

Syntax:

- Basic php syntax is embedded in HTML which in short allows for php to run within HTML:

```
1  <?php
2
3      $testVariableName = "Anon"; // set variable
4
5      echo "test!"; // string
6
7      if ($condition) { // conditionals
8          // placeholder
9      } else {
10         // placeholder
11     }
12
13     die ("test"); // terminate script
14
```

- Essentially, most of the syntaxes are similar to Python with a few new applications such as the '\$' for variable names.

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MySQLi vs PDO

- “PDO will work on 12 different database systems, whereas MySQLi will only work with MySQLi databases. Both object oriented, but MySQLi also offers a procedural API” – W3schools

Functionality:

- Before you can connect to the database, you first must connect to the server. Below is how it can be done.
- Functionality view is as attached below:

```
<?php
    $servername = "";
    $username = "";
    $password = "";
    $dbname = "oceanus";

    // create new connection
    $conn = new mysqli($servername, $username, $password, $dbname);

    // checks connection
    if ($conn -> connect_error) {
        die("Connection failed" . $conn -> connect_error);
    } else {
        echo "Connected successfully";
    }
}
```

- Variables are created with the names for server, username, password, and database.
- A new connection will then be created using \$conn.
- Conditional statement then follows and checks whether the connection is connected. If not, an error message will appear followed by the termination of the script. If a connection does happen, a message will appear stating that the connection has been connected successfully
- To close a connection, you will need to input:
\$conn->close() where \$conn is the variable name you used to create a new connection

Source: [PHP MySQL Connect to database \(w3schools.com\)](https://www.w3schools.com/php/php_mysql_connect.asp)