MSCI 346 – Spring 2019

LAB 4: PHP-SQL

Introduction to Web Development

We need to perform activities such as:

- Connecting to the database server
- Querying the database
- Displaying results on a web form
- Querying the database using user-input as a parameter

- 1. HTML to create web forms
- 2. Server Side Scripting (PHP)
- 3. SQL

Recap of Lab3!

- ➤ Displaying outputs, HTML lists, tables
- ➤ GET&POST Methods
- ➤ Simple Examples:
 - ➤ Body mass calculator
 - ➤ Simple Calculator

https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_select.asp

https://www.w3schools.com/html/html tables.asp

https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_lists.asp

HTML's Method Get and Post

 Two commonly used methods for a request-response between a client and server are GET and POST

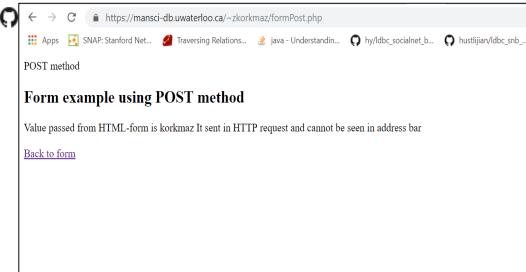
	GET	POST	
Visibility	Data is visible to everyone as it sent in the URL. Less Secure.	Data is not displayed in the URL. The requested data is sent in the HTTP message body of a POST request. More secure.	
BACK button/Reload	No Change / Harmless	Data will be re-submitted	
History, Cache and Bookmarked	Parameters remain in browser history. Can be cached and bookmarked.	Parameters are not saved in browser history. Cannot be cached or bookmarked.	
Restrictions on data length	The length of a URL and thus the size of data is limited (maximum URL length is 2048 characters)	No restrictions	

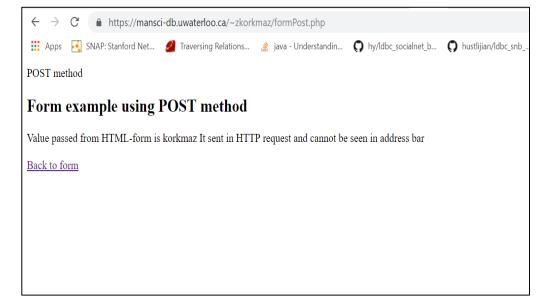


Enter your value		e
Send	Reset	

Form example using POST method

Ente	r y	our valu	e	
Sen	ıd	Reset		



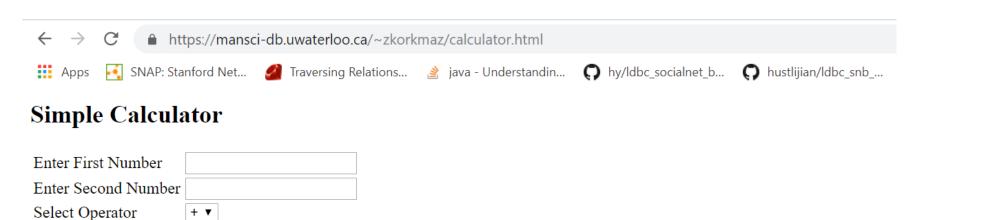


More PHP syntax: if-else and while

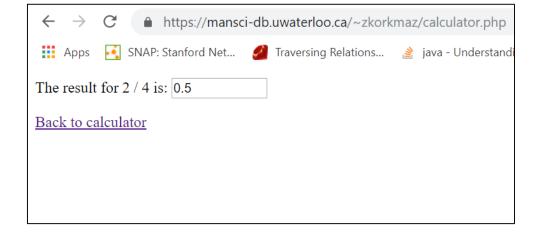
```
...
<?php
             $numerator = 30;
             $denominator = 5;
             $div result = $numerator / $denominator;
             echo '';
             if (\frac{1}{\%} result % 2 == 0) { // % is modulo
                         echo $div result .' is even.';
             } else {
                         echo $div result .' is odd.';
             echo '';
1>
                                         msci-teaching.uwaterloo.ca/~r24mille/
                                         6 is even
```

```
<?php
count = 0;
while ($count < 10) {
        print $count. '<br/>\n';
        $count++; // $count = $count + 1;
?>
                         msci-teaching.uwaterloo.ca/~r24mille
```

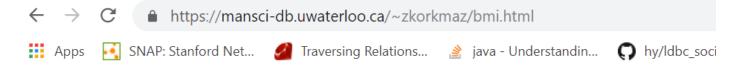
Simple Calculator



Back to home



BMI Calculator



BMI Calculator

First name Jill

Last name Smith

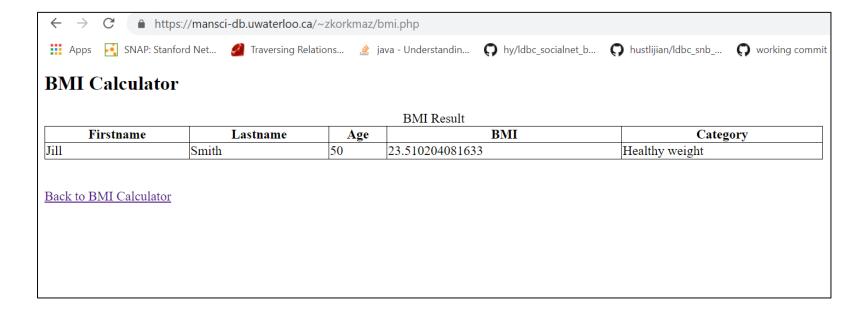
Height in m 1.75

Weight in kg 72

Age 50

Calculate

Back to home



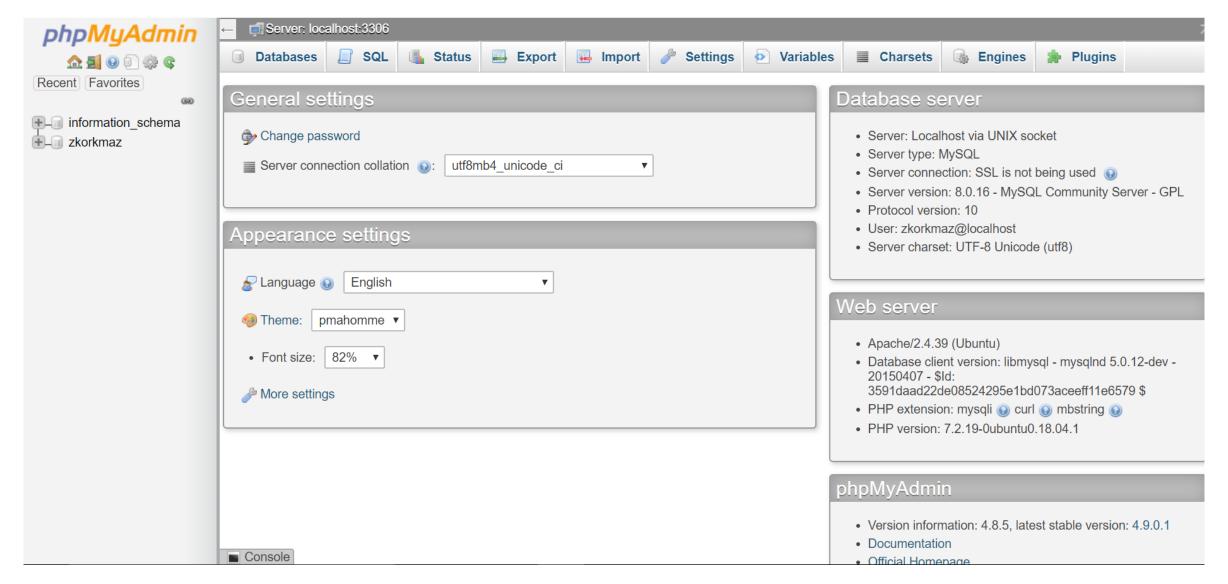
Today...

- Provide more details on phpMyAdmin
- Use phpMyAdmin to:
 - Create a table
 - Insert data into the table
 - Tuple-wise
 - Bulk-load data from a CSV file
 - View Data in tables
 - Run simple SQL queries
- PHP and MySQL

Log in to phpMyAdmin

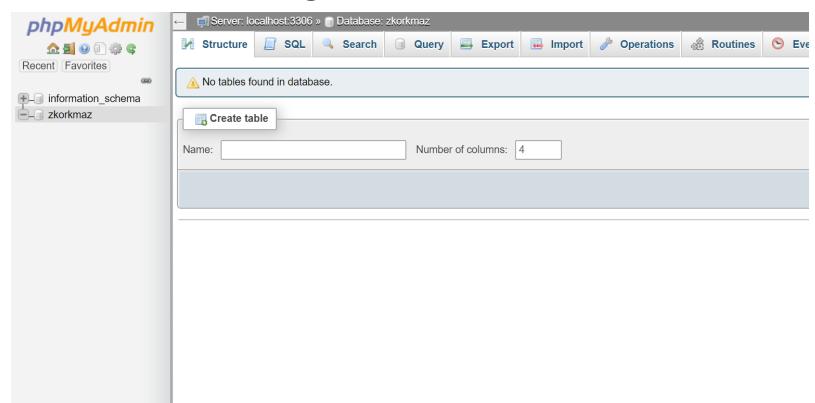
- Log on to phpMyAdmin (given in the Lab Manual 1)
 - Go to https://mansci-db.uwaterloo.ca/phpmyadmin. In the pop-up, enter your username and password to log on to the server.
 - This gives you access to the ecdb server

phpMyAdmin



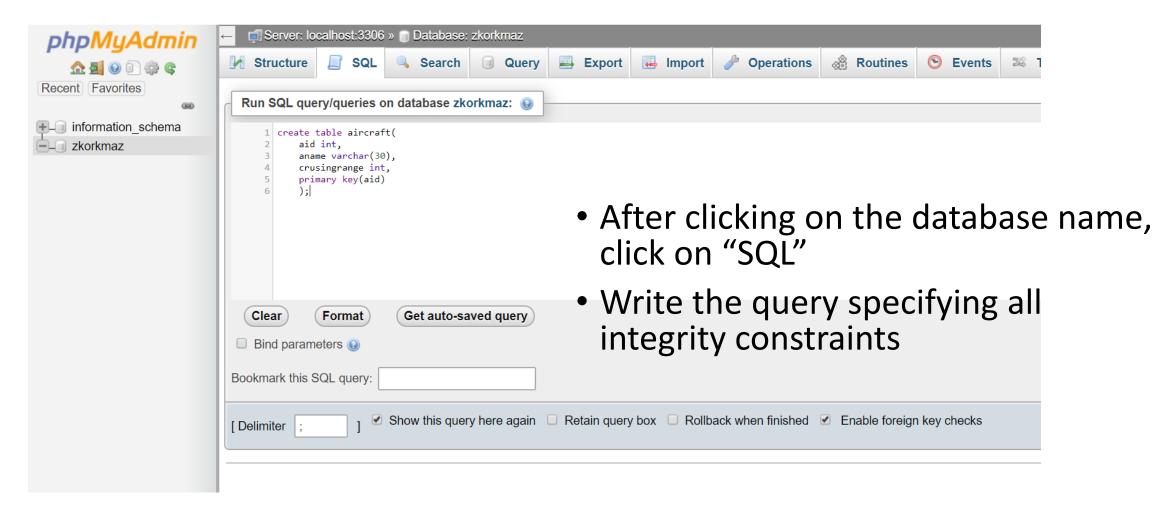
Create Table

- Click on the name of the database in which you want to create the table (your Quest username)
- You can create a table using the GUI



Create Table

You can create a table using the GUI or through the SQL editor



Exercise 1: Create airline db tables using SQL

• We want to create the tables in our own databases (i.e. our username's database).

Exercise 5.3 The following relations keep track of airline flight information:

```
Flights(<u>flno:</u> integer, from: string, to: string, distance: integer, departs: time, arrives: time, price: real)

Aircraft(<u>aid:</u> integer, aname: string, cruisingrange: integer)

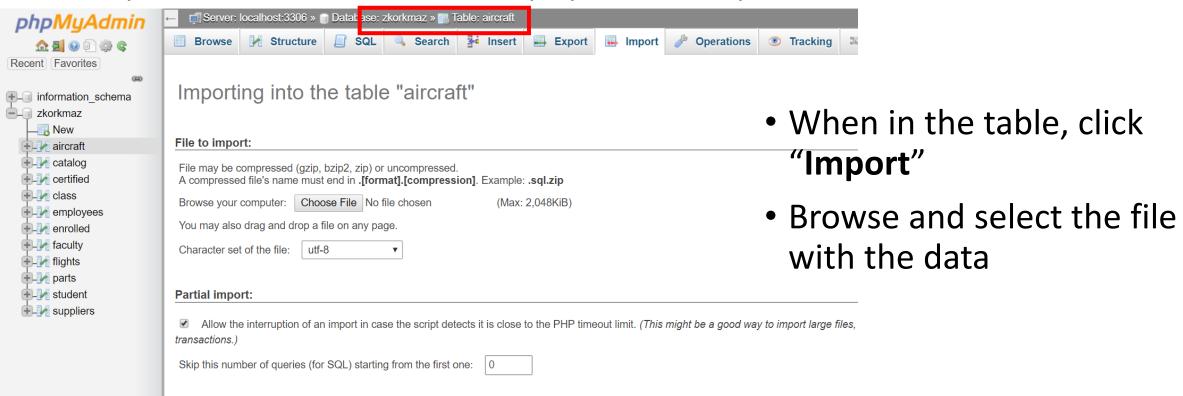
Certified(<u>eid:</u> integer, aid: integer)

Employees(eid: integer, ename: string, salary: integer)
```

Note: Will need to create "aircraft" and "employees" before "certified". If we try to create "certified" before, it will give an error as its dependencies/foreign constraints will not be fulfilled

Bulk-load data from a file into a table - Import

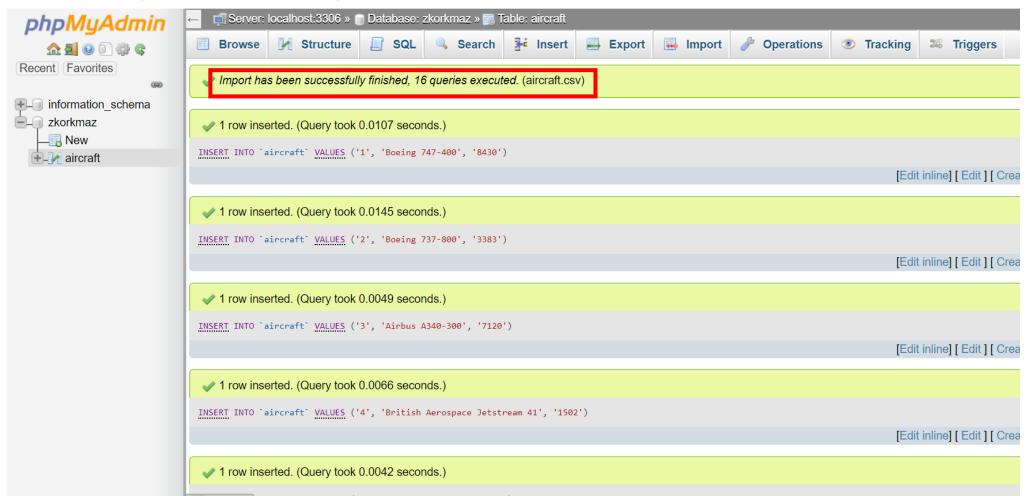
- Need to be in the table's location in which the data has to be imported
 - Click on the database name, click on the table's name in which you wish to import the data (from the panel on the left or the list on the screen) Make sure you see the correct location displayed in the Import tab



Other ontions:

Bulk-load data from a file into a table

 On success, will see the following screen with the number of rows inserted and the respective SQL queries



Exercise 2: Bulk-load data into tables

- Insert tuples into the tables
 - Aircraft
 - Flights
 - Employees
 - Certified
- Download .csv files from Learn
- Note: format of the CSV file
 - column values are separated by commas
 - Order of column values is the same as in the table's structure

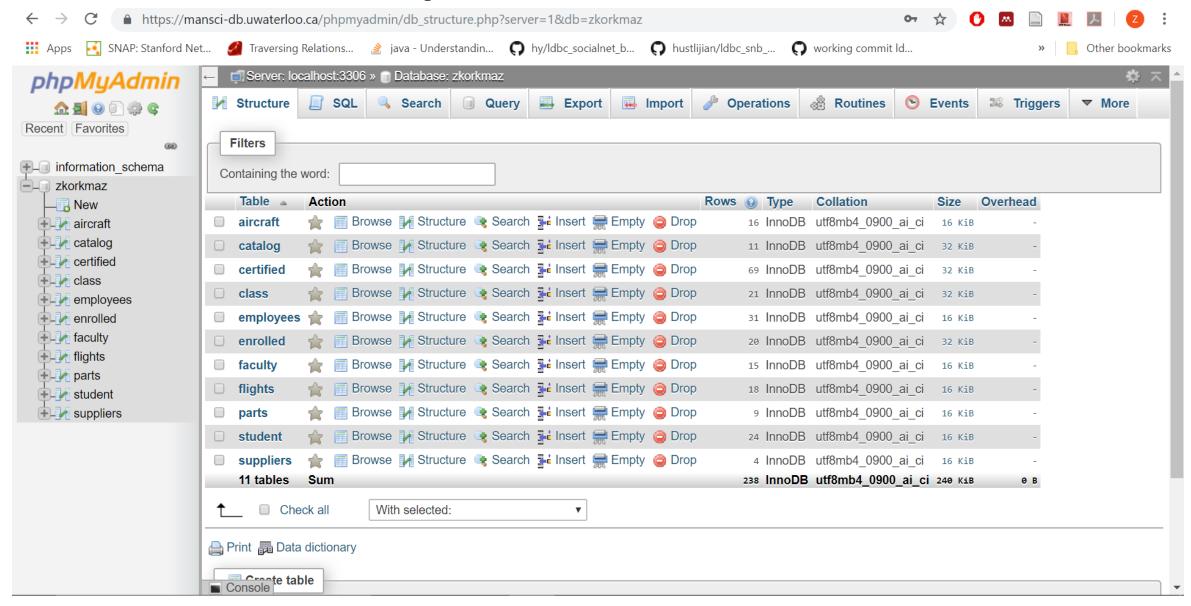
```
File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Tools Macro Run Plugi
        🖺 😼 😘 🚔 | 🕹 🐚 🛅 | 🗩 🗲 | 🖚 🛬 | 🗨 🔫 |
aircraft.csv 🔣
     1, Boeing 747-400,8430
     2, Boeing 737-800,3383
     3, Airbus A340-300, 7120
      4, British Aerospace Jetstream 41, 1502
      5, Embraer ERJ-145, 1530
     6, SAAB 340, 2128
     7, Piper Archer III, 520
     8, Tupoley 154,4103
     16, Schwitzer 2-33, 30
     9, Lockheed L1011, 6900
     10, Boeing 757-300, 4010
     11, Boeing 777-300,6441
 13
     12, Boeing 767-400ER, 6475
     13, Airbus A320, 2605
     14, Airbus A319, 1805
     15, Boeing 727, 1504
```

Table-related operations

- All table-related operations can be done using both the GUI of MyPhPAdmin as well as the SQL editor
- Use the buttons specified or the SQL query to perform the required operation

Table-related operation	phpMyAdmin GUI	SQL query
Viewing all rows	Browse	select * from tablename
Viewing and altering the structure of the columns of the tables	Structure Structure -> Change	describe tablename alter table
Selecting tuples based on criteria	Search	select from where
Insert tuple into table	Insert	insert into
Delete all the data from a table	Empty	truncate tablename
Delete a table	Drop	drop table tablename

Table-related operations

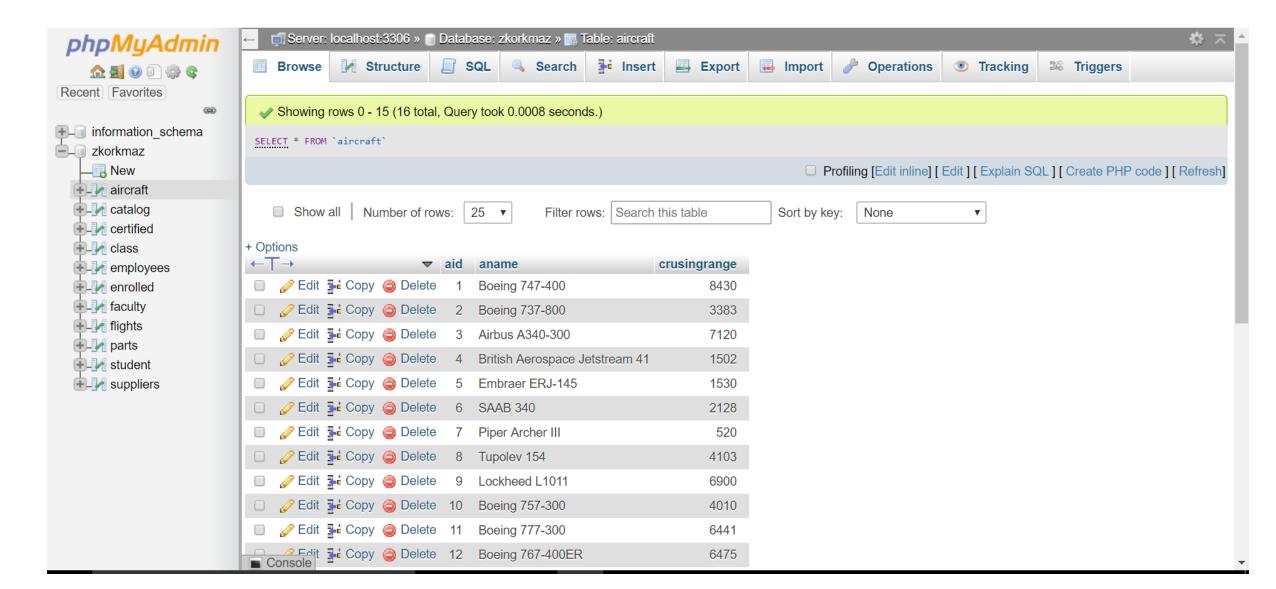


Tuple-related operations

- All tuple-related operations can be done using both the GUI of MyPhPAdmin as well as the SQL editor
- Use the buttons specified or the SQL query to perform the required operation
- Note: The GUI can be used for performing these operations for single as well as many tuples.

Table-related operation	phpMyAdmin GUI	SQL query
Edit values in a tuple	Edit	update set where
Delete tuple/s in a table	Delete	delete from

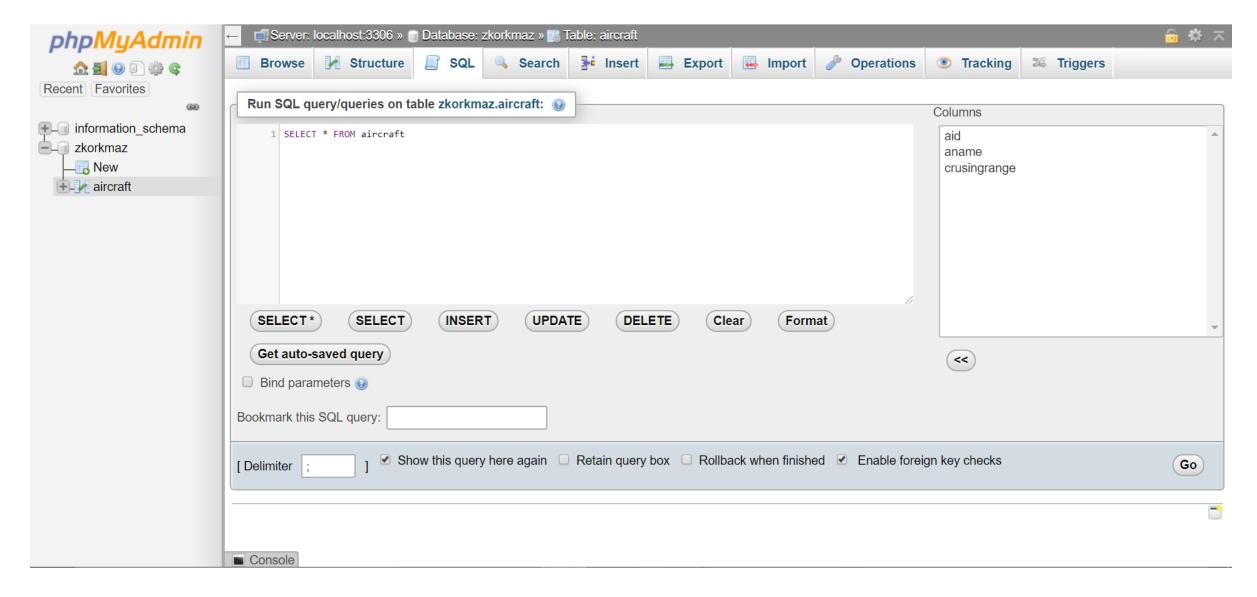
Tuple-related operations



Run SQL queries using the SQL editor

- Click on the database name (username)
- Click on "SQL"
- Write the query in the SQL editor & Hit "Go"
 - On success you would see the result page with a "tick" and the number of rows that have been affected by your query
- If there is an error in the query, it will be indicated

Run SQL queries using the SQL editor



Exercise 4

- Question 1: Show the name of the flight with ID '1'
- Question 2: List all the information about all aircrafts in our fleet that can cruise over 5000 miles
- Question 3: List the name of the employees who has the certification for Airbus A340-300 aircraft

Note: Table and column names are case-sensitive

Note: Keep track of your location in the database

Solutions..

- Question 1: Show the name of the flight with ID '1'
 - select aircraft.aname from aircraft where aircraft.aid = 1
- Question 2: List all the information about all aircrafts in our fleet that can cruise over 5000 miles
 - select * from aircraft where aircraft.crusingrange > 5000
- Question 3: List the name of the employees who has the certification for Airbus A340-300 aircraft
 - select e.ename from employees e, aircraft a, certified c
 where e.eid = c.eid and a.aid = c.aid and a.aname = "Airbus A340-300"

Exercise 5

• The schema for Exercise 5 is given below

```
Student(<u>snum</u>: integer, sname: string, major: string, level: string, age: integer)
Class(<u>name</u>: string, meets_at: string, room: string, fid: integer)
Enrolled(<u>snum</u>: integer, <u>cname</u>: string)
Faculty(fid: integer, fname: string, deptid: integer)
```

The meaning of these relations is straightforward; for example, Enrolled has one record per student-class pair such that the student is enrolled in the class.

Write the following queries in SQL. No duplicates should be printed in any of the answers.

snum	sname	major	standing	age
51135593	Maria White	English	SR	21
60839453	Charles Harris	Architecture	SR	22
99354543	Susan Martin	Law	JR	20
112348546	Joseph Thompson	Computer Science	SO	19
115987938	Christopher Garcia	Computer Science	JR	20
132977562	Angela Martinez	History	SR	20
269734834	Thomas Robinson	Psychology	so	18
280158572	Margaret Clark	Animal Science	FR	18
301221823	Juan Rodriguez	Psychology	JR	20
318548912	Dorthy Lewis	Finance	FR	18
320874981	Daniel Lee	Electrical Engineering	FR	17
322654189	Lisa Walker	Computer Science	so	17
348121549	Paul Hall	Computer Science	JR	18
351565322	Nancy Allen	Accounting	JR	19
451519864	Mark Young	Finance —	FR	18
455798411	Luis Hernandez	Electrical Engineering	FR	17
462156489	Donald King	Mechanical Engineering	so	19
550156548	George Wright	Education	SR	21

fid	fname	deptid
11564812	John Williams	68
90873519	Elizabeth Taylor	11
141582651	Mary Johnson	20
142519864	Ivana Teach	20
159542516	William Moore	33
242518965	James Smith	68
248965255	Barbara Wilson	12
254099823	Patricia Jones	68
287321212	Michael Miller	12
356187925	Robert Brown	12
486512566	David Anderson	20
	Richard Jackson	33
489456	inda Davis	20
548977562	Ulysses Teach	20
619023588	Jennifer Thomas	11

cname	meets_at	room	fid
Air Quality Engineering	TuTh 10:30-11:45	R15	11564812
American Political Parties	TuTh 2-3:15	20 AVW	619023588
Archaeology of the Incas	MWF 3-4:15	R128	248965255
Aviation Accident Investigation	TuTh 1-2:50	Q3	11564812
Communication Networks	MW 9:30-10:45	20 AVW	141582651
Dairy Herd Management	TuTh 12:30-1:45	R128	356187925
Data Structures	MWF 10	R128	489456522
Database Systems	MWF 12:30-1:45	1320 DCL	142519864
Intoduction to Math	TuTh 8-9:30	R128	489221823
Introductory Latin	MWF 3-4:15	R12	248965255
Marketing Research	MW 10-11:15	1320 DCL	489221823
Multivariate Analysis	TuTh 2-3:15	R15	90873519
Operating System Design	TuTh 12-1:20	20 AVW	489456522
Optical Electronics	TuTh 12:30-1:45	R15	254099823
Orbital Mechanics	MVF # S	1320 DCL	11564812
Organic Chemistry	TuTh 12:30-1:45	R12	489221823
Patent Law	F 1-2:50	R128	90873519
Perception	MTuWTh 3	Q3	489221823

snum	cname
99354543	Patent Law
112348546	Database Systems
112348546	Operating System Design
115987938	Database Systems
115987938	Operating System Design
301221823	American Political Parties
301221823	Perception
301221823	Social Cognition
322654189	Database Systems
322654189	Operating System Design
348121549	Database Systems
455798411	Operating System Design
455798411	Optical Electronics
552455318	Communication Networks
5524 55318	Extabase Systems
552455318	Operating System Design
556784565	Air Quality Engineering
567354612	Data Structures

Exercise 5

Find the names of all Juniors (standing = JR) who are enrolled in a class taught by Ivana Teach

names and ids of students -> sname, snum -> Table STUDENT standing of students -> standing -> Table STUDENT students enrolled in a class -> snum, cname -> Table ENROLLED name of teacher -> fname -> Table FACULTY name of class taught by Ivana -> cname -> Table CLASS

Steps to get to Answer for Exercise 5

- To get which junior students are taught by Ivana Teach, we need to find which classes (names) are taught by Ivana Teach
- To get which classes are taught by Ivana Teach, we need her faculty id (fid) as the Class table has only faculty id to identify the faculty who teaches a class (not the faculty's name)
 - Use the Faculty table to find Ivana Teach's faculty id (Ivana Teach's fid is 142519864)
 - Look up the Class table to find the classes she takes (Ivana Teach teaches only Database Systems)

Steps to get to Answer for Exercise 5

- Look up the Enrolled table to find the students that take the class
 - 5 students take the Database Systems class taught by Ivana Teach (their snums are 112348546, 115987938, 322654189, 348121549, 552455318)
- From the Student table, find out which of these 5 students are Junior.
 - Out of these 5 students, 2 of them with snums 115987938 and 348121549 are junior
- From the Student table, find their names
 - The of the junior students who are enrolled in classes taught by Ivana Teach are Christopher Garcia and Paul Hall

Answer 5

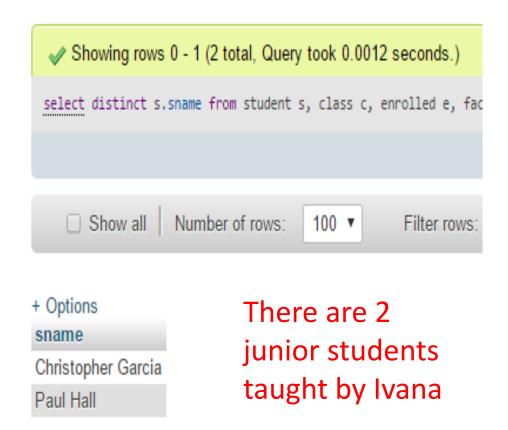
select distinct s.sname from student s, class c, enrolled e, faculty f where s.snum = e.snum

and e.cname = c.cname

and c.fid = f.fid

and f.fname = 'Ivana Teach'

and s.standing = 'JR'



Other possible query for 5:

select distinct s.sname

from student s JOIN class c JOIN enrolled e JOIN faculty f

ON s.snum = e.snum and e.cname = c.name and c.fid = f.fid

where f.fname = 'Ivana Teach' and s.standing = 'JR'

Exercise 6

• The schema for Exercise 5.2 is given below

```
Suppliers(<u>sid</u>: integer, sname: string, address: string)
Parts(<u>pid</u>: integer, pname: string, color: string)
Catalog(<u>sid</u>: integer, pid: integer, cost: real)
```

The Catalog relation lists the prices charged for parts by Suppliers. Write the following queries in SQL:

sid	sname	address
1	Acme Widget Suppliers	1 Grub St., Potemkin Village, IL 61801
2	Big Red Tool and Die	4 My Way, Bermuda Shorts, OR 90305
3	Perfunctory Parts	99999 Short Pier, Terra Del Fuego, TX 41
4	Alien Aircaft Inc.	2 Grown Lake, Rachal NV 519 2 S

pid	pname	color
1	Left Handed Bacon Stretcher Cover	Red
2	Smoke Shifter End	Black
3	Acme Widget Washer	Red
4	Acme Widget Washer	Silver
5	I Brake for Crop Circles Sticker	Translucent
6	Anti-Gravity Turbine Generator	Cyan
7	Anti-Gravity Turbine Generator	Magenta
8	Fire Hydrant Cap	¥d 5
9	7 Segment Display	Green

sid	pid	cost
1	3	0.50
1	4	0.50
1	8	11.70
2	1	16.50
2	3	0.55
2	8	7.95
CA	δŢΔ	12.00G
3	9	1.00
4	5	2.20
4	6	1247548.23
4	7	1247548.23

Note: The foreign keys (sid and pid) of catalog are displayed in a different color. The data of the columns that reference another table are displayed in blue in phpMyAdmin

Exercise 6

Find the *pname*s of parts for which there is some supplier.

Part names -> pname, pid -> Table PARTS

Supplier for particular parts -> pid -> Table CATALOG

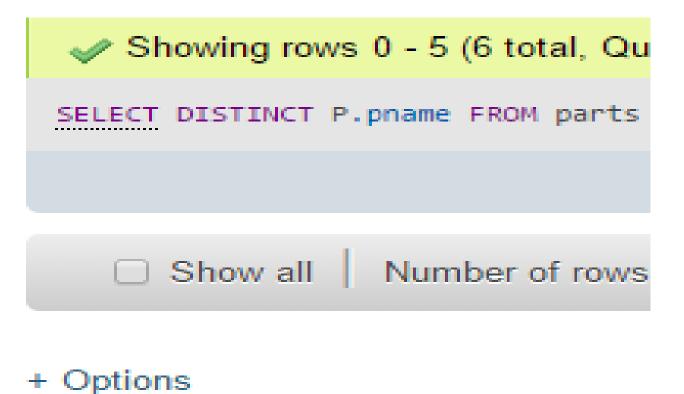
The Catalog Table lists all parts who have suppliers. We want all the pids from this table and find their names from the Table Parts

Note: different colors do not matter

Exercise 6

select distinct p.pname from parts p, catalog c where p.pid = c.pid

> Out of the 7 distinct parts listed in the Table Parts, 6 parts have suppliers



Left Handed Bacon Stretcher Cover
Acme Widget Washer
I Brake for Crop Circles Sticker
Anti-Gravity Turbine Generator
Fire Hydrant Cap
7 Segment Display

Other possible queries for Exercise 6

select distinct p.pname

from parts p join catalog c on p.pid = c.pid

select distinct p.pname from parts p NATURAL JOIN catalog c

To understand Answer 6.1

- Just joined the two tables
 Parts and Catalog
- Can see that the same part with same or different colour are supplied by many suppliers
- We want only distinct names i.e. parts (irrespective of their color) that are supplied by a supplier



PHP and MySQLi

- Our PHP application needs to communicate with a database server
- We need to perform activities such as:
 - connecting to the database server
 - querying the database
 - displaying results on a web form
 - taking user input through a web form
 - querying the database using user-input as a parameter
 - inserting the user-input into the database
- To perform these tasks, we will need
 - HTML to create web forms
 - PHP with MySQLi API to perform all database-related functions

MySQLi

- MySQLi stands for MySQL improved
- It is an API that provides functions to connect to the database, send queries and parameters to the database and collect results
- It is available in both procedural and object-oriented flavors
 - We will use the object-oriented API and so will need to instantiate classes and then call methods on the resulting objects
- Documentation: http://php.net/manual/en/book.mysqli.php

MySQLi

- Interaction with a database using MySQLi can be categorized into 4 main stages:
 - A. Connecting to a database
 - B. Firing a query
 - C. Collecting its results
 - D. Closing the connection to the database
- These major stages contain 8 steps in total
- Generally, all these 8 steps need to be performed to complete a transaction/interaction with the database using a web application developed in PHP

Stage A: Connect to a database

- <u>Step 1</u>: Define connection parameters
- Step 2: Define connection variable (\$\\$mysqli\$)

```
E<?php</p>
 // Function to obtain mysgli connection.
 function get mysqli conn()
 $dbhost = 'localhost':
 $dbuser = 'username';
 $dbpassword = 'password';
 $dbname = 'username';
 $mysqli = new mysqli($dbhost, $dbuser, $dbpassword, $dbname);
 if ($mysqli->connect errno)
 echo 'Failed to connect to MySQL: (' . $mysqli->connect errno . ') ' . $mysqli->connect error;
 return $mysqli;
```

Stage B: Fire a query

- Step 3: Define the SQL Query statement as a variable (\$sql)
- The MySQL server supports using anonymous positional placeholder with ?
- Use ? for parameters (later filled in code or user-input)
- Write the SQL query you want to run here (select, update, insert, delete etc.)

```
// (3) SQL statement
$sql = "SELECT a.aid, a.aname "
. "FROM aircraft a "
. "WHERE a.aname LIKE CONCAT(?, '%')";
```

Stage B: Fire a query (continued)

- Step 4a: Prepare statement. Do not need to pass parameters now
- Step 4b: Bind PHP variables to MySQL parameters
- Should be done for all parameters that come from user-inputs
- This sanitizes strings that have to replace ?, thus, combating SQL injection

```
// (4a) Prepared statement, stage 1: prepare
$stmt = $mysqli->prepare($sql);

// (4b) Bind a PHP variable, $search as a string parameter
$search = 'Boeing';

// "i" for integer, "d" for double, "s" for string, "b" for blob
$stmt->bind_param('s', $search);
```

Stage B: Fire a query (continued)

• **Step 5:** Execute the SQL query statement (\$sql)

```
// (5) Execute prepared statement
$stmt->execute();
```

Stage C: Collect results of a query

- Step 6: Bind selected columns to PHP variables
- Step 7: Fetch values by iterating through the executed statement's results

```
// (6) Bind selected columns to PHP variables
$stmt->bind result($aircraft id, $aircraft name);
// (7) fetch values
                                   %s -> format as string
//  is unordered list
                                   For every list item, take 1<sup>st</sup> variable and put in 1<sup>st</sup> %s, Take the
echo '':
                                   2<sup>nd</sup> variable and put in 2<sup>nd</sup> %s which is in the brackets
while ($stmt->fetch())
// printf is print format,  is list item
printf ('%s (%s)', $aircraft name, $aircraft id);
echo '';
```

Stage D: Close the connection

• **Step 8:** Close the SQL query statement (\$sql). Close the connection (\$mysqli) if there are no further transactions in this PHP file

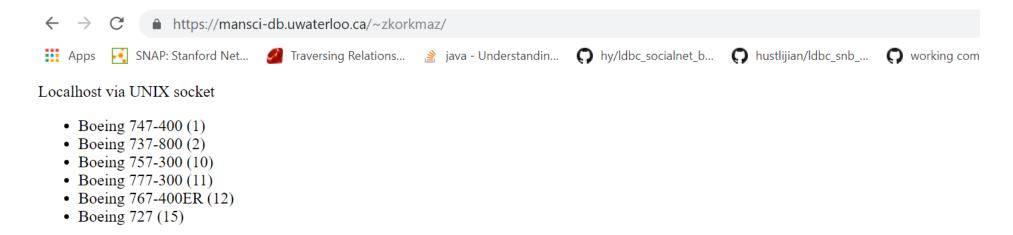
```
// (9) close statement and mysqli connection
$stmt->close();
$mysqli->close();
```

- This completes one regular transaction
- Change the query and follow these steps to perform any action
- Note: For clarity, error-checking has been omitted in these steps; but it is highly recommended. The documentation found in http://php.net/manual/en/book.mysqli.php has examples

Exercise 7

- Download the file "php_sql.php" from Learn onto your local machine
- The file contains all the code in sections 1 to 4 (an entire transaction)
- Change the credentials for the database to yours
- Transfer the file to your public_html directory
- Rename the file to index.php
- Go to the link mansci-db.uwaterloo.ca/~your username

Exercise 7



- If a successful connection to the database was established, the message "Localhost via UNIX socket" is displayed. Otherwise, an error message is displayed
- The page lists the names (with IDS) of all aircrafts whose names start with "Boeing" in the aircraft table that we created in our database in the last lab