Working with Databases

Chapter 14

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Fundamentals of Web Development

http://www.funwebdev.com

Chapter 14

1. Databases and Web Development
2. SQL
3. NoSQL
4. Database APIs
5. Managing a MySQL Database
6. Accessing MySQL in PHP
7. Case Study Schemas
8. Sample Database Techniques

Chapter 14 cont.

9 Summary

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Databases and Web Development

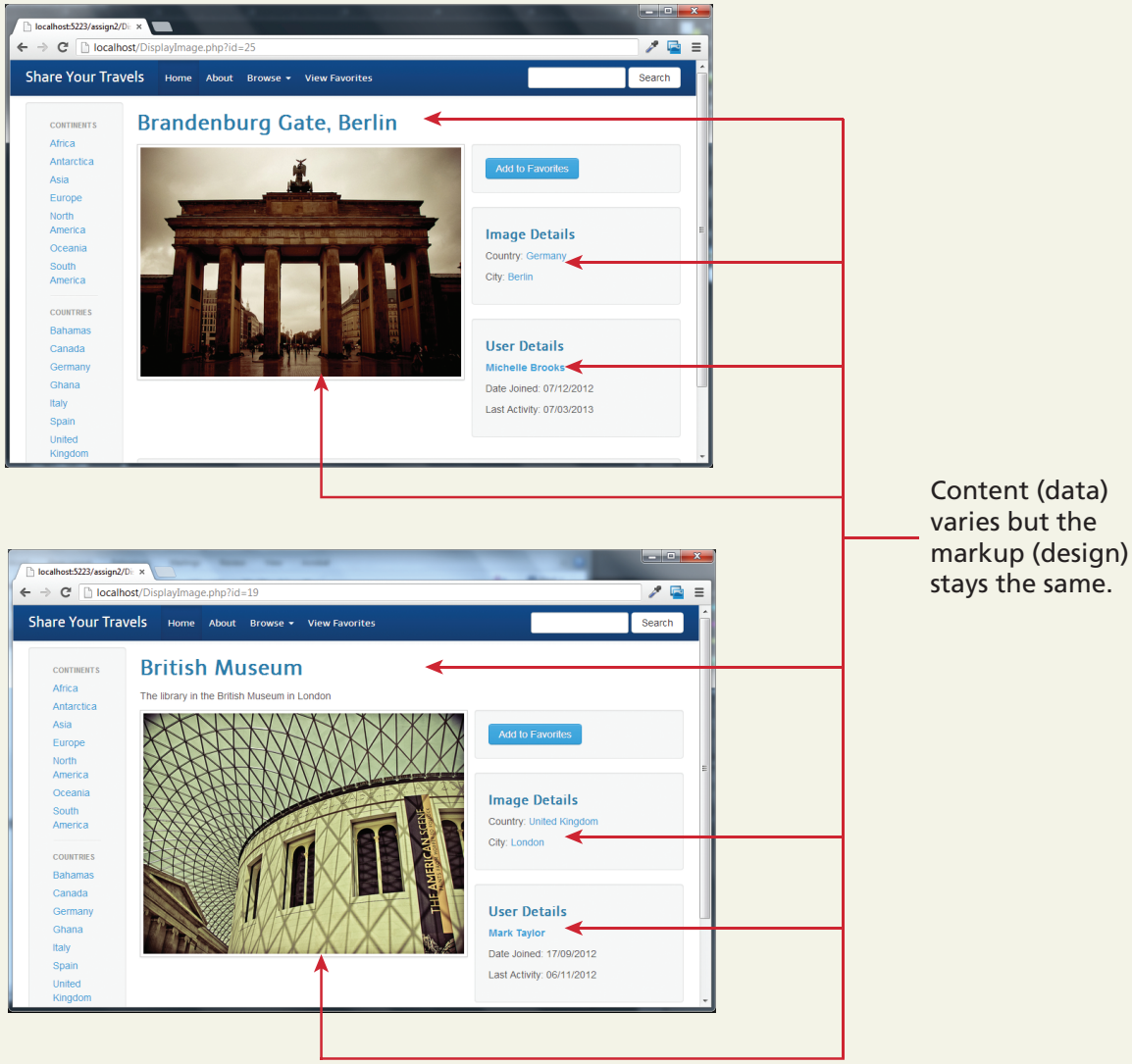
The Role of Databases in Web Development

Databases provide a way to implement one of the most important software design principlesnamely, that:

> *one should separate that which varies from that which stays the same .*

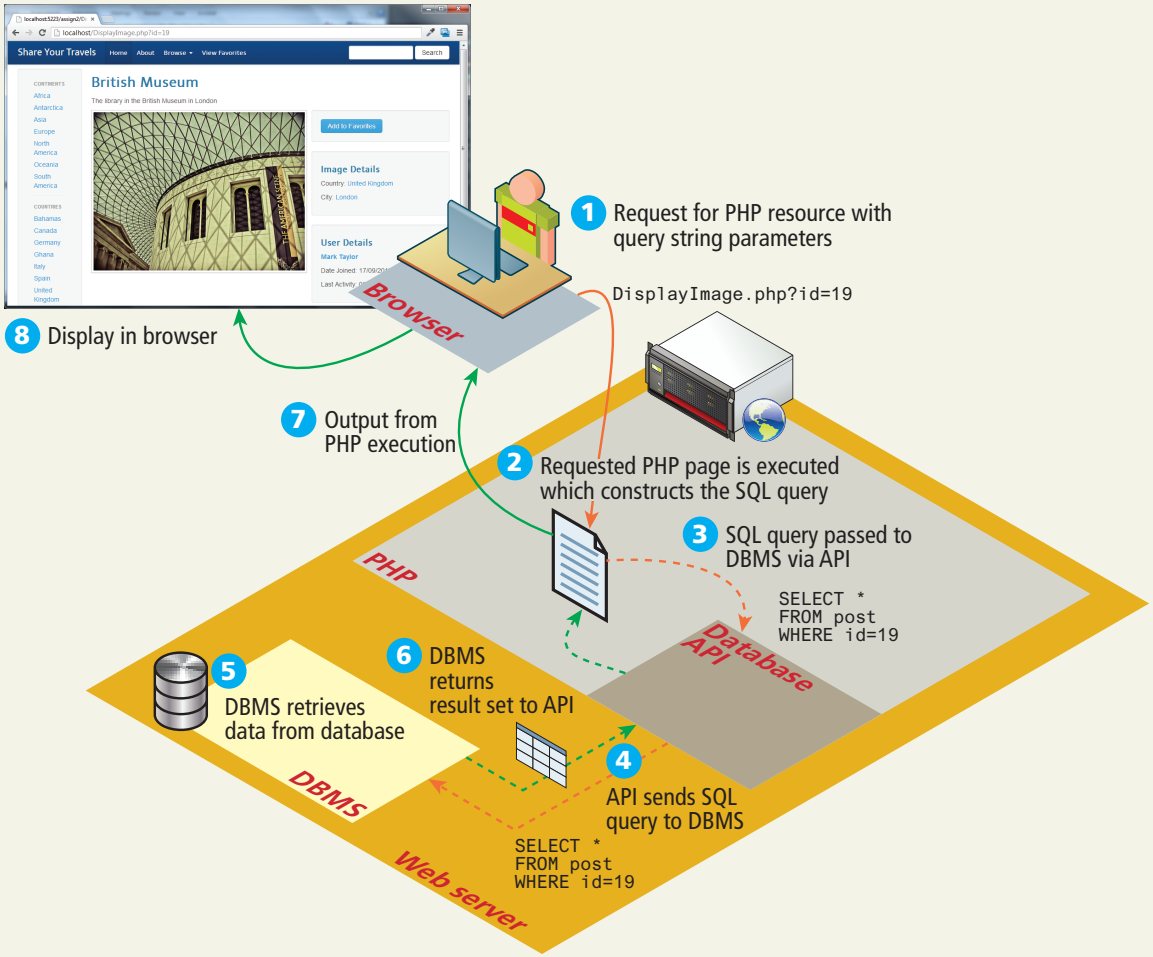
Databases and Web Development

The Role of Databases in Web Development



Databases and Web Development

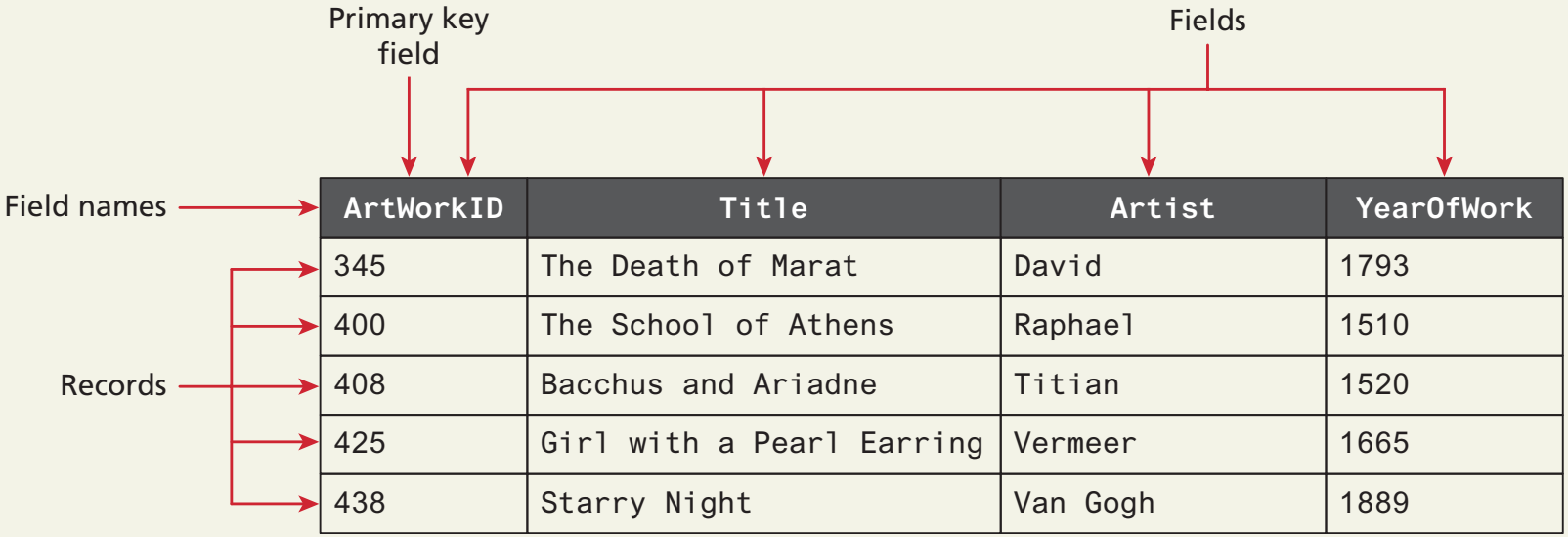
How websites use databases



Databases and Web Development

Database Design

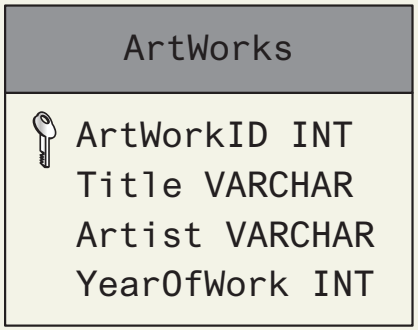
Normally taught in an entire course. This is a refresher.

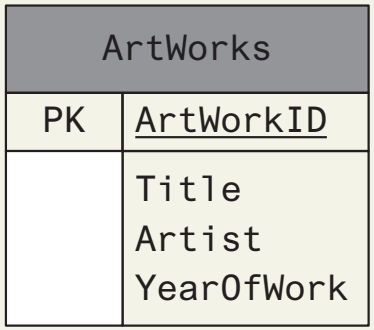


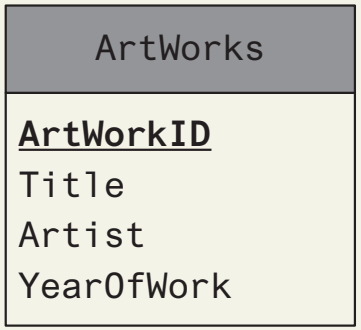
ArtWorkID	Title	Artist	YearOfWork
345	The Death of Marat	David	1793
400	The School of Athens	Raphael	1510
408	Bacchus and Ariadne	Titian	1520
425	Girl with a Pearl Earring	Vermeer	1665
438	Starry Night	Van Gogh	1889

Databases and Web Development

Diagramming a table

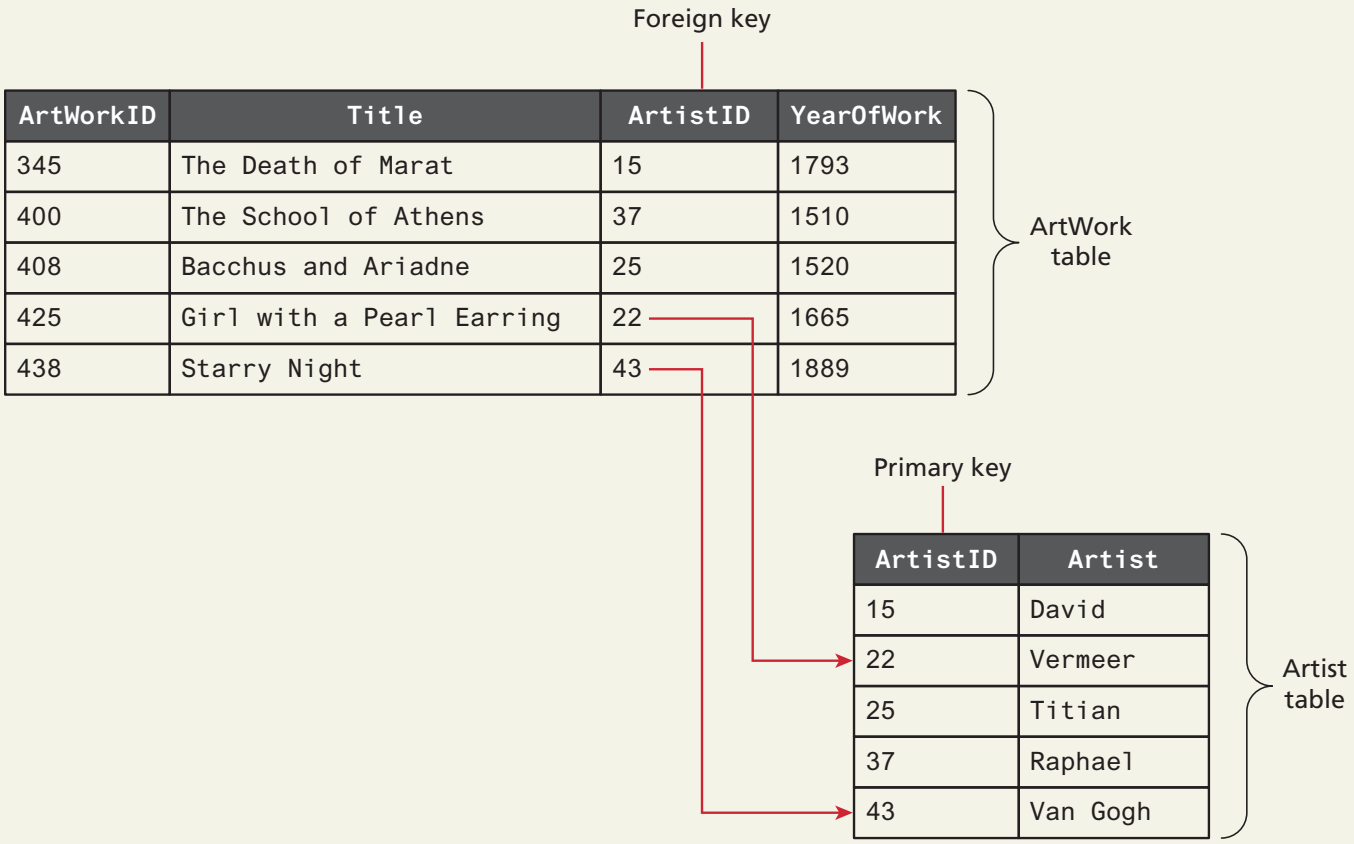






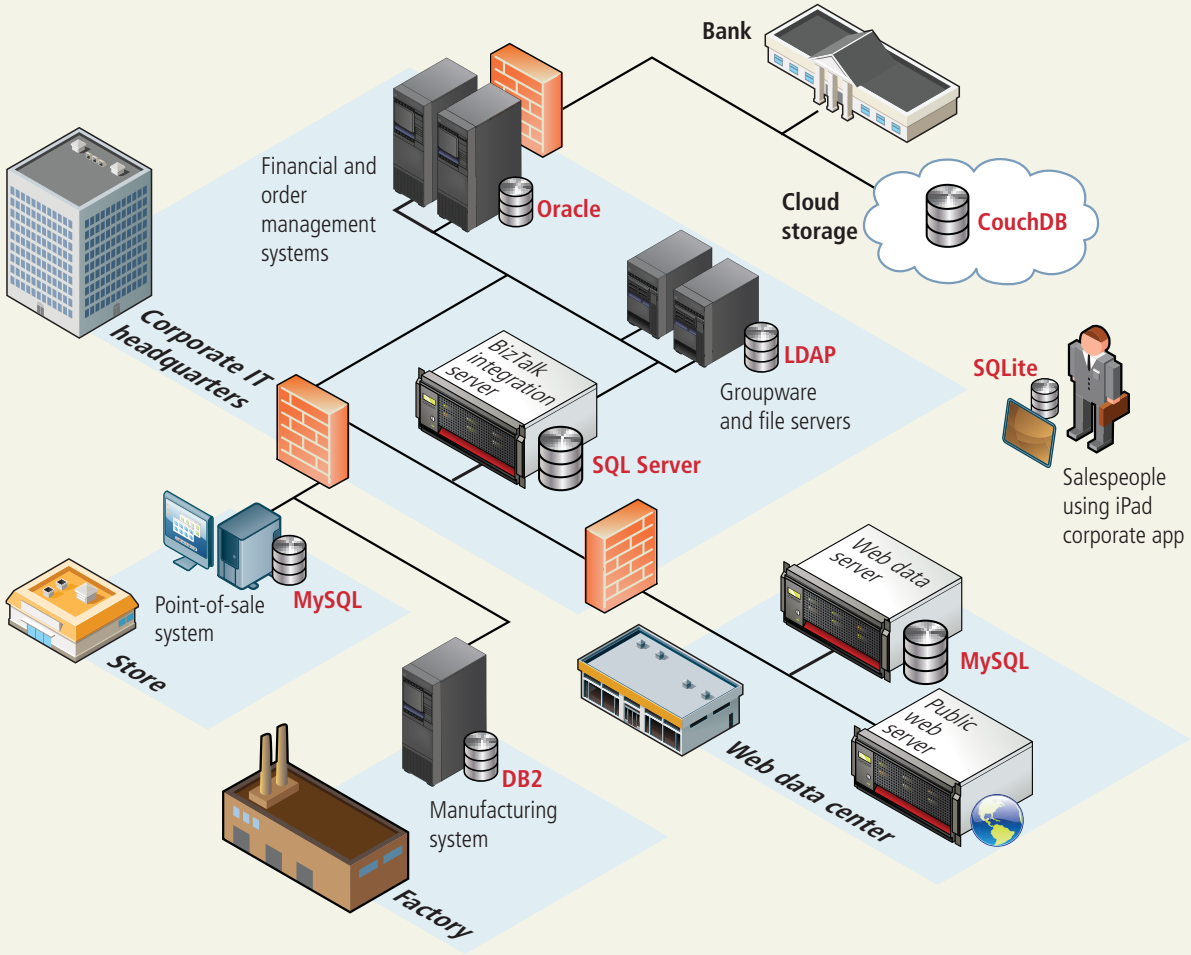
Databases and Web Development

Foreign keys lining tables



Databases and Web Development

Database Options



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SQL

SELECT Statement

SQL keyword that indicates the type of query (in this case a query to retrieve data)

SQL keyword for specifying the tables

```
SELECT ISBN10, Title FROM Books
```

Fields to retrieve

Table to retrieve from

```
SELECT * FROM Books
```

Wildcard to select all fields

Note: While the wildcard is convenient, especially when testing, for production code it is usually avoided; instead of selecting every field, you should select just the fields you need.

SQL

SELECT Statement

```
select iSbN10, title
FROM BOOKS
ORDER BY title
```

SQL keyword to indicate sort order

Field to sort on

Note: SQL doesn't care if a command is on a single line or multiple lines, nor does it care about the case of keywords or table and field names. Line breaks and keyword capitalization are often used to aid in readability.

```
SELECT ISBN10, Title FROM Books
ORDER BY CopyrightYear DESC, Title ASC
```

Keywords indicating that sorting should be in descending or ascending order (which is the default)

Several sort orders can be specified: in this case the data is sorted first on year, then on title

SQL

Use the WHERE clause

```
SELECT isbn10, title FROM books
WHERE copyrightYear > 2010
```

SQL keyword that indicates to return only those records whose data matches the criteria expression

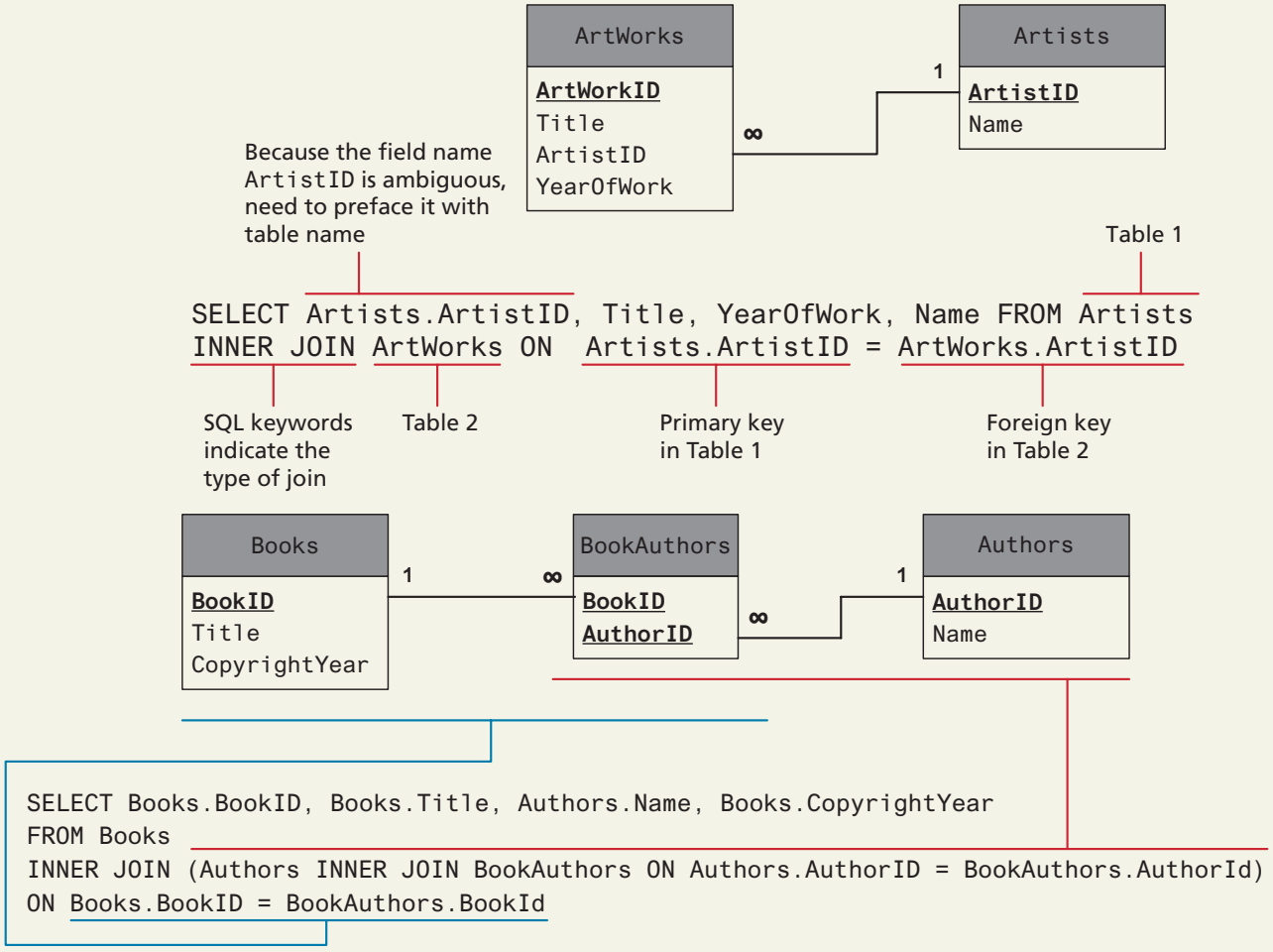
Expressions take form: field *operator* value

```
SELECT isbn10, title FROM books
WHERE category = 'Math' AND copyrightYear = 2014
```

Comparisons with strings require string literals (single or double quote)

SQL

Join together



SQL

Member group by

This aggregate function returns a count of the number of records

Defines an alias for the calculated value

```
SELECT Count(ArtWorkID) AS NumPaintings
FROM ArtWorks
WHERE YearOfWork > 1900
```

Count number of paintings after year 1900

Note: This SQL statement returns a single record with a single value in it.

NumPaintings
745

```
SELECT Nationality, Count(ArtistID) AS NumArtists
FROM Artists
GROUP BY Nationality
```

SQL keywords to group output by specified fields

Note: This SQL statement returns as many records as there are unique values in the group-by field.

Nationality	NumArtists
Belgium	4
England	15
France	36
Germany	27
Italy	53

SQL

INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE Statements

SQL keywords for inserting (adding) a new record

Table name

Fields that will receive the data values

```
INSERT INTO ArtWorks (Title, YearOfWork, ArtistID)
VALUES ('Night Watch', 1642, 105)
```

Values to be inserted. Note that string values must be within quotes (single or double).

Note: Primary key fields are often set to AUTO_INCREMENT, which means the DBMS will set it to a unique value when a new record is inserted.

```
INSERT INTO ArtWorks
SET Title='Night Watch', YearOfWork=1642, ArtistID=105
```

Nonstandard alternate MySQL syntax, which is useful when inserting record with many fields (less likely to insert wrong data into a field).

SQL

INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE Statements

```
UPDATE ArtWorks
SET Title='Night Watch', YearOfWork=1642, ArtistID=105
WHERE ArtWorkID=54
```

It is essential to specify which record to update, otherwise it will update all the records!

Specify the values for each updated field. *Note: Primary key fields that are AUTO_INCREMENT cannot have their values updated.*

SQL

INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE Statements

```
DELETE FROM ArtWorks
WHERE ArtWorkID=54
```

It is essential to specify which record to delete, otherwise it will delete all the records!

SQL

Transactions

By starting the transaction, all database modifications within the transaction will only be permanently saved in the database if they all work

START TRANSACTION

INSERT INTO orders . . .

INSERT INTO orderDetails . . .

UPDATE inventory . . .

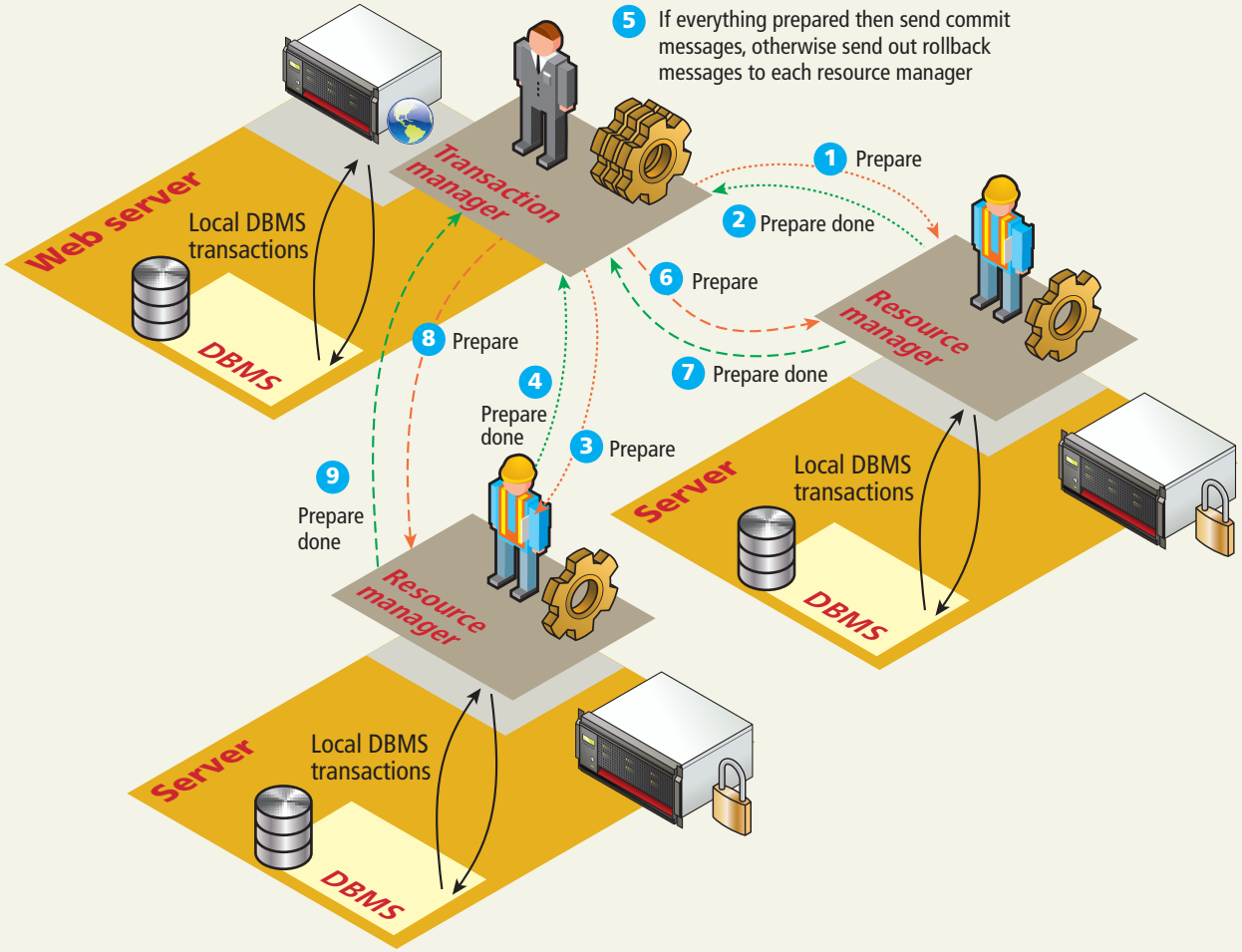
/* if we have made it here everything has worked so commit changes */

COMMIT

/* if we replace **COMMIT** with **ROLLBACK** then the three database changes would be "undone" */

SQL

Distributed Transactions



SQL

Data Definition Statements

All of the SQL examples that you will use in this book are examples of **the Data Manipulation Language** features of SQL, that is, SELECT , UPDATE , INSERT , and DELETE .

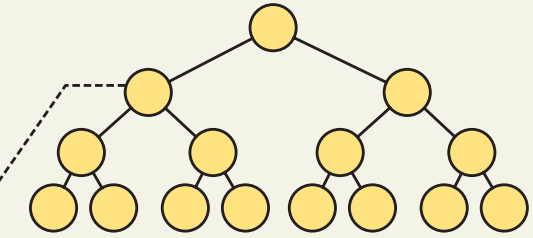
There is also a **Data Definition Language** (DDL) in SQL, which is used for creating tables, modifying the structure of a table, deleting tables, and creating and deleting databases

While the book's examples do not use these database administration statements within PHP, your instructor may, and you may find yourself using them indirectly within something like the phpMyAdmin management tool anyhow.

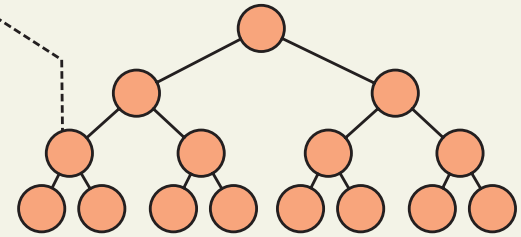
SQL

Database Indexes and Efficiency

ISBN	Title	Year
0132569035	Computer Science: An Overview, 11/E	2012
0132828936	Fluency with Information Technology: Skills, Concepts, and Capabilities	2013



ISBN Index
Created automatically for primary key (ISBN)



Title Index
CREATE INDEX title_index ON Books (Title)

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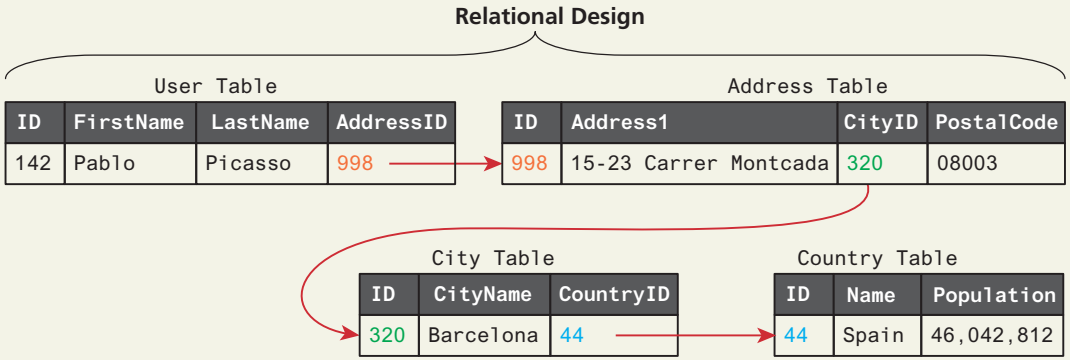
NoSQL

A different way of thinking



Document Store Design

ID	Document
142	{ "User": { "FirstName": "Pablo", "LastName": "Picasso", "Address": { "Address1": "15-23 Carrer Montcada", "City": "Barcelona", "Country": { "Name": "Spain", "Population": 46042812 }, "PostalCode": "08003" } } }

NoSQL

Key-Value Stores

- **Key-value stores** alone are very simplistic in that each record consists of one key and one value (i.e., is, they are analogous to PHP arrays).
- fast retrieval through means such as a hash function
- No need for indexes

NoSQL

Document Stores

Document Stores associate keys with values, but unlike key-value stores, they call that value a **document**.

ID	Document

142	<pre>{
	  "User": {
	  "FirstName": "Pablo",
	  "LastName": "Picasso",
	  "Address": {
	  "Address1": "15-23 Carrer Montcada",
	  "City": "Barcelona",
	  "Country": {
	  "Name": "Spain",
	  "Population": 46042812
	  },
	  "PostalCode": "08003"
	  }
	  }
	}</pre>

NoSQL

Column Stores

Row-wise storage

Row #	ID	Title	Artist	Year
1	345	The Death of Marat	David	1793
2	400	The School of Athens	Raphael	1510
3	408	Bacchus and Ariadne	Titian	1521
4	425	Girl with a Pearl Earring	Vermeer	1665
5	438	Starry Night	Van Gogh	1889

Column-wise storage

	ID
1	345
2	400
3	408
4	425
5	438

	Title
1	The Death of Marat
2	The School of Athens
3	Bacchus and Ariadne
4	Girl with a Pearl Earring
5	Starry Night

	Artist
1	David
2	Raphael
3	Titian
4	Vermeer
5	Van Gogh

	Year
1	1793
2	1510
3	1521
4	1665
5	1889

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Database APIs

PHP MySQL APIs

- **MySQL extension**. This was the original extension to PHP for working with MySQL and has been replaced with the newer mysqli extension.
- **mysqli extension**. This extension provides both a procedural and an object-oriented approach. This extension also supports most of the latest features of MySQL.
- **PHP data objects (PDOs)**. provides an abstraction layer that with the appropriate drivers can be used with any database, and not just MySQL databases. However, it is not able to make use of all the latest features of MySQL.

Database APIs

Deciding on a Database API

While PDO is unable to take advantage of some features of MySQL, there is a lot of merit to the fact that PDO can create database-independent PHP code

- Like many things in the web world, there is no single best choice.
- As the chapter (and book) proceed, we will standardize on the object-oriented, database-independent PDO approach.

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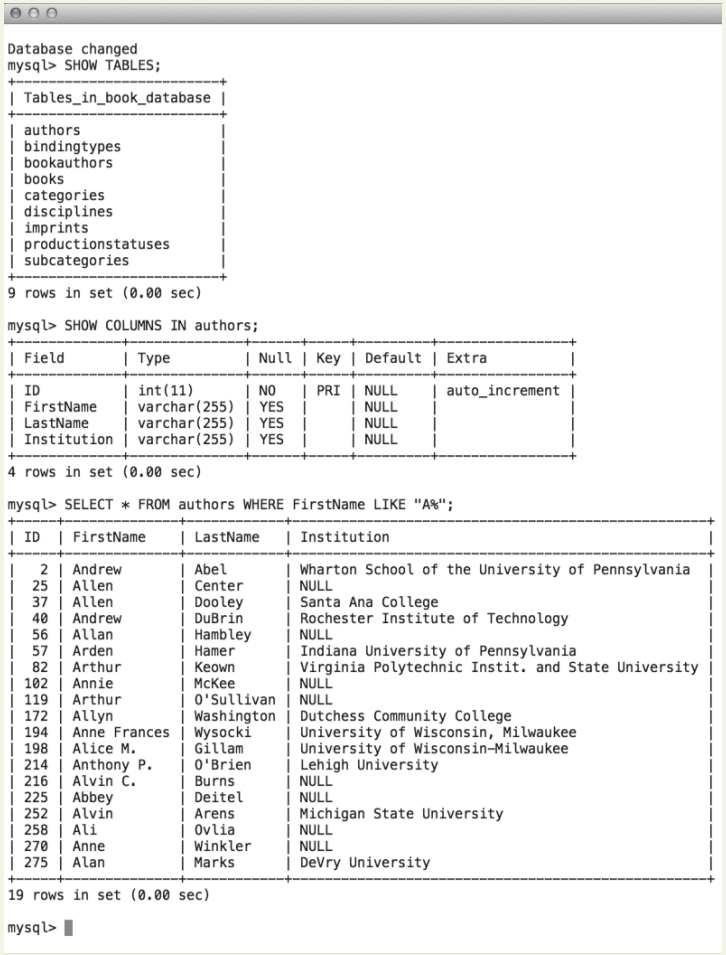
Managing a MySQL Database

Command-Line Interface



```
Database changed
mysql> SHOW TABLES;
+----------------------------+
| Tables_in_book_database |
+----------------------------+
| authors                    |
| bindingtypes               |
| bookauthors                |
| books                      |
| categories                 |
| disciplines                |
| imprints                   |
| productionstatuses         |
| subcategories              |
+----------------------------+
9 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> SHOW COLUMNS IN authors;
+-------------+--------------+------+-----+---------+----------------+
| Field       | Type         | Null | Key | Default | Extra          |
+-------------+--------------+------+-----+---------+----------------+
| ID          | int(11)      | NO   | PRI | NULL    | auto_increment |
| FirstName   | varchar(255) | YES  |     | NULL    |                |
| LastName    | varchar(255) | YES  |     | NULL    |                |
| Institution | varchar(255) | YES  |     | NULL    |                |
+-------------+--------------+------+-----+---------+----------------+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> SELECT * FROM authors WHERE FirstName LIKE "A%";
+-----+--------------+-------------+-----------------------------------------------------+
| ID  | FirstName    | LastName    | Institution                                         |
+-----+--------------+-------------+-----------------------------------------------------+
|   2 | Andrew       | Abel        | Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania    |
|  25 | Allen        | Center      | NULL                                                |
|  37 | Allen        | Dooley      | Santa Ana College                                   |
|  40 | Andrew       | DuBrin      | Rochester Institute of Technology                   |
|  56 | Allan        | Hambley     | NULL                                                |
|  57 | Arden        | Hamer       | Indiana University of Pennsylvania                  |
|  82 | Arthur       | Keown       | Virginia Polytechnic Instit. and State University   |
| 102 | Annie        | McKee       | NULL                                                |
| 119 | Arthur       | O'Sullivan  | NULL                                                |
| 172 | Allyn        | Washington  | Dutchess Community College                          |
| 194 | Anne Frances | Wysocki     | University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee                  |
| 198 | Alice M.     | Gillam      | University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee                   |
| 214 | Anthony P.   | O'Brien     | Lehigh University                                   |
| 216 | Alvin C.     | Burns       | NULL                                                |
| 225 | Abbey        | Deitel      | NULL                                                |
| 252 | Alvin        | Arens       | Michigan State University                           |
| 258 | Ali          | Ovlia       | NULL                                                |
| 270 | Anne         | Winkler     | NULL                                                |
| 275 | Alan         | Marks       | DeVry University                                    |
+-----+--------------+-------------+-----------------------------------------------------+
19 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```

Managing a MySQL Database

Command-Line Interface

To launch an interactive MySQL command-line session, you must specify the host, username, and database name to connect to as shown below:

mysql -h 192.168.1.14 -u bookUser –p

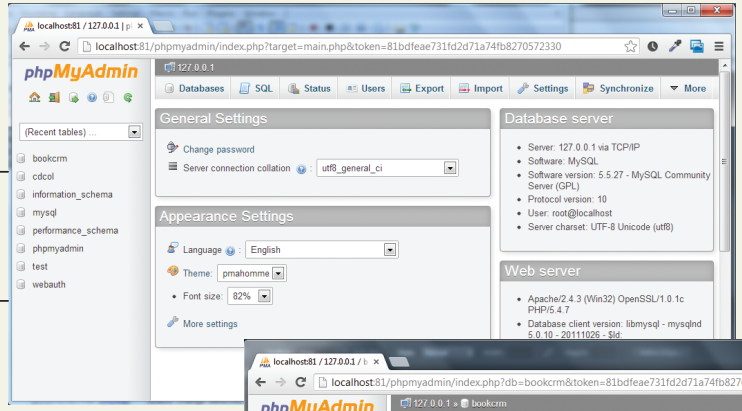
To import commands from a file called commands.sql , for example, we would use the < operation:

mysql –h 192.168.1.14 –u bookUser –p < commands.sql

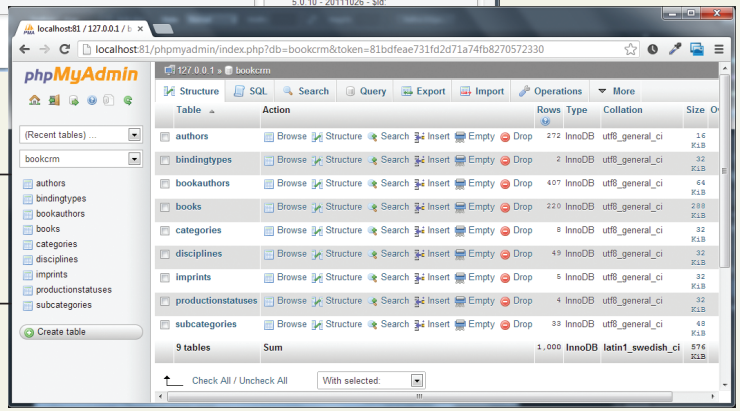
Managing a MySQL Database

phpMyAdmin

MySQL has a number of predefined databases it uses for its own operation.

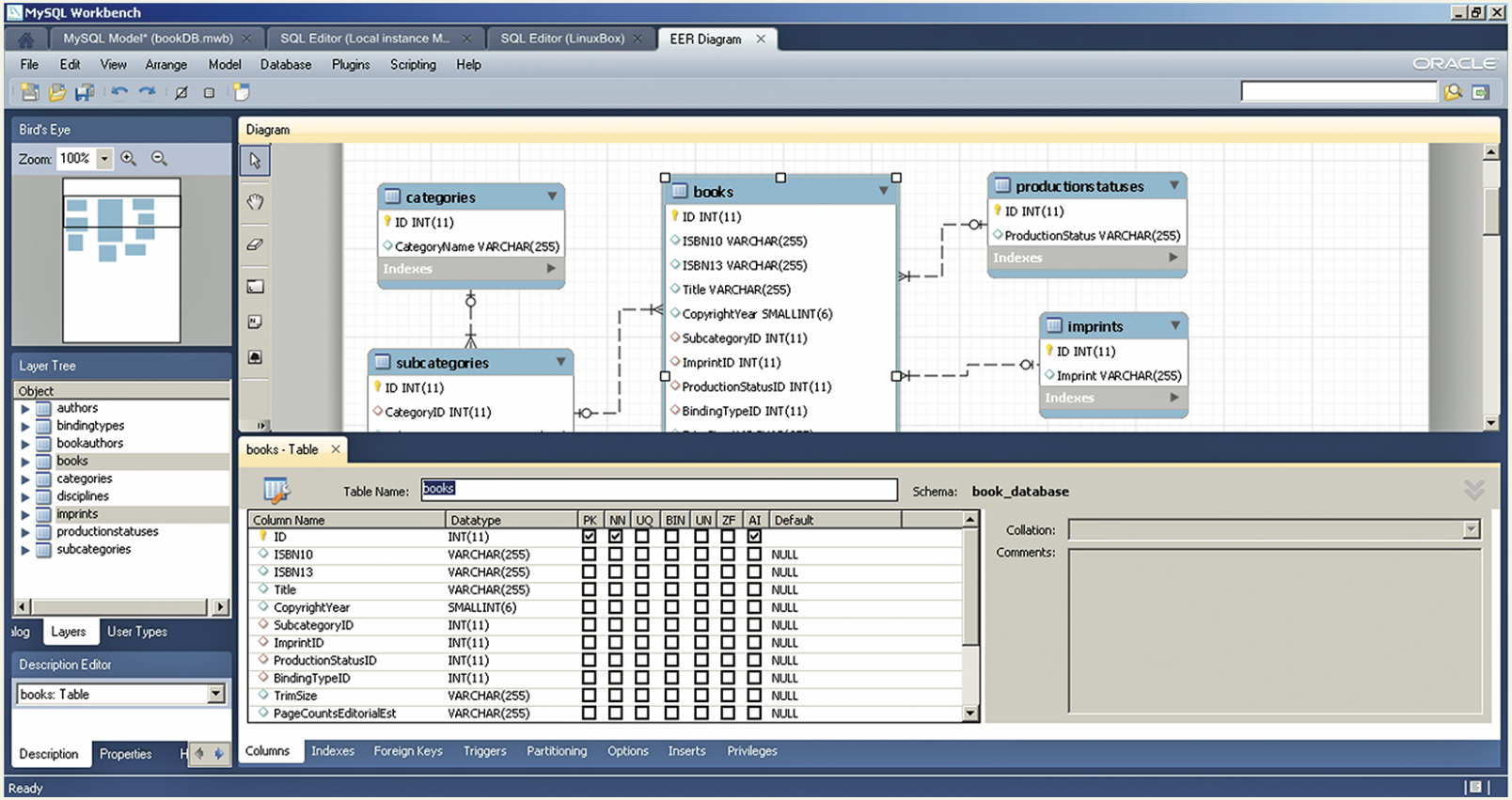


phpMyAdmin allows you to view and manipulate any table in a database.



Managing a MySQL Database

MySQL Workbench



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Accessing MySQL in PHP

Basic Connection Algorithm

1. Connect to the database.
2. Handle connection errors.
3. Execute the SQL query.
4. Process the results.
5. Free resources and close connection.

Accessing MySQL in PHP

Basic Connection Algorithm

```
<?php

try {
   $connString = "mysql:host=localhost;dbname=bookcrm";
   $user = "testuser";
   $pass = "mypassword";

   $pdo = new PDO($connString,$user,$pass);
   $pdo->setAttribute(PDO::ATTR_ERRMODE, PDO::ERRMODE_EXCEPTION);

   $sql = "SELECT * FROM Categories ORDER BY CategoryName";
   $result = $pdo->query($sql);

   while ($row = $result->fetch()) {
      echo $row['ID'] . " - " . $row['CategoryName'] . "<br/>";
   }
   $pdo = null;
}
catch (PDOException $e) {
   die( $e->getMessage() );
}

?>
```

1
2
3
4
5

Accessing MySQL in PHP

Connecting to a Database (mysqli peocedural)

```
// modify these variables for your installation
$host = "localhost";
$database = "bookcrm";
$user = "testuser";
$pass = "mypassword";
$connection = mysqli_connect($host, $user, $pass, $database);
```

Accessing MySQL in PHP

Connecting to a Database (PDO Object-oriented)

```
// modify these variables for your installation
$connectionString = "mysql:host=localhost;dbname=bookcrm";
$user = "testuser";
$pass = "mypassword";
$pdo = new PDO($connectionString, $user, $pass);
```

Accessing MySQL in PHP

Handling Connection Errors - mysqli

```
$connection = mysqli_connect(DBHOST, DBUSER, DBPASS, DBNAME);

// mysqli_connect_errno returns the last error code

if ( mysqli_connect_errno() ) {

        die( mysqli_connect_error() );
        // die() is equivalent to exit()

}
```

Accessing MySQL in PHP

Handling Connection Errors - PDO

```
try {
        $connString = "mysql:host=localhost;dbname=bookcrm";
        $user = DBUSER;
        $pass = DBPASS;
        $pdo = new PDO($connString,$user,$pass);
        . . .
}
catch (PDOException $e) {
        die( $e->getMessage() );
}
```

Accessing MySQL in PHP

Executing the Query

```
$sql = "SELECT * FROM Categories ORDER BY CategoryName";

// returns a mysqli_result object

$result = mysqli_query($connection, $sql);

OR

$result = $pdo->query($sql);
```

Accessing MySQL in PHP

Processing the Query Results

```
$sql = "SELECT * FROM Categories ORDER BY CategoryName";

// run the query

$result = $pdo->query($sql);

// fetch a record from result set into an associative array

while ($row = $result->fetch()) {

        // the keys match the field names from the table

        echo $row['ID'] . " - " . $row['CategoryName'];

        echo "<br/>";

}
```

Accessing MySQL in PHP

Processing the Query Results

```
$sql = "select * from Paintings";
$result = $pdo->query($sql);
```

ID	Title	Artist	Year
345	The Death of Marat	David	1793
400	The School of Athens	Raphael	1510
408	Bacchus and Ariadne	Titian	1520
425	Girl with a Pearl Earring	Vermeer	1665
438	Starry Night	Van Gogh	1889

`$result`
Result set is a type of cursor to the retrieved data

`$row = $result->fetch()`

`$row`
Associative array

ID	Title	Artist	Year
345	Death of Marat	David	1793

keys

values

Accessing MySQL in PHP

Freeing Resources and Closing Connection

```
//closes the connection

mysqli_close($connection);

// closes connection and frees the resources used by the PDO object

$pdo = null;
```

Accessing MySQL in PHP

Working with Parameters

```
$sql = "UPDATE Categories SET CategoryName='Web' WHERE
        CategoryName='Business'";
$count = $pdo->exec($sql);
echo "<p>Updated " . $count . " rows</p>";
```

Accessing MySQL in PHP

Working with Parameters – Technique 1 ? Placeholders

```
$sql = "INSERT INTO books (ISBN10, Title, CopyrightYear, ImprintId,
ProductionStatusId, TrimSize, Description) VALUES (?,?,?,?,
?,?,?)";
$statement = $pdo->prepare($sql);
$statement->bindValue(1, $_POST['isbn']);
$statement->bindValue(2, $_POST['title']);
$statement->bindValue(3, $_POST['year']);
$statement->bindValue(4, $_POST['imprint']);
$statement->bindValue(5, $_POST['status']);
$statement->bindValue(6, $_POST['size']);
$statement->bindValue(7, $_POST['desc']);
$statement->execute();
```

Accessing MySQL in PHP

Working with Parameters – Technique 1 ? Placeholders *with Array*

```
/* can pass an array, to be used in order */

$sql = "INSERT INTO books (ISBN10, Title, CopyrightYear, ImprintId,
ProductionStatusId, TrimSize, Description) VALUES (?,?,?,?,
?,?,?)";
$statement = $pdo->prepare($sql);
$statement->execute array(array($_POST['isbn'],
$_POST['title'],$_POST['year'], $_POST['imprint'], $_POST['status'],
$_POST['size'],$_POST['desc']));
```

Accessing MySQL in PHP

Working with Parameters – Technique 2 - named parameters

```
$sql = "INSERT INTO books (ISBN10, Title, CopyrightYear, ImprintId,
ProductionStatusId, TrimSize, Description) VALUES (:isbn,
:title, :year, :imprint, :status, :size, :desc) ";
$statement = $pdo->prepare($sql);
$statement->bindValue(':isbn', $_POST['isbn']);
$statement->bindValue(':title', $_POST['title']);
$statement->bindValue(':year', $_POST['year']);
$statement->bindValue(':imprint', $_POST['imprint']);
$statement->bindValue(':status', $_POST['status']);
$statement->bindValue(':size', $_POST['size']);
$statement->bindValue(':desc', $_POST['desc']);
$statement->execute();
```

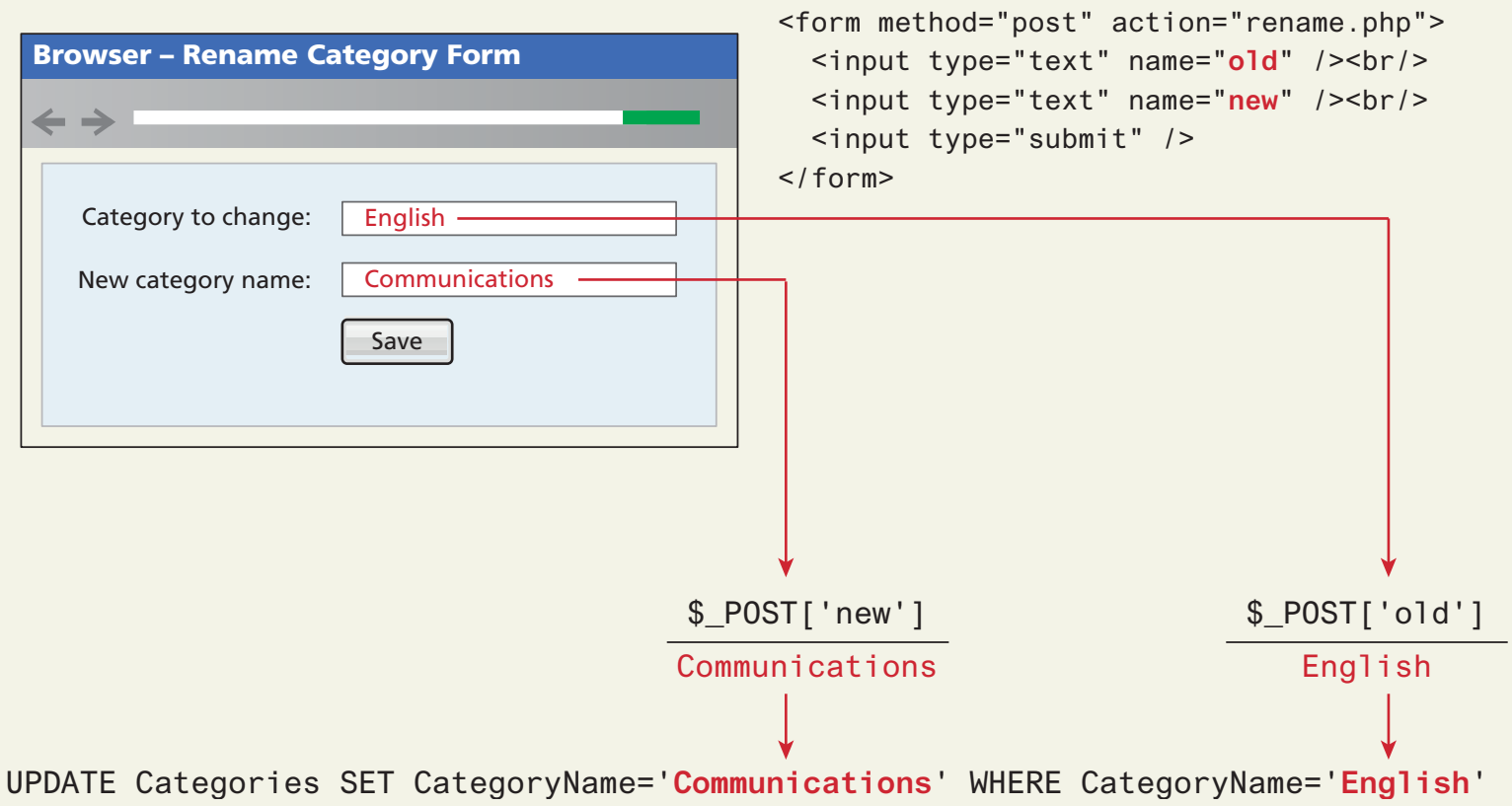
Accessing MySQL in PHP

Working with Parameters – Technique 2 - named parameters *with Array*

```
$sql = "INSERT INTO books (ISBN10, Title, CopyrightYear, ImprintId,
ProductionStatusId, TrimSize, Description) VALUES (:isbn,
:title, :year, :imprint, :status, :size, :desc) ";
$statement = $pdo->prepare($sql);
$statement->execute(array(':isbn' => $_POST['isbn'],
                          ':title'=> $_POST['title'],
                          ':year'=> $_POST['year'],
                          ':imprint'=>  $_POST['imprint'],
                          ':status'=> $_POST['status'],
                          ':size'=> $_POST['size']
                          ':desc'=> $_POST['desc']));
```

Accessing MySQL in PHP

Getting user input into a query



Accessing MySQL in PHP

Using Transactions

```
$pdo = new PDO($connString,$user,$pass);

try {
        // begin a transaction
        $pdo->beginTransaction();
        // a set of queries: if one fails, an exception will be thrown
        $pdo->query("INSERT INTO Categories (CategoryName) VALUES ('Philosophy')");
        $pdo->query("INSERT INTO Categories (CategoryName) VALUES ('Art')");
        // if we arrive here, it means that no exception was thrown
        $pdo->commit();
} catch (Exception $e) {
        // we must rollback the transaction since an error occurred with insert
        $pdo->rollback();
}
```

Accessing MySQL in PHP

Advanced example

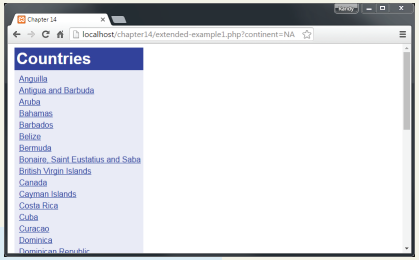
```php
<?php
// get database connection details
require_once('config-travel.php');

// retrieve continent from querystring
$continent = 'EU';
if (isset($_GET['continent'])) {
   $continent = $_GET['continent'];
}
?>
...
<h1>Countries</h1>
<?php
try {
    $pdo = new PDO(DBCONNSTRING,DBUSER,DBPASS);
    $pdo->setAttribute(PDO::ATTR_ERRMODE, PDO::ERRMODE_EXCEPTION);

    // construct parameterized query – notice the ? parameter
    $sql = "SELECT * FROM geocountries WHERE Continent=? ORDER BY CountryName ";
    // run the prepared statement
    $statement = $pdo->prepare($sql);
    $statement->bindValue(1, $continent);
    $statement->execute();
    // output the list
    echo makeCountryList($statement);
}
catch (PDOException $e) {
   die( $e->getMessage() );
}
finally {
   $pdo = null;
}
```

config-travel.php

```php
<?php
define('DBHOST', 'localhost');
define('DBNAME', 'travel');
define('DBUSER', 'testuser2');
define('DBPASS', 'mypassword');
define('DBCONNSTRING',
       'mysql:host=localhost;dbname=travel');
?>
```




```php
function makeCountryList($statement) {
    $htmlList= '<ul>';
    $foundOne = false;
    while ($row = $statement->fetch()) {
        $foundOne = true;
        $htmlList .= '<li>';
        $htmlList .= '<a href="country.php?iso=' . $row['ISO'] . '">';
        $htmlList .= $row['CountryName'];
        $htmlList .= '</a>';
        $htmlList .= '</li>';
    }
    $htmlList.='</ul>';

    if ($foundOne) return $htmlList;
    return 'No countries found';
}
?>
```

Chapter 14

1 Databases and Web Development

2 SQL

3 NoSQL

4 Database APIs

5 Managing a MySQL Database

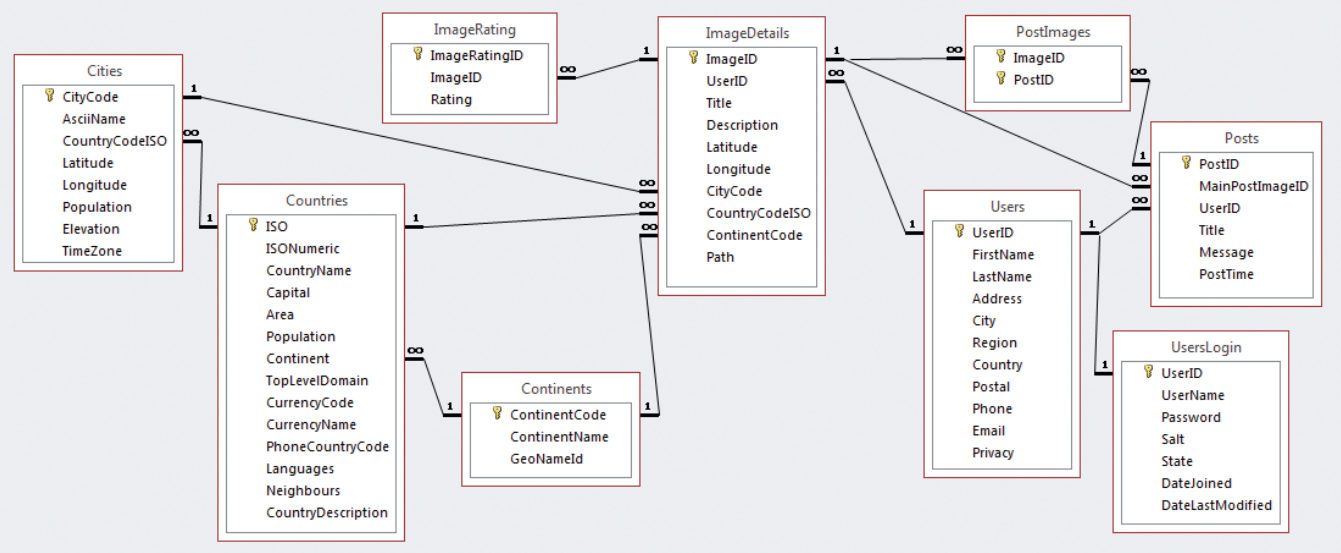
6 Accessing MySQL in PHP

7 Case Study Schemas

8 Sample Database Techniques

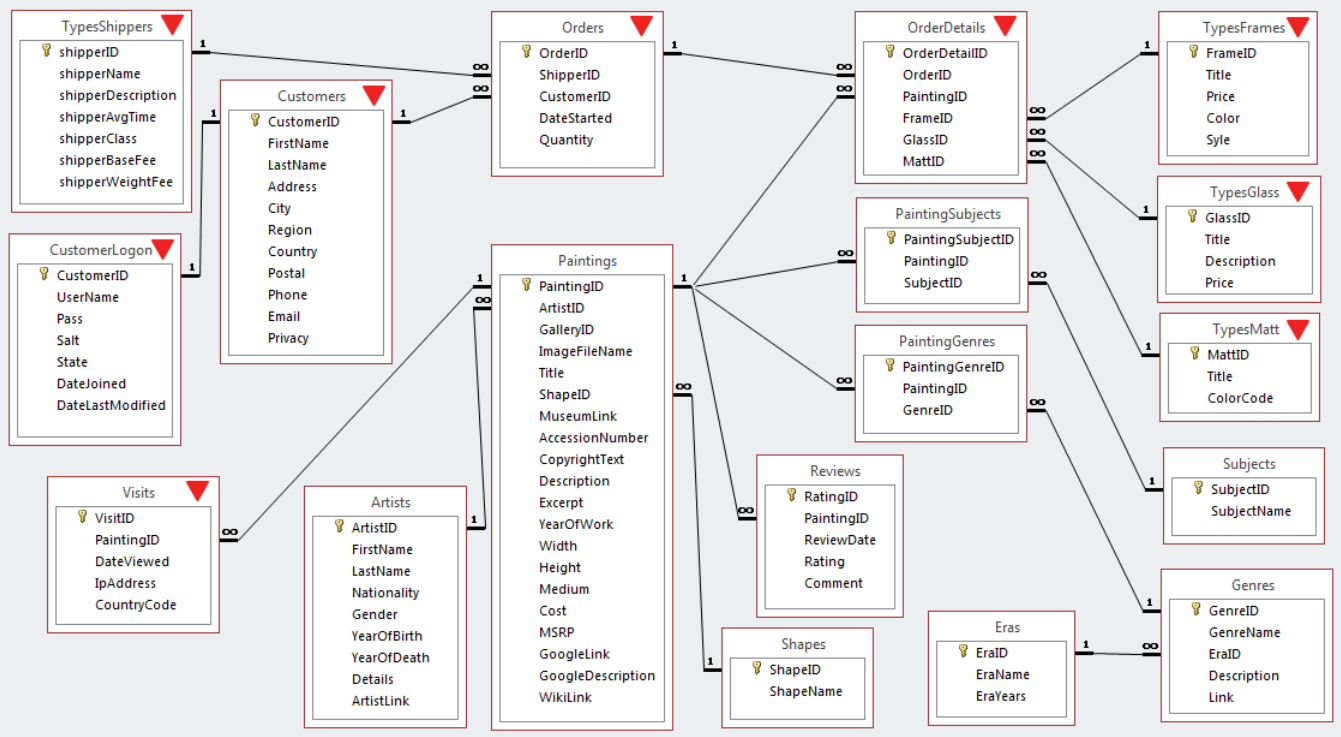
Case Study Schemas

Travel Photo Sharing Database



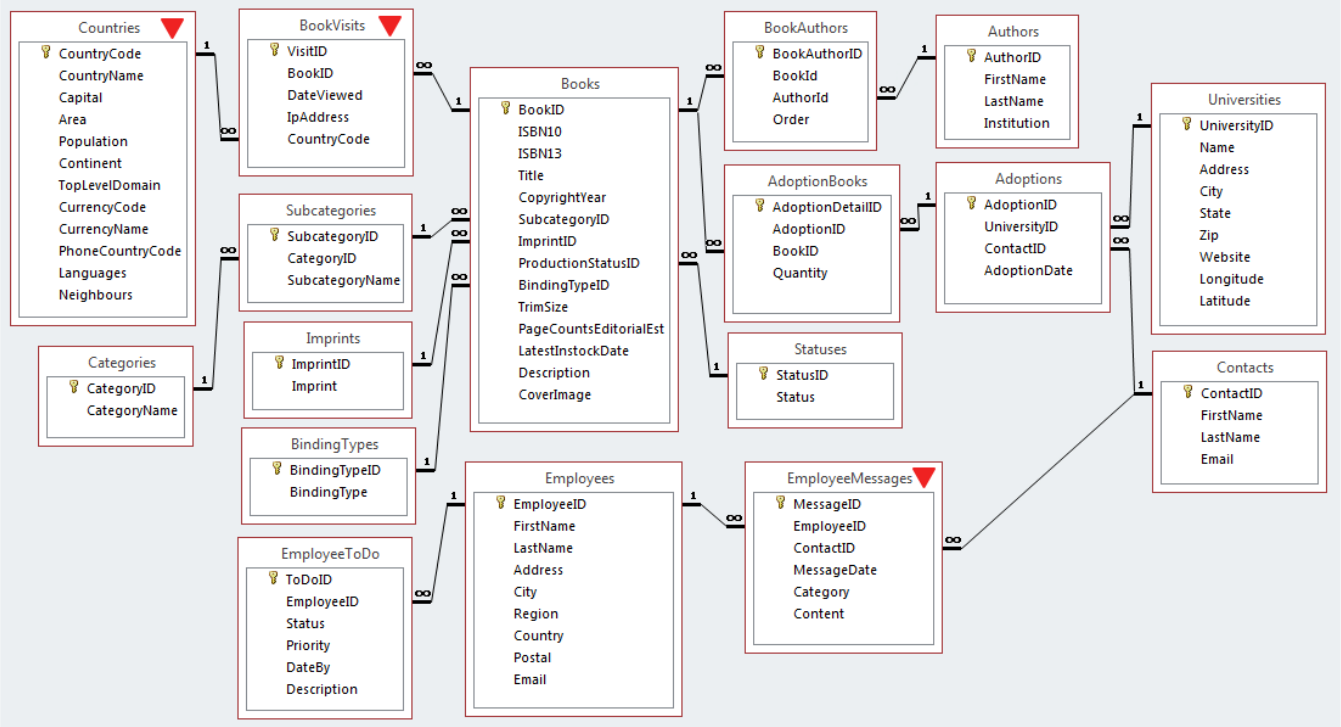
Case Study Schemas

Art Database



Case Study Schemas

Book CRM Database



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Chapter 14

1. Databases and Web Development
2. SQL
3. NoSQL
4. Database APIs
5. Managing a MySQL Database
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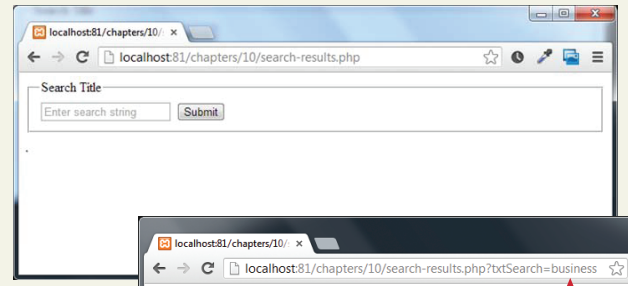
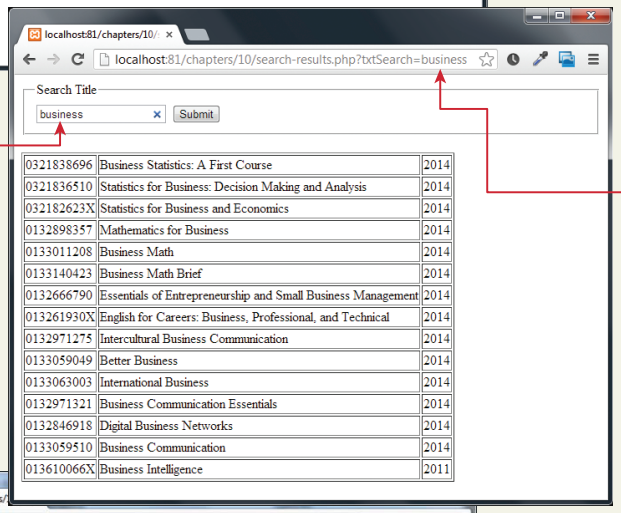
8. Sample Database Techniques

Sample Database Techniques

Search and Results Page



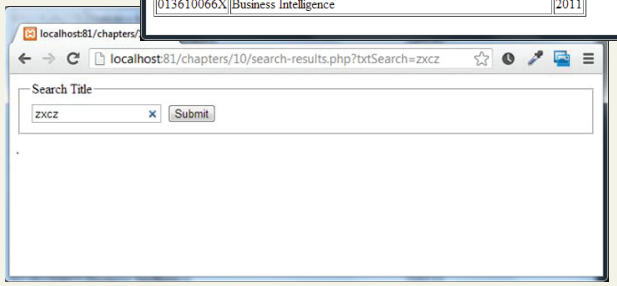
1 What is displayed when the page is first requested



2 Search results displayed in simple HTML table

Display the user's search term in the text box

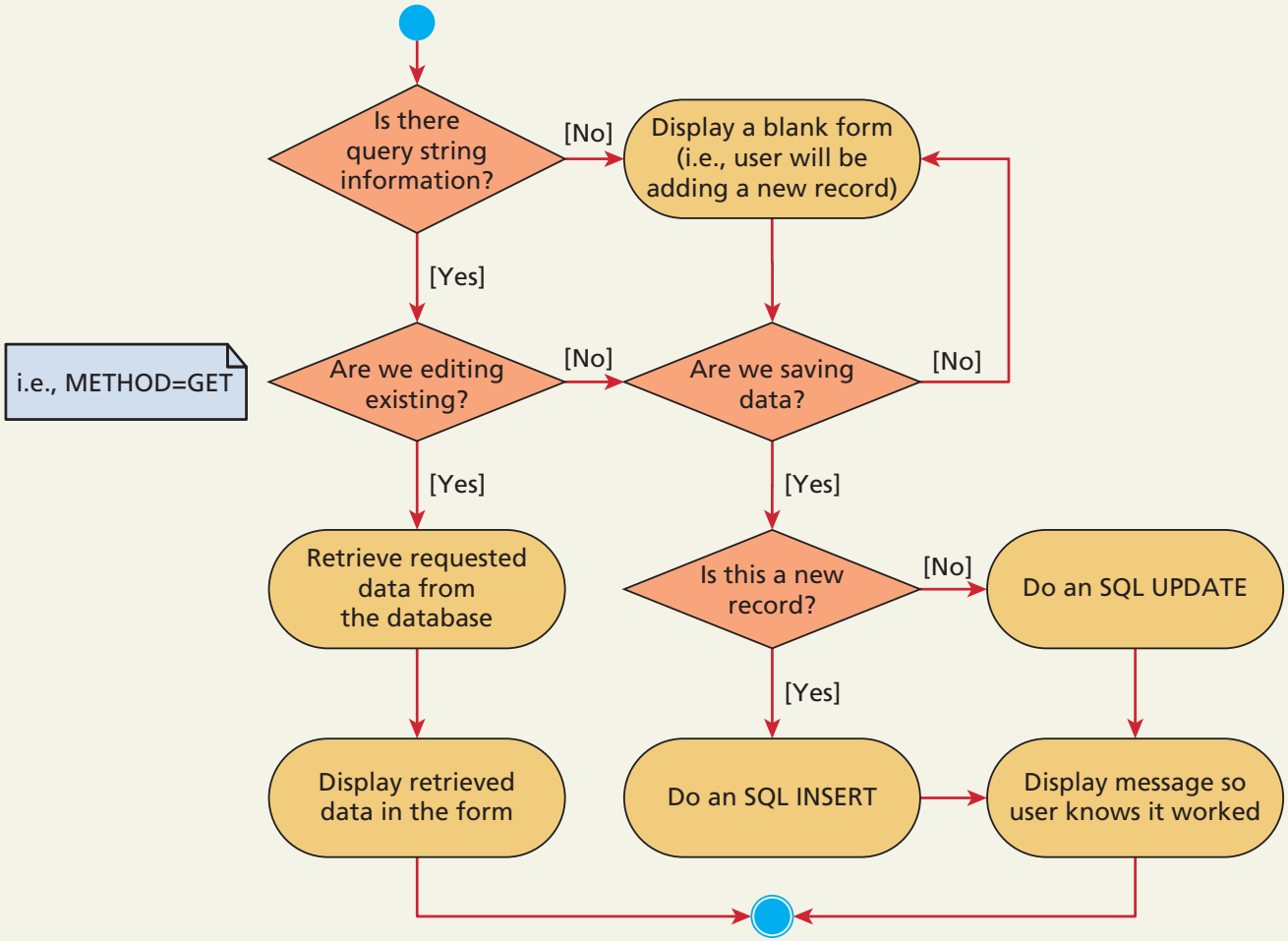
To aid in debugging, we will use HTTP GET.



3 If there are no matches, won't display anything (later we can add error messages)

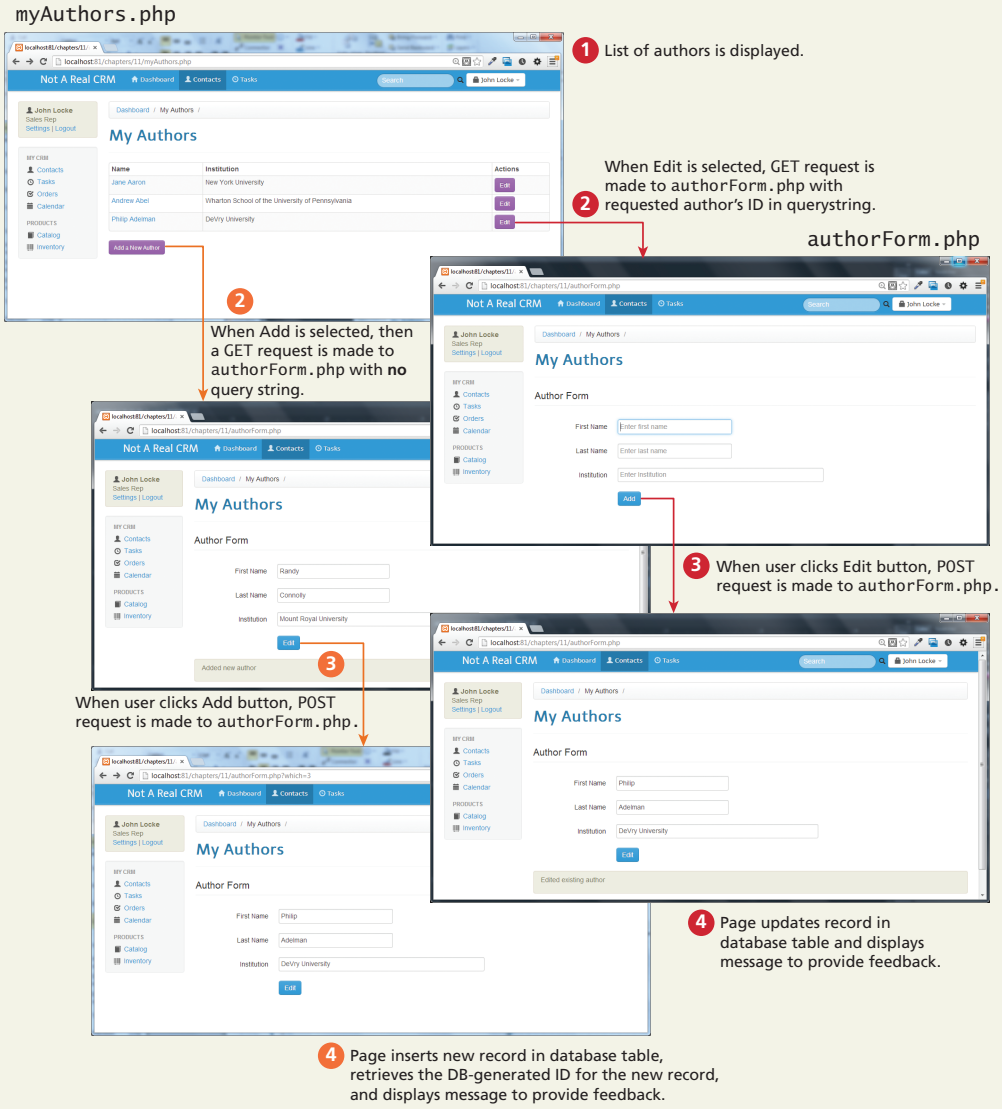
Sample Database Techniques

Editing a Record



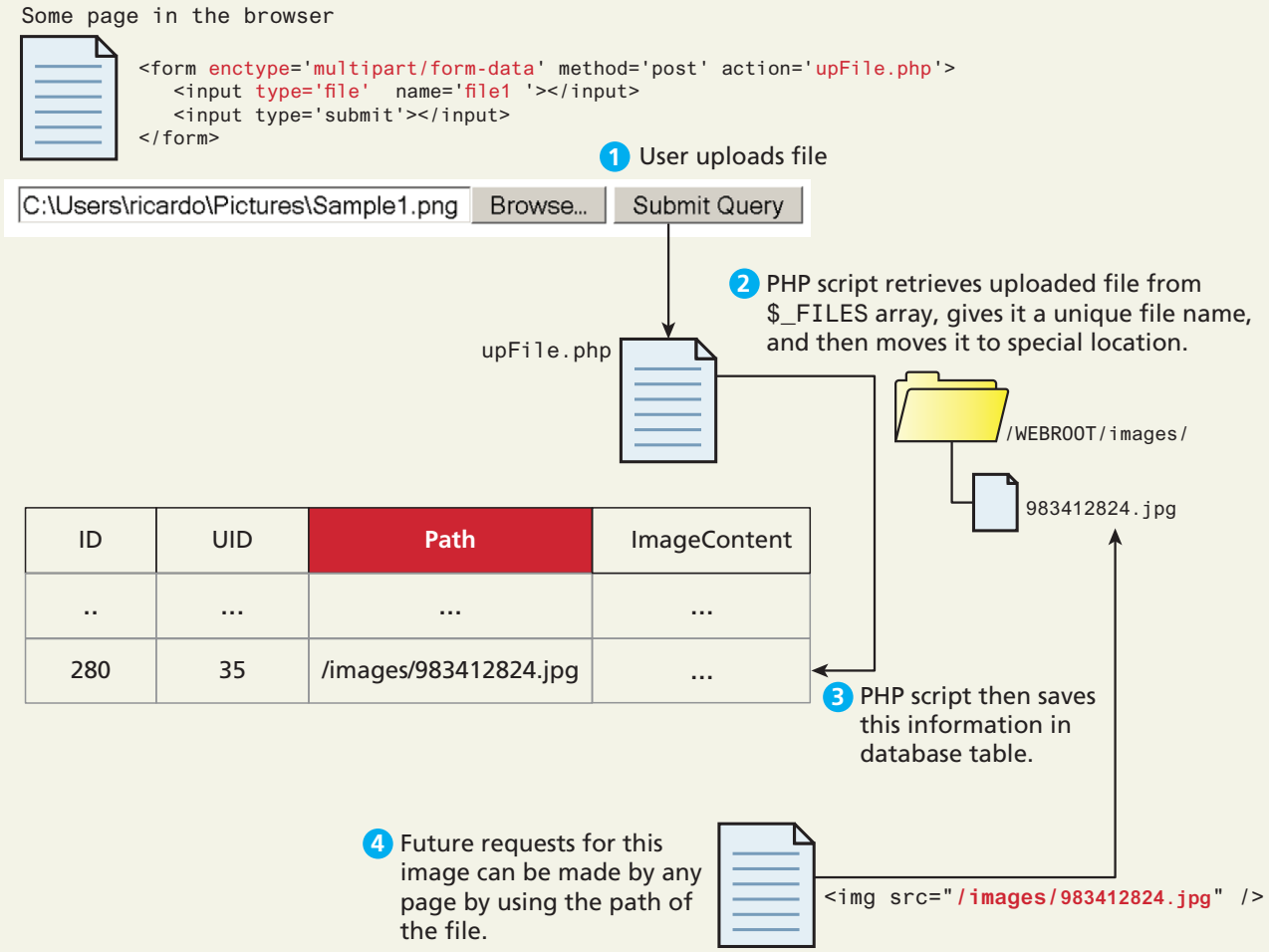
Sample Database Techniques

Editing a Record



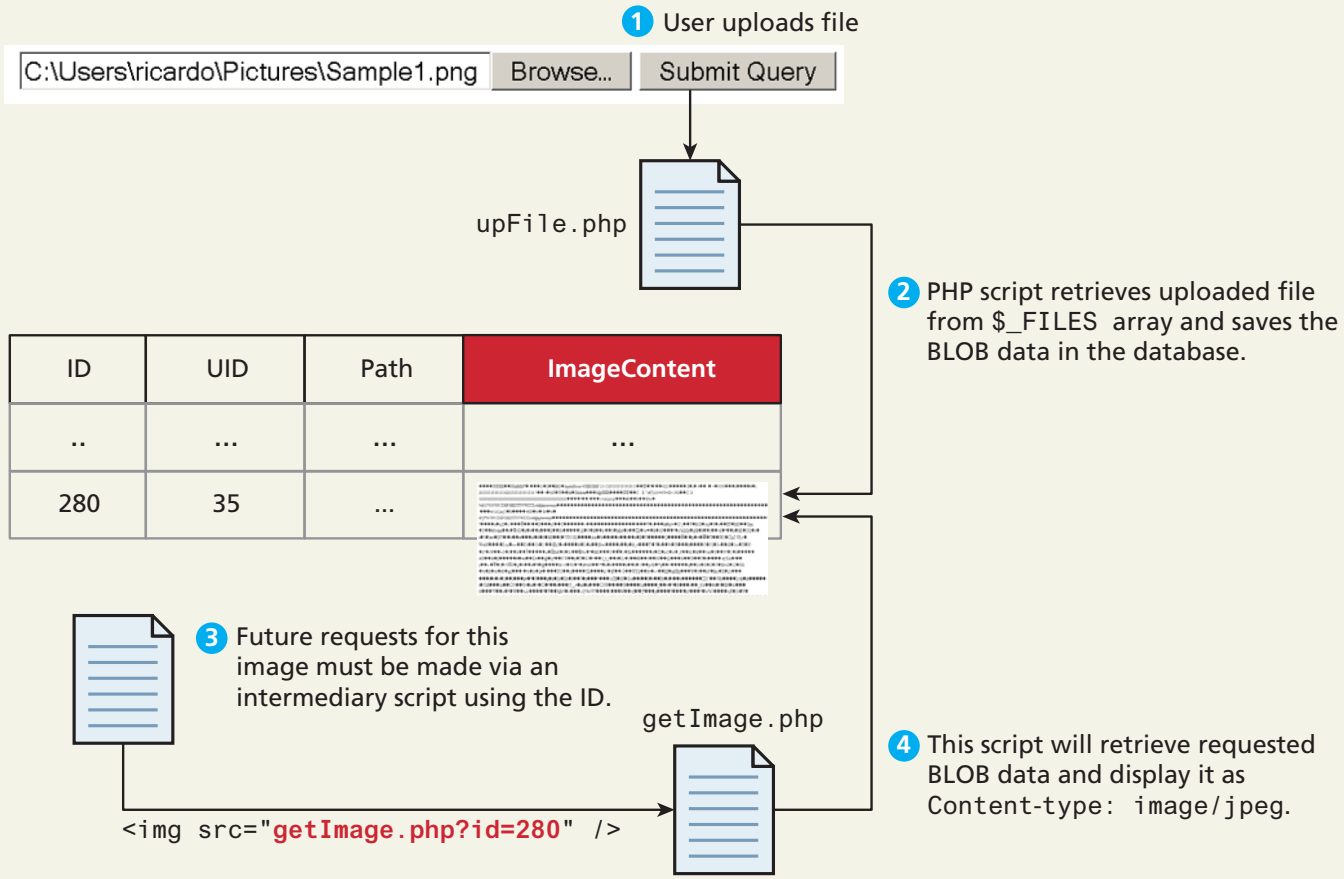
Sample Database Techniques

Saving and Displaying Raw Files in the Database



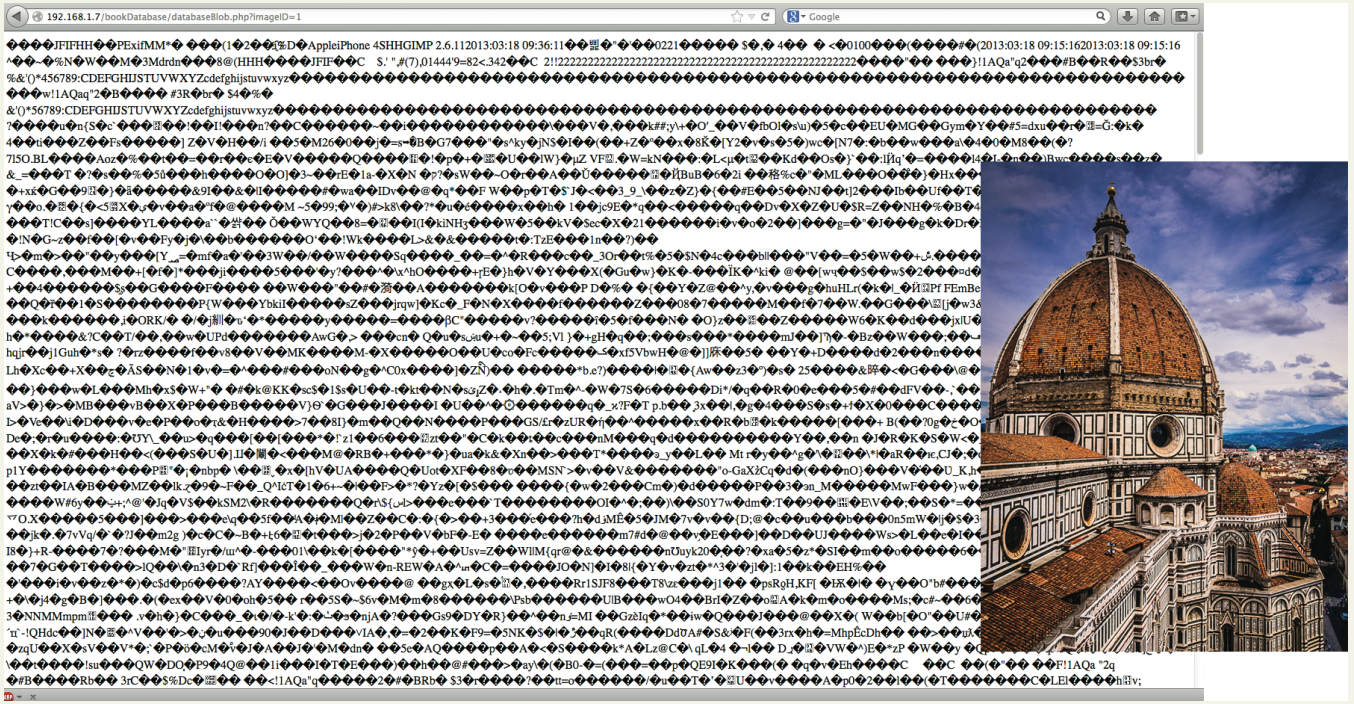
Sample Database Techniques

Using BLOBs to store images



Sample Database Techniques

Headers matter



Chapter 14 cont.

9 Summary

Summary

Key Terms

abstraction layer
aggregate functions
binary tree
BLOB
column store
composite key
connection
connection string
database
database API
data integrity
data definition language (DDL)
data duplication
data manipulation language
database normalization
distributed transactions
document stores
field
foreign key
hash table
index
inner join
join
key-value stores
local transactions
many-to-many relationship
MySQL
named parameter
No-SQL database
object-oriented API
one-to-many relationship
one-to-one relationship
phpMyAdmin
prepared statement
primary key
procedural API
query
record
result set
sanitization
schema
SQL
SQL script
table
transaction
two-phase commit

Summary

Questions?