CGT 356

Lecture 11
$sql = "SELECT LastName, FirstName FROM Employee";
$result = mysql_query($sql);

//check to see if the recordset is empty - notice no { or } below:
if(empty($result))
    $num_results = 0;
else
    $num_results = mysql_num_rows($result);
?>
<table border="0" width="50%">
    <tr>
        <td><?php echo $row["LastName"]; ?></td>
        <td><?php echo $row["FirstName"]; ?></td>
    </tr>
    <!--end for-->
</table>
SQL INSERT

- Syntax
  - INSERT INTO <tablename>
    VALUES(‘v1’, ‘v2’, …, ‘vx’);

  or

  - INSERT INTO <tablename>(col1, col2, col3)
    VALUES(‘v1’, ‘v2’, ‘v3’);
SQL INSERT Example 1

- INSERT INTO Shippers VALUES(25, ‘ABC Corp.’, ‘555-2345’);

- Notice 25 is not in quotes
  - When the database field is created as a char or a varchar, use single quotes to insert
  - When the database field is created as a decimal (or other number) do NOT use single quotes when inserting or comparing to that field.
SQL INSERT Example 2

- INSERT INTO Shippers(ShipperID, CompanyName) VALUES(26, ‘DEF Corp.’);

- Notice that ShipperID & CompanyName are not in quotes. DB field names do not appear in quotes.

- Notice that each value MUST line up with the corresponding field name.
  - i.e.: 26 maps to ShipperID
$shipperID = $HTTP_POST_VARS["shipperID"];
$companyName = $HTTP_POST_VARS["companyName"];
$phone = $HTTP_POST_VARS["phone"];

$sql = "INSERT INTO Shippers(ShipperID, CompanyName, Phone)"
$sql = $sql." VALUES(".$shipperID."", "
$sql = $sql."'".$companyName."', '".$phone."'))";

//Uncomment this debug echo statement to check your SQL
//echo $sql;

//Open DB connection not shown here...

$result = mysql_query($sql);
Typically want to use:

- `INSERT INTO Shippers(shipperID, companyName, phone) VALUES(25, ‘ABC Corp.’, ‘555-2345’);`

This verifies that:
- You insert the correct value into the correct field
- You have the same number of values as the number of fields in the table
SQL DELETE

- Syntax
  - DELETE FROM <tablename>
    WHERE <condition>;

- Example
  - DELETE FROM Employee
    WHERE EmployeeID = ‘125775’;
    - Deletes the employee having EmployeeID 125775 from the database.
DELETE Notes

- Be careful with the DELETE statement!!
- Almost always want to delete by a Primary Key – Why?
  - If you delete by another field, you could delete a large portion of the database!

- DELETE FROM Employee;
  - This statement deletes the entire Employee table!
$empID = $HTTP_POST_VARS[“employeeID”];

$sql = “DELETE FROM Employee WHERE EmployeeID=‘”.$empID.”’”;

// (The above two lines should be only 1 line in your code, I had to wrap)

// Uncomment this debug echo statement to check your SQL
// echo $sql;

// Open DB connection not shown here...

$result = mysql_query($sql);
SQL UPDATE

- Syntax
  - UPDATE <tablename>
    SET <columnname> = <value>

- Example
  - UPDATE Employee
    SET HomePhone='555-1234'
    WHERE EmployeeID='125775';
SQL UPDATE Example 1

- UPDATE Employee SET HomePhone='555-1234';

- What is wrong with the above statement?
  - It updates everybody’s home phone number!
Be careful forming your WHERE clause

- Proper use of the WHERE clause allows you to update or delete only the rows you really intend to.

- You will almost ALWAYS need a WHERE clause.
An example of setting multiple fields all at one time (separate them by commas):

```
UPDATE Employee
SET HomePhone=‘555-1234’,
    Address=‘123 N. South St.’,
    City=‘West Lafayette’,
    State=‘IN’
WHERE EmployeeID=‘125775’;
```
An example using BETWEEN and AND:

```sql
UPDATE Employee
SET Region='Europe'
WHERE City='London'
AND HireDate BETWEEN '1992-04-01'
AND '1993-10-17';
```

* This is the date syntax for MySQL
* The dates used above are pulled from the Northwind database
PHP UPDATE

$homePhone = $HTTP_POST_VARS["homePhone"];  
$address = $HTTP_POST_VARS["address"];  
$city = $HTTP_POST_VARS["city"];  
$state = $HTTP_POST_VARS["state"];  
$empID = $HTTP_POST_VARS["empID"];
PHP UPDATE (cont.)

```php
$sql = "UPDATE Employee SET HomePhone='"; 
$sql = $sql.$homePhone."', Address1='"; 
$sql = $sql.$address."', City='"; 
$sql = $sql.$city."', State='"; 
$sql = $sql.$state""; 
$sql = $sql."WHERE EmployeeID='"; 
$sql = $sql.$empID.""; 

//Uncomment this debug echo statement to check your SQL 
//echo $sql;

//Open DB connection not shown here...

$result = mysql_query($sql);
```