PHP DATABASE PROGRAMMING TUTORIAL pdf

1: PHP - Wikipedia

With PHP, you can connect to and manipulate databases. MySQL is the most popular database system used with PHP. 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.

Have you lost track on your previous tutorials? If you are new to back-end web development, this tutorial is for you. What will be doing is a simple item list when the users is logged in. You can also checkout my ASP. Pre-requisites In this tutorial, we will be using some languages that will enhance our development. Just try to go with the flow. Off course since this is creating a back-end service for a website, you must know at least the very very very basics of the following: Why did I even bother place this? JavaScript - For a redirecting script. No jQuery needed for now mySQL - the most basic language for querying. For the software, you will be needing the following: This will serve as our coding environment. This is were we will be saving our website files and save our data to the database. Make sure to have those 3 installed. Do not proceed if your not done installing them. I already provided a hyperlink to make things faster. For our agenda in this topic: Simple authentication and security - Logging in and out, handling unauthorized users and restricting access. Simple time and date manipulation - Displaying time and date postings and monitoring your posts. Displaying public and private data - Simply display information for logged-in users only and for the public De-briefing and Summary - Final output and some notes. Some reminders before we start: From there go to the htdocs folder Commonly in C: From that part, you have now created a Local URL for your website. That folder will be used to supply in all website files. I use sublime text as my text editor. We then type the following syntax: Directory as seen on the top part of the image Now that you have the file. You should see a random PID s and the default port number. Apache is the name of our web server wherein it will handle all the files as well as serve as the communication to the web browser and MySQL is our database which will store all of our information. Open up your web browser and in the address bar, type localhost. It should be the same as the picture below. If you will notice that the URL is MyFirstWebsite, it is derived from the htdocs folder and it automatically reads files that are named "index" Be it index. If you do have different files that are not named index. Now for the login page: Just copy-paste the same code to make things faster. Click here for the complete login. This will lead you to the phpmyadmin homepage: Just leave the Collation as is. You have just successfully created your first database. Adding users to the database Now that we have our tables. Click here for the form method reference. This just simply gets the input based on the name from the form. Click here to learn more about SQL Injections. Now try to go to your register. In my case I placed in the username xtian and password as It should display the inputs below. On this part, you should have understood on how to get input from the form. Now to add it to the database. The default username is root and no password for default. Click here for some SQL query samples. It is placed in a while loop so that it would query all rows. It is represented as an array. Try the inputs that you have made earlier and see what happens. It should prompt that you have successfully registered. Try going to phpmyadmin and see your users table: Now you know how to add data into the database with data validations. Authentication Now for the login page. The reason is going back to our login. If you will notice on the register. This serves as a global variable header "location: This is usually done on authenticated pages. This counts all the rows depending on the query. This is relatively similar to public variables in object-oriented programming. We will be using this for validating whether the user is authenticated or not. Now try to test your input with a wrong username and password. It should return the desired prompt. After testing, try inputting the correct values. It should lead you to home. Setting up the home page for Logged-in users and Logging-out Now that were authenticated, let now create our home page home.

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2: Unity Tutorials: Database Interaction The Ultimate PHP & MySQL Course

How to connect to a database - PHP tutorial. Today we are going to learn how to connect to a database from a website using PHP. In these lessons we will learn how to access a database, and how to.

The following "Hello, World! This short delimiter makes script files less portable, since support for them can be disabled in the local PHP configuration and it is therefore discouraged. Variables are prefixed with a dollar symbol , and a type does not need to be specified in advance. However, before PHP 7. In terms of keywords and language syntax, PHP is similar to the C style syntax. Data types[edit] PHP stores integers in a platform-dependent range, either a bit or bit signed integer equivalent to the C-language long type. Unsigned integers are converted to signed values in certain situations; this behavior is different from other programming languages. Floating point numbers are also stored in a platform-specific range. They can be specified using floating point notation, or two forms of scientific notation. These are typically created by functions from a particular extension, and can only be processed by functions from the same extension; examples include file, image, and database resources. Order is preserved in lists of values and in hashes with both keys and values, and the two can be intermingled. Custom functions may be defined by the developer, e. In this manner, normal PHP functions can be used, for example, as callbacks or within function tables. Function calls must use parentheses, with the exception of zero-argument class constructor functions called with the PHP operator new, in which case parentheses are optional. Such a function is a first-class object, meaning that it can be stored in a variable, passed as a parameter to other functions, etc. Object handling was completely rewritten for PHP 5, expanding the feature set and enhancing performance. In the new approach, objects are referenced by handle , and not by value. PHP 5 introduced private and protected member variables and methods, along with abstract classes , final classes , abstract methods , and final methods. Furthermore, PHP 5 added interfaces and allowed for multiple interfaces to be implemented. There are special interfaces that allow objects to interact with the runtime system. Objects implementing ArrayAccess can be used with array syntax and objects implementing Iterator or IteratorAggregate can be used with the foreach language construct. There is no virtual table feature in the engine, so static variables are bound with a name instead of a reference at compile time. For convenience, the engine will supply a function that imports the properties of the source object, so the programmer can start with a by-value replica of the source object and only override properties that need to be changed. The default is public, if only var is used; var is a synonym for public. Items declared public can be accessed everywhere. To disambiguate it from other implementations, it is sometimes unofficially called "Zend PHP". The Zend Engine compiles PHP source code on-the-fly into an internal format that it can execute, thus it works as an interpreter. Due to the complex and nuanced semantics of PHP, defined by how Zend works, it is difficult for competing implementations to offer complete compatibility. Alternative implementations include the following: Numerous functions familiar to C programmers, such as those in the stdio family, are available in standard PHP builds. Numerous extensions have been written to add support for the Windows API , process management on Unix-like operating systems , multibyte strings Unicode , cURL , and several popular compression formats.

3: How to Import MySQL Database from SQL File using PHP | Tutorials Website

The PHP Hypertext Preprocessor (PHP) is a programming language that allows web developers to create dynamic content that interacts with databases. PHP is basically used for developing web based software applications. This tutorial helps you to build your base with PHP. This tutorial is designed for.

Executing a user creation MySQL statement. The NetBeans IDE connects to the MySQL server, checks for the databases available through the server, detects the system mysql database, and adds the corresponding new node mysql to the Databases tree. To execute an SQL command, you need to be connected to a database. Because only the MySQL system is available, you need to connect to it. To connect to the system database, navigate to the mysql node and from the context menu choose Connect. If a connection does not already exist, the New Database Connection dialog box appears. The User Name field is by default filled in with root. If you have connected to the mysql database before, this dialog does not appear. Instead, the new connection node simply appears in the tree. The New Database Connection dialog box shows the message "Connection established. A new node named jdbc: Navigate to the jdbc: An SQL Command window opens. In the SQL Command window, use syntax similar to the following statement: If the command is executed successfully, the Status bar shows the message: If another message is displayed, check the syntax and follow the message hints. Creating the Wishlist Database To create the database: Fill in the fields: In the Database Name field, enter wishlist. Switch on the Grant full access to user checkbox and from the drop down list select Click OK. The "Grant full access to user" function does not always work. A connection to the database appears in the tree. However the connection is for the root user. You need a connection for the phpuser user. Establishing Connection to the Wishlist Database At the end of the previous section, you created the wishlist database with a connection to the root user. Now you create a new connection for the phpuser user. In the Services window, right-click the Databases node and select New Connection. The New Connection Wizard opens. The Customize Connection panel opens. In the Database field, type wishlist. In the User Name and Password edit boxes, enter the name and the password specified in section Creating the Owner User of the Database in our example phpuser and phpuserpw respectively. Click Test Connection, and if the connection succeeds, click OK. The corresponding new connection node is displayed in the Databases tree. Designing the Structure of the Wishlist Database To arrange and store all the necessary data you need two tables: A wishers table for storing names and passwords of registered users A wishes table for storing descriptions of wishes The wishers table contains three fields: This field is used as the Primary Key name The wishes table contains four fields: The field is used as the Foreign Key. Creating the Tables To connect to the database, on the jdbc: If the menu item is disabled, you are already connected. Continue with step 2. From the same context menu, choose Execute Command. An empty SQL Command window opens. To create the wishers table, Type the following SQL query note that you need to explicitly set character sets to UTF-8 for internationalization: MySQL will generate a unique number by incrementing the last number of the table and will automatically add to the auto incremented field. In our example the ID field is auto incremented. Click the right mouse button on the query and then choose Run Statement from the context menu. If you want to use foreign keys, consider using InnoDB as the storage engine. To create the wishes table: Type the following SQL query: To verify that the new tables are added to the database, switch to the Services window and then navigate to the jdbc: Click the right mouse button and choose Refresh. The nodes wishers and wishes appear in the tree. Entering the Test Data To test your application you will need some data in the database. The example below shows how to add two wishers and four wishes. To add a wisher, use syntax similar to the example below: The statement does not contain a value for the id field. Enter another test wisher: You can also execute the queries one after another as described in item 2. To view the test data, click the right mouse button on the relevant table and from the context menu choose View Data. To get some general understanding of database principles and design patterns, check the following tutorial: For more information on inserting values into table, see http:

4: PHP PHP For the Absolute Beginner - Zend Developer Zone

In this tutorial, we will be using some languages that will enhance our development. If you really don't know any of the things I will mention, it's ok. Just try to go with the flow. It's just easy to comprehend them since I'm not into using advanced methods for this one. Off course since this is.

In this tutorial you will learn how to write code in object-oriented style in PHP. As opposed to procedural programming where the focus is on writing procedures or functions that perform operations on the data, in object-oriented programming the focus is on the creations of objects which contain both data and functions together. Object-oriented programming has several advantages over conventional or procedural style of programming. The most important ones are listed below: It provides a clear modular structure for the programs. It makes it possible to create more complicated behavior with less code and shorter development time and high degree of reusability. The following sections will describe how classes and objects work in PHP. A program written in procedural programming style, meaning a program is made of one or more procedures. Whereas, a procedure is a set of programming statements that together, perform a specific task. Understanding Classes and Objects Classes and objects are the two main aspects of object-oriented programming. A class is a self-contained, independent collection of variables and functions which work together to perform one or more specific tasks, while objects are individual instances of a class. A class acts as a template or blueprint from which lots of individual objects can be created. When individual objects are created, they inherit the same generic properties and behaviors, although each object may have different values for certain properties. For example, think of a class as a blueprint for a house. The blueprint itself is not a house, but is a detailed plan of the house. While, an object is like an actual house built according to that blueprint. We can build several identical houses from the same blueprint, but each house may have different paints, interiors and families inside, as shown in the illustration below. We will learn more about this a little later in this chapter. Syntactically, variables within a class are called properties, whereas functions are called methods. Also class names conventionally are written in PascalCase i. Once a class has been defined, objects can be created from the class with the new keyword. Class methods and properties can directly be accessed through this object instance. Create another PHP file name test. The real power of object oriented programming becomes evident when using multiple instances of the same class, as shown in the following example: Using Constructors and Destructors To make the object-oriented programming easier, PHP provides some magic methods that are executed automatically when certain actions occur within an object. A destructor function cleans up any resources allocated to an object once the object is destroyed. The class "MyClass" was initiated! The end of the file is reached. The class "MyClass" was destroyed. A destructor is called automatically when a scripts ends. However, to explicitly trigger the destructor, you can destroy the object using the PHP unset function, as follow: PHP automatically clean up all resources allocated during execution when the script is finished, e. It is empty, if it occurs outside of the class. Extending Classes through Inheritance Classes can inherit the properties and methods of another class using the extends keyword. This process of extensibility is called inheritance. It is probably the most powerful reason behind using the object-oriented programming model. Since a child class is derived from a parent class, it is also referred to as a derived class, and its parent is called the base class. Controlling the Visibility of Properties and Methods When working with classes, you can even restrict access to its properties and methods using the visibility keywords for greater control. There are three visibility keywords from most visible to least visible: This is the default visibility for all class members in PHP. Even child or inherited classes cannot access private properties or methods. The following example will show you how this visibility actually works: Static properties and methods can be accessed using the scope resolution operator:: A property declared as static cannot be accessed via the object of that class though a static method can be, as demonstrated in the following example: Since static methods can be called without an instance of a class i.

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5: PHP/MySQL Tutorial - Part 1

PHP is a server scripting language, and a powerful tool for making dynamic and interactive Web pages. PHP is a widely-used, free, and efficient alternative to competitors such as Microsoft's ASP. Our "Show PHP" tool makes it easy to learn PHP, it shows both the PHP source code and the HTML output of.

Part 8 - Finishing The Script Introduction For many people, the main reson for learning a scripting language like PHP is because of the interaction with databases it can offer. Before you read this tutorial you should have at least a basic knowledge of how to use PHP. It is actually surprising how useful a database can be when used with a website. There are a huge variety of things you can do when you interact the two, from displaying simple lists to running a complete website from a database. On this site, where each banner is, a PHP script is called. This opens a database and picks a random banner from it to show the visitor. It also counts the number of times the banner has been viewed and could, with a few changes, track clicks too. To add, change or edit the banners all I have to do is change the database and the script will pick the correct banners for all the pages on the site. These are much more efficent than other systems that create a page for each message and offer a wide variety of options. All the pages in the forum can be updated by changing one script. One quite obvious example is sites which get all there information from a database. For example Script Avenue is run by a few scripts, which gain all their information from a large database. All the different script categories can be accessed in one script by just changing the URL to access a different part of the database. If you have a large website and you want to change the design it can take a very long time to update and upload all the pages. These would access a MySQL database to get the information for the pages. What Do I Need? Firstly, you will, of course, need a webserver. This can either be on a computer of your own or on a web host. PHP also needs to be installed on the server. If it is not already installed you can install it or ask your web host to install it. It can be downloaded from PHP. If you are not sure if you have PHP installed I will show you a way to check it later. Finally, you will also require MySQL. This is the actual database software. You can also use most other types of database SQL, Oracle etc. Open a text editor and type in the following:

6: Learn PHP Programming Tutorials - Database Journal

Your php tutorials are lucid, thoughtful, and thorough. Your humorous tone is a rare asset and much wellcomed. I usually do not comment on the internet but when I see so many people thanking you for sharing your knowledge and goodwill I can not help but add my gratitude for your kidness.

7: Web / Programming / PHP | WebReference

In this session we will design an html form,add the data into it and submit it to the database by connecting it to MySQL database using php.. To design the html form follow the steps given below.

8: Object Oriented Programming in PHP - Tutorial Republic

MySQL Tutorial for Beginners - Learn MySQL in simple and easy steps starting from basic to advanced concepts with examples including database programming clauses command functions administration queries and usage along with PHP in simple steps.

9: PHP: What do I need? - Manual

In this tutorial I will show you how to use PHP and the MySQL database to store information on the web and include it into your website. Before you read this tutorial you should have at least a basic knowledge of how to use PHP.

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