

General MySQL terms are found in the chapter, appendices, or index of the textbook.

Term	Definition
<i>\$variable name</i>	<p>The format for creating a variable. Variables are signified by an identifier preceded by a dollar sign (“\$”) that signifies a variable. This is true no matter what kind of value the variable represents, although for arrays and objects, you tack on some information to access individual elements of the value. Examples in the textbook are \$dbh, #sth, and \$count.</p> <p>Also declared in this format are the following:</p> <pre>\$stmt = "SELECT last_name, first_name, suffix, email," . " street, city, state, zip, phone FROM member ORDER BY last_name";</pre>
Apache2	The Apache HTTP Server , commonly referred to as Apache , is a Web server software program notable for playing a key role in the initial growth of the World Wide Web. As of December 2012, Apache was estimated to serve 63.7% of all active Web sites.
API	Acronym for “Application Programming Interface.” An API is used as an interface by software to communicate with other programs, usually including a library of specific routines and objects.
for	A PHP looping command for repeating a segment of PHP code for a set number of iterations. The example in Section 9.1.3 is as follows: <pre>for (\$i = 0; \$i < \$sth->columnCount (); \$i++)</pre>
function	Use the keyword function to create your own prewritten functions that can be called in PHP script. The textbook’s example is sampdb_connect() .
include	Includes and evaluates the contents of the named file. If the file is missing, a warning is produced, and execution continues. include_once is similar, but allows the file to be included only one time in the execution of the script.
include_path	This PHP.ini command sets the path for included files, which is useful for including library files. This can allow for use by multiple scripts and be outside of the Apache document tree.
localhost	Standard hostname for the computer that is opening a Web page or script. It bypasses network interface hardware and is a useful tool for programmers to test software before moving the code to an actual Web hosting site. localhost as a hostname translates to an IPv4 address in the 127.0.0.0/8.

Term	Definition
PDO	Acronym for “PHP Data Objects.” The primary interface used in PHP for connecting a database server (MySQL in this case). This method will connect to the server with the database name, logon ID, and password provided as parameters.
PDOException	PDO error class. Objects of this class support methods for obtaining diagnostic information when an exception is raised due to occurrence of a PDO error.
PDO exec()	The exec method is used for MySQL statements such as DELETE , INSERT , REPLACE , and UPDATE that modify rows. Invoking exec(), returns a count to indicate how many rows were changed (deleted, inserted, replaced, or updated, as the case may be).
PDO execute()	After using the prepare method, the execute method is used for the statement-handle. Section 9.1.7 includes examples.
PDO fetchColumn()	Returns one column from the next row of the result set, or FALSE if there are no more rows.
PDO methods	Functions/methods that are called to perform tasks on a database in a PHP script. In general, these methods follow this convention: <pre> PDO __construct(string \$dsn [, string username [, string \$password [, array \$options]]) </pre>
PDO prepare()	The prepare method takes an SQL statement argument, but instead of executing the statement immediately, prepare() performs some initial processing and returns a PDO statement-handle object. Section 9.1.7 includes examples.
PDO query()	Sends a MySQL query command to the server to execute
PDO setAttribute	Sets an attribute for the database handle. This is usually helpful for allowing the programmer to process exceptions.
PHP	Acronym for “PHP: Hypertext Processor.” PHP is a scripting language that provides a convenient way of embedding programming constructs in Web pages.
PHP Scripts	PHP scripts are plain-text files that contain a mixture of PHP code and non-PHP content such as HTML. PHP interprets the script to produce a Web page that is output to the client.
PHP.ini	Configuration file used by PHP to set up the initial parameters when the server starts

Term	Definition
print	A PHP command that can print text and variables. The example in Section 9.1.2 is as follows: <pre>print("<p>The League currently has \$count members.</p>");</pre>
require	Includes and evaluates the contents of the named file. If the file is missing, an error is produced, and the execution of the script halts. require_once is similar, but allows the file to be included only one time in the execution of the script.
try/catch	try/catch allows the programmer to handle an error or exception in the manner required by the application, instead of allowing PDO to handle it. With exceptions enabled, a try/catch construct can be used to route errors to an exception handler without explicit tests. If you don't use try/catch, exceptions terminate your script.
Web Server	The primary function of a Web server is to deliver Web pages on request to clients using the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP). This means delivery of HTML documents and any additional content that may be included in a document, such as images, style sheets, and scripts.
while	A PHP looping command for repeating a segment of PHP code until a specific condition is met. The example in Section 9.1.3 is as follows: <pre>while (\$row = \$sth->fetch(PDO::FETCH_NUM))</pre>