential for dynamic websites reliant on managing and displaying various types of information.

### 2. What is XAMPP and phpMyAdmin?

Ans - XAMPP is a cross-platform software package that includes Apache, MySQL, PHP, and Perl, creating a local server environment for web development. It provides a convenient way to set up and manage a web server on your computer.

phpMyAdmin is a web-based application used to manage MySQL databases through a graphical interface. It allows users to perform various tasks such as database creation, querying, modification, and management using a browser, simplifying database administration for developers.

3. What are the two ways to connect to a database in PHP?

Ans - MySQLi (MySQL Improved): This extension provides both a procedural and an object-oriented interface, offering enhanced features compared to the older MySQL extension. It supports prepared statements, transactions, and other functionalities.

PDO (PHP Data Objects): PDO is a database access layer providing a consistent interface for various databases, including MySQL, PostgreSQL, SQLite, and more. It offers flexibility and security features like prepared statements, making it easier to switch between different databases without altering the code significantly.

Implementation:-

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School of Computer Engineering & Technology.  
T.Y.B.Tech./CSF (Academic Year 2023-24)  
Class Time Table (Semester V)  
CSF Panel- 1  
CLASS ROOM NO. : DR105,DR203,KS107,KS206

TIME/Day	8.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	10.30 to 10.45	10.45 a.m.	11.45 a.m.	12.45 to 1.30	1.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	3.30 to 3.45	3.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.
	to	to		to	to		to	to	to	to	
	9.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.		11.45 a.m.	12.45 p.m.		2.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.45	4.45 p.m.	5.45 p.m.
Monday	ITCH DR203	ITCH DR203	R	A1-FSD A2- DFI		R	PE-1 KS107	SMCL.Tu KS107	R		
Tuesday			E	A1-FSD A1-AIMLT		E	PE-CSF1 Lab		E		
Wednesday	DFI DR203	AIMLT DR203	C	A1- DFI A2- FSD		C	SMCL KS107	PE-1 KS107	C		
Thursday	SMCL DR203	DFI DR203	E	A1-AIMLT A2- FSD		E	AIMLT KS107	PE-1 KS107	E		
Friday			S	AIMLT KS206	SMCL KS206	S	PE-CSF2 Lab		S	ESD-1 DR105	ESD-4 DR105
Saturday		IE	S	IE		S			S		

Theory		
Subject Abbrev.	Subject Name	Subject Teacher
AIMLT	Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning Techniques	Dr. Yogita Hande
DFI	Digital Forensics and Investigation.	Dr. Sumedha Sirsikar
SMCL	Security Management and Cyber Laws	Dr. Dhanashree Wategaonkar
FSD Lab	Full Stack Development Lab	Prof. Aniket Ingavale
Professional Elective-1 (PE-1)	Cyber Threat Modelling (CTM)	Dr. Tarun Shankar
	Wireless and Mobile Device Security (WMDS)	Dr. Vinayak Musale
ESD-1	Employment Skills Development -1	

Lab		
Subject Name	Batches	Lab Locations
AIMLT	A1, A2	A1-DR207,A2-KS304A
DFI	A1,A2	A1- DR204,A2-KS403B
FSD	A1	DR307B
	A2	DR307B(Wed) DR407B(Thu)
PE-1	Classroom	Batches & Lab Locations
	KS107	DR007
WMDS	DR203	Batch1-KS207,Batch2-DR006

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18	PARTH ZAREKAR	test123@gmail.com	7264833373	BTECH-CSF	PA22	Modified <a href="#">Delete</a> <a href="#">Modify</a>
20	vedang3207	jadhavjitendra3207@gmail.com	7264833373	BTECH-CSF	PA12	None <a href="#">Delete</a> <a href="#">Modify</a>

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Timetable

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Course Details

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	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	to
Monday	ITCH DR203	ITCH DR203	R	A1-FSD A2- DFI	R	PE-1 KS107	SMCL Test KS107	R			
Tuesday			E	A1-FSD A2-AIMLT	E	PE-CSF1 Lab		E			
Wednesday	DFI DR203	AIMLT DR203	C	A1- DFI A2- FSD	C	SMCL KS107	PE-1 KS107	C			
Thursday	SMCL DR203	DFI DR203	E	A1-AIMLT A2- FSD	E	AIMLT KS107	PE-1 KS107	E			
Friday			S	AIMLT KS206	SMCL KS206	S	PE-CSF2 Lab		S	ESD-1 DR105	ESD-1 DR105
Saturday		IE	S	IE		S		S			

Theory

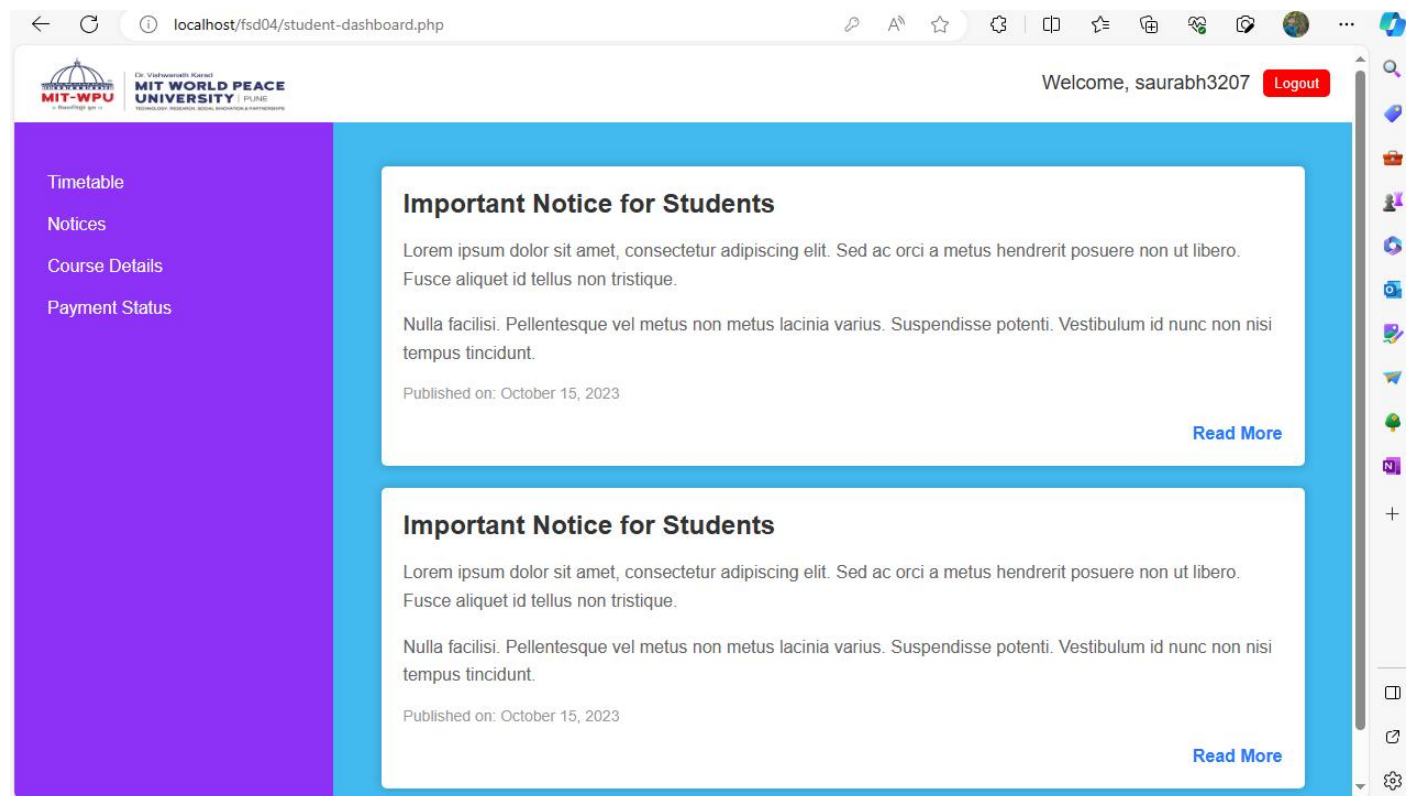
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WMDS	DR203	Batch1-KS207,Batch2-DR006



## Notice Section:-



Conclusion:- Thus We learnt and implemented PHP Language.