

CGT 356

Lecture 11

PHP SELECT

```
--
$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%">
  <?php
  for($i=0; $i < $num_results; $i++)
  {
    $row = mysql_fetch_array($result);
    ?>
    <tr>
      <td> <?php echo $row["LastName"]; ?> </td>
      <td> <?php echo $row["FirstName"]; ?> </td>
    </tr>
  }
  <?php
  } //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

PHP INSERT

```
$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);
```

[INSERT Notes]

- 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!

[PHP DELETE]

```
$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!

[UPDATE Notes]

- 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.

[SQL UPDATE Example 2]

- 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';

[SQL UPDATE Example 3]

- An example using BETWEEN and AND:
- 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.)]

```
$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);
```