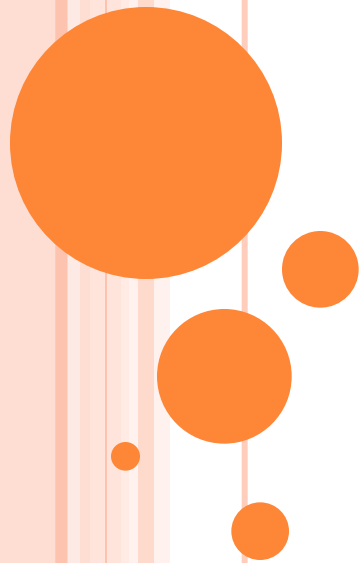


PHP

UNIT - 4

Intrecting with MySQL



INTRODUCTION TO MYSQL

- MYSQL is a relational database management system (RDBMS) that runs as a server providing multi-user access to a number of databases.
- MYSQL is pronounced as (“My S-Q-L”) but is often pronounced (“Mickey Quell”) or (“My Sequel”).



FEATURES OF MYSQL

- There are various features of MYSQL which are given below.
- **1)Free Ware :**
 - Free ware means there is no requirement to purchase software of MYSQL.It can be downloaded without any cost.
- **2)Easy to use:**
 - There are many database engines like Oracle, Microsoft SQL server, etc which use SQL.the person who knows Oracle or other db can easily learn.

○ **3)Speed :**

- The query execution in other heavy database server takes more timing than MYSQL database. It is lighter database engine and due to this the speed of the execution of the query is faster.

○ **4)CrossPlatform Interoperability:**

- CrossPlatform Interoperability means operating system independent and machine independent.



MYSQL FUNCTIONS

○ (1) mysql_connect :

- This is the first step for connection with MYSQL database. This function is the MYSQL function which is used for creating the connection with MYSQL.
- **Syntax** : Resource mysql_connect(String server, string username, string password)
- **Example** :

```
<?php  
$connection=mysql_connect('localhost','root','');
```

?>

○ (2) `mysql_select_db` :

- The next step after connecting with MySQL is to select the database from it. It return Boolean value. If the database exist then it return true else will return false.
- **Syntax** : `Boolean mysql_select_db(string dbnm, resource handler);`

○ **Example** :

```
<?php
```

```
$con=mysql_connect('localhost','root',''); 
```

```
mysql_select_db('dbtest',$con); ?>
```

○ (3) **mysql_query:**

- Now, after selecting the database, the query is used for selecting, updating or deleting the record.

- **Syntax :**

- Resource_handler mysql_query(string query)

- **Example :**

```
<?php
```

```
$con=mysql_connect('localhost','root','');
```

```
mysql_select_db('dbtest',$con);
```

```
mysql_query(insert into stud(id,name) values  
(1,'riya',''));
```

```
?>
```



○ (4) `mysql_num_rows` :

- This function is used to count the number of rows present in the given table.

- **Syntax :**

- Integer `mysql_num_rows(resource_handler)`

- **Example:**

```
<?php
```

```
$con=mysql_connect('localhost','root','');
```

```
mysql_select_db('dbtest',$con);
```

```
$data=mysql_query("select * from stud")
```

```
$n=mysql_num_rows($data);
```

```
echo $n; ?>
```



○ (5) `mysql_fetch_row` :

- After counting the number of rows , the variable which holds the entire value acts as an array. So to display the value from array for looping is to be required.
- Now from the table one row is taken at a time and displayed.
- **Syntax :**
 - `mysql_fetch_row(resource_handler);`

- **Example :**

```
<?php
```

```
$con=mysql_connect('localhost','root','');
```

```
mysql_select_db('dbtest',$con);
```

```
$data=mysql_query("select * from stud");
```

```
$n=mysql_num_rows($data);
```

```
for($i=0;$i<$n;$i++)
```

```
{
```

```
    $row=mysql_fetch_rows($data);
```

```
    echo $row[0];
```

```
    echo $row[1];
```

```
} ?>
```



○ (6) `mysql_affected_rows` :

- This function is used to get the number of rows affected when the query is executed using `mysql_query` function into the table.
- **Syntax :**
 - Integer `mysql_affected_rows()`



- **Example :**

```
<?php
```

```
    $con=mysql_connect('localhost','root','');
```

```
    mysql_select_db('dbtest',$con);
```

```
    mysql_query("insert into stud(id,name)
    values(1,'riya')");
```

```
    echo"no of rows affected".mysql_affected
    _rows();
```

```
?>
```



○ (7) `mysql_field_type` :

- This function will return the name of the data type of the field which is specified. It return string value.

- **Syntax :**

- `String mysql_field_type(resource_result, int index)`

- **Example :**

```
<?php
```

```
$link=mysql_connect('localhost','root','');
```

```
$db=mysql_select_db('dbtest',$link);
```

```
$r=mysql_query("select id from stud");
```

```
echo mysql_field_type($r,0); ?>
```



○ (8) `mysql_field_len` :

- This function will return the size of data type of the field which is specified.

- **Syntax :**

- Integer `mysql_field_len(resource_result,int index)`

- **Example :**

```
<?php
$link=mysql_connect('localhost','root','');
$db=mysql_select_db('dbtest',$link);
$r=mysql_query("select id from stud");
echo mysql_field_len($r,0);
```

```
?>
```



○ (9) `mysql_list_dbs` :

- It will list all the database name create in MYSQL server.

- **Syntax :**

- Resource `mysql_list_dbs(resource_handler)`



- **Example :**

```
<?php
$link=mysql_connect('localhost','root','');
$dbms=mysql_list_connect($link);
$n=mysql_num_rows($dbms);
for($i=0;$i<$n;$i++)
{
    $row=mysql_fetch_row($dbms);
    echo $row[0];
}
?>
```



○ (10) `mysql_list_tables` :

- This function lists out all the tables in the given MySQL database.

- **Syntax :**

- Integer `mysql_list_tables`(string name ,resource_handler)



- **Example :**

```
<?php
```

```
    $link=mysql_connect('localhost','root','');
```

```
    $dbs=mysql_list_tables('dbtest');
```

```
    $n=mysql_num_rows($db);
```

```
    for($i=0;$i<$n;$i++)
```

```
    {
```

```
        $row=mysql_fetch_row($db);
```

```
        echo $row[0];
```

```
    }
```

```
?>
```



○ (11) `mysql_list_fields` :

- This function returns the list of the fields in the given table. It will be better to display the list of fields using `mysql_query` as the function `mysql_list_fields` is used rarely.

- **Syntax :**

- Integer `mysql_list_tables`(string `database_name` ,string `table_name`)



- **Example :**

```
<?php
```

```
$link=mysql_connect('localhost','root','');
```

```
$db="dbtest";
```

```
$fields=mysql_list_fields($db'student','$link');
```

```
$n=mysql_num_rows($fields);
```

```
for($i=0;$i<$n;$i++)
```

```
{
```

```
$row=mysql_fetch_row($fields);
```

```
echo $row[0];
```

```
}
```

```
?>
```



○ (12) `mysql_error` :

- This function returns error message from the previous MySQL process.

- **Syntax :**

- `Boolean mysql_error(resource_handler)`

○ (13) `mysql_close` :

- This function is used to close the connection which was opened earlier.

- **Syntax :**

- `Boolean mysql_close(resource_handler)`



○ (14) MYSQL_NUM :

- When this type is used in the function, then the columns are strictly referred using the index value.

- **Example :**

```
<?php
```

```
$con=mysql_connect('localhost','root','');
```

```
mysql_select_db('dbtest',$con);
```

```
$data=mysql_query("select * from  
student");
```

```
$n=mysql_num_rows($data);
```



```
for($i=0;$i<$n;$i++)  
$row=mysql_fetch_array($data,MYSQL_NUM);  
echo $row[0];  
echo $row[1];  
}
```

?>



○ (15) MYSQL_ASSOC :

- When this type is used in the function then the columns are strictly referred using the name of the column. This column names are case sensitive.

- **Example :**

```
<?php
```

```
$con=mysql_connect('localhost','root','');
```

```
mysql_select_db('dbtest',$con);
```

```
$data=mysql_query("select * from student");
```

```
$n=mysql_num_rows($data);
```



```
for($i=0;$i<$n;$i++)  
$row=mysql_fetch_array($data,  
MYSQL_ASSOC);  
echo $row["id"];  
echo $row["name"];  
}
```

?>



○ (16) MYSQL_BOTH :

- When this type is used in the function then the columns are referred using either the index value or the name of column. Both can be used together.

- **Example :**

```
<?php
```

```
$con=mysql_connect('localhost','root','');
```

```
mysql_select_db('dbtest',$con);
```

```
$data=mysql_query("select * from student");
```

```
$n=mysql_num_rows($data);
```

```
for($i=0;$i<$n;$i++)  
$row=mysql_fetch_array($data,  
MYSQL_BOTH);  
echo $row[0];  
echo $row["name"];  
}
```

?>



○ (17) `mysql_free_result` :

- It is used to free the memory of the result. The return type is Boolean, if the memory is freed successfully, then it returns true else false.
- **Syntax :**
 - `Boolean mysql_free_result (resource_handler)`

