



# Server-Side Languages

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## Welcome to SSL Day 4!

Models and Database Connections

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# Server-Side Languages

First, set up a database

These examples will use a MySQL database.

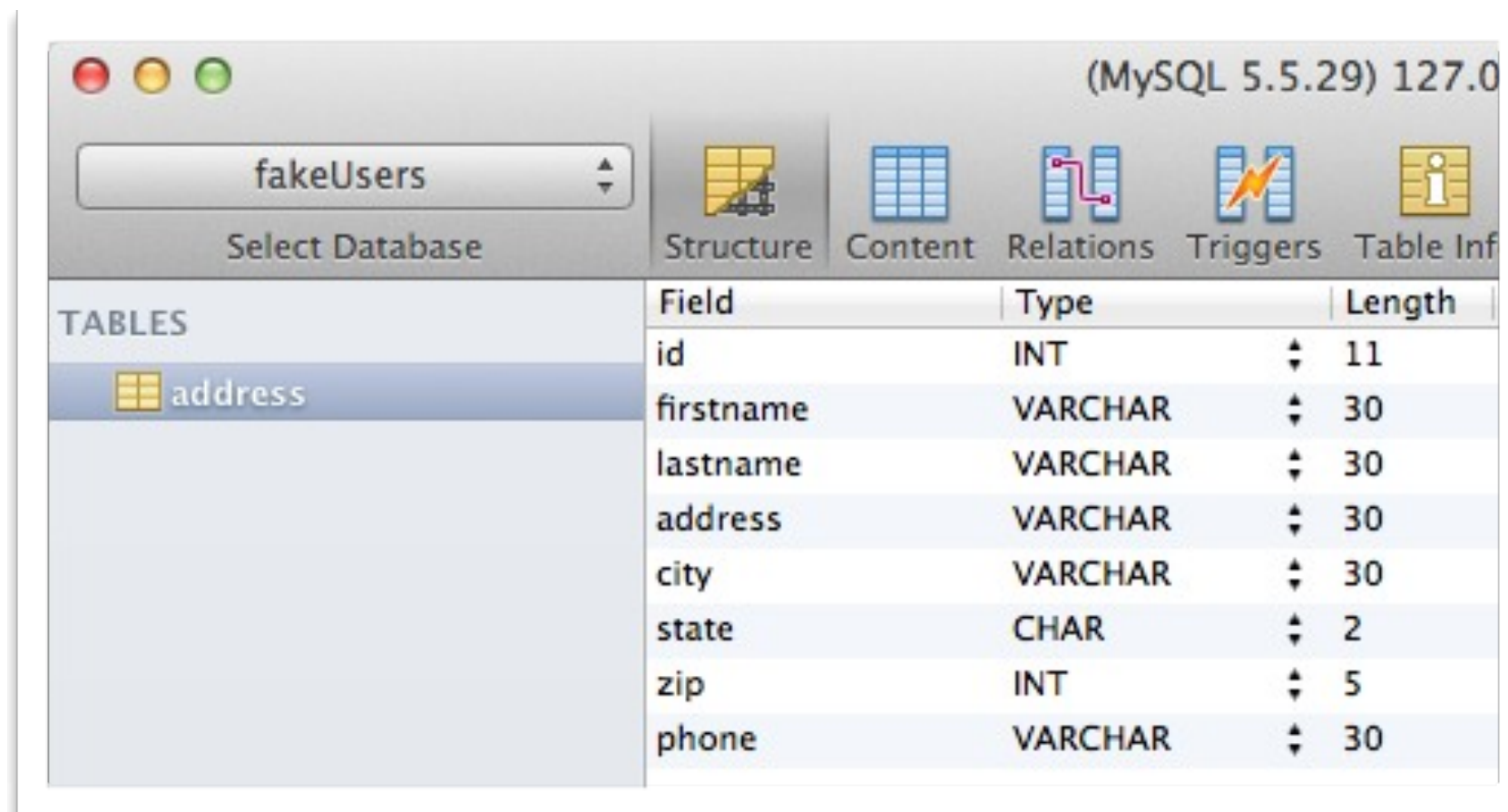
You should set up a new database using the techniques you learned in DBS.

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In these examples, the database is called “fakeUsers”.



The screenshot shows a MySQL database management interface. At the top, the title bar indicates "(MySQL 5.5.29) 127.0". Below the title bar, there is a "Select Database" dropdown menu currently set to "fakeUsers". To the right of the dropdown are five icons representing different views: Structure (selected), Content, Relations, Triggers, and Table Info. The main area displays the structure of the selected table, "address". It shows a list of fields with their respective types and lengths.

Field	Type	Length
id	INT	11
firstname	VARCHAR	30
lastname	VARCHAR	30
address	VARCHAR	30
city	VARCHAR	30
state	CHAR	2
zip	INT	5
phone	VARCHAR	30



# Server-Side Languages

## 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);

?>
```

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## 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)
```

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## PHP Constructor

```
<?php

class Builder {
    function __construct() {
        $this->phase = 1;
    }
}

$b = new Builder();
echo $b->phase;

?>
```

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# Server-Side Languages

## Python Constructor

```
#!/usr/bin/python

class Person:

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

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



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## In-class assessment

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





# Server-Side Languages

## PHP DB Connection Model

### The constructor function

The port 3306 is Apache's default MySQL port.

If you're using MAMP, your port is probably 8889.

```
<?php
class DBConnector {
    private $db;

    function __construct() {
        $host = '127.0.0.1';
        $user = 'root';
        $pass = 'root';
        $port = '3306';
        $dbname = 'fakeUsers';
        $this->db = new PDO("mysql:host=$host;
                           port=$port;
                           dbname=$dbname",
                           $user, $pass);
    }
}
```

Using the PDO class, we can prevent SQL injection attacks.



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## PHP DB Connection Model

### Adding an entry

```
public function addUser($firstname='', $lastname='',  
    $address='', $city='', $state='', $zip='', $phone='') {  
    $stmt = $this->db->prepare("insert into address  
        (firstname, lastname, address, city, state, zip, phone)  
        values (:firstname, :lastname, :address, :city, :state,  
            :zip, :phone)");  
    $stmt->execute(array(  
        ':firstname' => $firstname,  
        ':lastname' => $lastname,  
        ':address' => $address,  
        ':city' => $city,  
        ':state' => $state,  
        ':phone' => $phone,  
        ':zip' => $zip));  
}
```

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





# Server-Side Languages

## PHP DB Connection Model

Selecting a random entry

```
public function getRandomUser() {  
    $stmt = $this->db->query("select * from address  
        order by rand() limit 1");  
    return $stmt->fetchAll(PDO::FETCH_ASSOC);  
}
```



# Server-Side Languages

## 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.



# Server-Side Languages

## 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.

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# Server-Side Languages

## Python DB Connection Model

### The constructor function

```
#!/usr/bin/python

import mysql.connector

class DBConnector():

    def __init__(self):
        self.db = mysql.connector.connect(host="127.0.0.1",
                                           port=3306,
                                           user="root",
                                           passwd="root",
                                           db="fakeUsers")
```

Install this package from:  
<http://goo.gl/RZS0n>

The port 3306 is  
Apache's default  
MySQL port.

If you're using  
MAMP, your port is  
probably 8889.





# Server-Side Languages

## Python DB Connection Model

### Adding an entry

```
def add_user(self, fname='', lname='', address='',
             city='', state='', phone='', zip=''):

    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()
```

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.

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



# Server-Side Languages

## Python DB Connection Model

### Getting a random entry

```
def get_random_user(self):
    sql = "select firstname, lastname, city, state,\
          zip, phone from address order by rand() limit 1"

    cursor = self.db.cursor()
    cursor.execute(sql)
    for firstname, lastname, city, state, zip, phone in cursor:
        print("{} {} lives in {}, {} {} with phone number {}".format(
            firstname, lastname, city, state, zip, phone))
    cursor.close()
    self.db.close()
```



# Server-Side Languages

## 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.

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# Server-Side Languages

## Lab 4

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

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