Lesson Number 2

Name:

Connecting / Saving Data

Description:

Using PHP to get input and save input to a database.

GROUP ACTIVITY - PHP Quick Review

5 minutes with a partner to jot down (without looking at notes) what you remember from last week.

Getting User Input and Storing It

HTML/PHP page -> POST -> PHP processing page -> Connect to DB -> Store Data

Real World Example (ordering pizza)

- 1. decide your toppings, crust, amount of sauce (The Form)
- 2. call and give that information to the restaurant (The POST)
- 3. information is processed and the pizza is cooked (The Process)
- 4. the cashier accesses the register (Connect to the Database)
- 5. the order receipt and payment are then put in the cash register (The Database)

ACTIVITY - Exploring Forms

Forms Explained

Purpose

- Why do we use forms?
- How can a form help us to customize a user's experience?

Elements

- What are some common form elements?
 - What element is best used to capture a first or last name, or an email or snail mail address?
 - What element is best used to capture a comment?
 - What element is best used to capture a country or city of origin?
 - What element is best used to capture a choice like a yes or no decision?
 - What element is best used to capture multiple options like a list of sports or movies a person may enjoy?

Explaining METHOD

• the method attribute of the form tag allows us to define what type of HTTP request we're

making

- the **POST method** is used for creating new resources within our application
- the **GET method** is used to retrieve existing resources within our application
- the **PUT method** is used to update or replace an existing resource within our application
- the **DELETE method** is used to delete an existing resource within our application
- the PUT and DELETE methods are unsupported in most browsers
 - Both PUT and DELETE can be performed using POST
 - Some developers will use a hidden field in their form that passes PUT and DELETE to the server for processing
 - Many MVC and RESTful applications implement PUT and DELETE as they are semantically correct and technically idempotent where as POST is not

Explaining ACTION

- action is the location of the script that will process the form for the user
 - this can be a separate file, the current file, or an external file (off-site)

Explaining ENCTYPE

- **enctype** is the encoding type choosen for the form
 - the default, application/x-www-form-urlencoded
 - multipart/form-data (for when you're uploading files)

Explaining \$_POST

- When a form is submitted, and it's method is set to POST, an HTTP Request is created with a body containing the parameters and their values
- PHP processes the request's body into an associative array known as \$_POST. \$_POST is a super global, meaning it is accessible through all files of your PHP application
- When the form is encoded, it uses the name attribute of each HTML element as a key label in the \$_POST associative array
- For example, \$_POST['email'] references the <input name="email"> element
- When a checkbox field is used, PHP will will build a nested array and store it under its key

Example Form

http://comp1006-s16.azurewebsites.net/lesson-02/examples/forms-explored.php

- What information will be stored in the database?
- What information is likely being drawn from existing data in the database?

Saving Data

- What are two places we can store information received from the form?
- What database are WE using in this course to store information?
- What scripting language are we using to process the information?

Important Rules Regarding Our Application's Data

When we build our applications, we want to maintain a few rules in database design:

- 1. we want to ensure rows in our table are not storing duplicate data (within reason)
- 2. we want to isolate data that can be divided, like full names, addresses, ingredients, instructions/processes, phone numbers (area code from base number)
- 3. we want to give our data a unique index so it is distinguishable from other data

4. we want to ensure we are not storing similar data in different fields, such as a table that has the columns artist, singer, actor (these could be condensed into one field, performer)

ACTIVITY - Building our example form

Example File:

https://github.com/shaunmckinnon/georgian/blob/master/lesson-02/examples/new_artist.php

NOTES:

• Attaching JQuery, Bootstrap, and FontAwesome: https://www.bootstrapcdn.com/

```
<link
href="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.3.6/css/bootstrap."
    rel="stylesheet" integrity="sha384-
1q8mTJOASx8j1Au+a5WDVnPi21kFfwwEAa8hDDdjZlpLegxhjVME1fgjWPGmkzs7"
    crossorigin="anonymous">
```

```
<script src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-2.2.3.js"
integrity="sha256-laXWtGydpwqJ8JA+X9x2miwmaiKhn8tVmOVEigRNtP4="
crossorigin="anonymous"></script>
```

```
<script
src="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.3.6/js/bootstrap.mi
" integrity="sha384-
0mSbJDEHialfmuBBQP6A4Qrprq50VfW37PRR3j5ELqxss1yVqOtnepnHVP9aJ7xS"
crossorigin="anonymous"></script>
```

- Place the CSS in the head and the JavaScript just before the closing </br>
- Using HTML5 Doctype

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

- We'll use proper form semantics in this example.
 - https://developer.mozilla.org/en/docs/Web/HTML/Element/form

ACTIVITY - Creating our Database Table

```
USE database_name;
CREATE TABLE artists (
id int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
```

```
name varchar(50) NOT NULL,
bio_link varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY (id)
);
```

- 1. Connect to your DB with MySQL WorkBench
- 2. Enter the above SQL to create the new table

What is PDO?

What is it?

- PDO (PHP Data Objects)
- PDO provides a data access abstraction layer
 - supports several different database systems including PostgreSQL, SQLite, MS SQL Server, and MySQL
- PDO does not provide database abstraction (SQL rewriting)

Interactive Connection Exercise

http://comp1006-s16.azurewebsites.net/lesson-02/connection-exercise.html

ACTIVITY - Using PHP to save to our Database

Example File:

https://github.com/shaunmckinnon/georgian/blob/master/lesson-02/examples/add_artist.php