Retrieve data from database using Mysql and PHP

```php
<?php

$servername = "localhost";
$username = "root";
$password = "";
$dbname = "bike_rental_system";

$conn=new mysqli($servername, $username, $password, $dbname, );

if($conn->connect_error)
{
    die("connection error". $conn->connect-error).'<br/>';
}
echo "connection succesfull". $conn->connect_error. '<br/>';


$sql ="SELECT * from student";
$result =mysqli_query($conn, $sql);
$row=  mysqli_fetch_array($result);
$row=  mysqli_fetch_array($result);

while($row= mysqli_fetch_array($result))
{
    echo $row['id']. ' '. $row['name']. '<br/>';

}
mysqli_close($conn);
?>
```

In the above code the $result variable doesn't hold any query data it just hold the reference of the resource pointed by the query. We need to use mysqli_fetch_array(); function to obtain the actual data row wise. One row at a time.

mysqli_fetch_array() fetches query results

Once our query executes, we can grab the results with the `$result` variable. This variable's used with the `mysqli_fetch_array()` function to get the data in the table one row at a time. Each row of data is returned as an array, which we can store in a new variable named `$row`.

This function retrieves a row of data from the query results and stores it in an array.

```
$row = mysqli_fetch_array($result);
```

The variable `$row` is an array that initially stores the first row of data from our results.

Each SQL query has its own resource ID number that is used to access the data associated with its results.

Each time this code is executed by the web server, a row of data from the query results gets stored in the `$row` array. You repeatedly call the `mysqli_fetch_array()` function to step through each row of the query results. So the first three calls to the `mysqli_fetch_array()` function retrieve the first three rows of data from the table, storing each column of the row as an item in the `$row` array.

The mysqli_fetch_array() function stores a row of data in an array.