Appendix B

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Materialized View

- MySQL does not support materialized view.
- PostgreSQL supports materialized view.
 - CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW mymatview AS SELECT * FROM mytab;

Transaction in MySQL

- □ To start a transaction, you use the START TRANSACTION statement.
 - The BEGIN or BEGIN WORK are the aliases of the START TRANSACTION.
- To commit the current transaction and make its changes permanent, you use the COMMIT statement.
- □ To roll back the current transaction and cancel its changes, you use the ROLLBACK statement.

- □ To disable or enable the auto-commit mode for the current transaction, you use the SET autocommit statement.
- □ Not all engines of MySQL support transaction.
 - MyISAM (default engine of MySQL before version 5.5) does not.

Transaction in PHP

- public PDO::beginTransaction (): bool
 - Turns off autocommit mode.
 - While autocommit mode is turned off, changes made to the database via the PDO object instance are not committed until you end the transaction by calling PDO::commit().
 - Calling PDO::rollBack() will roll back all changes to the database and return the connection to autocommit mode.

- public PDO::commit () : bool
 - Commits a transaction, returning the database connection to autocommit mode until the next call to PDO::beginTransaction() starts a new transaction.

- public PDO::rollBack () : bool
 - Rolls back the current transaction, as initiated by PDO::beginTransaction().
 - If the database was set to autocommit mode, this function will restore autocommit mode after it has rolled back the transaction.

- public PDO::inTransaction (): bool
 - Checks if a transaction is currently active within the driver. This method only works for database drivers that support transactions.

- □ Table accounts
 - AccountName: char(10) not null
 - Amount: int(11) not null

index.php

Transaction Test

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>Transfer

<h1>Transaction Test</h1>
<form action="test.php" method="post">
<input type="submit" value="Transfer">
</form>

</body>
</html>
```

```
$dbservername='localhost';
$dbname='examdb';
                                               test.php
$dbusername='examdb';
$dbpassword='examdb';
try
  $conn = new PDO("mysql:host=$dbservername;dbname=$dbname",
$dbusername, $dbpassword);
  # set the PDO error mode to exception
  $conn->setAttribute(PDO::ATTR ERRMODE,
PDO::ERRMODE EXCEPTION);
  $conn->beginTransaction();
  $stmt=$conn->prepare("insert into accounts (AccountName,
Amount) values ('Alice', 100)");
  $stmt->execute();
  $stmt=$conn->prepare("insert into accounts (AccountName,
Amount) values ('Bob', null)");
```

<?php

```
$stmt->execute();
  $conn->commit();
    echo <<<EOT
    <!DOCTYPE html>
    <html>
      <body>
           <script>
          alert("$msg");
               window.location.replace("index.php");
        </script>
         </body>
      </html>
EOT;
```

```
catch(Exception $e)
\{
  if ($conn->inTransaction())
    $conn->rollBack();
  $msg=$e->getMessage();
  echo <<<EOT
    <!DOCTYPE html>
    <html>
      <body>
           <script>
          alert("$msg");
               window.location.replace("index.php");
        </script>
         </body>
      </html>
EOT;
```

Prepared Statement in PDO

Without prepared statement

```
$uname=$_POST['uname'];
$pwd=$_POST['pwd'];
$conn = new PDO...
...
$stmt=$conn->prepare("select username, password,
salt from users where username='" . $uname ."'");
$stmt->execute();
```

■ With prepared statement

```
$uname=$_POST['uname'];
$pwd=$_POST['pwd'];
$conn = new PDO...
...
$stmt=$conn->prepare("select username, password,
salt from users where username=:username");
$stmt->execute(array('username' => $uname));
```

Reference

- https://www.mysqltutorial.org/mysqltransaction.aspx/
- https://www.php.net/manual/en/pdo.trans actions.php
- https://www.postgresql.org/docs/current/r ules-materializedviews.html