



MySQL

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01

What is MySQL

An abstract graphic on the left side of the slide. It features several horizontal bars of varying lengths and colors (red, blue, green, yellow, and grey) stacked vertically. A large, light blue bracket is positioned to the right of these bars, spanning most of their height. The background is a solid dark blue.

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



02

PD0 Connect

Syntax

```
<?php
```

```
$servername = "localhost";  
$username = "username";  
$password = "password";
```

```
    $conn = new PDO  
("mysql:host=$servername;  
dbname=myDB", $username,  
$password);
```



03

Create Database

Syntax

```
<?php
```

```
$sql = "CREATE DATABASE  
myDBPDO";
```

```
    // use exec() because no results are  
    returned
```

```
    $conn->exec($sql);
```

```
?>
```



04

Database Queries



Database Queries

- 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`



Database Queries

- Create
- Insert
- Select
- Update
- Delete

Syntax

```
<?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)  
?>
```

Database Queries

- 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:
1. 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

Database Queries

1. **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.

Syntax

```
<?php
```

```
INSERT INTO table_name  
(column1, column2,  
column3,...)  
VALUES (value1, value2,  
value3,...)
```

```
?>
```


Syntax

```
<?php
```

```
SELECT column_name(s) FROM  
table_name;
```

OR

```
// we can use the * character to  
select ALL columns from a table  
SELECT * FROM table_name;
```

```
?>
```

Syntax

```
<?php
```

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

```
?>
```

Syntax

```
<?php
```

```
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!

```
?>
```

THANKS !



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