A10 Create a MySQL table and use it via PHP (Sample instruction)

If you have trouble to do A10, you may follow this instruction.

1. Create a folder for each of your php projects. It becomes more important to keep separate folders for different pages with php. Remember that if you have common files, you can place those in a folder and include them anywhere using a relative path.

A folder structure such as this is a reasonable approach:

php	
include	ils.miamioh.edu∖users) (X:) →php
<pre><place common="" file="" here="" include=""></place></pre>	Name
simple database retrieval (For A10 assignment)	simple database retrieval
<place and="" files="" here="" html="" or="" php="" relevant=""></place>	simple database updates
simple database updates (For A11 assignment)	
<place and="" files="" here="" html="" or="" php="" relevant=""></place>	

2. (Only if you have not set up yet.) Creating a MySQL username/password

Rather than catch-all usernames, each individual needs their own username and password. This keeps students out of each other's stuff.

In a web browser, go to http://cit-mysql.regionalws.miamioh.edu/create-mysql-user.html

Create MySQL	Username & Password	
This form allows you to create a MySQL server.	username and password on the cit-mysql.ham.miamioh.edu	Enter your Miami UniquelD and password. A new user will be created.
If your username already exists,	you'll receive a message letting you know.	Passwords are not synchronized so if you change your Miami password
Use your university unique id an	d password to validate your access	the MySQL password WILL NOT CHANGE. If you need a password
Note that your password for My Your MySQL password will app different than your MUNet passy	SQL MUST NOT BE the same as your MUNet password. ear in your assignments in plain test so it MUST be vord.	change contact the Regional IT Helpdesk.
Your UniqueID:	kukk	
Your MUNet password:		If they already have a user name and password, this gives an error
New MySQL password:		in they directly have a user name and password, this gives an error.
Verify MySQL password:		

Instructors that need to access student databases will need to contact the Regional IT Helpdesk.

3. Creating a MySQL database

In a web browser, go to http://cit-mysql.regionals.miamioh.edu/create-mysql-database.html

Create MySQL Database Create MySQL Database	Put in your UniqueID and MySQL password and then a database name. The web page will create a database and assign all privileges to the user for the database.
This form allows you to create a username and password on the cit-mysql.ham.miaminoh.edu MySQL server. Due your mivenity unique id and password to create your MySQL database.	Databases will be named <i>uniqueid_dbname</i> . Database names can be up to 23 alphanumeric characters long.
Your UniqueID: Your password: Database Name Database Name Database anne must be twenty three or fewer alphanument characters and will automatically be prefixed by your username and an For example: uniqueid_dbname	Students will not be able to see or access any other databases, including instructor's sample databases. If you need that changed, contact the Regional IT helpdesk.
Submit	Create 'practice' database. → It will be 'uniqueid_practice'.

4. Creating a MySQL table using <php> inside 'uniqueid_practice' database

1) Create 'base.php' under 'include' folder.

Since we will use same connection for several files, we may create "base.php" to use "include" command. We will see "include" command later.



2) Create 'createTable.php' using <php> under 'simple database retrieval' folder.
 You will run this only once to Create a table. If you run it again, you will see an error for the same name.
 You can create a table using 'phpmyadmin' (We sill use it from step 5.)

<?php

include "../include/base.php"; //this will include everything from base.php \rightarrow So we type everything from base.php // Look at how to use "Relative file path." \rightarrow "../include/base.php"

//Below is a SQL grammar to create a table. We will create id(auto), firstnae, lastname, email, pref1(preference), //pref2, pref3 and reg_date. We may use only some of them. //The new table name is users. Below is a template of how to create a table.

```
$sql = "CREATE TABLE users (
id INT(6) UNSIGNED AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
firstname VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
lastname VARCHAR(30),
pref1 VARCHAR(50),
pref1 VARCHAR(30),
pref2 VARCHAR(30),
pref3 VARCHAR(30),
reg_date TIMESTAMP )";
```

```
if (mysqli_query($conn, $sql)) {
    echo "Table users created successfully";
} else {
    echo "Error creating table: " . mysqli_error($conn);
}
mysqli_close($conn);
?>
```

C A Not secure cit-web.regionals.miamioh.edu/users/kuk/php/simple%20database%20retrieval/createTable.php

Table users created successfully

3) Create 'insertData.php' using <php> under 'simple database retrieval' folder. This will insert a record to users table under "uniqueid_practice" database.

<?php

```
include "../include/base.php"; //this will reuse everything from base.php
//below is SQL to insert a record. We only insert firstname, lastname, and email.
$sql = "INSERT INTO users (firstname, lastname, email) VALUES ('John', 'Doe', 'john@example.com')";
```

5. Add more data using 'phpmyadmin' inside 'uniqueid_practice' database (You can add more data using 'insertData.php' → Change inside VALUES(.....) and run it.)

1) Accessing 'phpmyadmin' web page

In a browser go to http://cit-mysql.regionals.miamioh.edu/phpmyadmin

Enter your username and password.

This username is school UniqueID and password is the one you created from step 3(when you created a database). You'll see a screen with only your databases and whatever your instructor has shared.



2) How to insert more data to a Table from phpmyadmin:

- Click 'uniqueid_practice' database \rightarrow Click 'users' table \rightarrow Click 'insert' tab
- Add 'Mary', 'Moe', 'mary@example.com' ≯ Then Click 'Go' button

phpMyAdmin	← 🗊 Server: localhost: 3306 » 🝵 Database: kuk_practice » 🐻 Table: users
<u>Ω ∎ 0 0 </u> ⇔ ¢	Browse 📝 Structure 🗐 SQL 🔍 Search 📑 🕅 Export 🔜 Import 🥜 Operations 💿 Trac
Recent Favorites	Column Type Function Null Value
New	id int unsigned
⊢ information_schema	firstname varchar(30)
+/kuk_myDB	lastname varchar(30)
→ B New → W users	email varchar(50)
⊕-□ kuk_tesst	pref1 varchar(30)
	pref2 varchar(30)
	pref3 varchar(30)
	reg_date timestamp 🗸 🗸 🖉
	Go

3) Add below records: (You can add more data using 'insertData.php' \rightarrow Change inside VALUES(.....) and run it.) -'Julie', 'Dooley', 'julie@example.com' se 🥖 Structure 📗 SQL 🔍 Search 📝 Insert 🚍 Export 🔚 Import 🥜 Ope -'Steven', 'Kings', 'skings@example.com' V Showing rows 0 - 5 (6 total, Query took 0.0005 seconds.) SELECT * FROM 'Usens' -'Kary', 'Williams', 'kwilliams@example.com' Show all Number of rows: 25
Filter rows: Search this table Sort by key: None 'iharper@example.com' -'Jerry' 'Harper', id firstname lastname email ⊢T→. pref1 pref2 pref3 reg date
 PEdit ≩i Copy ⊕ Delete 1
 Identities
 Note
 Ipole (pole (pol john@example.com 4) Check records: Click Browse to see records. 5) Log out or close phpmyadmin

↑___ Check all With selected: 🖉 Edit 👫 Copy 😂 Delete 🔤 Export

6. simple database retrieval using <php>

Create 'selectAllData.php' using <php> under 'simple database retrieval' folder.
 We are using some kind of template. There are other ways you can do this work.

```
<!doctype html>
<head>
<meta charset="utf-8">
<title>simple database retrieval</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Simple Database Retrieval</h1>
<h2> Select All Data</h2>
<?php
include "../include/base.php";
$sql = "SELECT id, firstname, lastname, email FROM users"; //This is a template SQL how to select some fields.
//sql = "SELECT * FROM tableName"; \rightarrow * means everything. So this is a template to select all fields.
$result = mysqli_query($conn, $sql);
if (mysqli num rows($result) > 0) {
  // output data of each row
  while($row = mysqli_fetch_assoc($result)) {
//be careful for below line \rightarrow on typo, missing dot(.) or quotation mark(") or any mistakes...
  echo "id: " . $row["id"]. " - Name: " . $row["firstname"]. " " . $row["lastname"]. " - Email: " . $row["email"]. "<br>";
  }
                                                                                          C A Not secure cit-web.regionals.miamioh.edu/use
} else {
  echo "0 results"; //when there is no record.
                                                                                    Simple Database Retrieval
}
                                                                                    Select All Data
mysqli_close($conn);
?>
                                                                                    id: 1 - Name: John Doe - Email: john@example.com
                                                                                    id: 2 - Name: Mary Moe - Email: mary@example.com
</body>
                                                                                    id: 3 - Name: Julie Dooley - Email: julie@example.com
                                                                                    id: 4 - Name: Steven Kings - Email: skings@example.com
</html>
                                                                                     id: 5 - Name: Kary Williams - Email: kwilliams@example.com
                                                                                    id: 6 - Name: Jerry Harper - Email: jharper@example.com
```

*This is the end of an example of Assignment 10.

Submit the internet URL for 'selectAllData.php' if everything works fine.

In next page, I will show you how to create a table from phpMyAdmin.

(School administrator blocked us to create a Database from phpMyAdmin. So we have to follow step 3.)

7. How to create a table from phpMyAdmin?

- 1. Select database first.
- 2. Click "New" under the database
- 3. Put table name then fill field information. (if you need more field, click "Go" button.)
- 4. When you finish. Click Save button.



5. You can see the table.

phpMyAdmin			Inoscado »		IK_practice »		ort	Export	🔲 Import	A 00	orationa	Tra	oking
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kuk_practice	3	address	varchar(30)	utf8mb4_0900	_ai_ci	No	None		0	C <mark>h</mark> ange 🍯	Drop 🔻	• More	
	4	city	varchar(30)	utf8mb4_0900	_ai_ci	No	None		ø	C <mark>h</mark> ange 🍯)Drop 🔻	More	
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6. Check page 4, to insert records from phpMyAdmin.