PHP / MYSQL DATABASE PROJECT - "TOP APPS"

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PROJECT OVERVIEW

Having been asked countless times by many people about what software I use and recommend, I used this idea as the theme of my project. The database webpage shows a list of software that I use, providing relevant information (software publisher, a description of it, and a link to its product website page) about the application.

If the user clicks on an application listing, they will be brought to a page with more details about that application.

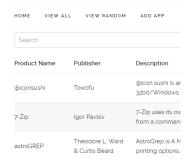
The user is able to search for a specific item, as well as filter the search results.

They are also able to add and modify the application details

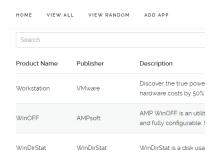
WEBSITE FEATURES

Sorting

By clicking on either the *Product Name, Publisher*, or *Category* table headers, the webpage will show a sorted list of items, going either ascending or descending in name.



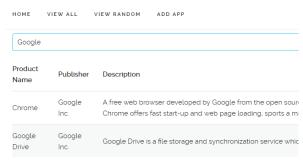
Sort by Product Name, A to Z



Sort by Product Name, Z to A

Search Filtering

Application listings can be filtered by name or category. This can be done respectively by typing in the Search bar, or selecting a category from the rightmost table column.



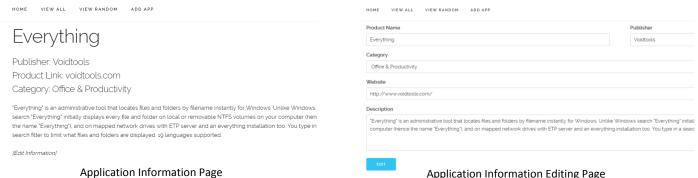
Searching for "Google"



Filtering by category "OS & Utilities"

Application Information Page

By clicking on an application's table row the user will be directed to that application's page, where more information of the application is shown. Application details can be edited by clicking on the [Edit Information] link following the application description.



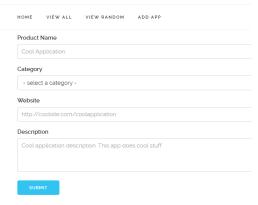
Application Information Editing Page

Random Application

By clicking on the *View Random* link the user will be directed to a random application information page.

Adding Applications

By clicking on the Add App link the user will be able to add in new application details into the database.



Scroll To Top

A 'back to top' function is included to scroll to the top of the page (hint: turn on sound!)



DATABASE STRUCTURE

Database Table Overview

My database consists of two tables, applicationdb and categorydb. The former table contains records about each application in the database (name, publisher, description, website link, categoryid). The latter contains a list of category names, associated to a unique ID (referred to as categoryid).

Data Dictionary

Table: applicationdh

Table: applicationab				
Name	Data Type	Description		
AID	Integer (primary key)	ID number of application entry		
Product Name	String	Name of the application		
Publisher	String	Application publisher		
Description	String	Information about the application		
Product Link	String	Website to the product page		
CategoryID	Integer	Category ID associated to the product		

Table: categorydb

Name	Data Type Description		
CategoryID	Integer (primary key)	ID number of category entry	
CategoryName	String	Name of the category	

Data Redundancy & Linking Tables

Data redundancy was reduced by creating a category table, and associating each application with an ID linked to a category. Effectively, this would reduce the size of the database (as the actual name of the category is only stored once, compared to being stored in each record), and also allowed for easier searching and filtering functions. I decided against also doing the same with the Publisher field, as there were more distinct entries than repeated ones for this number of listings, however this would be advisable for a larger database.

INSPECTING THE DATABASE SOURCE CODE (KEY SECTIONS)

| Initialising Database Connections: ./lib/dbconnect.php

```
$db_server = "localhost"; // Connect to server at localhost:3306
$db_username = "andreww"; // Login as user "andreww"
$db_password = "andrew"; // Authenticate with password "andrew"
$db_database = "andreww"; // Open database "andreww"
$db = mysql_connect($db_server, $db_username, $db_password);
mysql_select_db($db_database)
```

This php file connects to the MySQL server, and opens the database for the other functions to use.

| Editing and Adding Application Details: ./manage.php

```
include once "lib/dbconnect.php";
/* Handle form submits by adding or editing the data in the SQL database */
if ($_SERVER['REQUEST_METHOD'] === 'POST') {
   if ($aid) {
       \ensuremath{//} if $aid is present, then the data is for an application edit
       $$gq = "UPDATE `applicationdb` SET `Product Name` = '$inputName', `Publisher` = '$inputPublisher', `Description` = '$inputDescription',
`Product Link` = '$inputWebsite', `Category` = $inputCategory WHERE `aid` = $aid";
   } else {
        // if $aid doesn't exist, then the data is for a new application
       $aid = mysql num rows(mysql query("SELECT * FROM `applicationdb`", $db)) + 1; // Get next application ID
       $sql = "INSERT INTO `applicationdb` (`AID`, `Product Name`, `Publisher`, `Description`, `Product Link`, `Category`) VALUES ($aid,
'$inputName', '$inputPublisher', '$inputDescription', '$inputWebsite', $inputCategory)";
   }
   $s = mysql_query($sql, $db); // Execute query
   header("Location: query.php?aid=$aid"); // Redirect to application page
"UPDATE `applicationdb` SET `Product Name` = '$inputName', ... WHERE `aid` = $aid";
This SQL statement edits a record in the database
```

"INSERT INTO `applicationdb` (`AID`, ...) VALUES (\$aid, ...)"; This SQL statement adds a new record into the database

```
Retrieving Application Details: ./query.php
```

```
$order = " ORDER BY `$sortsubject` $sortdirection";
     $sql_category = isset($_GET['cat']) ? " AND applicationdb.Category = " . $_GET['cat'] : ""; // Set category filter if present
     $sql = "SELECT `AID`, `Product Name`, `Publisher`, `Description`, `Product Link`, `CategoryID`, `CategoryName` FROM `applicationdb`,
`categorydb` where applicationdb.Category = categorydb.categoryid" . $sql_category . $order;
     $s = mysql_query($sql, $db);
     while ($record = @mysql_fetch_array($s)) {
                                 class='searchPublisher'>\$apppubl$\\appdesc& aref='\$appsite'>\$_appsite</a>" . (!isset(\$_GET['cat']) ? "" . (!isset(\$_GET['cat']) ? " 
{\tt class='searchCategory'><a\ href='query.php?cat=\$appcati'>\$appcate</a>" : "") . "
     echo "
                                              </table>\n
                         \n
                                                                   <script src='js/site.js'></script>\n";
} else {
     /* Specific application */
     $sql = "SELECT `Product Name`, `Publisher`, `Description`, `Product Link`, `CategoryID`, `CategoryName` FROM `applicationdb`, `categorydb
where applicationdb.Category = categorydb.categoryid AND applicationdb.aid = $aid";
     $s = mysql_query($sql, $db);
     $record = mysql_fetch_array($s);
                      <h1>$appname</h1>\n
                                                         <h5>Publisher: $apppubl</br>\n
                                                                                                          Product Link: <a href='$appsite'>" .
href='./query.php?cat=\appcati'>\appcate</a></h5>\n \appdesc</br>\n \c/br>\n \c/br
Information]</a></i>\n";
```

```
$order = " ORDER BY `$sortsubject` $sortdirection";
```

This SQL statement snippet modifies the order of the database query results

```
$sql_category = isset($_GET['cat']) ? " AND applicationdb.Category = " . $_GET['cat'] : "";
```

This SQL statement snippet specifies the categoryid to filter from the database if necessary

```
"SELECT ... FROM `applicationdb`, `categorydb` where applicationdb.Category = categorydb.categoryid" . $sql_category . $order;
```

This SQL statement queries for all application entries in the database optionally filtered by category, and optionally returned in a sorted order

| Viewing a Random Application: ./random.php

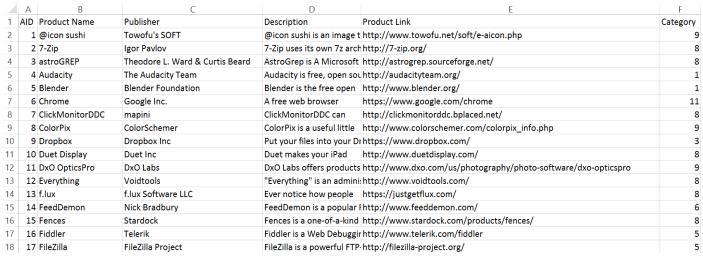
This php file opens the applicationdb table, and counts the number of rows (that is, the number of application entries) in the database, and redirects the user to a random application page

CREATING A MYSQL DATABASE WITH PHPMYADMIN

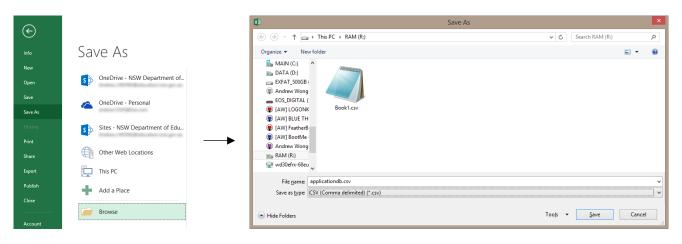
phpMyAdmin is an interactive website tool to help assist in the administration of MySQL databases

Designing and populating a database can all be done internally inside phpMyAdmin, however for simplicity we will be using Microsoft Excel to enter in data, which can then later be imported into the database

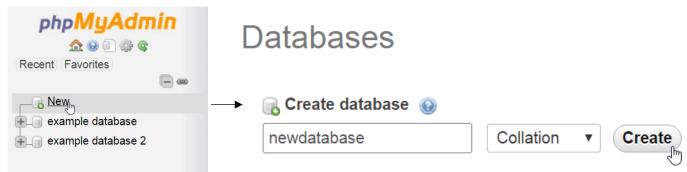
1) Create an excel spreadsheet with your data (optionally including headers)



2) Export your data as a CSV file.



- 3) Navigate to phpMyAdmin with your web browser
- 4) Create a new database



5) Import the CSV files into the new database

Importing into the database "newdatabase"

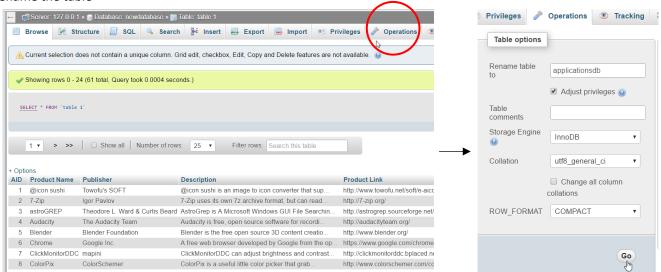
File to import:						
File may be compressed (gzip, bzip2, zip) or uncompressed. A compressed file's name must end in .[format].[compression]. Example: .sql.zip						
Browse your computer:	Choose file No file of	chosen	(Max: 2,048KiB)			
You may also drag and drop a file on any page.						
Character set of the file:	utf-8 ▼					

5.5) If the data was created with headers, select the following option

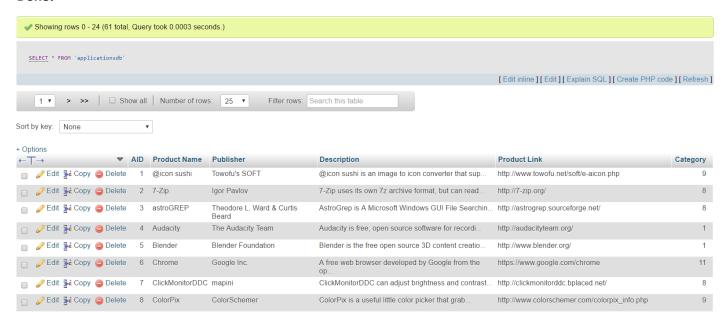
Format-specific options:

- The first line of the file contains the table column names (if this is unchecked, the first line will become part of the data)
- Do not abort on INSERT error

6) Rename the table



Done!



MORE SOURCE INSPECTION (APPLICATION NICHES)

Header, Footer, Includes: ./globals/header.php & ./globals/footer.php

```
// START OPTIONS
$pageElevator
               = false;
$pageNavigation = true;
$pageTitle = "TopApps";
// END OPTIONS
All php webpages in this project include a variation of the above. These variables set options for the header php file.
include once 'globals/header.php';
This line executes the header.php file located in the globals directory
include once 'globals/footer.php';
This line executes the footer.php file located in the globals directory
File: header.php
if (@$pageElevator) {echo "<script src='js/elevator.min.js'></script>\n";}
If the $pageElevator variable is set to true, insert the Elevator JS page scrolling JavaScript library
echo "<title>$pageTitle</title>\n";
Insert the HTML page title tag
if (@$pageNavigation) { echo "...
If the $pageNavigation variable is set to true, show the navigation bar at the top of the page
File: footer.php
if (@$pageElevator) { echo "...
If the $pageElevator variable is set to true, insert the HTML page elements to use the page scrolling function
```

URL Hash <-> Search Box Synchronisation: ./js/site.js

```
var elemSearchFilter = document.getElementById("searchFilter");
elemSearchFilter.value = window.location.hash.substr(1);
elemSearchFilter.oninput = function () {window.location.hash = this.value;}
window.onhashchange = function () {
    filterSearch.search(hash = window.location.hash.substr(1));
    elemSearchFilter.value = hash;
}
```

This code synchronises the value of the URL hash with the value of the search box.

The URL hash is the string after the # sign in a URI (ie VALUE in query.php#VALUE)

WORK DIARY

- 9/10 Decide to make a database about my top used software / applications
- 10/10 Create main page (query.php)
- 12/10 Begin populating database content in Excel
- 17/10 Finish populating database content
- 18/10 Export spreadsheet in Excel to MySQL through phpMyAdmin
- 23/10 Create database connection PHP file (dbconnect.php)
- 25/10 Implement category filtering
- 2/11 Create HTML/PHP landing page (index.php)
- 3/11 Create random application function (random.php)
- 5/11 Fix category notifier
- 8/11 Create new entry function (manage.php)
- 9/11 Add images into landing page
- 10/11 Implement entry editing functionality
- 13/11 Code refactoring and directory structure housekeeping
- 15/11 Modify PHP echo outputs to follow HTML code formatting indentations
- 16/11 Implement detailed application view
- 18/11 Modify CSS to look nice (site.css)
- 23/11 Fixed line breaks (\n) not appearing as web page line breaks (</br>)
- 28/11 Fixed manage.php database functions when quotations marks are present in the data of the variables
- 29/11 Implement search functionality into webpage
- 1/12 Implement search ability through the URL hash
- 2/12 Fix search box <-> hash synchronisation
- 3/12 Fix query output to show first record (was accidentally discarding the first entry)
- 8/12 Write project report
- 9/12 Finish project report
- 10/12 Revise project report
- 10/12 Project complete