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Welcome to SSL Day 4!

Models and Database Connections

Day 4



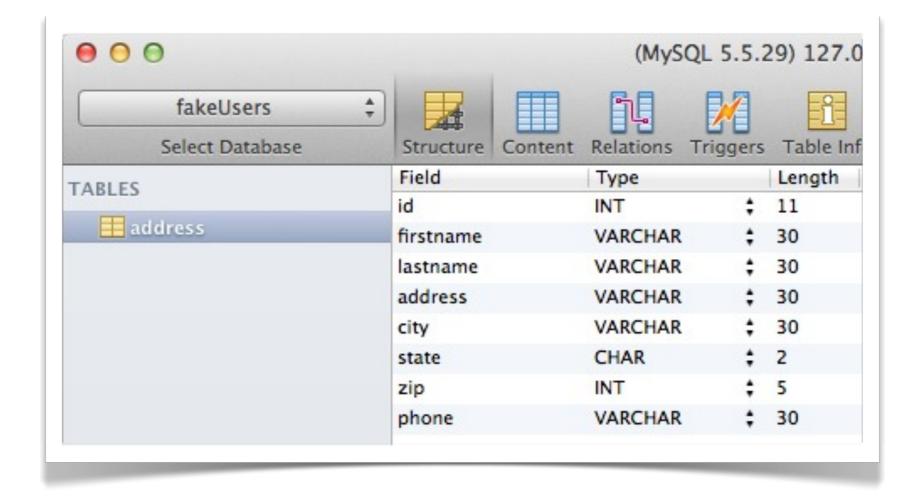
First, set up a database

These examples will use a MySQL database.

You should set up a new database using the techniques you learned in DBS.



In these examples, the database is called "fakeUsers".





Functions in PHP

```
<?php
function build_house($width, $length) {
    // build a house of size $width and $length
function build_neighborhood($num_houses) {
    for ($i=0; $i<$num_houses; $i++) {
        build_house(500, 800);
build_neighborhood(25);
?>
```



Functions in Python

```
#!/usr/bin/python
def build_house(width, length):
    return "Build a house of size {} and {}." \
            .format(width, length)
def build_neighborhood(num_houses):
    for i in range(num_houses):
        print build_house(300, 500)
build_neighborhood(3)
```



PHP Constructor

```
<?php
class Builder {
    function __construct() {
        $this->phase = 1;
$b = new Builder();
echo $b->phase;
?>
```



Python Constructor

```
#!/usr/bin/python

class Person:

    def __init__(self):
        self.species = "homosapien"
        self.age = 0

p = Person()
print p.species
```



In-class assessment

- Build a class with at least one method
- •The class should have a constructor method
- •Instantiate the method and print out information set in the constructor method.
- Do it in both languages.



PHP DB Connection Model

The constructor function

```
<?php
                                                         Using the PDO
                   class DBConnector {
                                                           class, we can
                      private $db;
                                                           prevent SQL
                       function __construct() {
 The port 3306 is
                          $host = '127.0.0.1';
                                                        injection attacks.
                          $user = 'root';
 Apache's default
                          $pass = 'root';
   MySQL port.
                          $port = '3306';
                          $dbname = 'fakeUsers';
  If you're using
                          $this->db = new PDO("mysql:host=$host;
                                               port=$port;
MAMP, your port is
                                               dbname=$dbname",
  probably 8889.
                                               $user, $pass);
```

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PHP DB Connection Model

Adding an entry

```
public function addUser($firstname='', $lastname='',
   $address='', $city='', $state='', $zip='', $phone='') {
       $stmnt = $this->db->prepare("insert into address
           (firstname, lastname, address, city, state, zip, phone)
           values (:firstname, :lastname, :address, :city, :state,
               :zip, :phone)");
       $stmnt->execute(array(
                                             Inserting the values
           ':firstname' => $firstname,
           ':lastname' => $lastname,
                                           into the sql statement
            ':address' => $address,
            ':city' => $city,
                                           in this way will prevent
           ':state' => $state,
           ':phone' => $phone,
                                           SQL injection attacks.
           ':zip' => $zip));
```

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PHP DB Connection Model

Selecting a random entry



The directory structure

The index file would route a request to list all users to the user controller.

The user controller would include the database model and ask it for a list of users.

The user controller would call the correct view, and put the user information into it.

The user controller would then display the list of users to the web user.



In-class assessment

Write a controller and database model in PHP, following the directory structure in the previous slide. The model should have a function that writes to the database and a function that reads from the database.



Python DB Connection Model

The constructor function

```
Apache's default
                                                              MySQL port.
#!/usr/bin/python
                                Install this package from:
import mysql.connector
                                                              If you're using
                                  http://goo.gl/RZS0n
                                                           MAMP, your port is
                                                             probably 8889.
class DBConnector():
    def init (self):
         self.db = mysql.connector.connect(host="127.0.0.1",
                                              port=3306,
                                              user="root",
                                              passwd="root",
                                              db="fakeUsers")
```

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The port 3306 is



Python DB Connection Model

Adding an entry

city='', state='', phone='', zip=''):

def add user(self, fname='', lname='', address='',

```
Usually, for example,
when you're typing in
the console window in
 Sequel Pro, a setting
called "auto-commit" is
      turned on.
```

Otherwise, when you insert, update, or delete from a database, your changes aren't saved until you commit them.

```
sql = "insert into address (firstname, lastname, address,\")
      city, state, zip, phone) values (%(fname)s, \
        %(lname)s, %(address)s, %(city)s, %(state)s,\
        %(zip)s, %(phone)s)"
user info = {
    'fname': fname,
    'lname': lname,
    'address': address,
    'city': city,
    'state': state,
    'zip': zip,
    'phone': phone
cursor = self.db.cursor()
cursor.execute(sql, user info)
self.db.commit()
cursor.close()
self.db.close()
```

Inserting the values into the sql statement in this way will prevent SQL injection attacks.



Python DB Connection Model

Getting a random entry



In-class assessment

Write a controller and database model in Python, following the directory structure in the previous slide. The model should have a function that writes to the database and a function that reads from the database.



Lab 4

Incorporate database CRUD functionality into each of your two websites. Both should have some reading and some writing interaction with your database.