

CCT395, Week 9

Review Databases and Objects

Yuri Takhteyev
University of Toronto
November 3, 2010



This presentation is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution License, v. 3.0. To view a copy of this license, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/>. This presentation incorporates images from the Crystal Clear icon collection by Everaldo Coelho, available under LGPL from <http://everaldo.com/crystal/>.

Announcements

- Proposals & projects
- Schedule & readings
- The exam
- Next class

João's Coffee

The Entities

Coffee shop
Representative
Shipper
Estate
Coffee
Batch
Warehouse
Exchange Rate
Invoice

And there is probably more!

Divide and Conquer

Grouping João's concerns:

- Getting customers the right coffee
- Tracking deliveries
- Tracking money

Divide and Conquer

Getting the customers the right coffee

- Ordering the right coffee
- Delivering the coffee to the right customers

The Coffee

- Estate
 - name, description
- Region
 - name, description
- Variety
 - name, description
- Request
 - quantity, what kind, who requested
- Shipment
 - quantity, what kind of coffee

Region

name
description

Estate

name
description

Variety

name
description

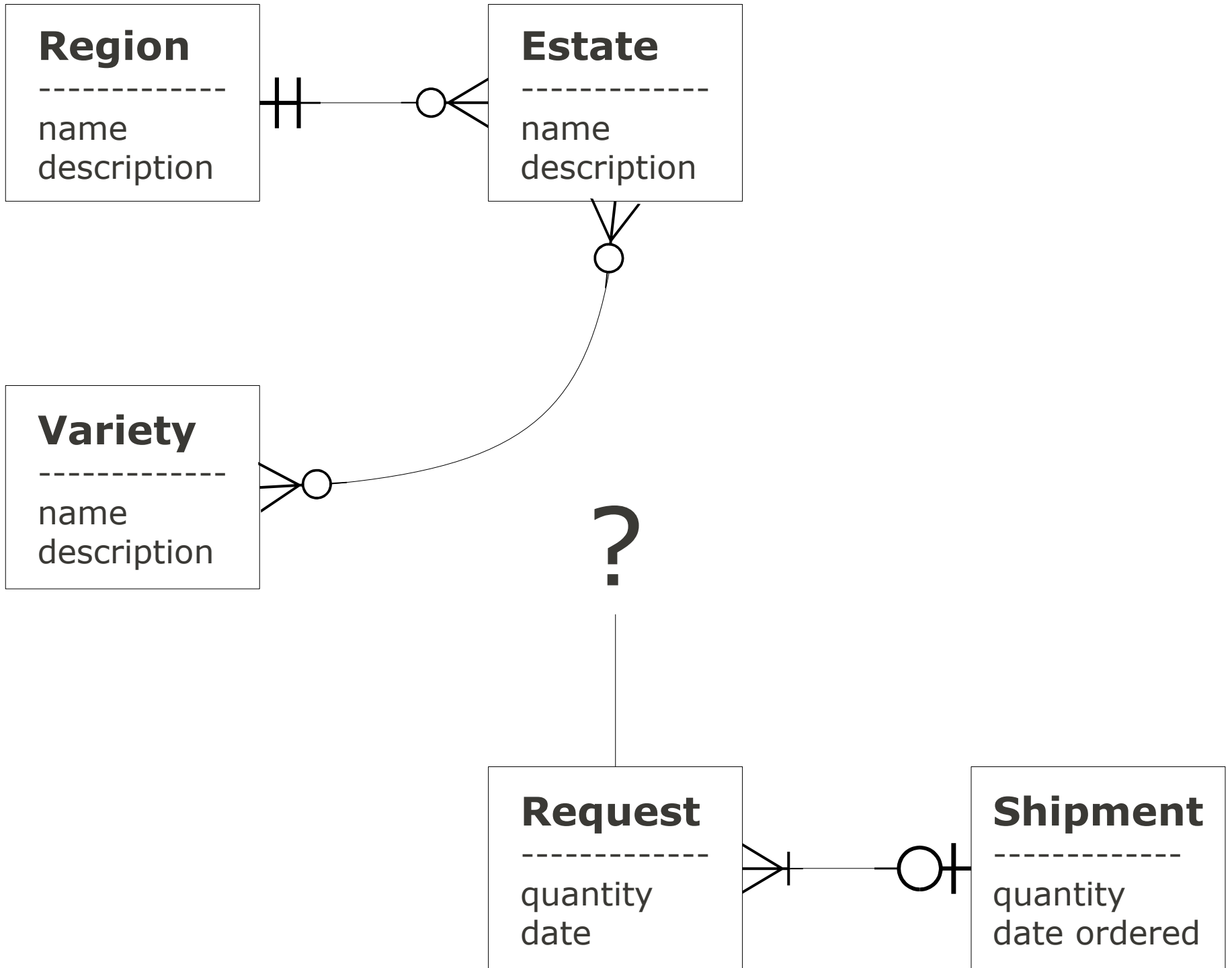
Request

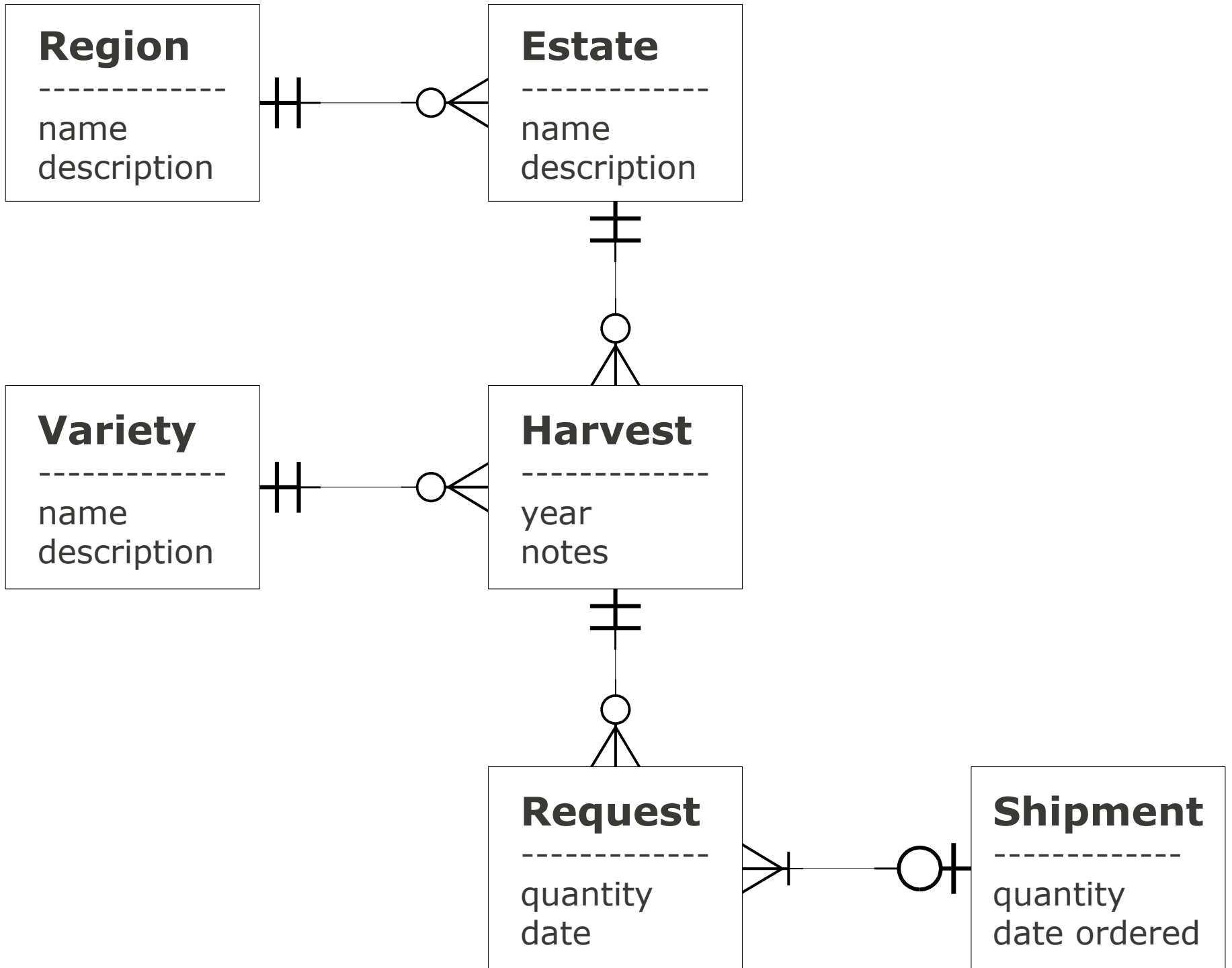
quantity
date

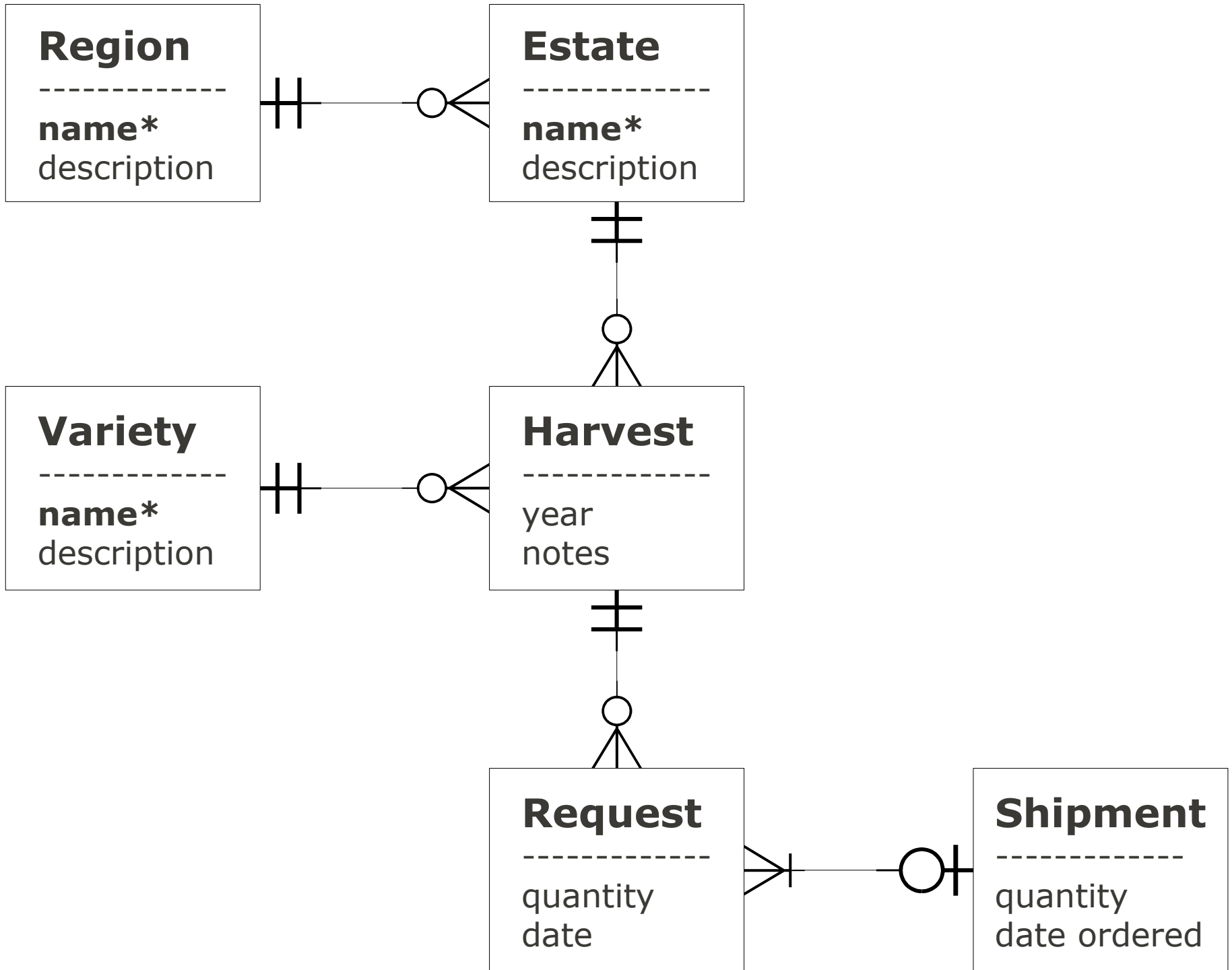
Shipment

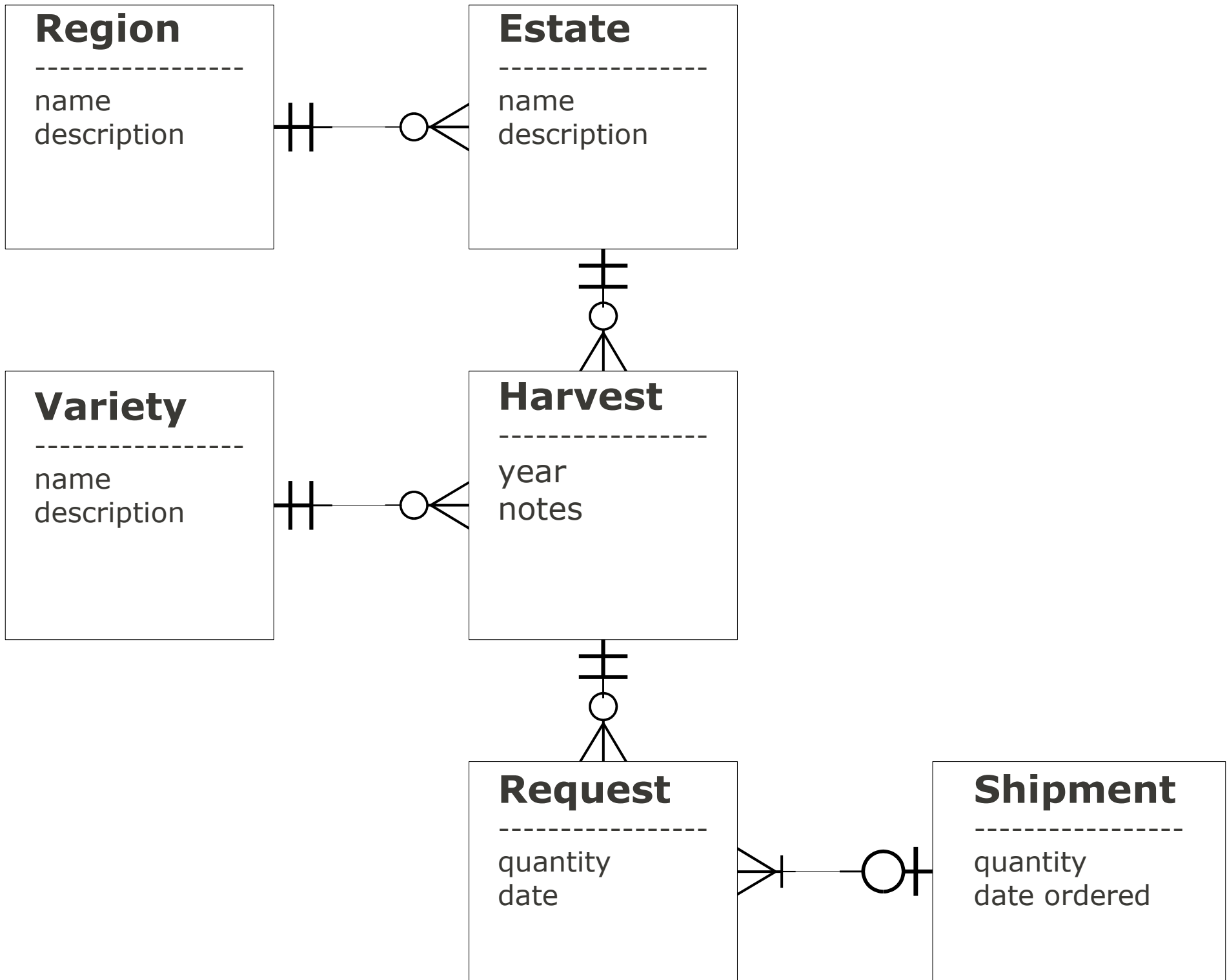
quantity
date ordered

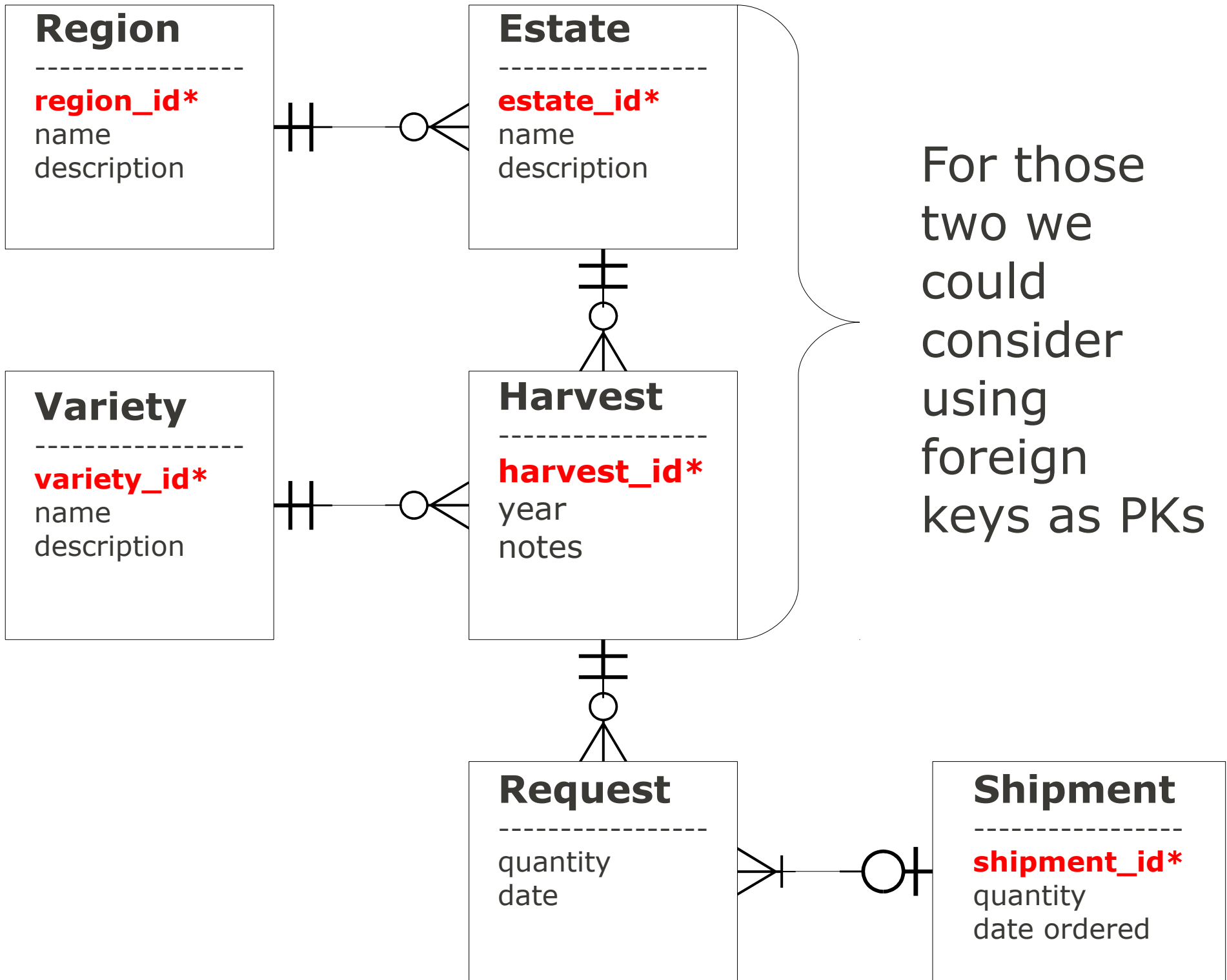
let's leave for later
whose request it is



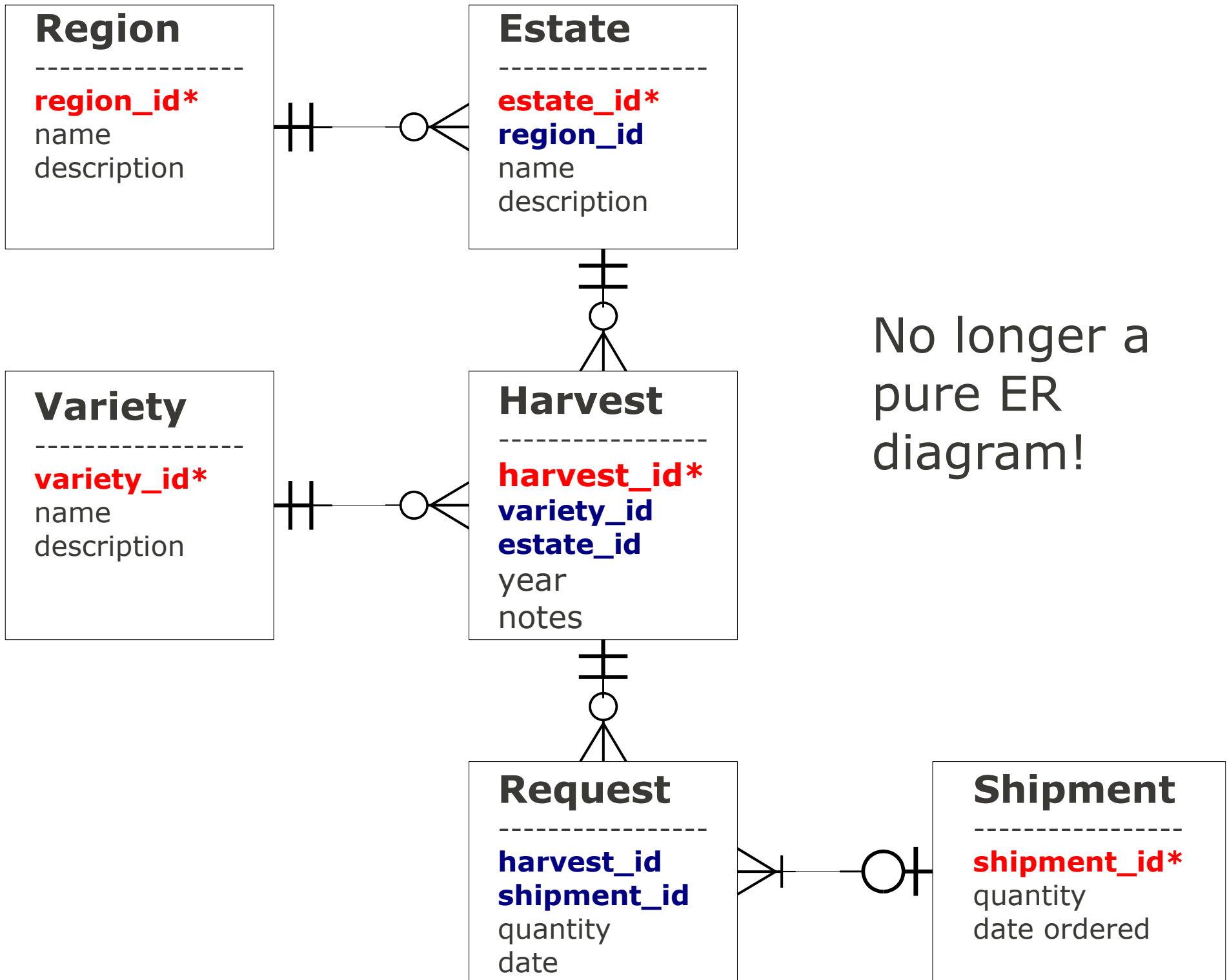








For those two we could consider using foreign keys as PKs



No longer a pure ER diagram!

A Relation

harvest (**harvest_id***, **variety_id**,
estate_id, year, notes)

~~**harvest** (**harvest_id***, year, notes)~~

A Relation

```
harvest (  
    harvest_id*,  
    variety_id,  
    estate_id,  
    year,  
    notes  
)
```


SQL

```
create table harvest (  
    harvest_id int,  
    variety_id int,  
    foreign key (variety_id)  
        references variety(variety_id) ,  
    estate_id int,  
    foreign key (estate_id)  
        references estate(estate_id) ,  
    year year,  
    notes varchar(200) ,  
    primary key (harvest_id) ,  
);
```

to be continued

Projects

- PHP Resources
 - <http://www.w3schools.com/php/default.asp>
 - the Menagerie Web example
- Get the **database** done first
- Do **basic** features before the advanced
 - The 6th bullet point of section 2.2 is now optional
- Advanced features
 - just do **two**
- Don't hesitate to ask questions!

Advanced Features

- Login
 - Store the password in the database
 - Ideally, use `md5()` to store a “hash” of a function
 - Have the user enter a username and password
 - Check what the user's password should be
 - Compare this with what they entered
 - If using `md5()`, compare the hashes.
 - If you can, use PHP sessions to remember the user. Otherwise, just have them enter the password every time.

Advanced Features

- Enabling Modifications
 - Do an INSERT or UPDATE based on the form data
- Backup
 - mysqldump is the simplest option
- XML Output
 - See examples from last week's class
 - Make sure your XML validates:
 - http://www.w3schools.com/xml/xml_validator.asp

Advanced Features

- Transactions
 - Chapter 13 in SQL – we are *not* covering this
- Stored Procedures
 - SQL chapter 14. Again, we are *not* covering this
- Publicly Available Data
 - I.e., using “real” data

Objects

Models

Relational:

- good for retrieval and updates

Document:

- good for exchange of data

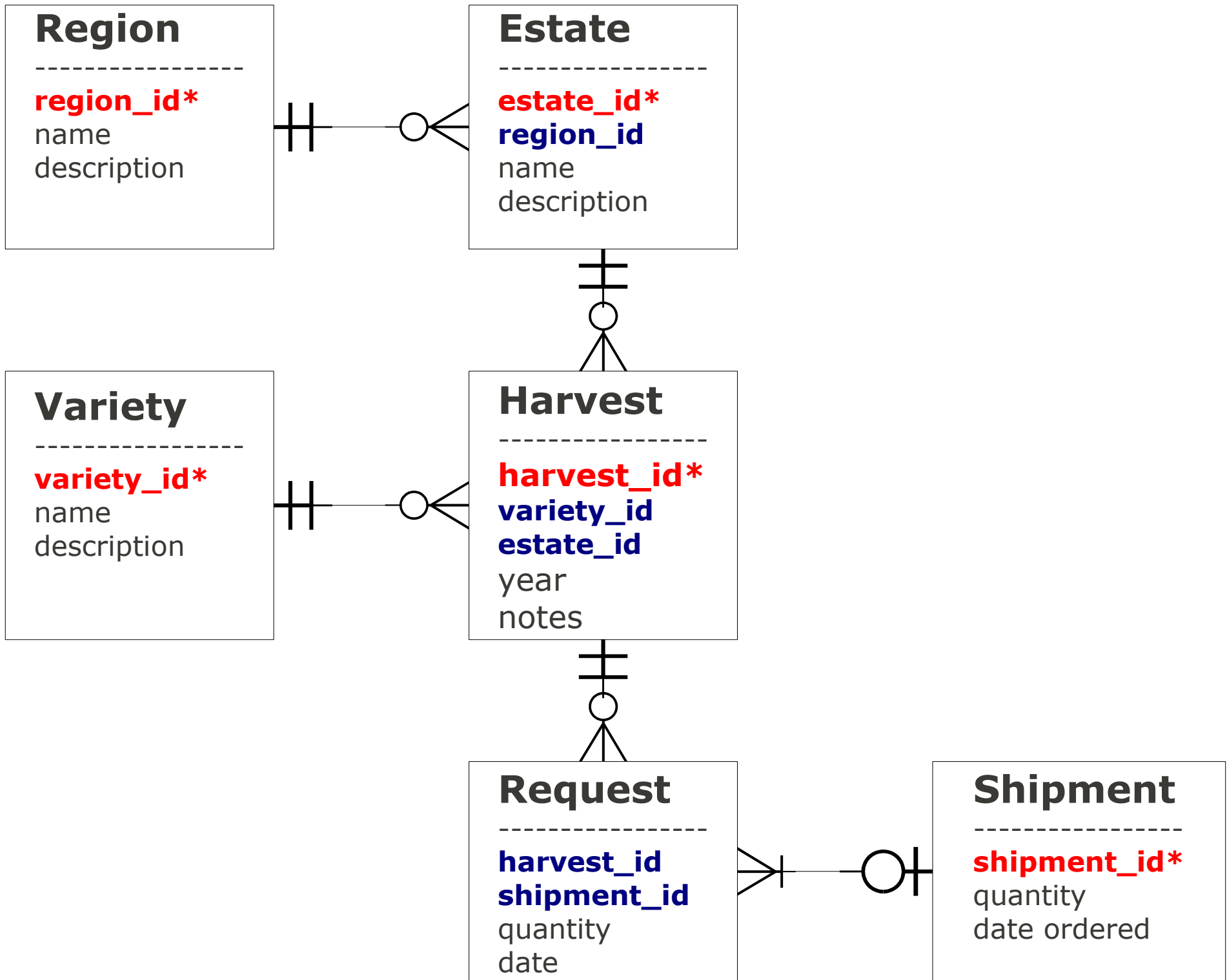
Objects:

- good for active manipulation
- good for changing software

Encapsulation

“Need to know” basis

(fewer assumptions →
easier to make changes)



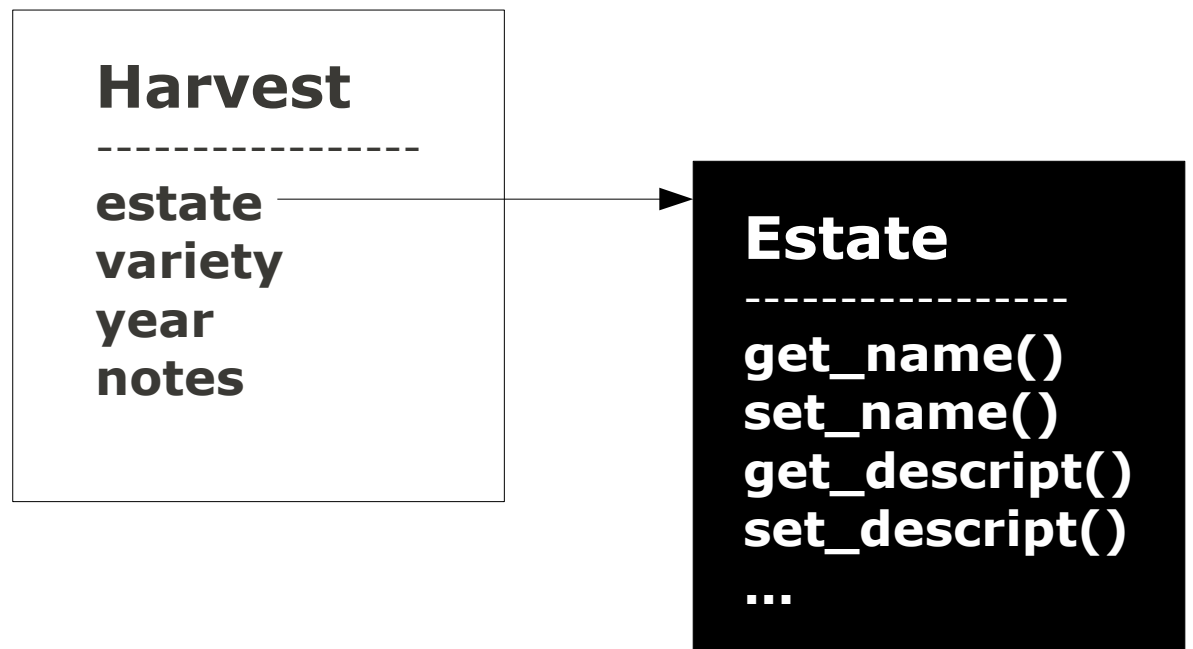
Messages

aka "methods"

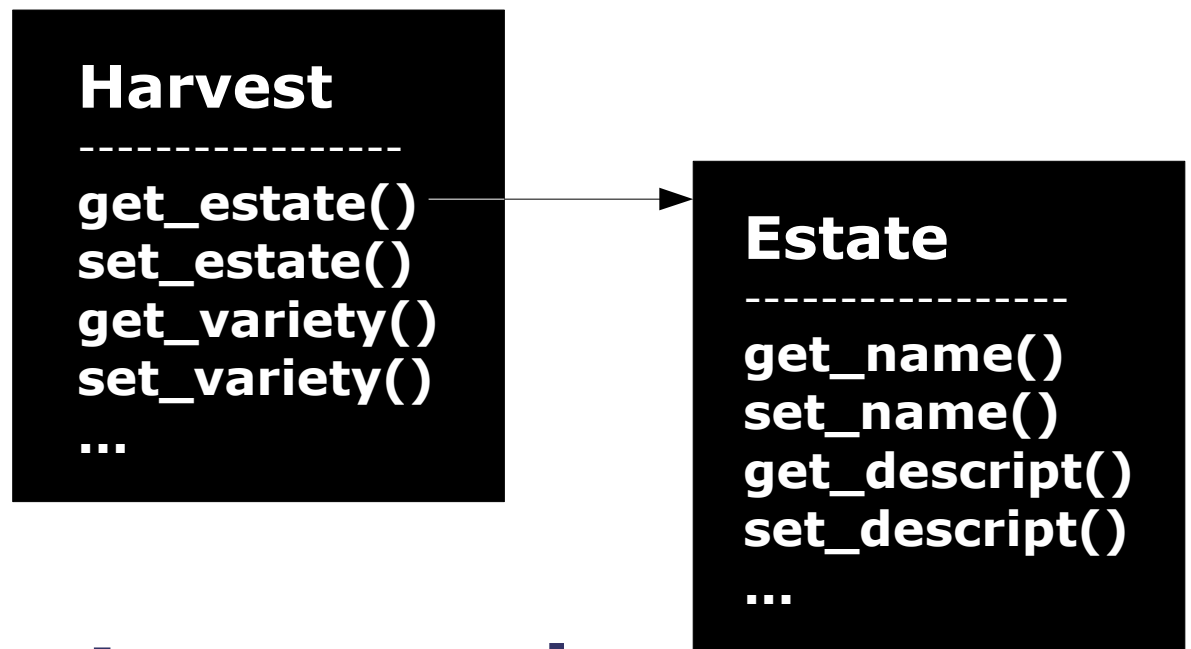
Harvest

get_estate()
set_estate()
get_variety()
set_variety()
...

The Implementation



```
$harvest = $order->getHarvest();  
$estate = $harvest->getEstate();  
$estate->setName("Boa Vista");
```



Object-Oriented Programming (OOP)

PHP with MySQL

```
$query = "select name, species from pet where owner='"  
        . $owner . "'";  
$result = mysql_query($query);  
while ($row = mysql_fetch_array($result)) {  
    echo "<tr>";  
    echo "<td>" . $row['name'] . "</td>";  
    echo "<td>" . $row['species'] . "</td>";  
    echo "</tr>";  
}
```

Don't forget the PHP Tutorial:

<http://www.w3schools.com/php/default.asp>

Updating the Data

```
$query = "update pet set species='"  
        . $species . "' where name='"  
        . $name . "'";  
$result = mysql_query($query);  
echo "ok";
```

Select and Update

```
$query = "select name, species from pet where owner='"  
        . $owner . "'";  
$result = mysql_query($query);  
while ($row = mysql_fetch_array($result)) {  
    $name = $row['name'];  
    echo "Let's change the species of ";  
    echo $name . " from " . $row['species'];  
    echo " to " . $new_species;  
    $update_query = "update pet set species='"  
                    . $new_species . "' where name='"  
                    . $name . "'";  
    $update_result = mysql_query($query);  
}
```


What We Want

```
$pets = $menagerie->get_pets_by_owner($owner);  
while ($pet = $pets->next()) {  
    echo "Let's change the species of ";  
    echo $pet->get_name() . " from " . $pet->get_species();  
    echo " to " . $new_species;  
    $pet->set_name($new_species);  
    $menagerie->save();  
}
```

Or Even

```
$pets = $menagerie->get_pets_by_owner($owner);  
while ($pet = $pets->next()) {  
    echo "Let's change the species of ";  
    echo $pet->name . " from " . $pet->species;  
    echo " to " . $new_species;  
    $pet->name = $new_species;  
    $menagerie->save();  
}
```

1. Easier / more intuitive
2. Encapsulation simplifies reuse

Too good to be true?

Object-Relational Mapping

Option 1:

Map objects to relations
(code → database)

Option 2:

Map relations to objects
(database → code)

Option 2

Manual:

We setup a mapping

```
pet.name → getName($name)  
          setName($name)
```

Automatic:

The software figures it out
("introspection")

Examples

Rails / ActiveRecord (Ruby)

Django (Python)

Hibernate (Java)

Doctrine (PHP)

Questions?