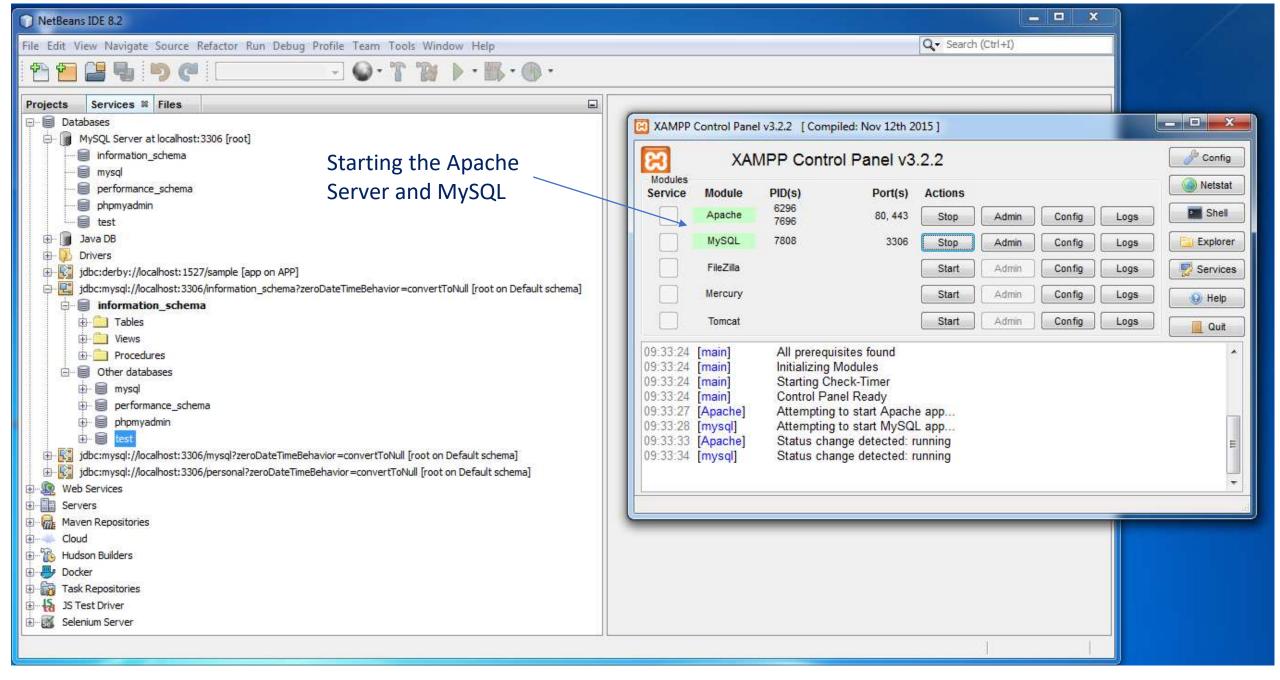
Connect to MySQL Server And View Data

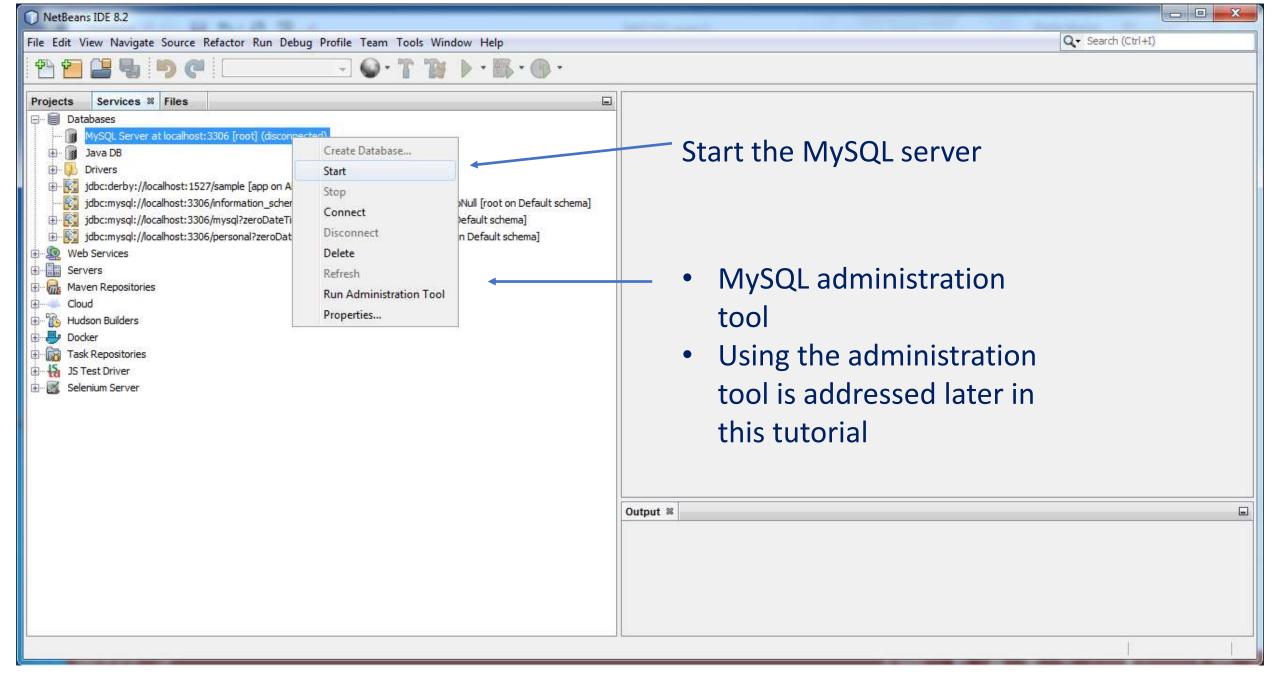
Overview

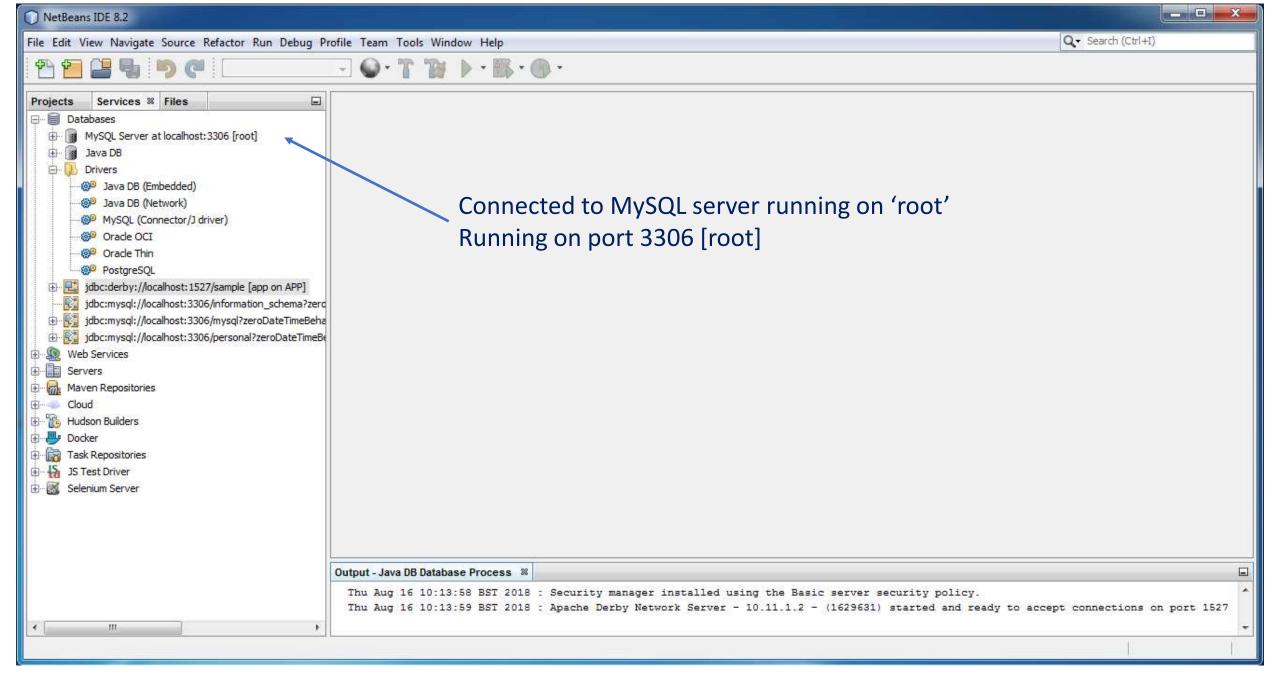
- In this tutorial we will demonstrate:
 - Connecting to a MySQL server and connecting to a database using the NetBeans IDE
 - Viewing data using the NetBeans IDE
 - Running an SQL Query a Web-Based System with the output in a webpage
- Set a practical exercise to:
 - Improve the PHP script using try...catch...finally blocks

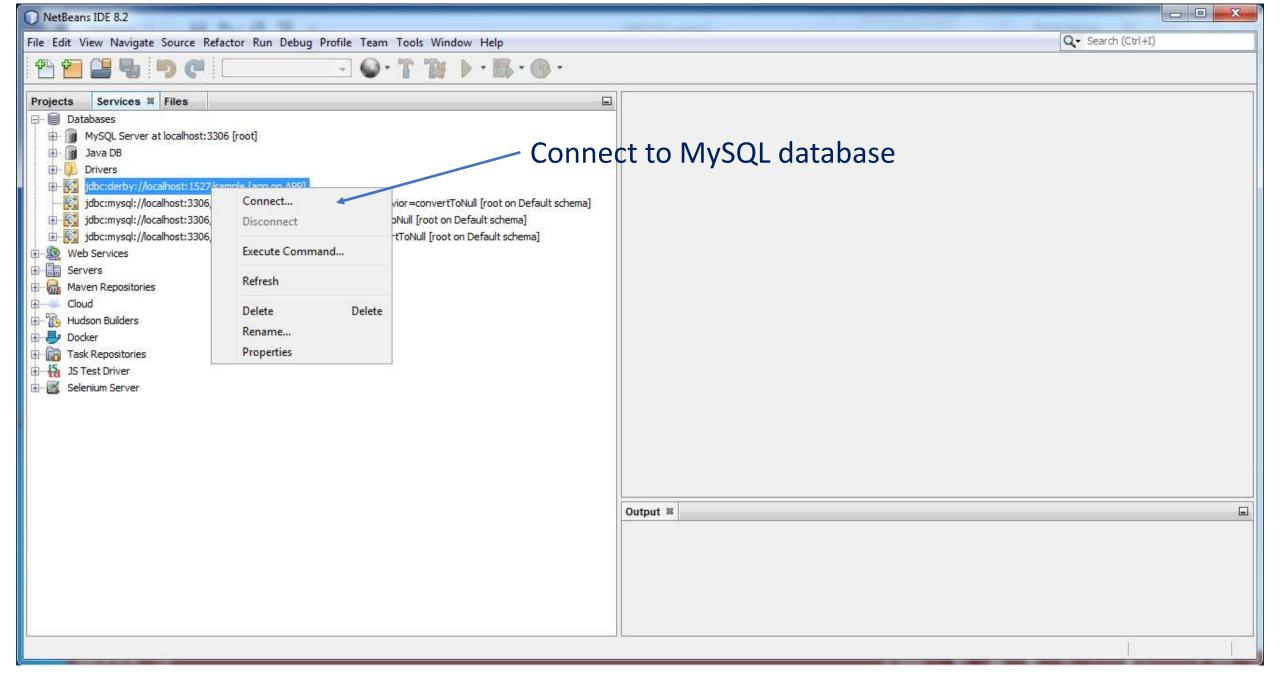
MySQL Server

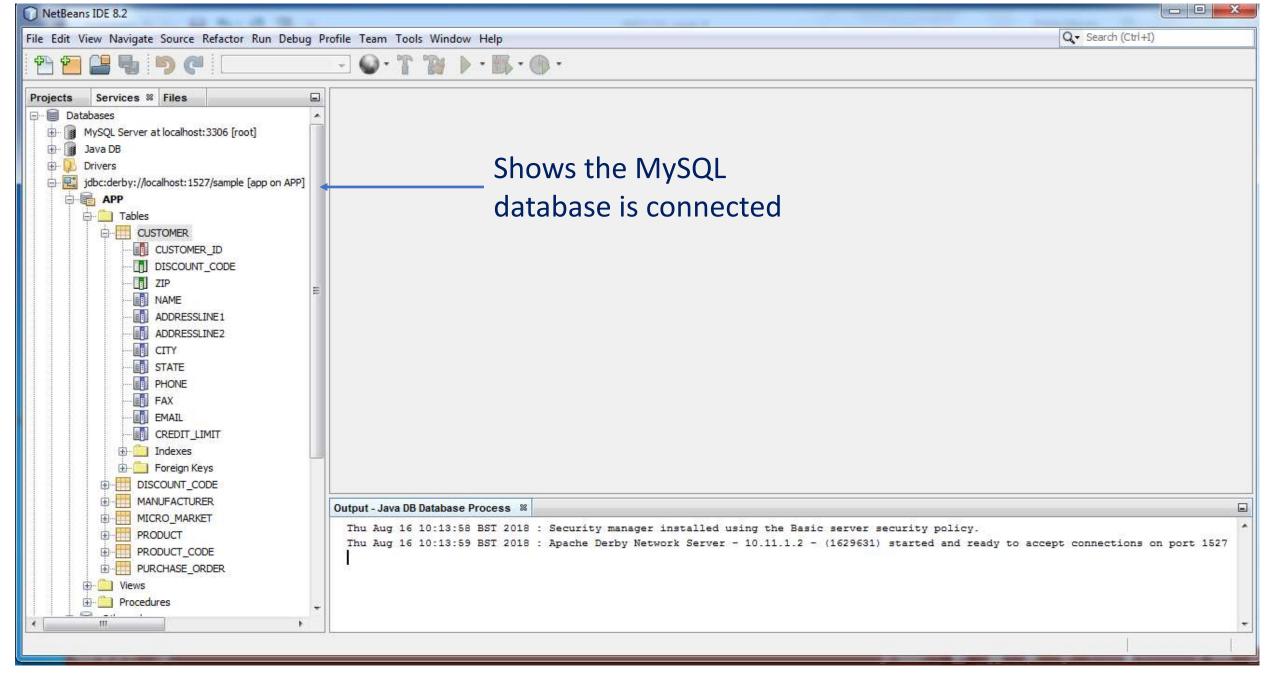
- The following slides show the process to:
 - Connect to a MySQL server
 - Connect to a database
 - The example shows an example database embedded in the NetBeans IDE
 - Viewing data in the 'Customers' database table
 - The SQL statement used to create the 'view'
 - Two SQL statements demonstrate alternative SQL methods

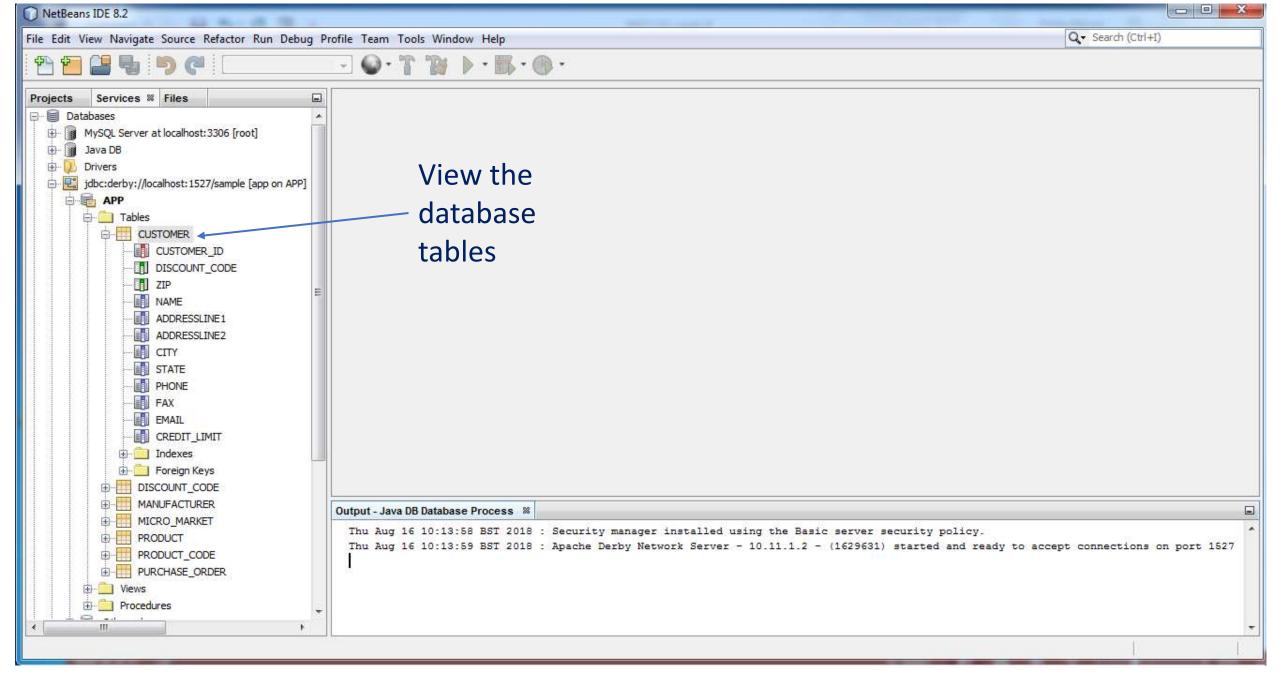


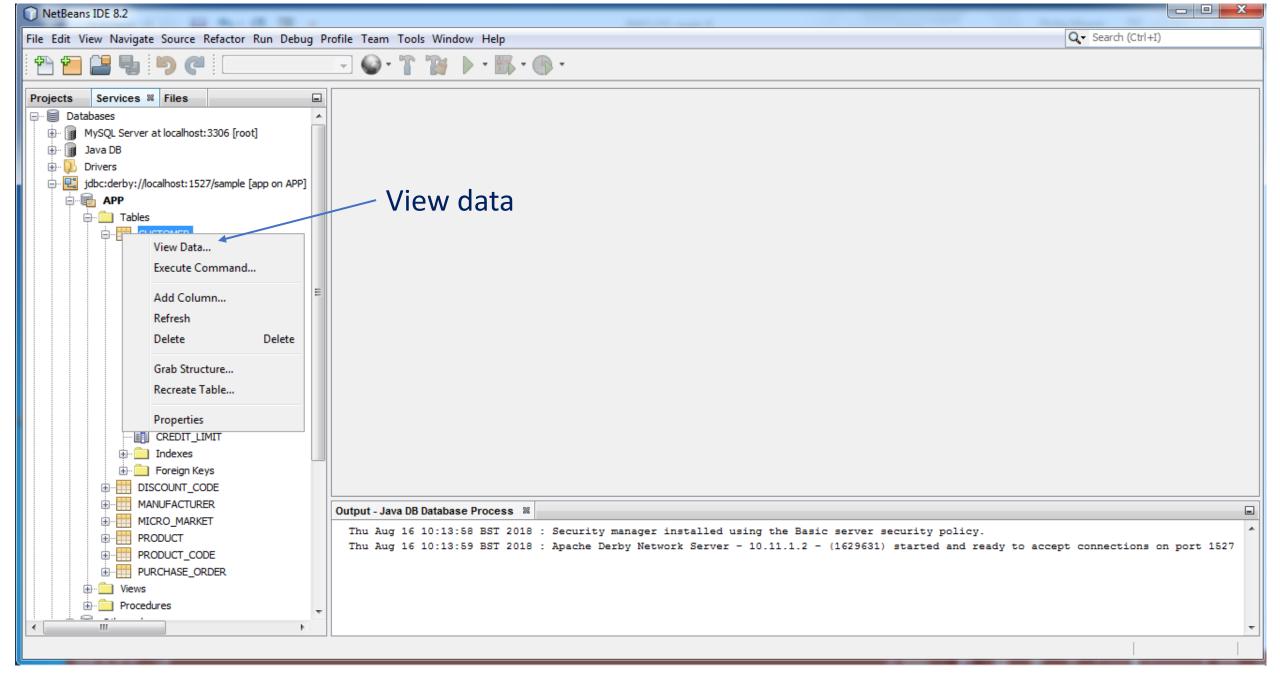


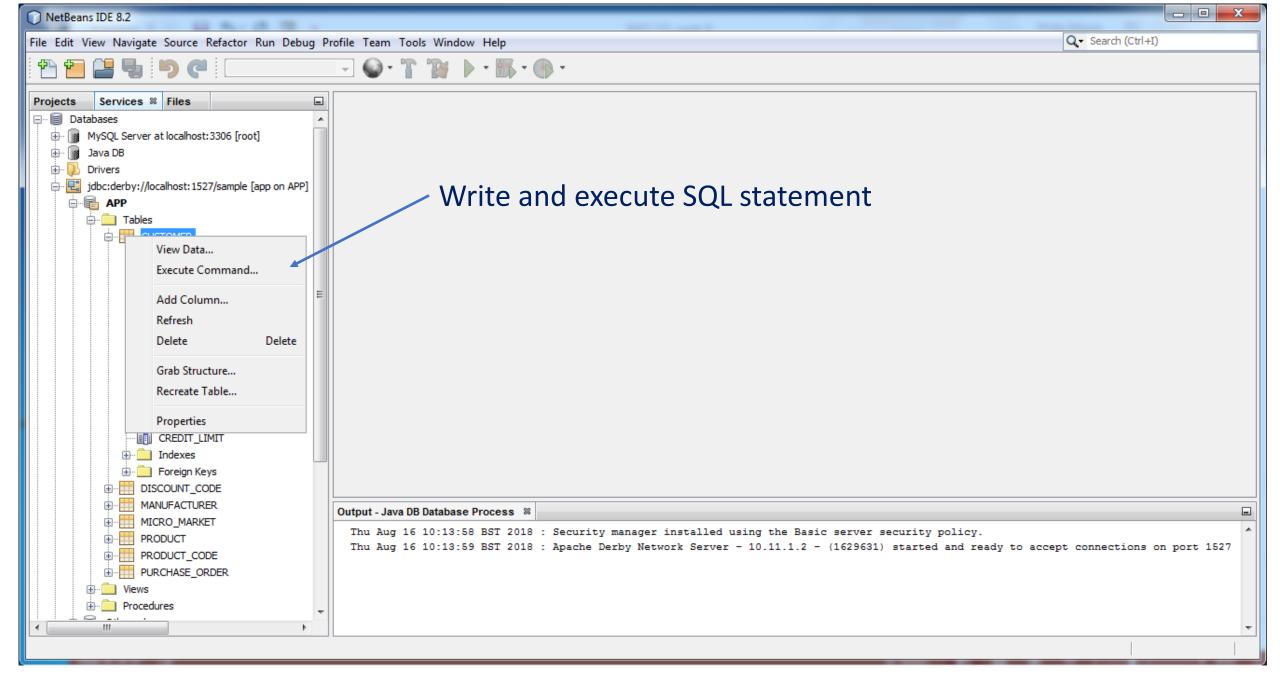


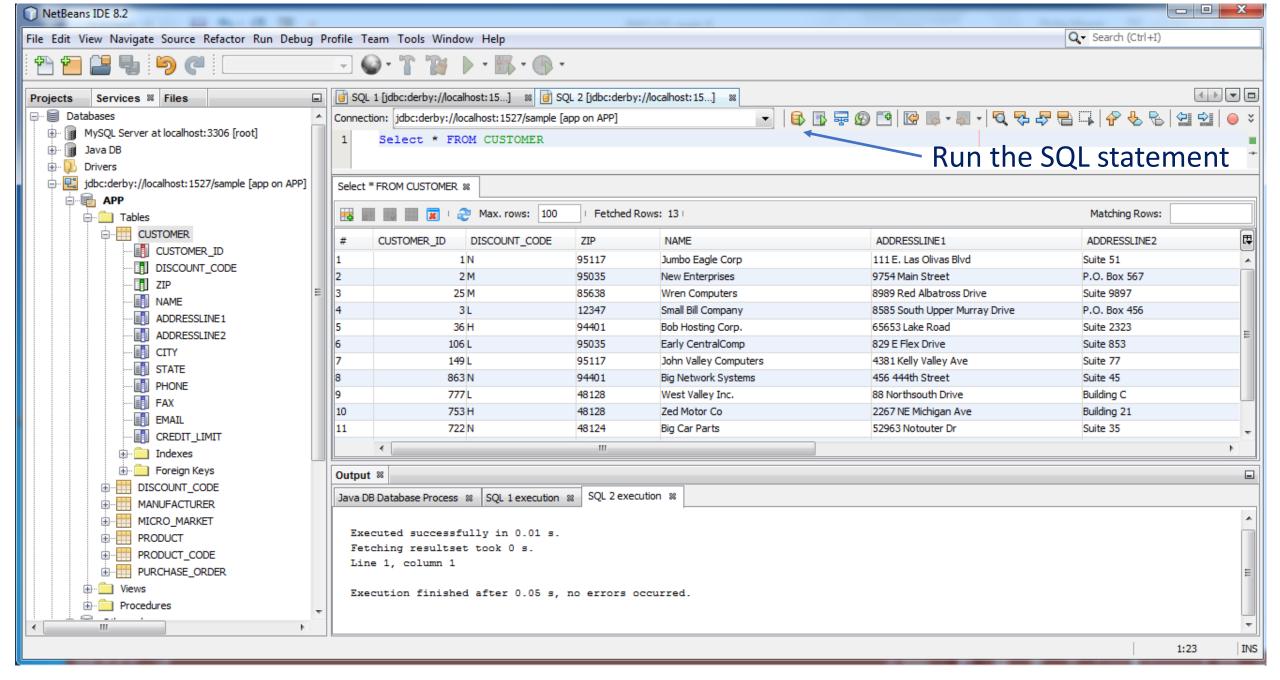


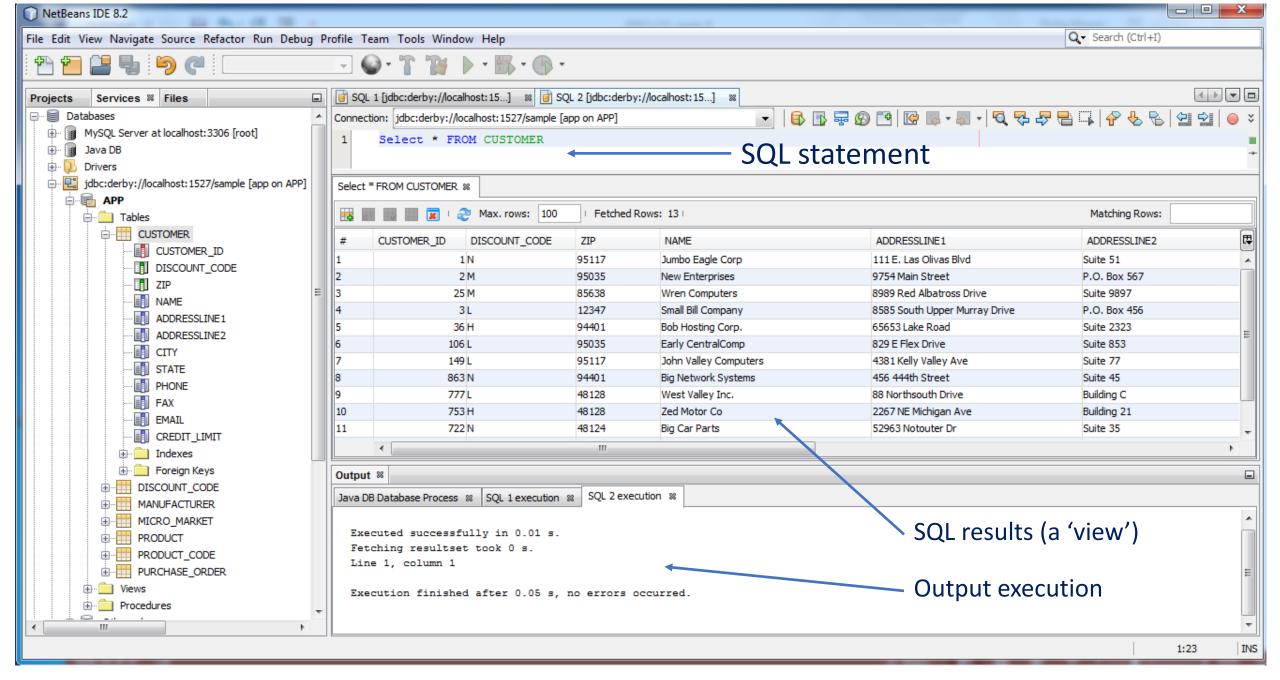


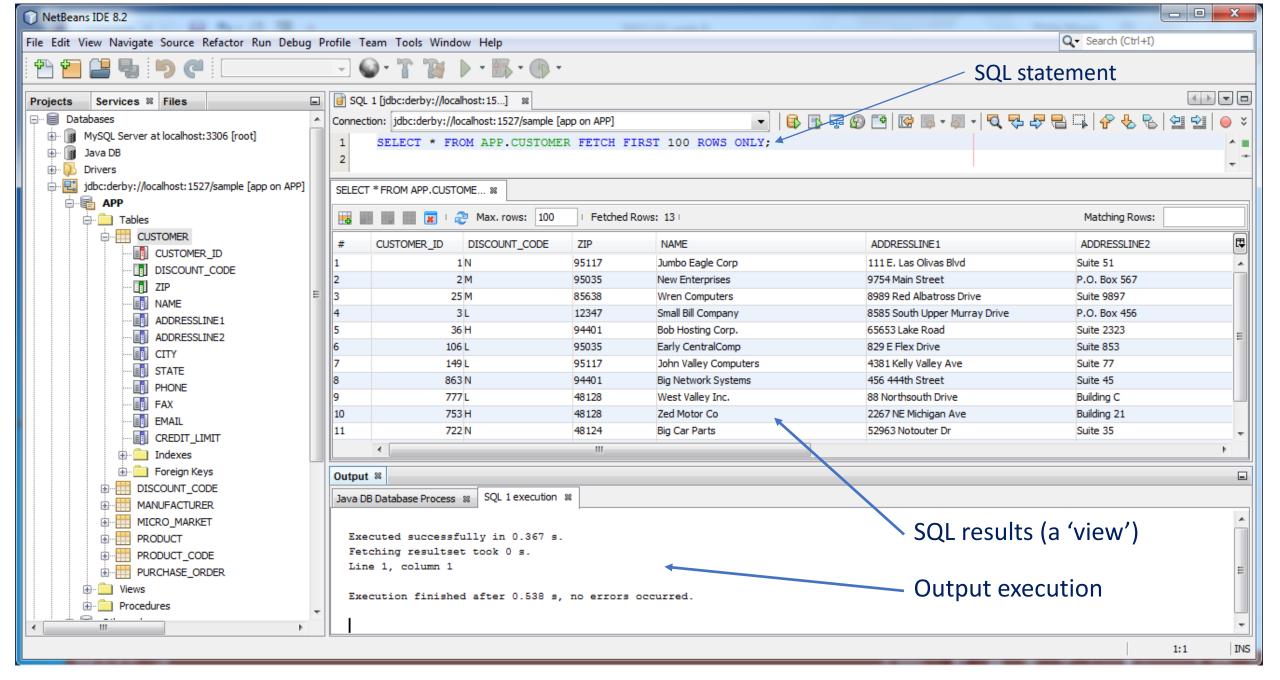








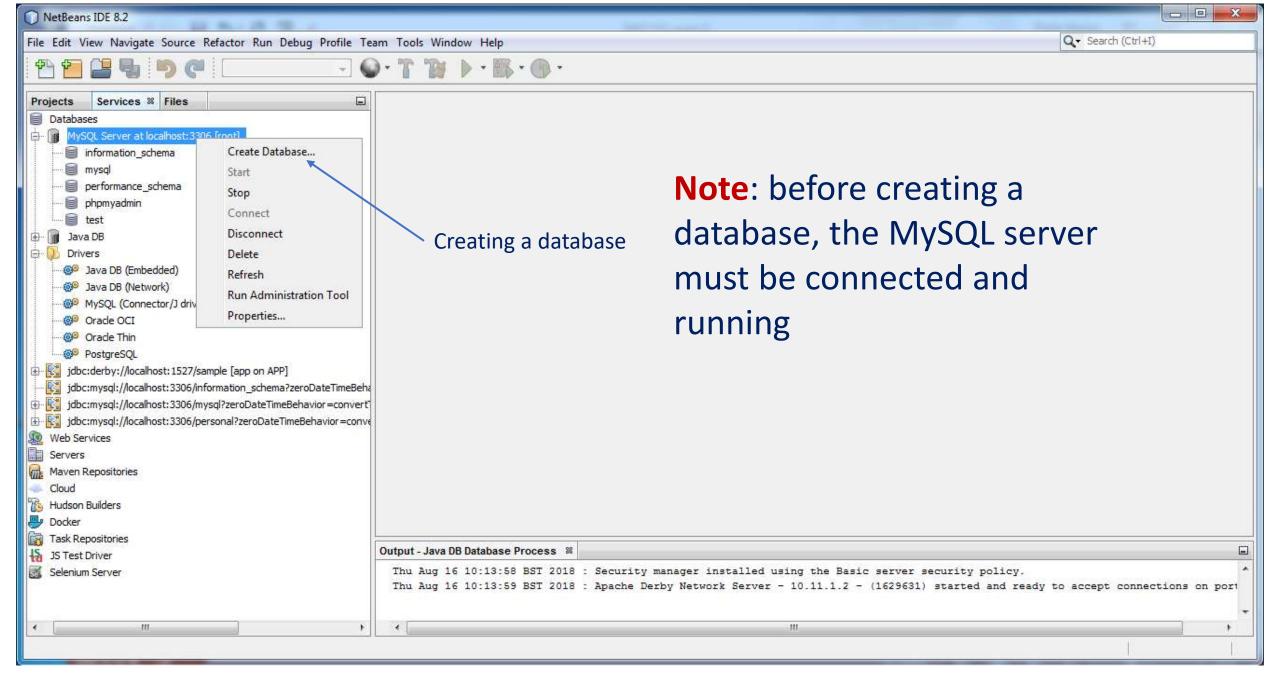


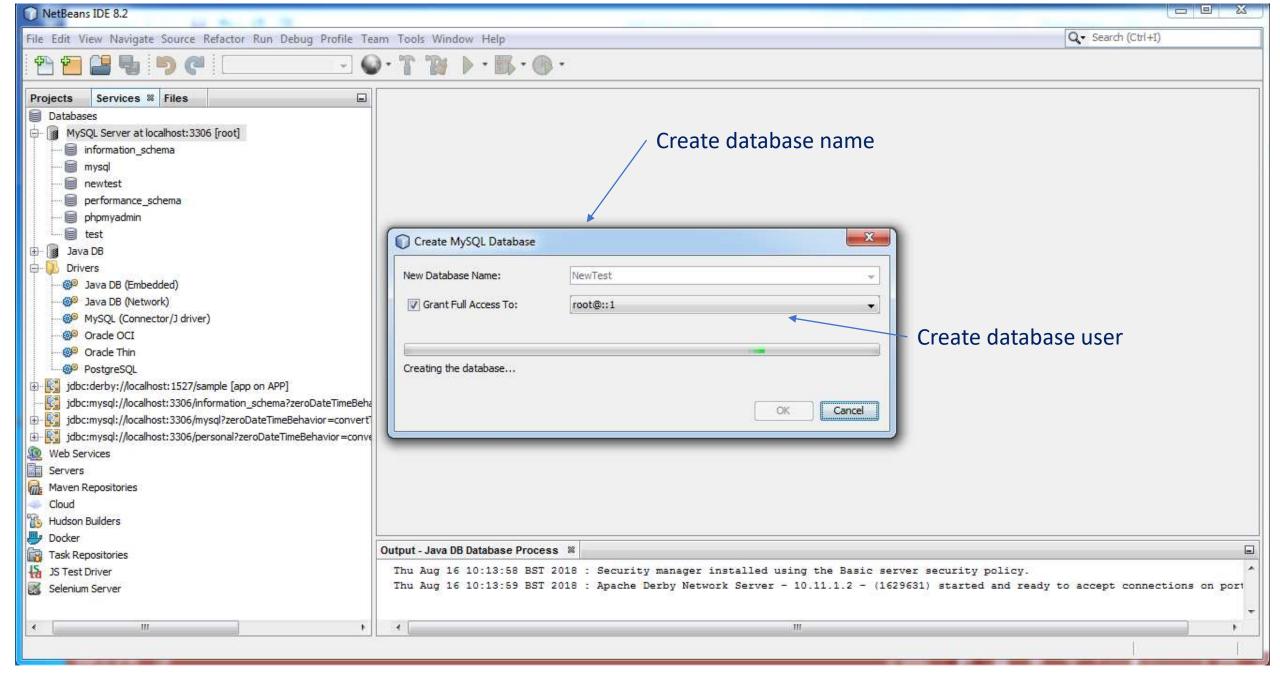


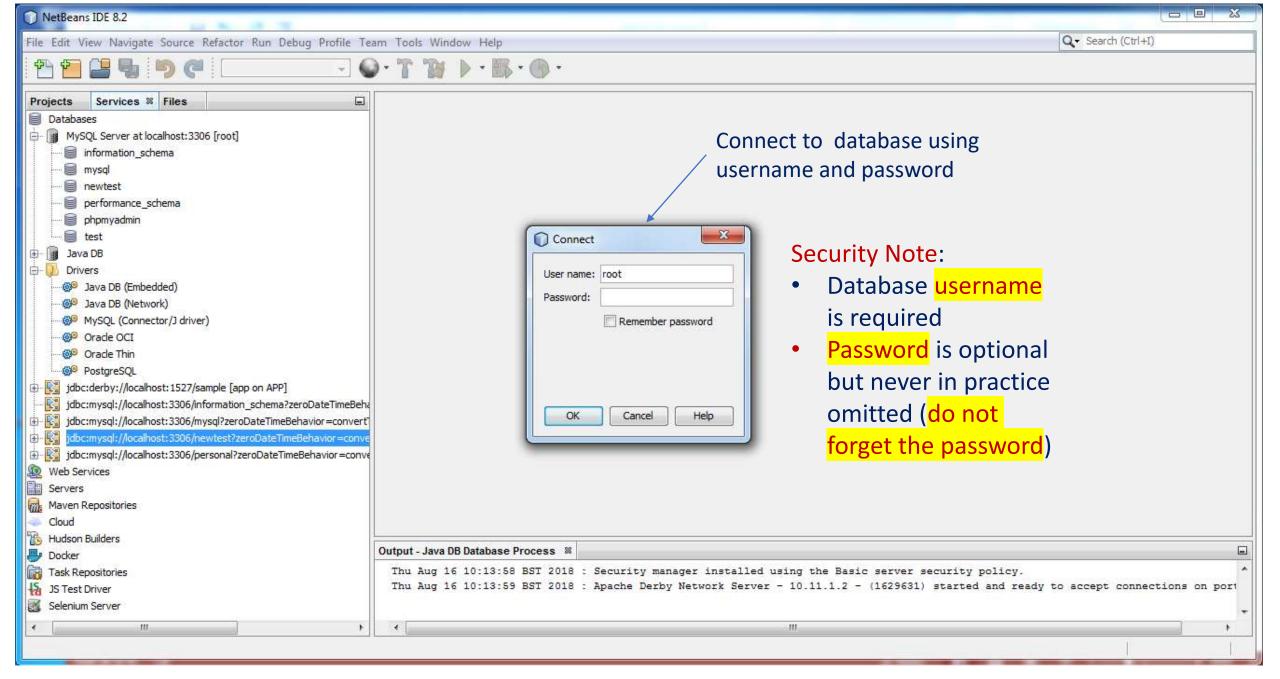
Creating a MySQL Database

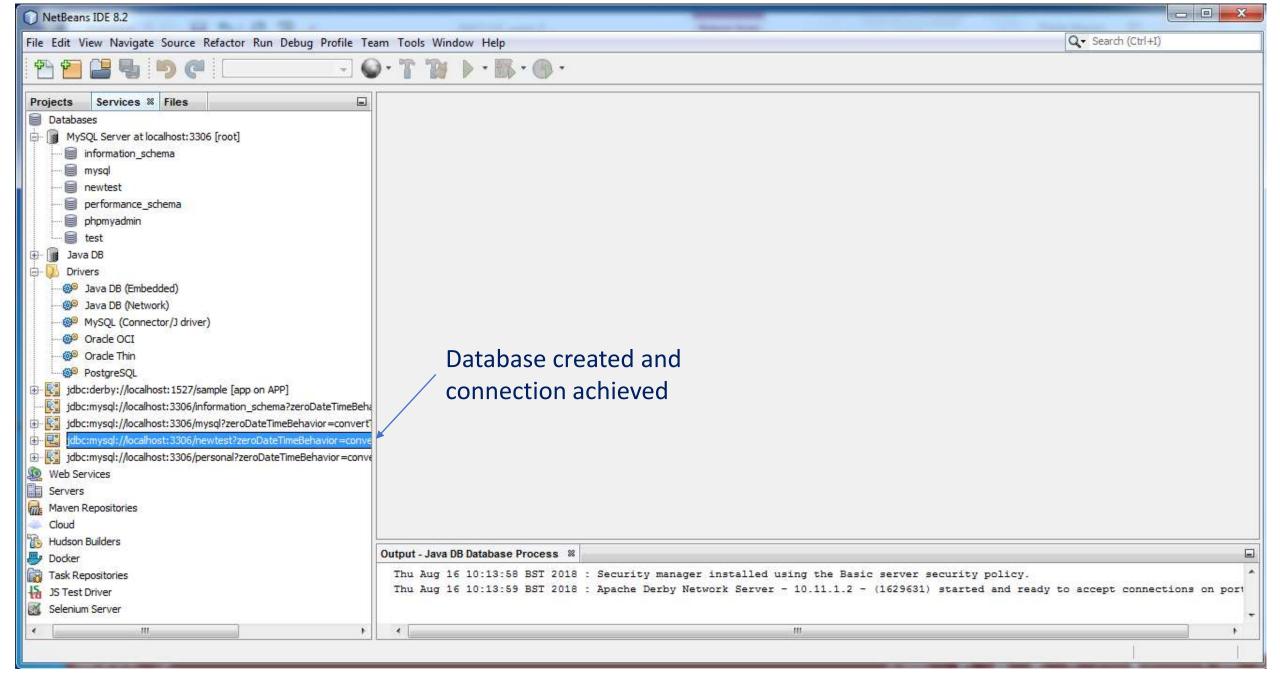
Overview

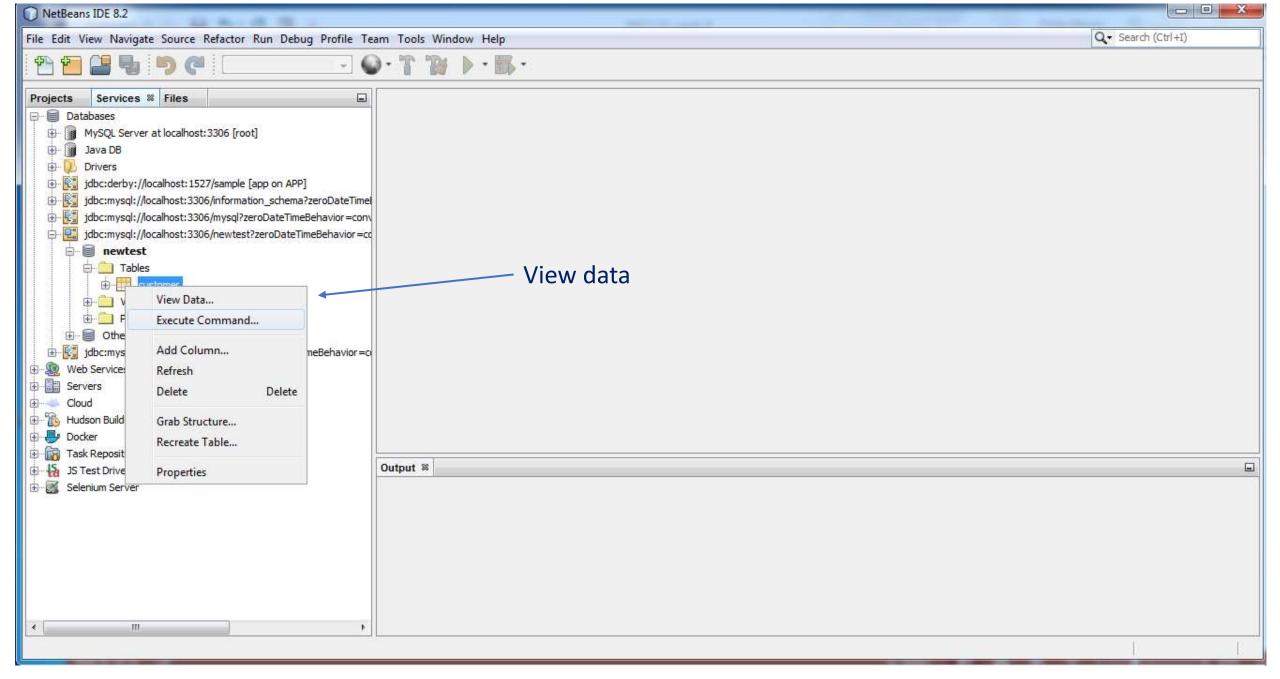
- We have introduced the basic database concepts with simple SQL statements and demonstrated how to create a database and populate it with records within the NetBeans IDE environment
- In this session we will show
 - The MySQL administration tool interface and how to create a MySQL user account
 - How to connect to a database and run MySQL (SQL) queries in a PHP script with the returned results presented in a web-browser
 - Note: use your own MySQL account details created in the previous tutorial session

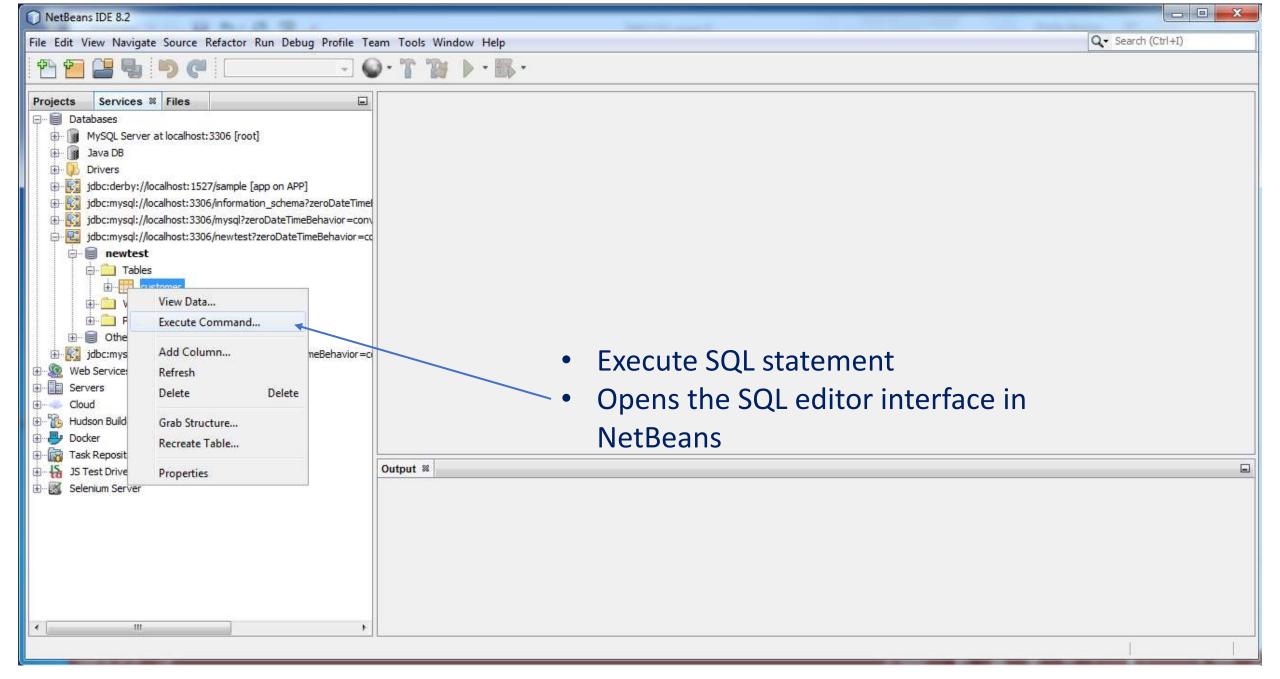


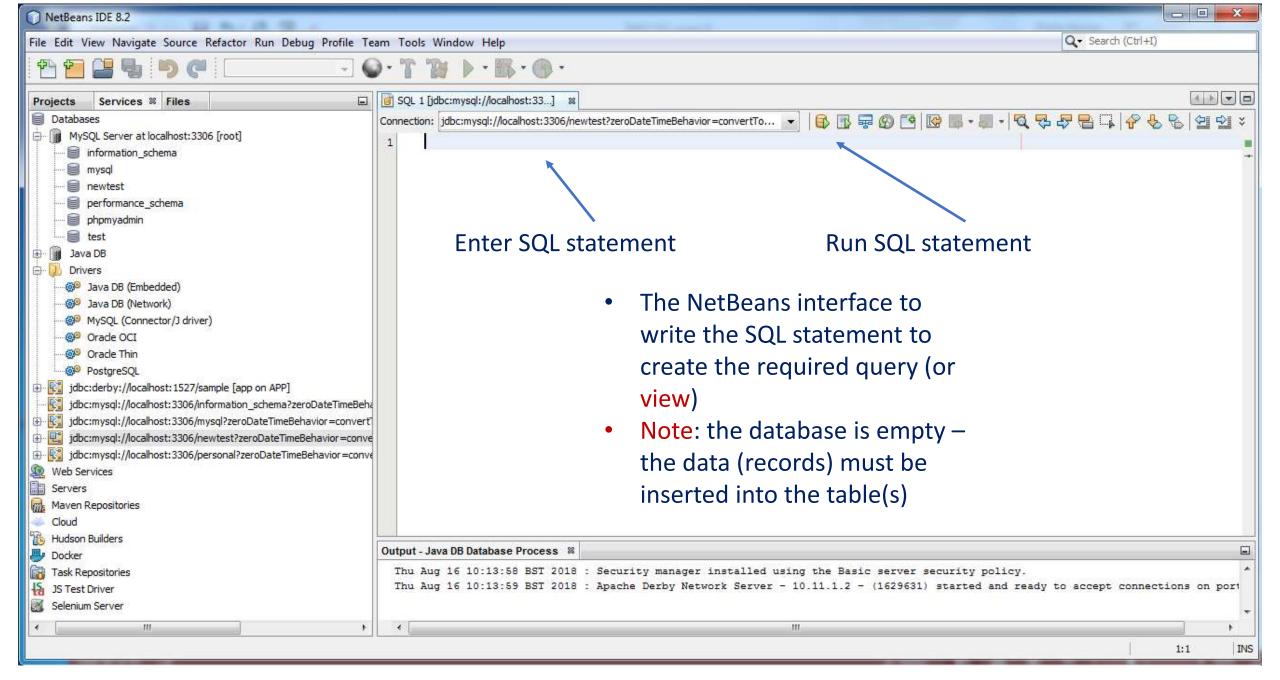












SQL Statements

MySQL Server

- We have seen how to
 - Connect to and access a database and view data
 - Create a new MySQL database in NetBeans
- We now have a relational database ready to receive actions
- We can now:
 - Create tables
 - Populate the tables with attributes and data
 - Configure the tables with constraints
 - Set the primary key (and possibly a secondary key)
- To execute these actions we use SQL statements

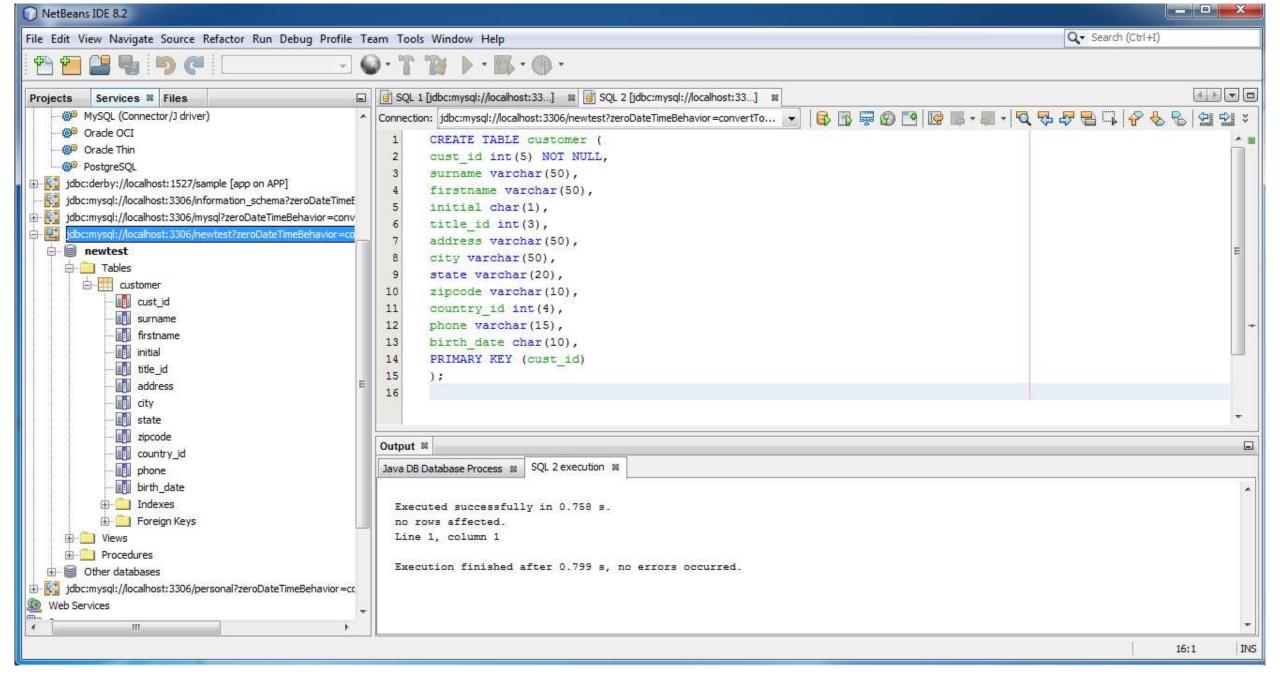
Entering SQL Statements

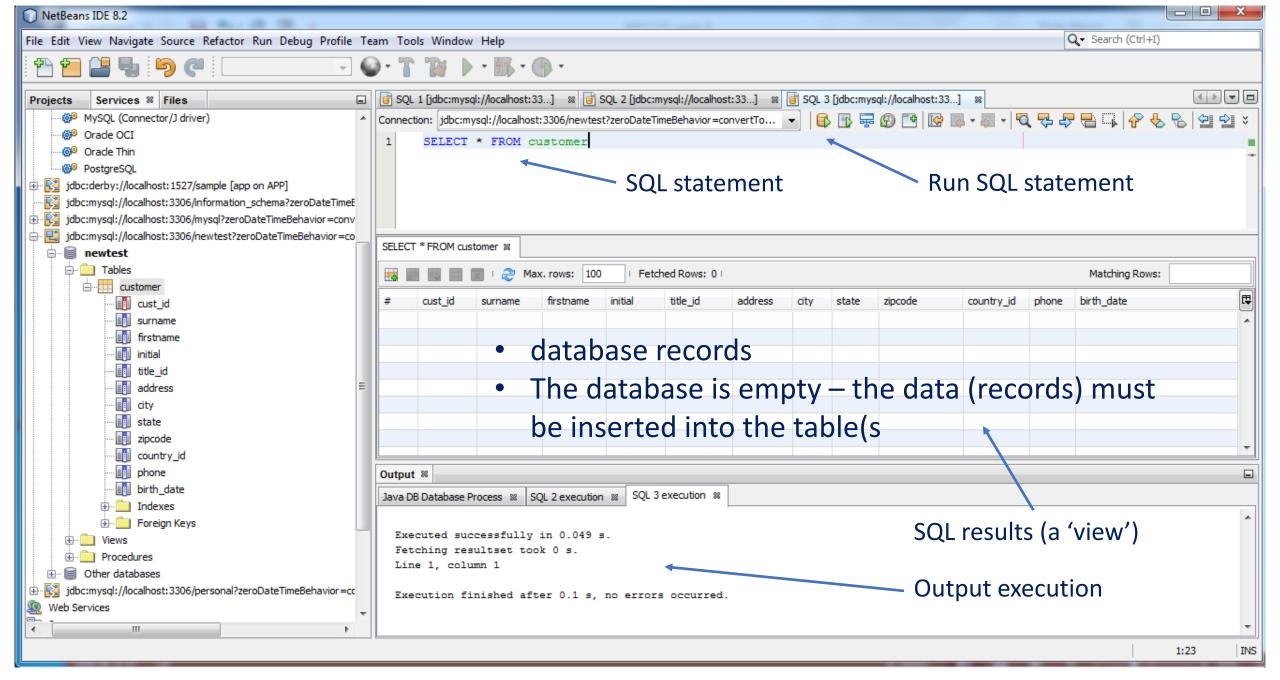
- Do not copy and paste the SQL statements into the editor
- Copying and pasting may introduce unwanted formatting characters
 - The SQL statement may not work (and you will wonder why?)
- All the SQL statements (in both MySQL and PHP):
 - Must be typed directly into the editor
 - The syntax must be perfect
 - Any deviation from the syntax will result in failure
- Remember:
 - The database must be created
 - The MySQL server must be connected
 - The XAMPP server must be running (XAMPP and MySQL)

SQL to Create a Database Table

- The SQL shows the code to create a customer table
- The MySQL types shown are
 - char
 - varchar
 - Int
 - For other types see the course resources
- The (50) shows the length of the string allowed (50 characters)
- The int(4) specifies an int with 4 digits
- The PRIMARY KEY(cust_id) specifies the primary key for the customer table

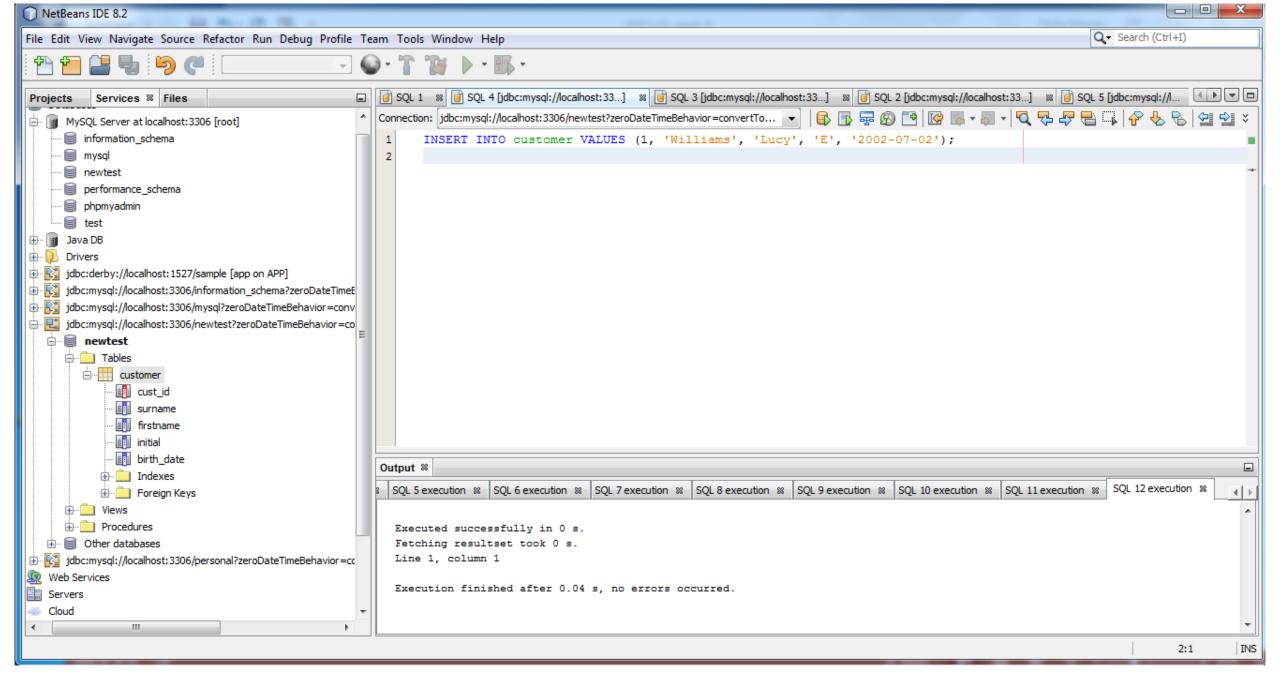
```
CREATE TABLE customer (
cust id int(5) NOT NULL,
surname varchar (50),
firstname varchar (50),
initial char(1),
title id int(3),
address varchar (50),
city varchar (50),
state varchar(20),
zipcode varchar(10),
country id int(4),
phone varchar (15),
birth date char (10),
PRIMARY KEY (cust id)
```

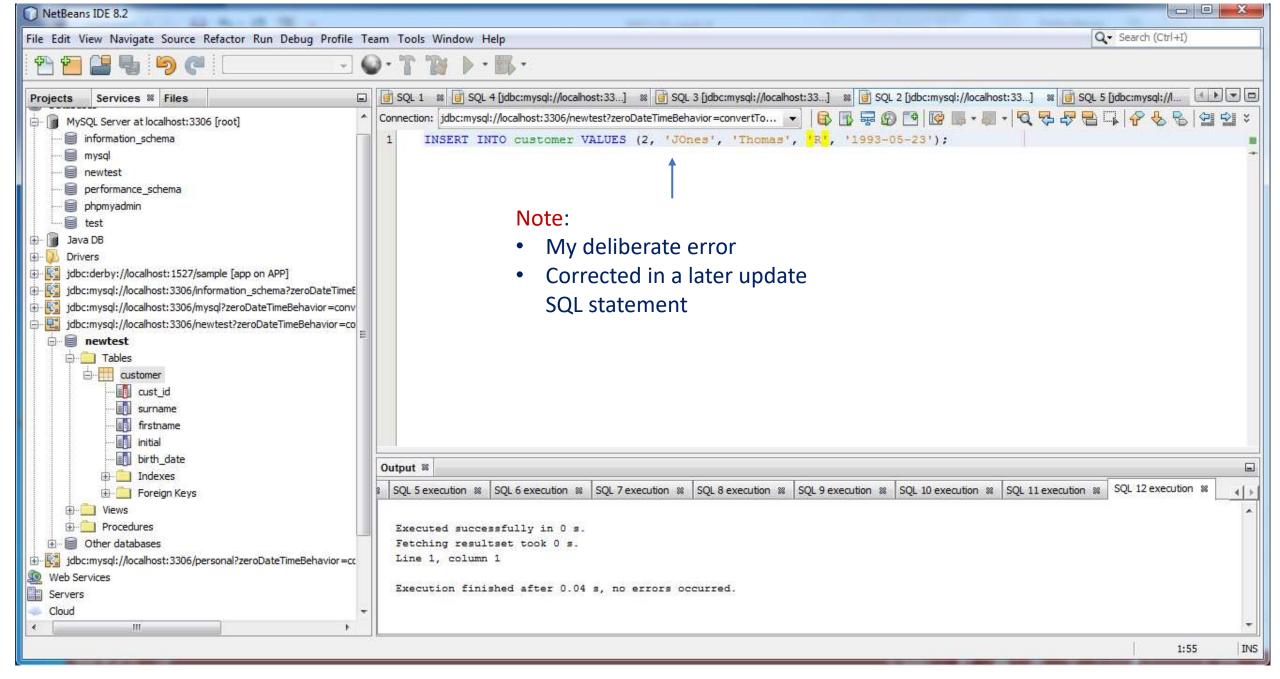


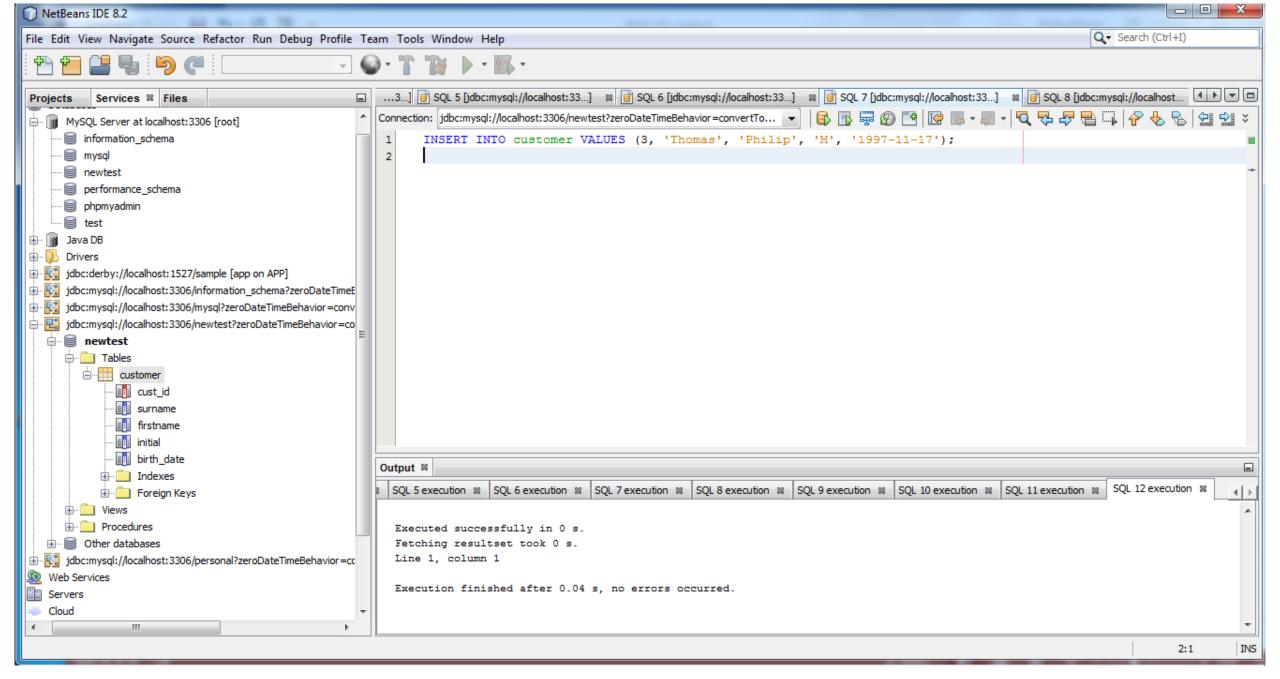


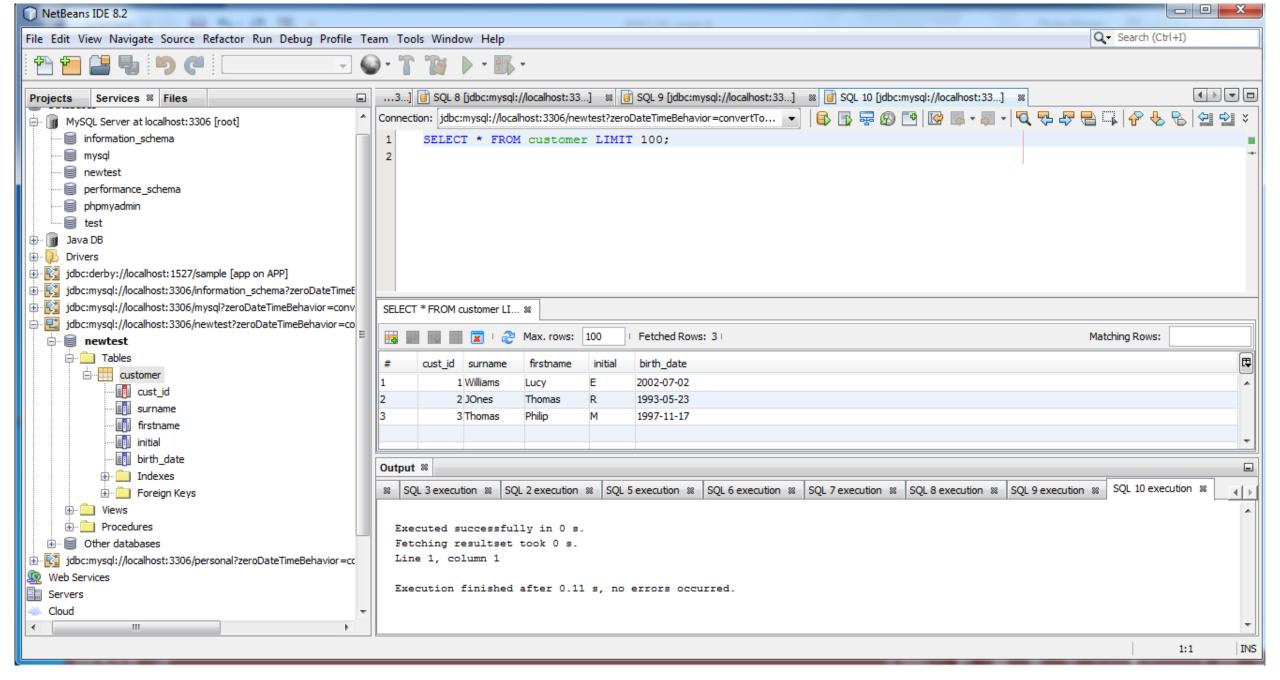
SQL Statements

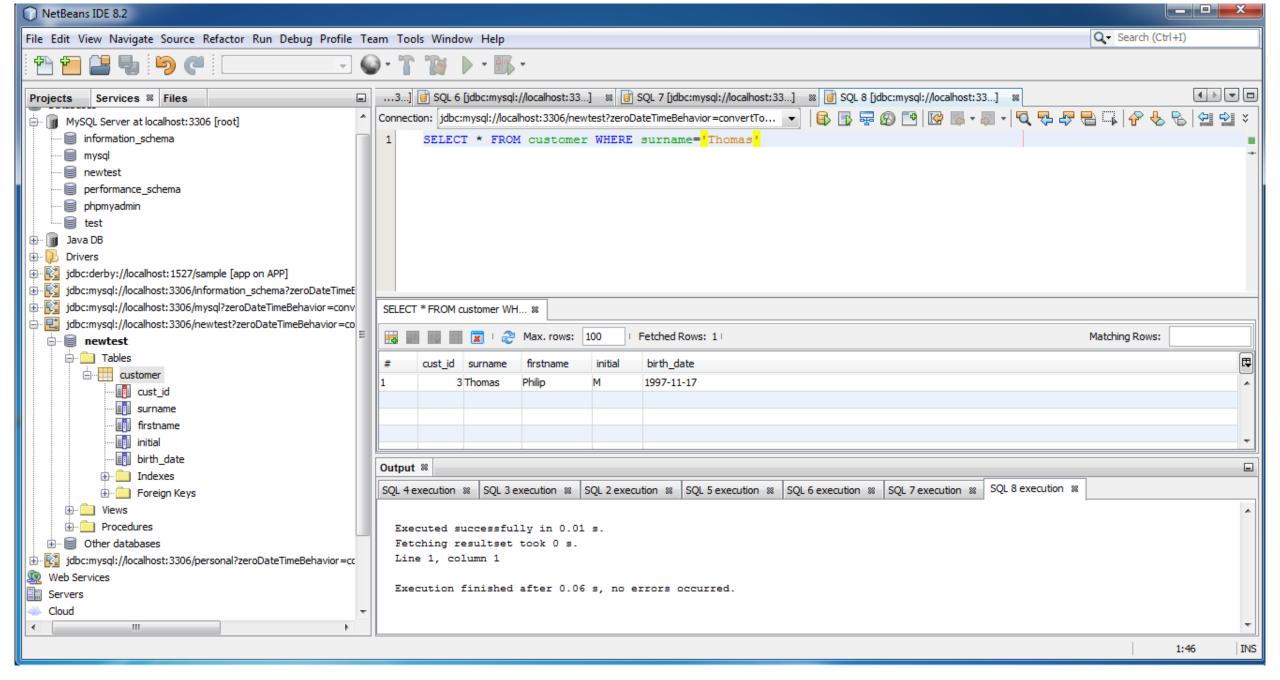
- The following slides demonstrate SQL statements:
 - INSERT INTO customer VALUES (1, 'Williams', 'Lucy', 'E', '2002-07-02');
 - INSERT INTO customer VALUES (2, 'JOnes', 'Thomas', 'R', '1993-05-23');
 - INSERT INTO customer VALUES (3, 'Thomas', 'Philip', 'M', '1997-11-17');
 - SELECT * FROM customer LIMIT 100;
 - SELECT * FROM customer WHERE surname='Thomas'
 - UPDATE customer SET surname = 'Jones' WHERE cust_id = 2;
- These SQL statement demonstrate the INSERT / SELECT / UPDATE statements
 - The SELECT * FROM customer selects all the records in the table
- The other SQL statements follow this pattern
- Examples of all the SQL statements may be found in the course resources











SQL Update Statements

MySQL UPDATE Statement in a PHP File

- We have seen how to:
 - Connect to a MySQL database
 - Use the SELECT SQL statement
 - Send the results (the output) to a web-page
- The following slides demonstrate how:
 - Connect to a MySQL database
 - Use the INSERT SQL statement
 - Send the results (the output) to a web-page
 - Use the SELECT SQL statement to check the new MySQL database record

The UPDATE SQL Statement

- To demonstrate the SQL syntax and working with a MySQL database a simple single table test database was created
- The test database has a contacts table with 5 rows (or records)
- Each record has 4 attributes:

```
id (int(5))
f_name (varchar (50))
s_name (varchar (50))
email (varchar (50))
```

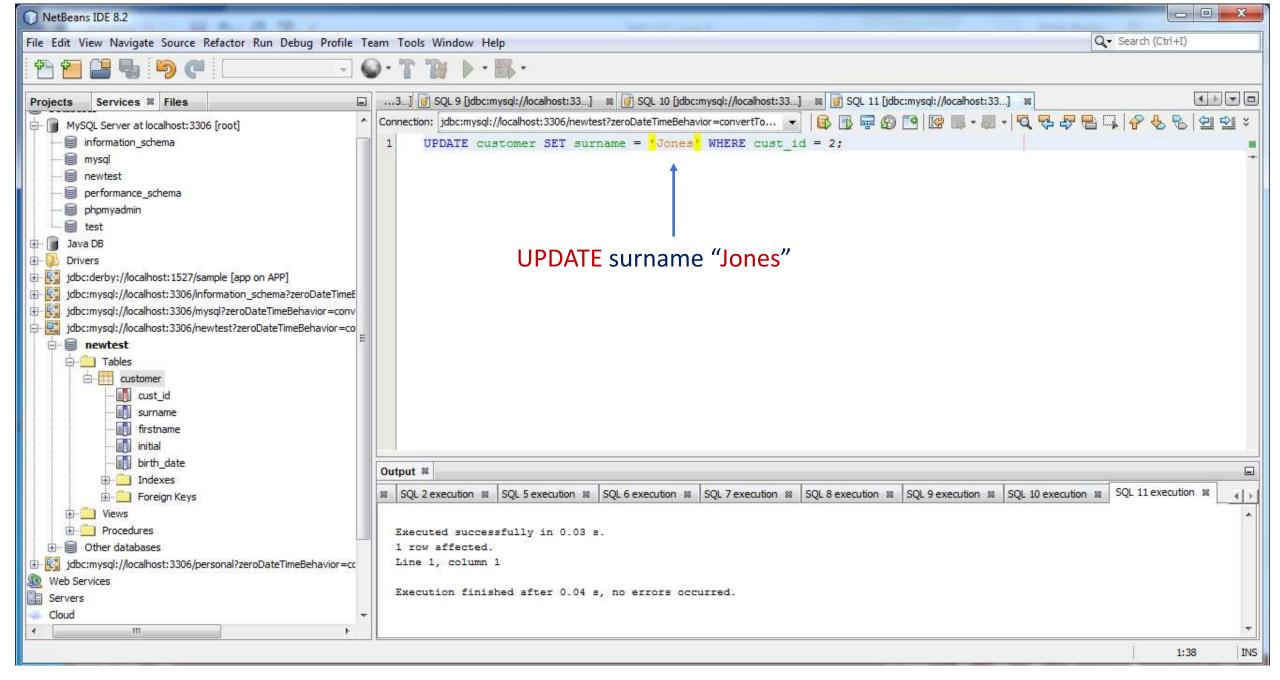
- The initial table was populated with a for all records as shown in the previous slides
- The following slides show the UPDATE SQL statement and the result

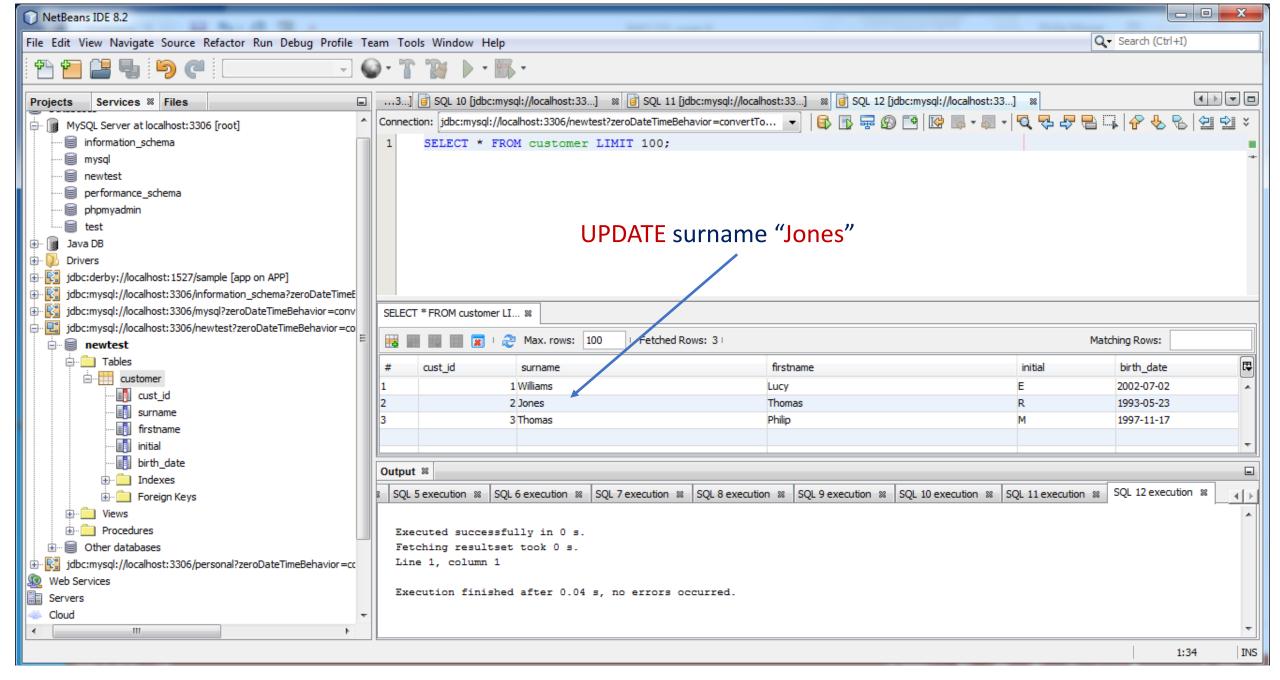
SQL Statements

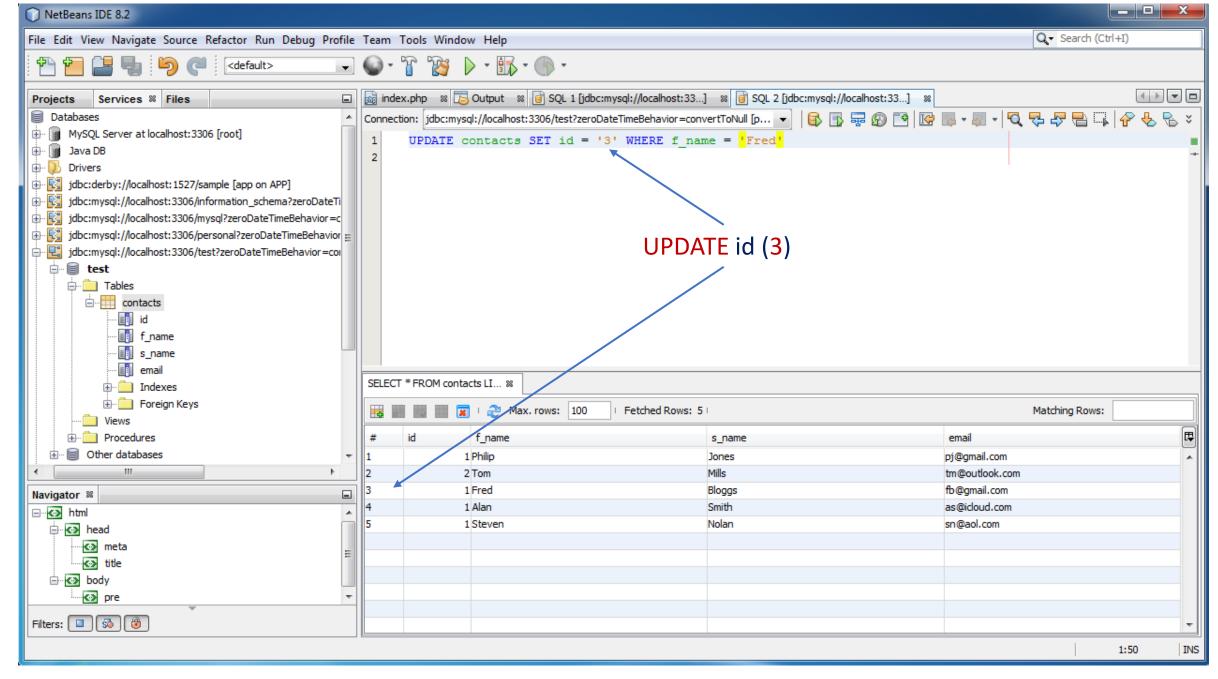
SQL update statement:

```
UPDATE customer SET surname = 'Jones' WHERE cust id = 2;
```

- The SQL statement corrects the error:
 - The text "JOnes" is corrected to "Jones"
- The SQL UPDATE SQL statement is shown in the following slides with the output in the NetBeans IDE







Running an SQL Query a Web-Based System

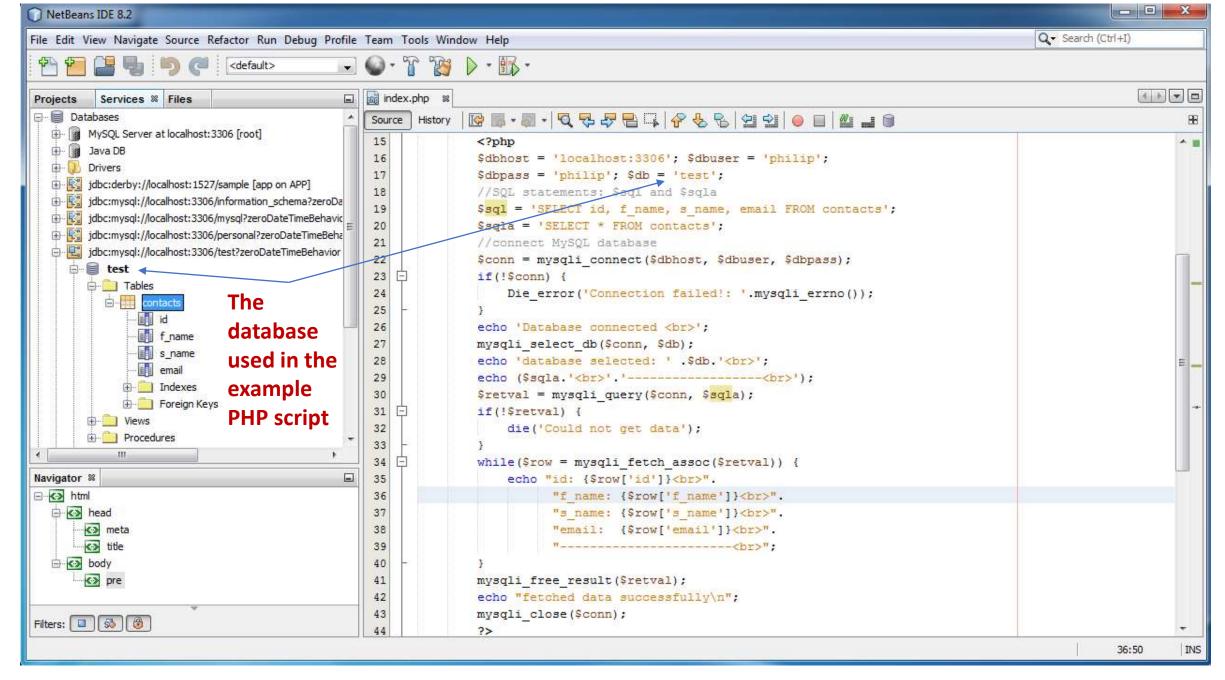
SQL in Web-Based Systems

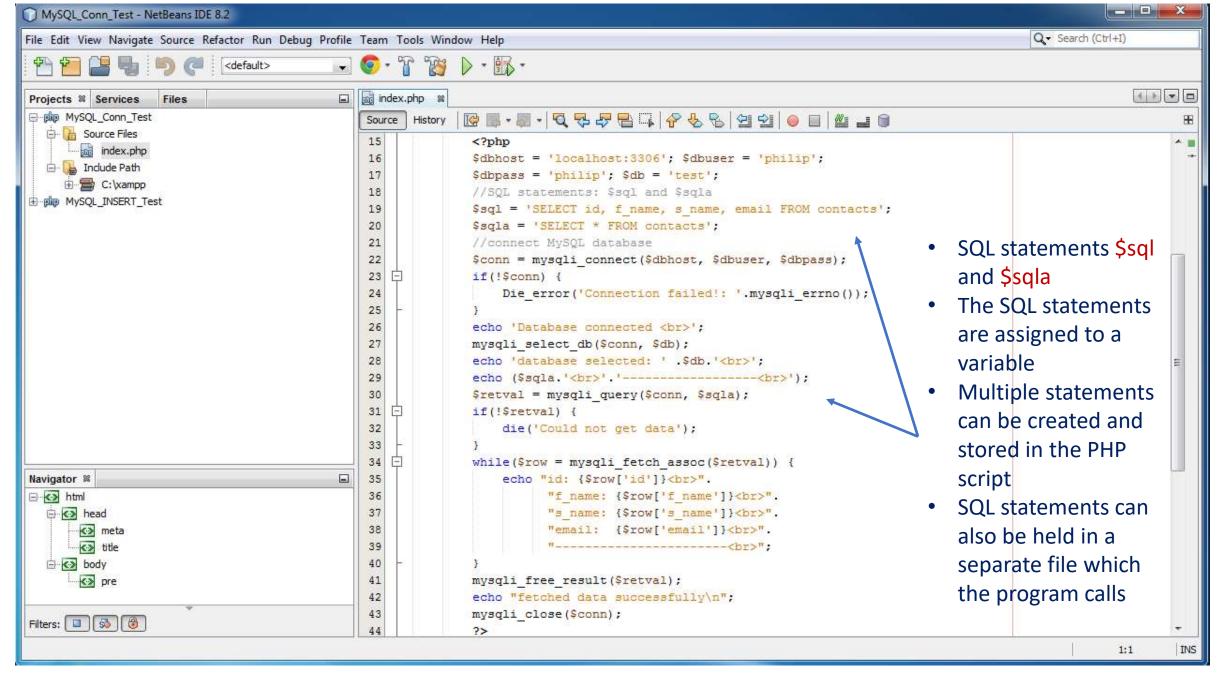
- Executing SQL in MySQL sever (in NetBeans) is interesting
 - There are cases where the data output within the MySQL server system is all that is required by an organization
 - However: the data would generally be presented to users over an intranet (an internal network)
- In this course we are working within web-systems using web services
 - We need a way to present the results of SQL queries in web-based systems
 - To achieve this we must integrate SQL queries into web programs
 - To do this we integrate SQL statements in PHP scripts in an HTML file

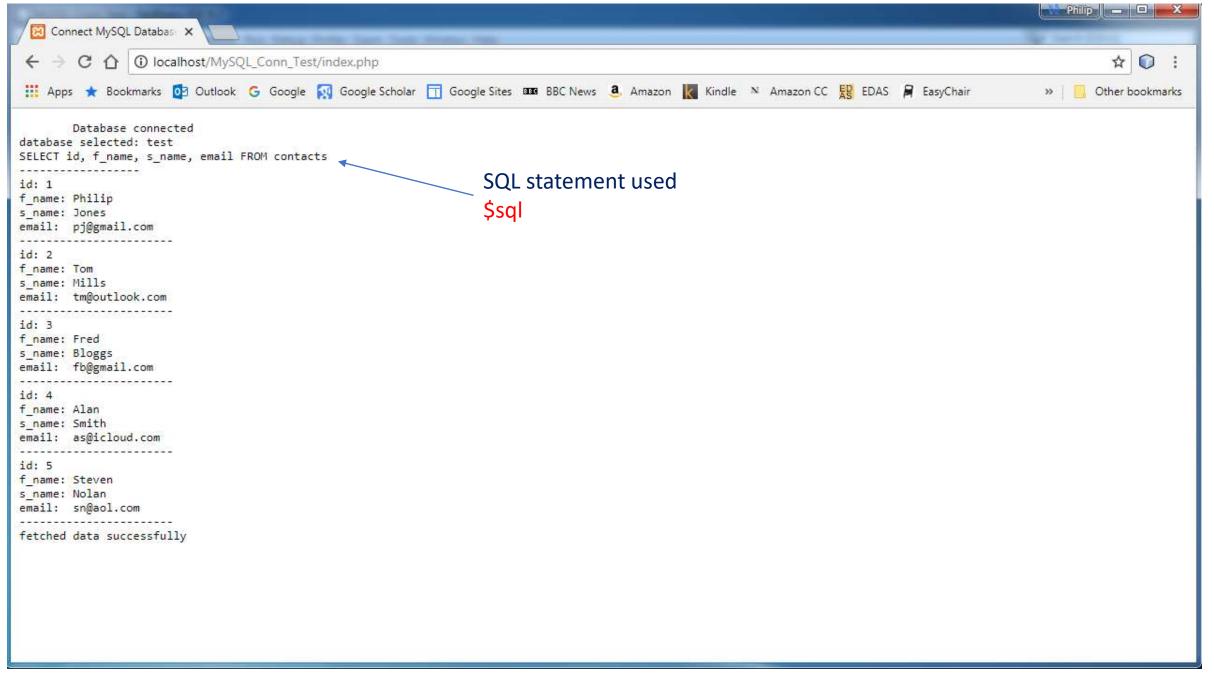
PHP MySQL Script

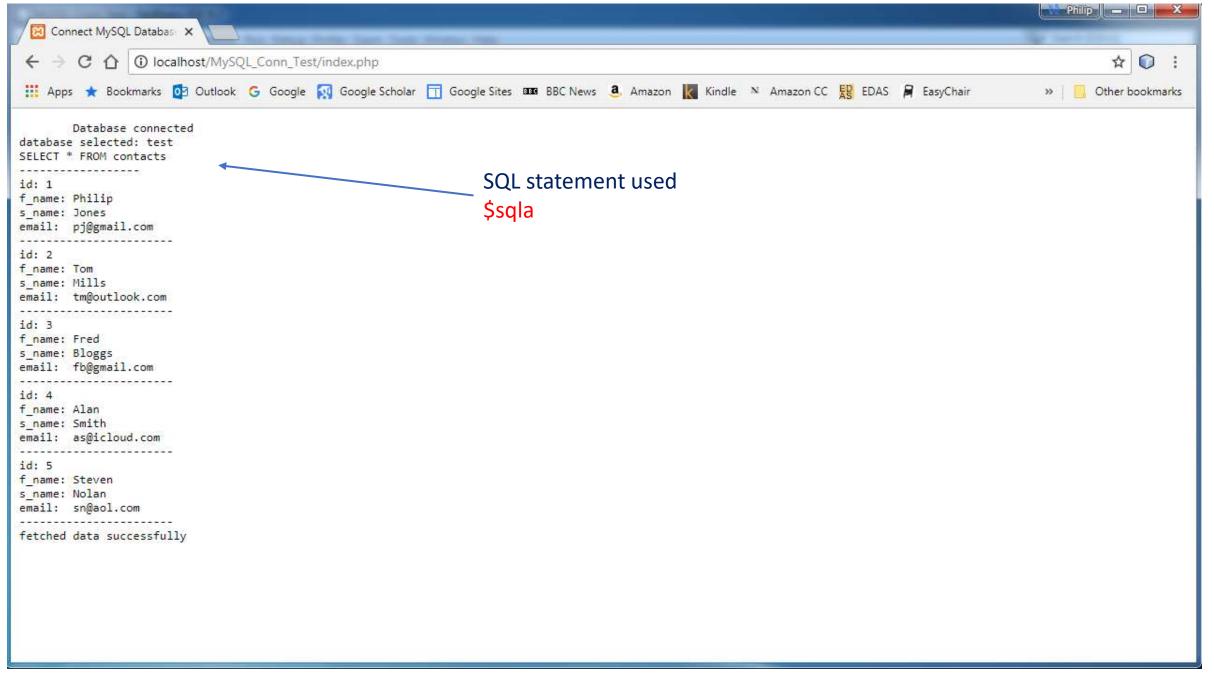
- We have seen how to access the MySQL database using NetBeans
- The following slides show a PHP script as used to access a MySQL database and process data
- It is a simple implementation of a database connection and access to the 'test' database with the results sent to a web browser
- From the slides we can see:
 - The PHP script embedded in a HTML file (index.php)
 - The SQL statements (in the correct PHP SQL format)
 - The output sent to the NetBeans IDE and a web browser

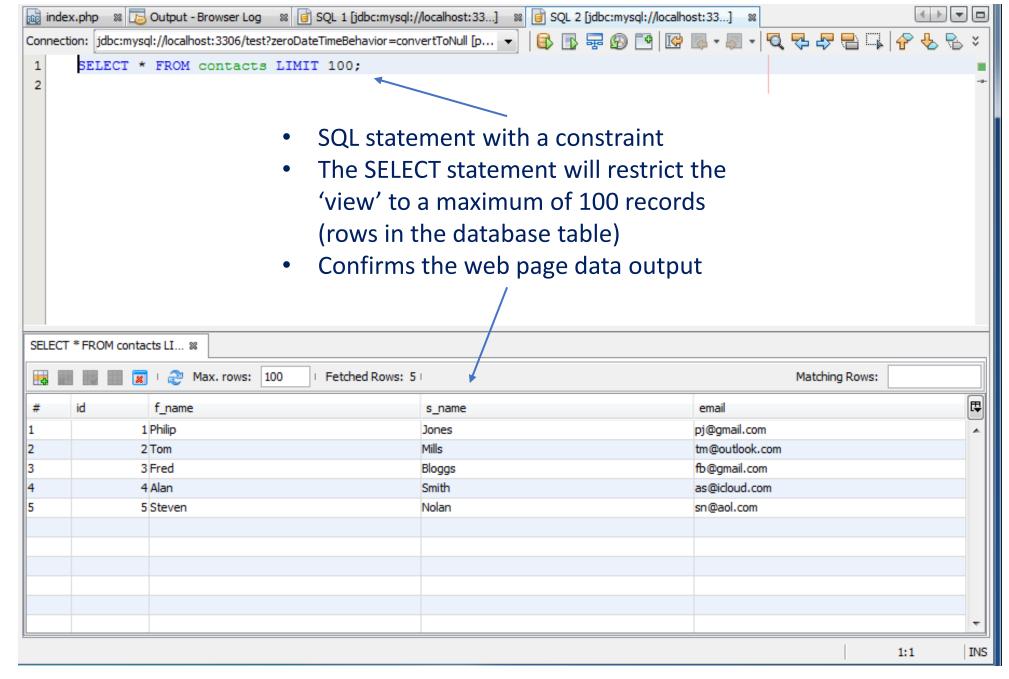
SQL SELECT \$sql \$sqla





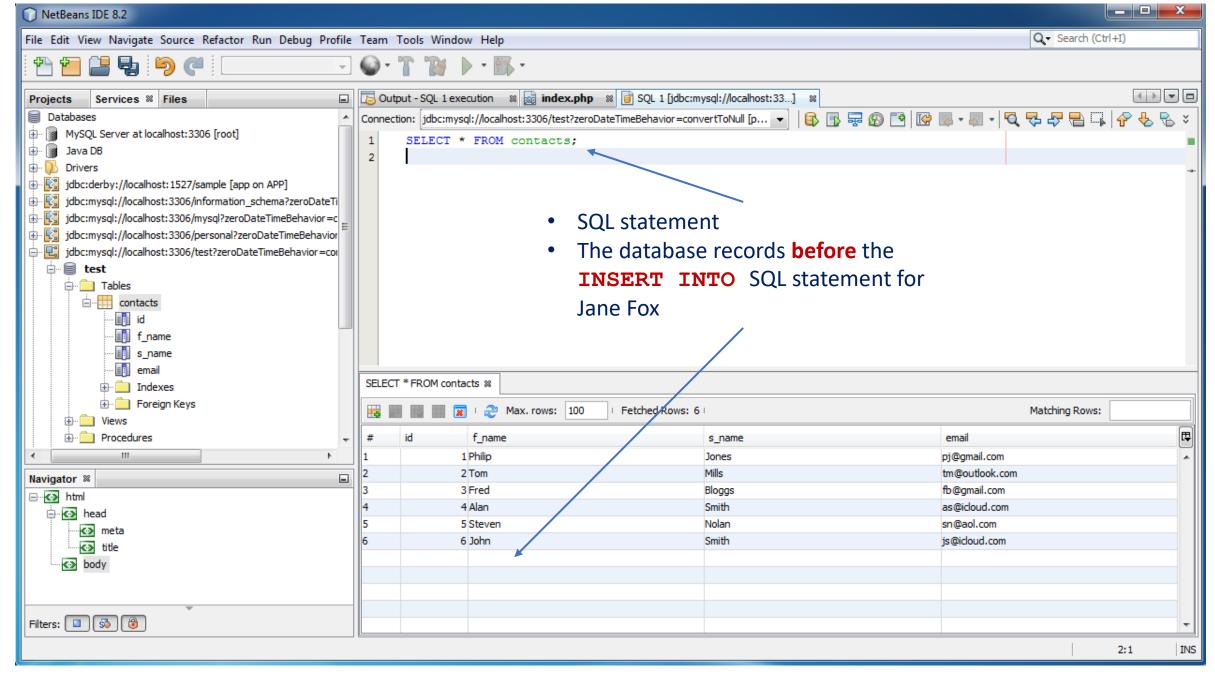






INSERT

\$sqli



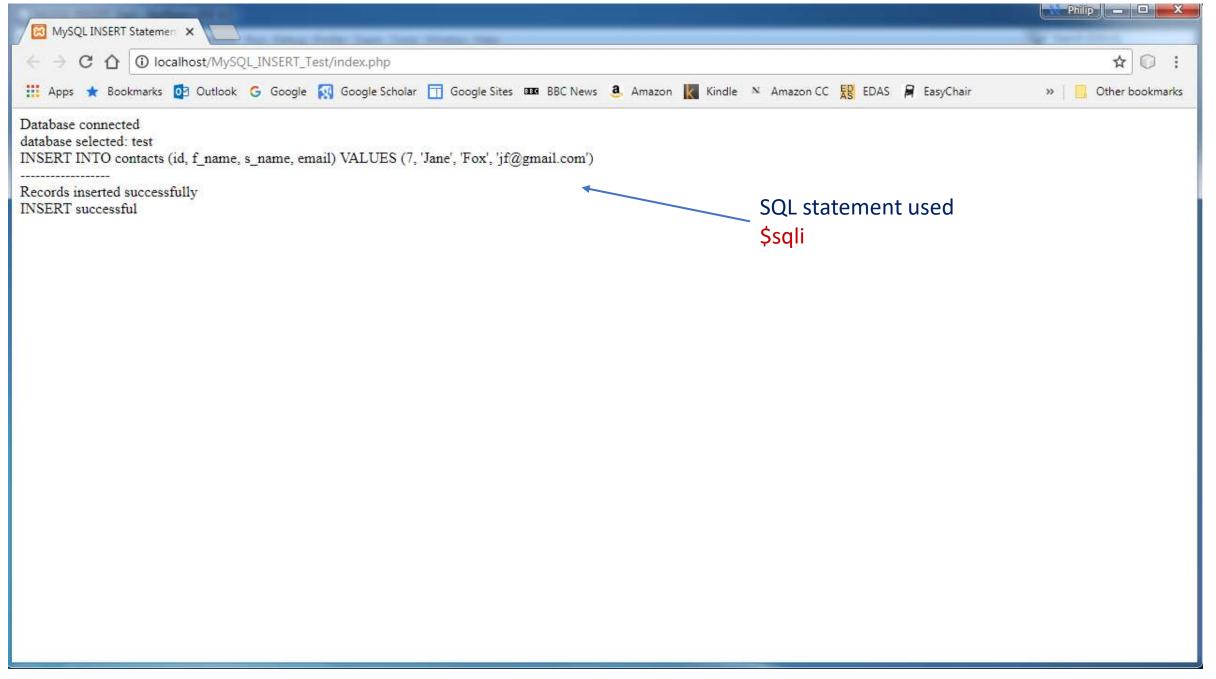
```
</head>
10
          <body>
12
              <?php
              $dbhost = 'localhost:3306'; $dbuser = 'philip';
13
              $dbpass = 'philip'; $db = 'test';
14
              //SQL statement: $sqli
15
              $sqli = "INSERT INTO contacts (id, f name, s name, email) "
16
                      . "VALUES (7, 'Jane', 'Fox', 'jf@gmail.com')";
              //connect MvSQL database
18

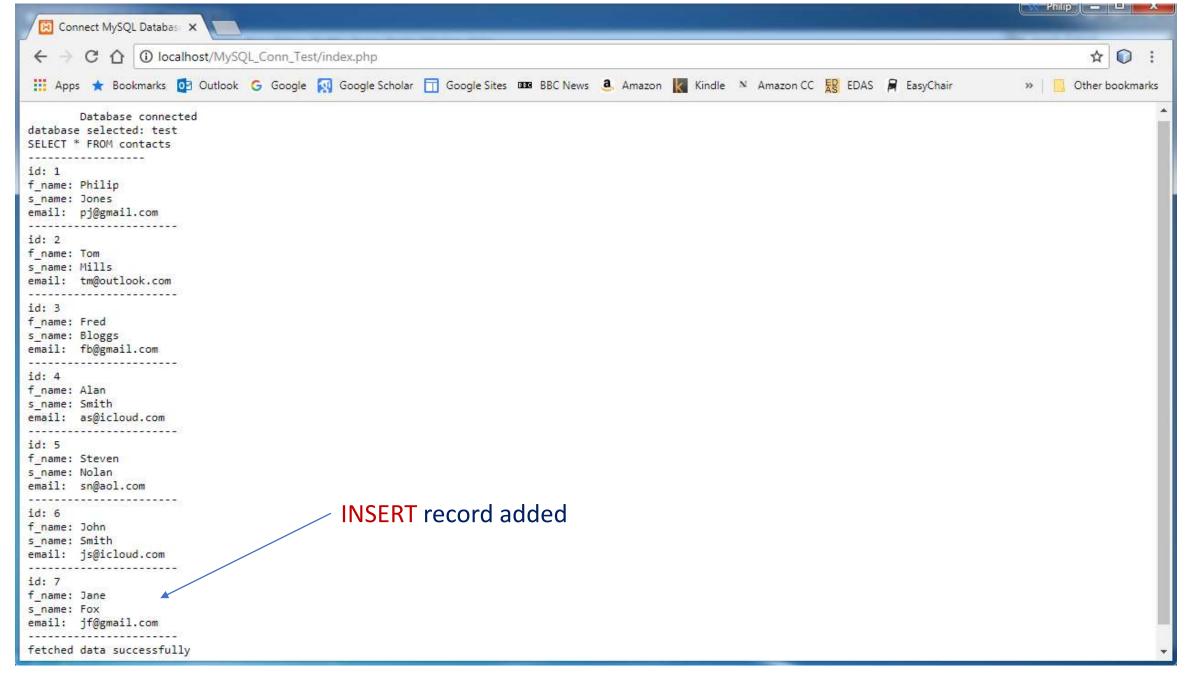
    We now have 3 SQL

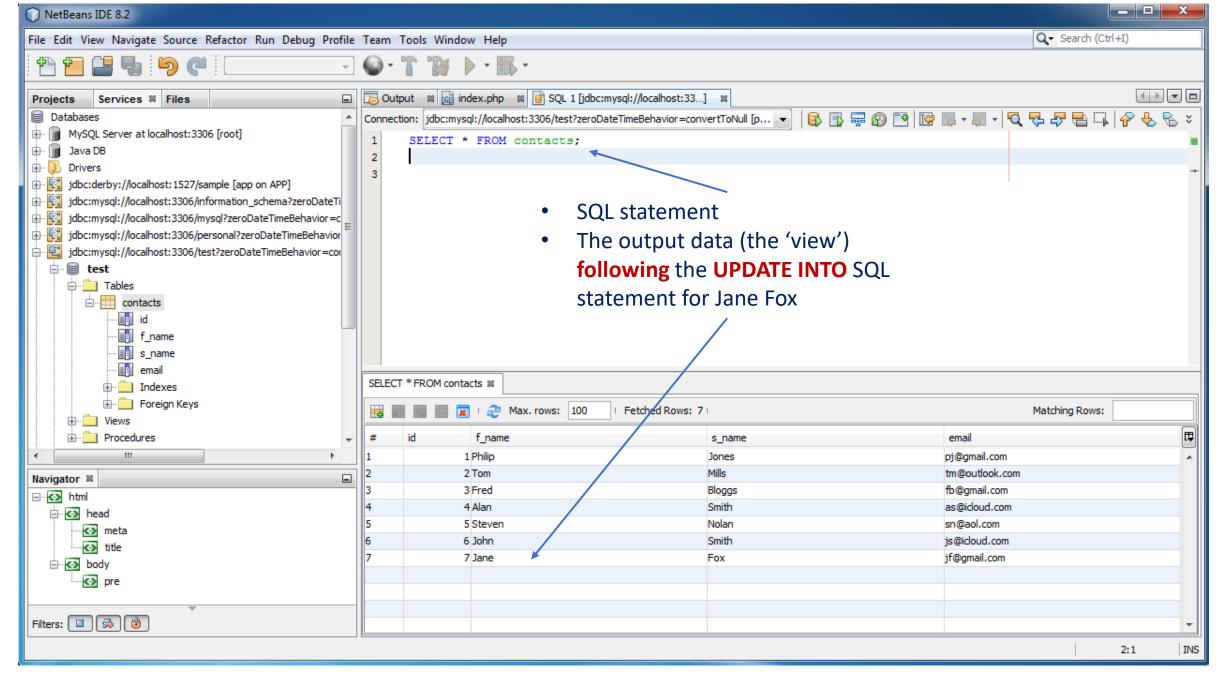
              $conn = mysqli connect($dbhost, $dbuser, $dbpass);
19
              if(!$conn) {
20
                                                                                            statements: $sql
                  Die error('Connection failed!: '.mysqli errno());
                                                                                            $sqla $sqli
22

    SQL statement $sqli

              //confirm database connection
              echo 'Database connected <br>':
                                                                                            is used in this PHP
24
25
              mysqli select db($conn, $db);
                                                                                            script
26
              echo 'database selected: ' .$db.'<br>';
                                                                                            The SQL statement
              echo ($sqli.'<br>'.'-----<br>');
                                                                                            ($sqli) is the INSERT
28
              // Attempt INSERT query execution
              if(mysqli query($conn, $sqli)) {
29
                                                                                            INTO statement to
30
                  echo 'Records inserted successfully'.'<br>';
                                                                                            add a new user
              } else{
31
                                                                                            record to the test
              echo "ERROR: Could not execute $sqli." . mysqli error($conn);
                                                                                            database
33
              echo "INSERT successful\n";
34
              mysqli close($conn);
36
              ?>
37
         </body>
     </html>
```







Improve the PHP MySQL Script

Improve the PHP Script

- The PHP script as used is a simple implementation of a database connection and access to my test database with the results sent to a web browser
- In practice the script would be improved by:
 - Using try...catch...finally blocks
 - These would be applied to (at least) lines 23 to 25 and 31 to 33 (see slide 30
- The motivation for using try...catch...finally blocks is:
 - To catch errors in connecting to and accessing the database
 - To catch attempted criminal access to the database
 - To catch any errors (possibly using regular expressions) in user input or structured
 SQL statements

Review

- In this tutorial we have shown how to:
 - Connect to a MySQL server
 - Connect to a database using the NetBeans IDE
 - Viewing data using the NetBeans IDE
 - Run an SQL Query a Web-Based System with the output in a web page
- The following slide sets the practical exercises to be completed:
 - Create and populate your own MySQL database
 - Run the original PHP script (with your own MySQL database)
 - Improve the PHP script using try...catch...finally blocks
 - See the instruction in slides 63 and 64

Practical Exercises

Practical Exercise (1)

- Create your personal account in the MySQL Administration Tool:
 - Username
 - Password
 - Global privileges (in this case you will be the SysAdmin
- Create a database in NetBeans
 - Call it "test"
- Create a "customer" table with four attributes (columns) and four records (rows)
- Populate the table with data values
- Run your database with SQL queries using the PHP script

Practical Exercise (2)

- The PHP script as used and shown in the previous slide:
 - Is a simple solution to implement a connection to a MySQL (or other relational database systems) and run SQL queries on the database
- In practice the script would be improved using:
 - try...catch...finally block
 - Improve the PHP script shown by adding try...catch...finally blocks to:
 - The database connection: if(!\$conn) {...} (with the error message)
 - The data retrieval : if(!retrieval) {...} (with the error message)
 - The closing statements (lines 40 43 in slide 64)

```
History | 👺 🐻 + 🐻 + 💆 😓 😓 📮 🖺 🕌 | 谷 😓 | 🖆 💇 | 🥚 🔲 | 🐠 🚅 📵
Source
15
             <?php
16
             $dbhost = 'localhost:3306'; $dbuser = 'philip';
                                                                               The test database
17
             $dbpass = 'philip'; $db = 'test';
                                                                               used in the example
             //SQL statements: $sql and $sqla
18
             $sql = 'SELECT id, f name, s name, email FROM contacts';
                                                                               PHP script
19
             $sqla = 'SELECT * FROM contacts';
20
             //connect MySQL database
                                                                               SQL statements
22
             $conn = mysqli connect($dbhost, $dbuser, $dbpass);
                                                                               $sql / $sqla
             if(!$conn) {
24
                 Die error('Connection failed!: '.mysqli errno());
25
             echo 'Database connected <br>';
26
             mysqli select db($conn, $db);
             echo 'database selected: ' .$db.'<br>';
                                                                               SOL statement
             echo ($sqla.'<br>'.'-----<br>');
                                                                               used $sqla
             $retval = mysqli query($conn, $sqla);
31 🗀
             if(!$retval) {
32
                 die('Could not get data');
33
             while($row = mysqli fetch assoc($retval)) {
                 echo "id: {$row['id']}<br>".
35
                       "f name: {$row['f name']}<br>".
36
                       "s name: {$row['s name']}<br>".
37
                       "email: {\$row['email']} <br>".
39
                       PHP closing
             mysqli free result($retval);
41
             echo "fetched data successfully\n";
                                                                               statements
42
             mysqli close($conn);
             ?>
```

Practical SQL Exercise (3)

- Implement the following SQL statements
- The following SQL statements to be written into your PHP script and run on the test database:
 - INSFRT
 - ADD
 - SELECT (all values and selected values)
 - UPDATE records
 - REPLACE INTO table_name (column list) VALUES (column values);
 - DELETE FROM table_name [WHERE some_condition_is_true] [LIMIT rows]