



Pemrograman Web



MySQL Database Connection

Basic SQL Syntax

- ▶ Data Definition Language
 - ▶ used to define the database structure or schema
 - ▶ CREATE
 - ▶ create objects in the database
 - ▶ ALTER
 - ▶ alters the structure of the database
 - ▶ DROP
 - ▶ delete objects from the database
 - ▶ TRUNCATE
 - ▶ remove all records from a table, including all spaces allocated for the records are removed



Basic SQL Syntax (2)

- ▶ Data Manipulation Language
 - ▶ used for managing data within schema objects
- ▶ SELECT
 - ▶ Retrieve data from the database
- ▶ INSERT
 - ▶ Insert data into a table
- ▶ UPDATE
 - ▶ Updates existing data within a table
- ▶ DELETE
 - ▶ Deletes records from a table



Basic SQL Syntax (3)

- ▶ Data Control Language

- ▶ Used to control data access authority in database

- ▶ GRANT

- ▶ gives user's access privileges to database

- ▶ REVOKE

- ▶ withdraw access privileges given with the GRANT command



Basic SQL Syntax (4)

- ▶ Transaction Control Language
 - ▶ used to manage the changes made by DML statements. It allows statements to be grouped together into logical transactions
 - ▶ COMMIT
 - ▶ save work done
 - ▶ ROLLBACK
 - ▶ restore database to original since the last COMMIT



MySQL Database Connection in PHP

▶ Requirements:

- ▶ The database server IP Address / UNIX socket name
- ▶ Username and password
- ▶ Database name

<?php

```
$link = mysql_connect('localhost', 'user', 'password');  
if (!$link) {  
    die('Could not connect: ' . mysql_error());  
}  
echo 'Connected successfully';  
mysql_close($link);
```

?>



Selecting a MySQL Database

```
<?php
```

```
$link = mysql_connect('localhost', 'mysql_user',  
'mysql_password');
```

```
if (!$link) {  
    die('Not connected : ' . mysql_error());  
}
```

```
// make foo the current db
```

```
$db_selected = mysql_select_db('foo', $link);
```

```
if (!$db_selected) {  
    die ('Can\'t use foo : ' . mysql_error());  
}
```

```
?>
```



Executing a Query

<?php

```
$sql = 'SELECT * FROM table_name';  
// or  
$sql = 'INSERT INTO table_name (col_name) VALUES ('value');  
// or  
$sql = 'UPDATE table_name SET col_name = 'new_value';  
$sql .= 'WHERE col_name = 'old_value';  
  
$result = mysql_query( $sql );  
  
if (!$result) {  
    die('Invalid query: ' . mysql_error());  
}
```

?>

