

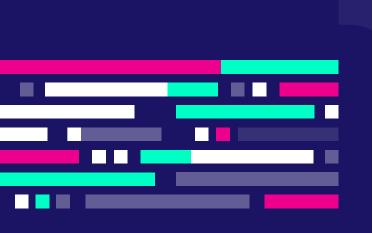
MySQL

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What is MySQL



What is MySQL

- The data in a MySQL database are stored in tables. A table is a collection of related data, and it consists of columns and rows.
- Databases are useful for storing information categorically.

What is MySQL

A company may have a database with the following tables:

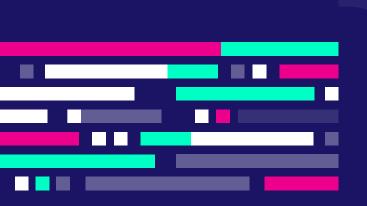
- ☐ Employees
- □ Products
- Customers
- □ Orders

PDO Connect

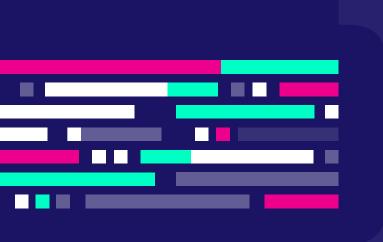
```
<?php
$servername = "localhost";
$username = "username";
$password = "password";
  conn = new PD0
("mysql:host=$servername;
dbname=myDB", $username,
$password);
```

Create Database

```
<?php
$sql = "CREATE DATABASE
myDBPDO";
   // use exec() because no results are
returned
   $conn->exec($sql);
?>
```



- A query is a question or a request.
- We can query a database for specific information and have a recordset returned.
- ex : SELECT LastName FROM Employees



- Create
- Insert
- Select
- Update
- Delete

```
<?php
CREATE TABLE MyGuests (
id INT(6) UNSIGNED
AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
firstname VARCHAR(30) NOT
NULL,
lastname VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
email VARCHAR(50)
?>
```

- The data type specifies what type of data the column can hold.
- After the data type, you can specify other optional attributes for each column:

- NOT NULL Each row must contain a value for that column, null values are not allowed
- 2. DEFAULT value Set a default value that is added when no other value is passed.
- 3. UNSIGNED Used for number types, limits the stored data to positive numbers and zero

- AUTO INCREMENT MySQL automatically increases the value of the field by 1 each time a new record is added
- 2. PRIMARY KEY Used to uniquely identify the rows in a table. The column with PRIMARY KEY setting is often an ID number, and is often used with AUTO_INCREMENT
- Each table should have a primary key column (in this case: the "id" column).
 Its value must be unique for each record in the table.

```
<?php
INSERT INTO table_name
(column1, column2,
column3,...)
VALUES (value1, value2,
value3,...)
?>
```

```
<?php
SELECT column_name(s) FROM
table_name;
0R
// we can use the * character to
select ALL columns from a table
SELECT * FROM table_name;
```

```
<?php

UPDATE table_name
SET column1=value,
column2=value2,...
WHERE some_column=some_value
?>
```

DELETE FROM table name WHERE some_column = some_value Notice: the WHERE clause in the DELETE syntax: The WHERE clause specifies which record or records that should be deleted. If you omit the WHERE clause, all records will be deleted! ?>

<?php

THANKS!



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