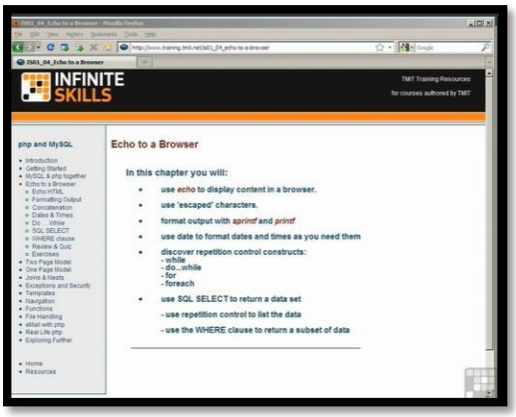
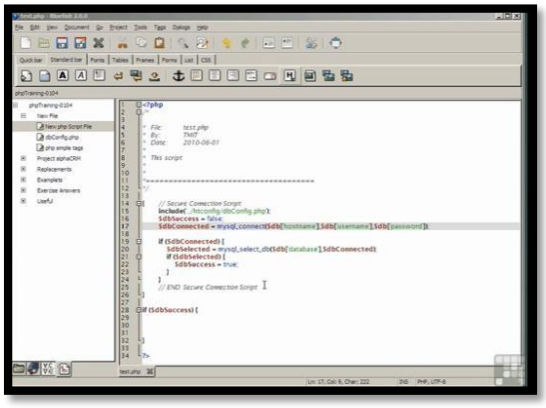
DAILY ASSESSMENT

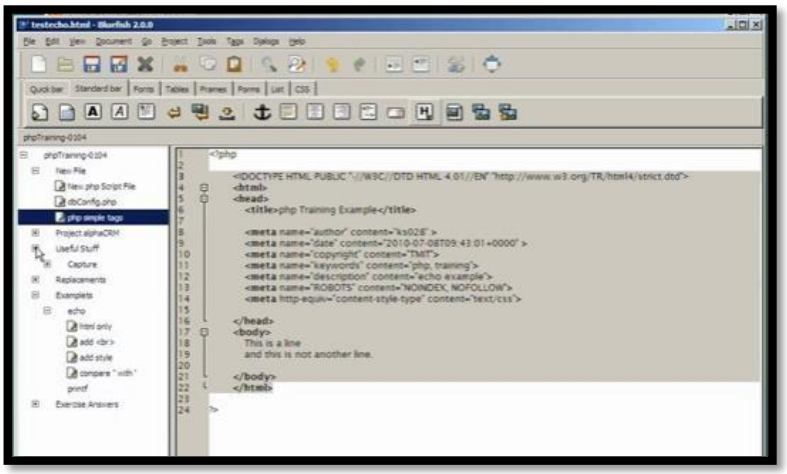
Date:	**9/06/2020**	**Name:**	**Shilpa S**
Course:	**MySQL**	**USN:**	**4AL14EC078**
Topic:	**Outputting And Processing Data Dealing With Variables**	**Semester & Section:**	**8th - A**
GitHub Repository:	**Shilpa_online**		

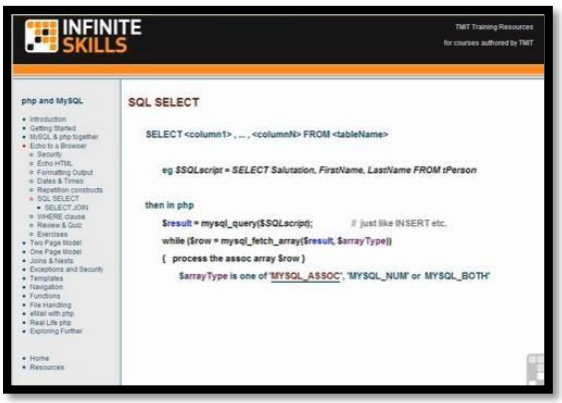
AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS

Image of Session





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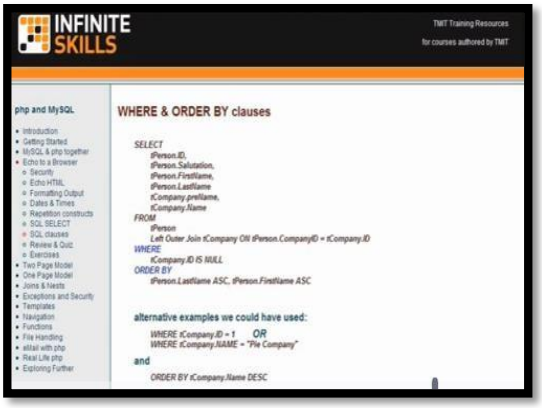
php and MySQL
SQL SELECT
SELECT <column1> , ... , <columnN> FROM <tableName>
eg $SQLscript = SELECT Salutation, FirstName, LastName FROM tPerson
then in php
$result = mysql_query($SQLscript); // just like INSERT etc.
while ($row = mysql_fetch_array($result, $arrayType))
{ process the assoc array $row }
$arrayType is one of 'MYSQL_ASSOC', 'MYSQL_NUM' or MYSQL_BOTH'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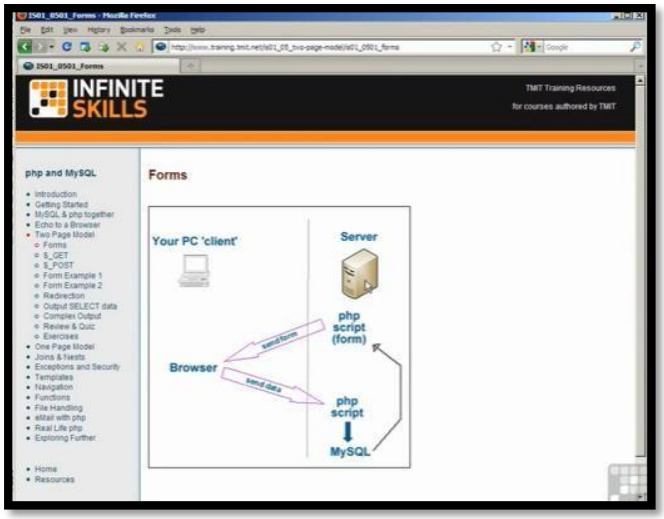
php and MySQL
WHERE & ORDER BY clauses
SELECT
tPerson.ID,
tPerson.Salutation,
tPerson.FirstName,
tPerson.LastName
tCompany.preName,
tCompany.Name
FROM
tPerson
Left Outer Join tCompany ON tPerson.CompanyID = tCompany.ID
WHERE
tCompany.ID IS NULL
ORDER BY
tPerson.LastName ASC, tPerson.FirstName ASC
alternative examples we could have used:
WHERE tCompany.ID = 1 OR
WHERE tCompany.NAME = "Pie Company"
and
ORDER BY tCompany.Name DESC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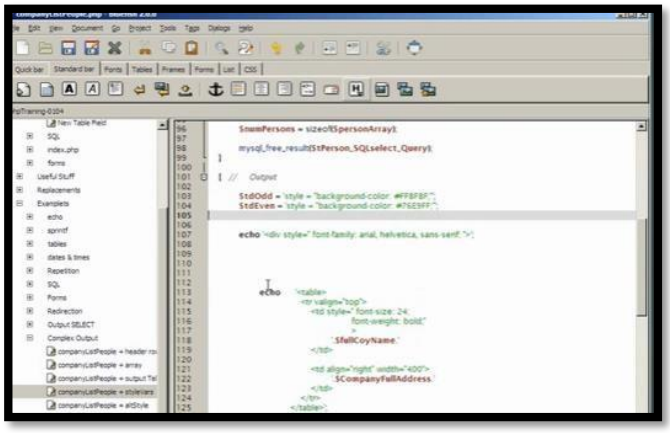
php and MySQL
Forms
Your PC 'client'
Server
php script (form)
Browser
send form
send data
php script
MySQL



REPORT –

PHP echo() Function

The echo() function outputs one or more strings. The echo() function is not actually a function, so you are not required to use parentheses with it. However, if you want to pass more than one parameter to echo(), using parentheses will generate a parse error. The echo() function is slightly faster than print(). The echo() function also has a shortcut syntax. Prior to PHP 5.4.0, this syntax only works with the short_open_tag configuration setting enabled.

Example

Write the value of the string variable ($str) to the output:

```
<?php
$str = "Hello world!";
echo $str;
?>
```

PHP Loops

Often when you write code, you want the same block of code to run over and over again a certain number of times. So, instead of adding several almost equal code-lines in a script, we can use loops. Loops are used to execute the same block of code again and again, as long as a certain condition is true.

In PHP, we have the following loop types:

- while - loops through a block of code as long as the specified condition is true
- do...while - loops through a block of code once, and then repeats the loop as long as the specified condition is true
- for - loops through a block of code a specified number of times
- foreach - loops through a block of code for each element in an array

PHP do...while Loop

The `do-while` loop is a variant of while loop, which evaluates the condition at the end of each loop iteration. With a `do-while` loop the block of code executed once, and then the condition is evaluated, if the condition is true, the statement is repeated as long as the specified condition evaluated to is true.

```
do{
  // Code to be executed
}
while(condition);
```

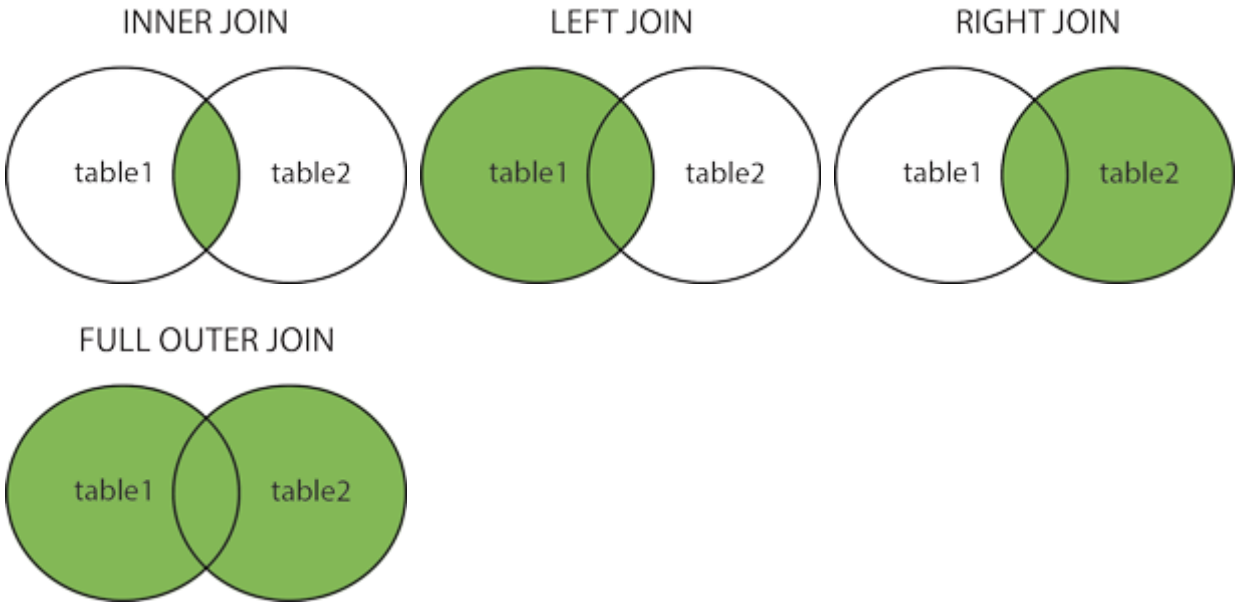
SQL JOIN

A JOIN clause is used to combine rows from two or more tables, based on a related column between them.

Different Types of SQL JOINs

Here are the different types of the JOINs in SQL:

- **(INNER) JOIN**: Returns records that have matching values in both tables
- **LEFT (OUTER) JOIN**: Returns all records from the left table, and the matched records from the right table
- **RIGHT (OUTER) JOIN**: Returns all records from the right table, and the matched records from the left table
- **FULL (OUTER) JOIN**: Returns all records when there is a match in either left or right table



Variable

A variable is an object that holds a single value of a specific type e.g., integer, date, or string. We typically use variables in the following cases:

- As a loop counter to count the number of times a loop is performed.
- To hold a value to be tested by a control-of-flow statement such as WHILE.
- To store the value returned by a stored procedure or a function

Declaring a variable

To declare a variable, you use the DECLARE statement. For example, the following statement declares a variable named @model_year:

DECLARE @model_year SMALLINT;

The DECLARE statement initializes a variable by assigning it a name and a data type. The variable name must start with the @ sign. In this example, the data type of the @model_year variable is SMALLINT.

By default, when a variable is declared, its value is set to NULL.

GET is used to request data from a specified resource.

GET is one of the most common HTTP methods.

Note that the query string (name/value pairs) is sent in the URL of a GET request:

/test/demo_form.php?name1=value1&name2=value2 **Some**

other notes on GET requests:

- GET requests can be cached
- GET requests remain in the browser history
- GET requests can be bookmarked
- GET requests should never be used when dealing with sensitive data
- GET requests have length restrictions
- GET requests are only used to request data (not modify)

POST is used to send data to a server to create/update a resource.

The data sent to the server with POST is stored in the request body of the HTTP request:

POST /test/demo_form.php HTTP/1.1
Host: w3schools.com
name1=value1&name2=value2

POST is one of the most common HTTP methods.

Some other notes on POST requests:

- POST requests are never cached
- POST requests do not remain in the browser history
- POST requests cannot be bookmarked
- POST requests have no restrictions on data length

Redirection in PHP can be done using the header() function. To setup a simple redirect, simply create an index.php file in the directory you wish to redirect from with the following content:

```
< ?php header("Location: http://www.redirect.to.url.com/"); ?>
```

Where 'http://www.redirect.to.url.com/' is the URL you wish the users to be redirected too. This can also be a file, like so:

```
<?php header("Location: anotherDirectory/anotherFile.php"); ?>
```

Files can be of any type including but not limited to HTML, python, php, cgi, perl, and compiled cgi programs.