



Pemrograman Web

13. PHP: Insert, View Data.

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PHP MySQL: Inserting Data

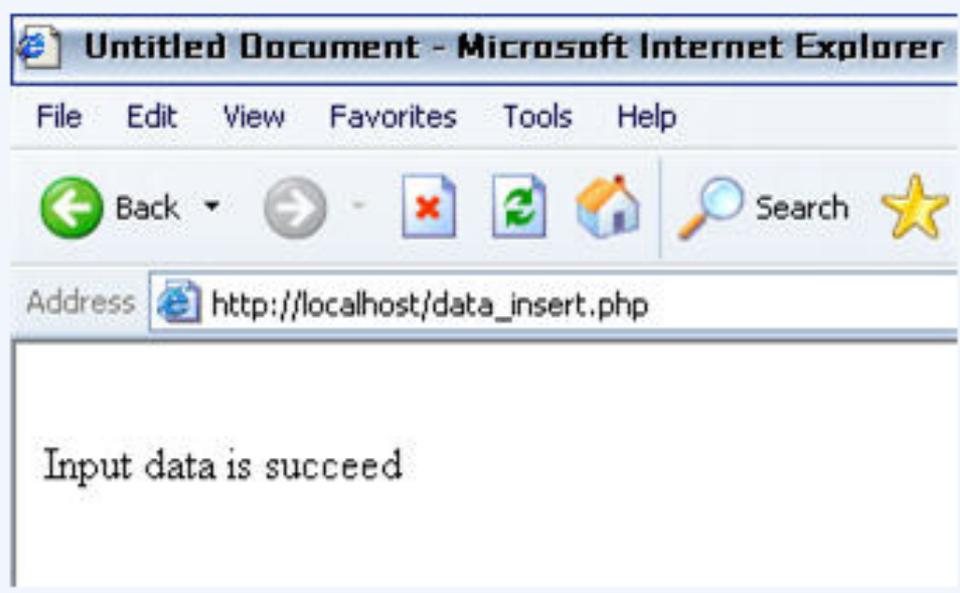
- To insert data into database, use the sintaks:
INSERT INTO nama_table (field1,field2,...)
VALUES ('data1','data2',...)
 - If the field parameter do not declare, the amount of the inserting data must have the same as the amount of the table field.
-

■ Example

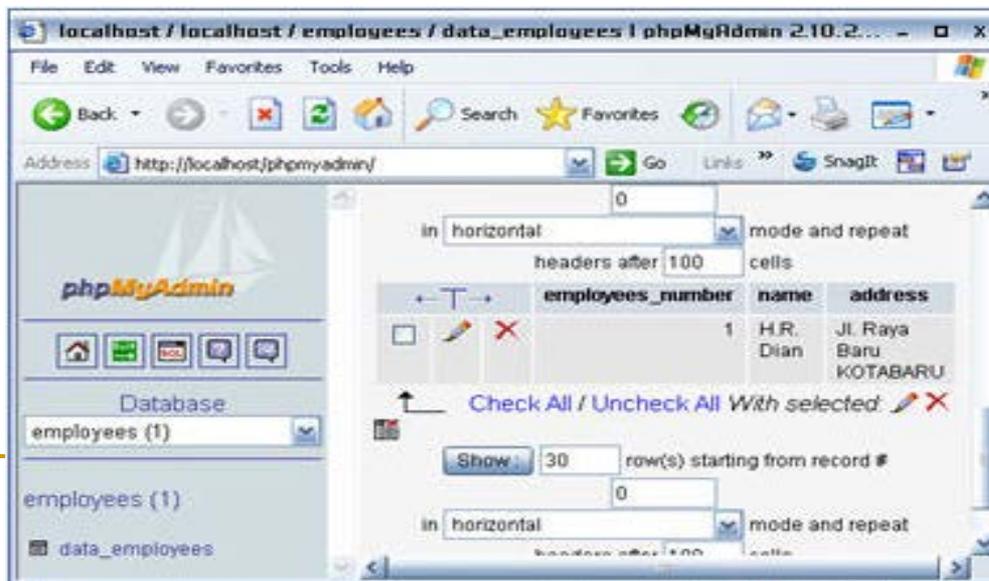
```
<?
//the example of inserting data
//data_insert.php
mysql_connect("localhost","root","admin");//datab
mysql_select_db("employees");
$order = "INSERT INTO data_employees
        (name, address)
        VALUES
        ('H.R. Dian',
        'Jl. Raya Baru KOTABARU')";
//inserting data order

//declare in the order variable
$result = mysql_query($order);
if($result){
    echo("<br>Input data is succeed");
}else{
    echo("<br>Input data is fail");
}
?>
```

- Result



- View From Phpmyadmin



PHP MySQL: Creating Form Insert Data

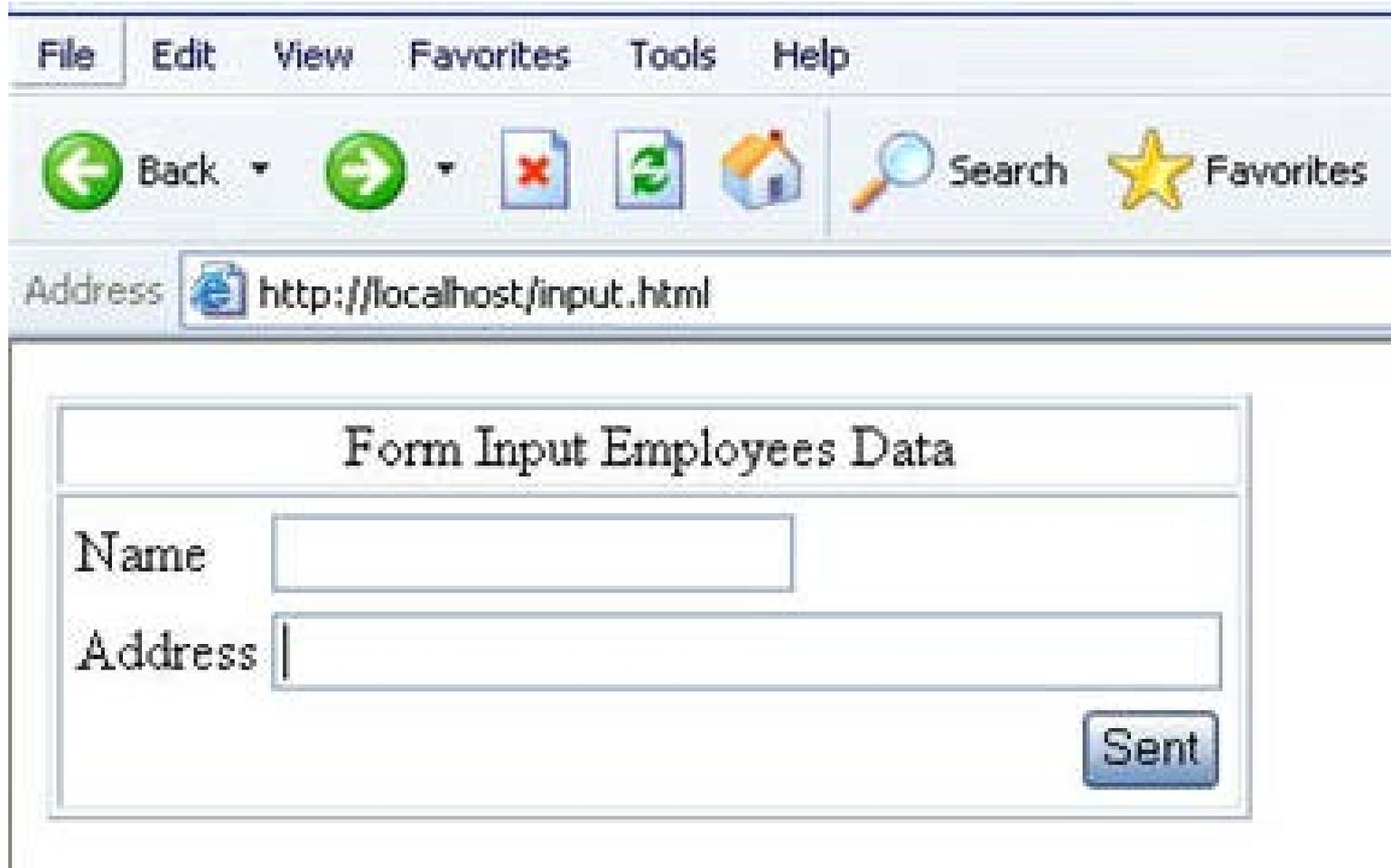
- In order to make this input data is 'user friendly', you can make a HTML form for input data

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01
Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">
<html>

<head>
<title>Form Input Data</title>
</head>

<body>
<table border="1">
  <tr>
    <td align="center">Form Input Employees Data</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>
      <table>
        <form method="post" action="input.php">
          <tr>
            <td>Name</td>
            <td><input type="text" name="name" size="20">
            </td>
          </tr>
          <tr>
            <td>Address</td>
            <td><input type="text" name="address" size="40">
            </td>
          </tr>
          <tr>
            <td></td>
            <td align="right"><input type="submit"
              name="submit" value="Sent"></td>
          </tr>
        </table>
      </td>
    </tr>
  </table>
</body>
</html>
```

■ Result



The image shows a screenshot of a web browser window. The browser's address bar displays the URL `http://localhost/input.html`. The browser's menu bar includes **File**, **Edit**, **View**, **Favorites**, **Tools**, and **Help**. Below the menu bar, there are navigation buttons: **Back** (left arrow), **Forward** (right arrow), **Stop** (red X), **Refresh** (circular arrow), and **Home** (house icon). To the right of these are **Search** (magnifying glass) and **Favorites** (yellow star).

The main content area of the browser displays a form titled **Form Input Employees Data**. The form contains two input fields: **Name** and **Address**. The **Name** field is a small rectangular box, and the **Address** field is a larger rectangular box. A **Sent** button is located at the bottom right of the form.

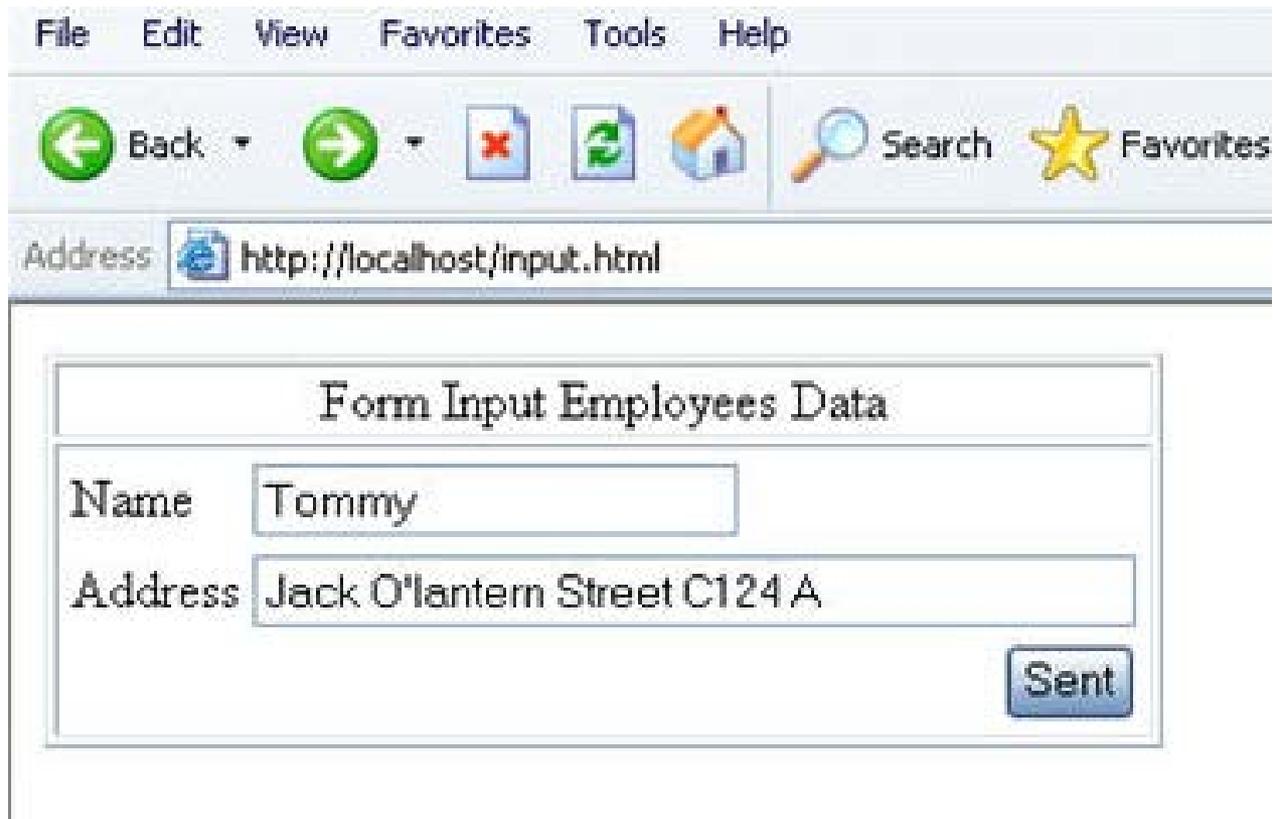
- The HTML form will send two variable, \$name and \$address variable, into **input.php** file as describe in the ACTION parameter of FORM HTML.

```
<?
//the example of inserting data with variable from
//input.php
mysql_connect("localhost","root","admin");//database
mysql_select_db("employees");

//inserting data order
$order = "INSERT INTO data_employees
        (name, address)
        VALUES
        ('$name',
        '$address')";

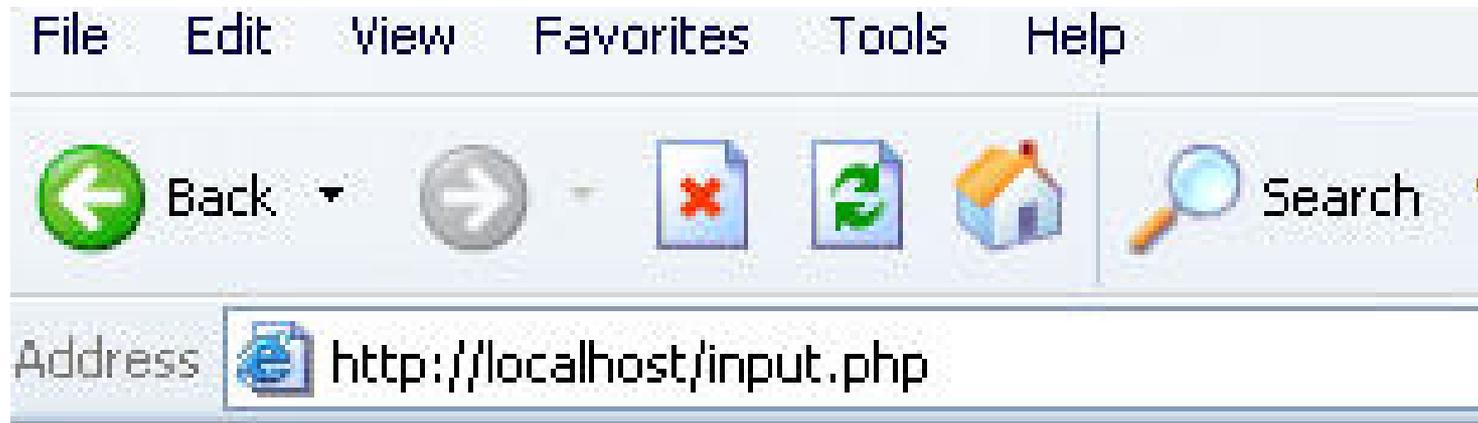
//declare in the order variable
$result = mysql_query($order); //order executes
if($result){
    echo("<br>Input data is succeed");
} else{
    echo("<br>Input data is fail");
}
?>
```

- After you have already made input.php, fill the input data and then click the sent button such as:



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying `http://localhost/input.html`. The browser's menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Favorites, Tools, and Help. The toolbar contains icons for Back, Forward, Stop, Refresh, Home, Search, and Favorites. The main content area displays a form titled "Form Input Employees Data". The form has two input fields: "Name" with the value "Tommy" and "Address" with the value "Jack O'lantern Street C124 A". A blue "Sent" button is located at the bottom right of the form.

■ Result



Input data is succeed

■ View the result from phpmyadmin

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface in a browser window. The address bar displays `http://localhost/phpmyadmin/`. The main content area shows a table with the following data:

| | <u>employees_number</u> | <u>name</u> | <u>address</u> |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 | H.R Dian | Jl. Raya Baru KOTABARU |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 | Tommy | Jack Olansem Street C124 A |

Below the table, there are controls for "Check All / Uncheck All With selected" and a "Go" button. The left sidebar shows the database structure with "employees (1)" selected under the "data_employees" database.

PHP MySQL: Display Data

- In looking for one or more data in the database, you can use syntax such as:
`SELECT field1,field2,... FROM name_table
WHERE condition1,condition2,...
ORDER BY name_field`
 - If field displayed is all field from the table, so all of the name field itself does not have to be declared but it is enough to change with the sign * then all field will be accessed.
-

-
- ORDER BY parameter shows the data that is organized based on which field you choose.
 - The default sequence is from the smallest one (number sequence), from A-Z (letter sequence), and from the first data to the last data (time sequence).
 - You can reverse these sequence by adding DESC attribute.
-

■ Example

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Search data</title>
</head>
<body>
<table>
  <tr>
    <td align="center">EMPLOYEES DATA</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>
      <table border="1">
        <tr>
          <td>NAME</td>
          <td>EMPLOYEES<br>NUMBER</td>
          <td>ADDRESS</td>
        </tr>
      <?
//the example of searching data
with the sequence based on the field name
//search.php
mysql_connect("localhost","root","admin");//database connection
mysql_select_db("employees");

$order = "SELECT * FROM data_employees ORDER BY name";
//order to search data
//declare in the order variable

$result = mysql_query($order);
//order executes the result is saved
//in the variable of $result

while($data = mysql_fetch_row($result)){
  echo("<tr><td>$data[1]</td><td>$data[0]</td><td>$data[2]</td></tr>");
}
?>
      </table>
    </td>
  </tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

■ Result

Address  <http://localhost/search.php>

EMPLOYEES DATA

| NAME | EMPLOYEES NUMBER | ADDRESS |
|----------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| Brain McFaiden | 2 | Obama Street B12 |
| Clara Chloe | 4 | Big Paradise California CC10 |
| H.R. Dian | 1 | Jl. Raya Baru KOTABARU |
| Jason | 5 | Mountain View Street VB.1 |
| Tommy | 3 | Jack O'lantern Street C124 A |

- Then, you can use DESC like
\$order = "SELECT * FROM data_employees
ORDER BY name **DESC**"
so the result will be:

Address:  <http://localhost/search.php>

EMPLOYEES DATA

| NAME | EMPLOYEES NUMBER | ADDRESS |
|----------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| Tommy | 3 | Jack O'lantern Street C124 A |
| Jason | 5 | Mountain View Street VB. 1 |
| H.R. Dian | 1 | Jl. Raya Baru KOTABARU |
| Clara Chloe | 4 | Big Paradise California CC10 |
| Brain McFaiden | 2 | Obama Street B 12 |

PHP MySQL: `mysql_fetch_row()` Function

- `mysql_fetch_row()` function takes the data from `$result` variable in per line.
- The first take is the top-ranking data line. The data that it takes is in the array shape where the element from array is the field of data table.
- For example, in the program of `data_employees`, the syntax of `$row = mysql_fetch_row($result)` will produce:

```
The first read: $row[0] = "2"
```

```
$row[1] = "Brain McFaiden"
```

```
$row[2] = "Obama Street B12"
```

```
The second read: $row[0] = "4"
```

```
$row[1] = "Clara Chloe"
```

```
$row[2] = "Big Paradise California CC10"
```

- and so on until the while order get the false value then the restarting will be stopped.

-
- **PHP MySQL: mysql_fetch_array() Function**
 - Beside using mysql_fetch_row() function in order to get the query result into database, you can also use mysql_fetch_array() function.
 - It has the same function as mysql_fetch_row() function where the data reads line per line.
 - The difference of both function is that the result of mysql_fetch_array() function is in the array assosiatif shape.
-

- For example, if you use `mysql_fetch_array()` in the program of `data_employees` such as `$row = mysql_fetch_array($result)` will produce:

```
The first read: $row[employees_number] = "2"
```

```
    $row[name] = "Brain McFaiden"
```

```
    $row[address] = "Obama Street B12"
```

```
The second read: $row[employees_number] = "4"
```

```
    $row[name] = "Clara Chloe"
```

```
    $row[address] = "Big Paradise California CC10"
```

PHP MySQL: Editing data

- In editing the data, you can use the syntax as follow:

```
UPDATE name_table SET field1=new_value, field2=new_value, ...  
WHERE condition1,condition2, ...
```

- For example, we will try to edit one of the data from data_employees table.
-

- file: db.inc.php for connection database

```
<?
//file include for database connection
//db.inc.php
//database connection
mysql_connect("localhost","root","admin");

// database selection
mysql_select_db("employees");
?>
```

■ file: edit.php for connection database

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Untitled Document</title>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1">
</head>
<body>
<table>
  <tr>
    <td align="center">EDIT DATA</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>
      <table border="1">
        <?
        include"db.inc.php";//database connection
        $order = "SELECT * FROM data_employees";
        $result = mysql_query($order);
        while ($row=mysql_fetch_array($result)){
          echo("<tr><td>$row[name]</td>");
          echo("<td>$row[employees_number]</td>");
          echo("<td>$row[address]</td>");
          echo("<td><a href=\"edit_form.php?id=$row[employees_number]\">Edit</a></td></tr>");
        }
        ?>
      </table>
    </td>
  </tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

- Result: edit.php

Address  http://localhost/edit.php

EDIT DATA

| | | | |
|----------------|---|------------------------------|----------------------|
| H.R. Dian | 1 | Jl. Raya Baru KOTABARU | Edit |
| Brain McFaiden | 2 | Obama Street B12 | Edit |
| Tommy | 3 | Jack O'lantern Street C124 A | Edit |
| Clara Chloe | 4 | Big Paradise California CC10 | Edit |
| Jason | 5 | Mountain View Street VB.1 | Edit |

-
- The picture above is edit.php file where this file will show overall data in the table, then there is edit menu in the last column.
 - If you click the edit menu, it will bring the program to execute edit_form.php file.
 - Edit_form.php file will show a form to edit the data which have been selected in the previous form.
 - The mechanism is that the user choose one of the data that will be edited in the first form (edit.php file) by clicking the edit menu in the right column.
-

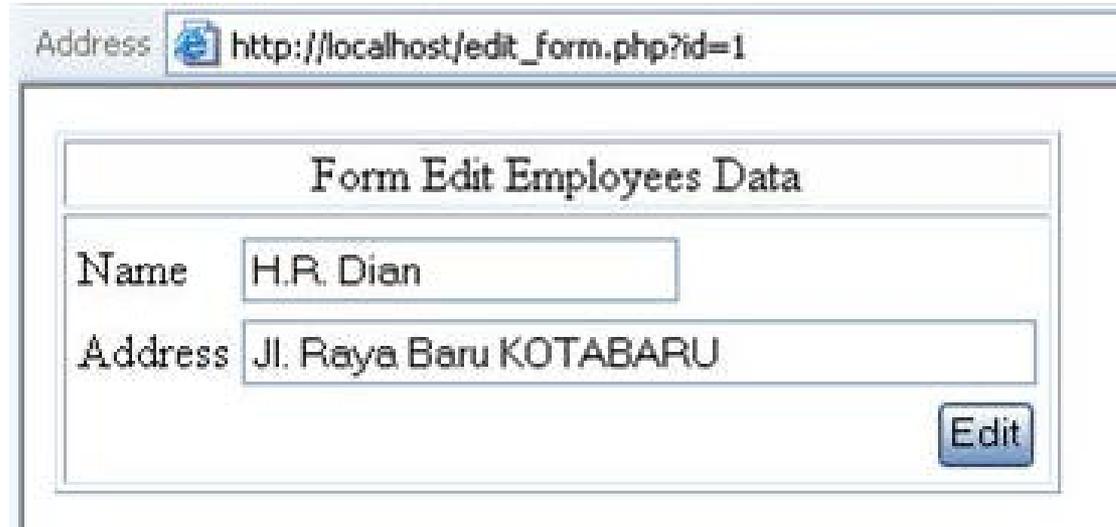
■ Edit_form.php:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Form Edit Data</title>
</head>

<body>
<table border=1>
  <tr>
    <td align=center>Form Edit Employees Data</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>
      <table>
        <?
include "db.inc.php";//database connection
$order = "SELECT * FROM data_employees
where employees_number='&id'";
$result = mysql_query($order);
$row = mysql_fetch_array($result);
?>
<form method="post" action="edit_data.php">
<input type="hidden" name="id" value="<? echo "&row[employees_number]"?>">
  <tr>
    <td>Name</td>
    <td>
      <input type="text" name="name"
size="20" value="<? echo "&row[name]"?>">
    </td>
  </tr>
</tr>
</table>
</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<td>Address</td>
<td>
  <input type="text" name="address" size="40"
value="<? echo "&row[address]"?>">
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td align="right">
    <input type="submit"
name="submit value" value="Edit">
  </td>
</tr>
</form>
</table>
</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

- Result edit_form.php



Address http://localhost/edit_form.php?id=1

Form Edit Employees Data

Name

Address

- By clicking the edit button, the program goes to the fourth program, edit_data.php file, which brings three variable such as \$id variable which contains of employees number data, \$name variable which contains of employees name data, and \$address variable which contains of employees address.

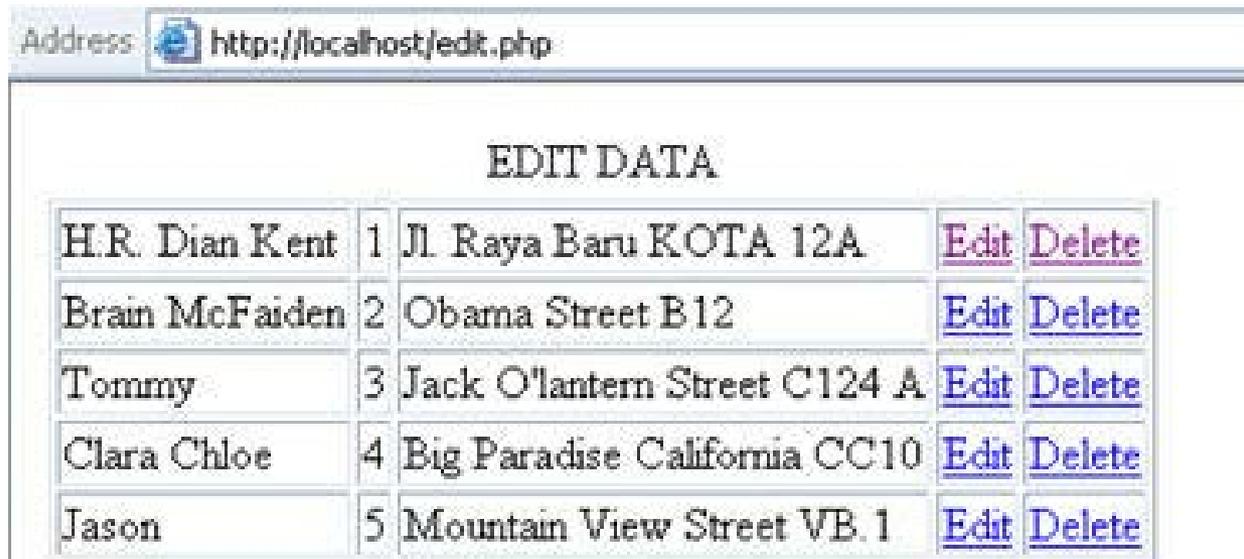
- In order to know whether the data is already change or not, the program is re-instructed to edit.php file with the order of header ("location:edit.php").
- Here is the edit_data.php program file:

```
<?
//edit_data.php
include "db.inc.php";
$order = "UPDATE data_employees
        SET name='$name',
            address='$address'
        WHERE
            employees_number='$id'";
mysql_query($order);
header("location:edit.php");
?>
```

PHP MySQL: Deleting data

- In deleting the data, use the sintaks as follow:
DELETE FROM name_table WHERE condition1,condition2,...
- As for example, we will add menu to delete the data in table edit data such as:

```
echo (" <a href=\"delete.php?id=$row[employees_number]\">Delete</a></td></tr>") |
```



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying "http://localhost/edit.php". The main content area contains a table titled "EDIT DATA". The table has 5 rows, each representing an employee record. Each row contains the employee's name, an ID number, their address, and two links: "Edit" and "Delete".

| EDIT DATA | | | | |
|----------------|---|------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| H.R. Dian Kent | 1 | Jl. Raya Baru KOTA 12A | Edit | Delete |
| Brain McFaiden | 2 | Obama Street B12 | Edit | Delete |
| Tommy | 3 | Jack O'lantern Street C124 A | Edit | Delete |
| Clara Chloe | 4 | Big Paradise California CC10 | Edit | Delete |
| Jason | 5 | Mountain View Street VB. 1 | Edit | Delete |

- Delete menu will bring the program into delete.php file where it is used to delete the data which have been selected in the above form.
- Delete.php file as follow:

```
<?
//delete.php
include "db.inc.php";
$order = "DELETE FROM data_employees
        WHERE employees_number='$id'";
mysql_query($order);
header("location:edit.php");
?>
```

Finish

