

Microsoft SQL Server

Introduction

These functions allow you to access MS SQL Server database.

Installing/Configuring

Requirements

Requirements for Win32 platforms.

The extension requires the MS SQL Client Tools to be installed on the system where PHP is installed. The Client Tools can be installed from the MS SQL Server CD or by copying *ntwdblib.dll* from `\\winnt\system32` on the server to `\\winnt\system32` on the PHP box. Copying *ntwdblib.dll* will only provide access through named pipes. Configuration of the client will require installation of all the tools.

Requirements for Unix/Linux platforms.

To use the MSSQL extension on Unix/Linux, you first need to build and install the FreeTDS library. Source code and installation instructions are available at the FreeTDS home page: » <http://www.freetds.org/>

Note

In Windows, the DBLIB from Microsoft is used. Functions that return a column name are based on the *dbcolname()* function in DBLIB. DBLIB was developed for SQL Server 6.x where the max identifier length is 30. For this reason, the maximum column length is 30 characters. On platforms where FreeTDS is used (Linux), this is not a problem.

Installation

The MSSQL extension is enabled by adding `extension=php_mssql.dll` to *php.ini*.

To get these functions to work, you have to compile PHP with `--with-mssql[=DIR]`, where DIR is the FreeTDS install prefix. And FreeTDS should be compiled using `--enable-msdblib`.

Runtime Configuration

The behaviour of these functions is affected by settings in *php.ini*.

MS SQL Server configuration options

Name	Default	Changeable	Changelog
------	---------	------------	-----------

mssql.allow_persistent	"1"	PHP_INI_SYSTEM	
mssql.max_persistent	"-1"	PHP_INI_SYSTEM	
mssql.max_links	"-1"	PHP_INI_SYSTEM	
mssql.min_error_severity	"10"	PHP_INI_ALL	
mssql.min_message_severity	"10"	PHP_INI_ALL	
mssql.compatability_mode	"0"	PHP_INI_ALL	
mssql.connect_timeout	"5"	PHP_INI_ALL	
mssql.timeout	"60"	PHP_INI_ALL	Available since PHP 4.1.0.
mssql.textsize	"-1"	PHP_INI_ALL	
mssql.textlimit	"-1"	PHP_INI_ALL	
mssql.batchsize	"0"	PHP_INI_ALL	Available since PHP 4.0.4.
mssql.datetimeconvert	"1"	PHP_INI_ALL	Available since PHP 4.2.0.
mssql.secure_connection	"0"	PHP_INI_SYSTEM	Available since PHP 4.3.0.
mssql.max_procs	"-1"	PHP_INI_ALL	Available since PHP 4.3.0.

For further details and definitions of the PHP_INI_* constants, see the [php.ini directives](#).

Resource Types

This extension has no resource types defined.

Predefined Constants

The constants below are defined by this extension, and will only be available when the extension has either been compiled into PHP or dynamically loaded at runtime.

MSSQL_ASSOC ([integer](#))

MSSQL_NUM ([integer](#))

MSSQL_BOTH ([integer](#))

SQLTEXT ([integer](#))

SQLVARCHAR ([integer](#))

SQLCHAR ([integer](#))

SQLINT1 ([integer](#))

SQLINT2 ([integer](#))

SQLINT4 ([integer](#))

SQLBIT ([integer](#))

SQLFLT8 ([integer](#))

Mssql Functions

mssql_bind

mssql_bind -- Adds a parameter to a stored procedure or a remote stored procedure

Description

```
bool mssql_bind ( resource $stmt, string $param_name, mixed &$var, int $type [, int $is_output [, int $is_null [, int $maxlen ] ] ] )
```

Binds a parameter to a stored procedure or a remote stored procedure.

Parameters

stmt

Statement resource, obtained with [mssql_init\(\)](#).

param_name

The parameter name, as a string.

Note
You have to include the @ character, like in the T-SQL syntax. See the explanation included in mssql_execute() .

var

The PHP variable you'll bind the MSSQL parameter to. You can pass it by value, or by reference, to retrieve OUTPUT and RETVAL values after the procedure execution.

type

One of: **SQLTEXT**, **SQLVARCHAR**, **SQLCHAR**, **SQLINT1**, **SQLINT2**, **SQLINT4**, **SQLBIT**, **SQLFLT4**, **SQLFLT8**, **SQLFLTn**.

is_output

Whether the value is an OUTPUT parameter or not. If it's an OUTPUT parameter and you don't mention it, it will be treated as a normal input parameter and no error will be thrown.

is_null

Whether the parameter is **NULL** or not. Passing the **NULL** value as *var* will not do the job.

maxlen

Used with char/varchar values. You have to indicate the length of the data so if the parameter is a varchar(50), the type must be **SQLVARCHAR** and this value 50.

Return Values

Returns **TRUE** on success or **FALSE** on failure.

Examples

Example #1 - [mssql_bind\(\)](#) Example

```
<?php

$cn = mssql_connect($DBSERVER, $DBUSER, $DBPASS);
mssql_select_db($DB, $cn);

$sp = mssql_init("WDumpAdd"); // stored proc name

mssql_bind($sp, "@productname", stripslashes($newproduct), SQLVARCHAR,
false, false, 150);
mssql_bind($sp, "@quantity", stripslashes($newquantity), SQLVARCHAR, false,
false, 50);

mssql_execute($sp);
mssql_close($cn);

?>
```

See Also

- [mssql_execute\(\)](#)
- [mssql_free_statement\(\)](#)
- [mssql_init\(\)](#)

mssql_close

mssql_close -- Close MS SQL Server connection

Description

bool **mssql_close** ([resource \$link_identifier])

Closes the link to a MS SQL Server database that's associated with the specified link identifier. If the link identifier isn't specified, the last opened link is assumed.

Note that this isn't usually necessary, as non-persistent open links are automatically closed at the end of the script's execution.

Parameters

link_identifier

A MS SQL link identifier, returned by [mssql_connect\(\)](#). This function will not close persistent links generated by [mssql_pconnect\(\)](#).

Return Values

Returns **TRUE** on success or **FALSE** on failure.

See Also

- [mssql_connect\(\)](#)
- [mssql_pconnect\(\)](#)

mssql_connect

mssql_connect -- Open MS SQL server connection

Description

resource **mssql_connect** ([string \$servername [, string \$username [, string \$password [, bool \$new_link]]]])

[mssql_connect\(\)](#) establishes a connection to a MS SQL server. The servername argument has to be a valid servername that is defined in the 'interfaces' file.

The link to the server will be closed as soon as the execution of the script ends, unless it's closed earlier by explicitly calling [mssql_close\(\)](#).

Parameters

servername

The MS SQL server. It can also include a port number. e.g. *hostname,port*.

username

The username.

password

The password.

new_link

If a second call is made to [mssql_connect\(\)](#) with the same arguments, no new link will be established, but instead, the link identifier of the already opened link will be returned. This parameter modifies this behavior and makes [mssql_connect\(\)](#) always open a new link, even if [mssql_connect\(\)](#) was called before with the same parameters.

Return Values

Returns a MS SQL link identifier on success, or **FALSE** on error.

ChangeLog

Version	Description
4.4.1 and 5.1.0	The <i>new_link</i> parameter was added

See Also

- [mssql_close\(\)](#)
- [mssql_pconnect\(\)](#)

mssql_data_seek

mssql_data_seek -- Moves internal row pointer

Description

bool **mssql_data_seek** (resource \$result_identifier, int \$row_number)

[mssql_data_seek\(\)](#) moves the internal row pointer of the MS SQL result associated with the specified result identifier to point to the specified row number, first row being number 0. The next call to [mssql_fetch_row\(\)](#) would return that row.

Parameters

result_identifier

The result resource that is being evaluated.

row_number

The desired row number of the new result pointer.

Return Values

Returns **TRUE** on success or **FALSE** on failure.

mssql_execute

mssql_execute -- Executes a stored procedure on a MS SQL server database

Description

mssql_execute (resource \$stmt [, bool \$skip_results])

Executes a stored procedure on a MS SQL server database

Parameters

stmt

Statement handle obtained with [mssql_init\(\)](#).

skip_results

Notes

Note
If the stored procedure returns parameters or a return value these will be available after the call to mssql_execute() unless the stored procedure returns more than one result set. In that case use mssql_next_result() to shift through the results. When the last result has been processed the output parameters and return values will be available.

See Also

- [mssql_bind\(\)](#)
- [mssql_free_statement\(\)](#)
- [mssql_init\(\)](#)

mssql_fetch_array

mssql_fetch_array -- Fetch a result row as an associative array, a numeric array, or both

Description

array **mssql_fetch_array** (resource \$result [, int \$result_type])

[mssql_fetch_array\(\)](#) is an extended version of [mssql_fetch_row\(\)](#). In addition to storing the data in the numeric indices of the result array, it also stores the data in associative indices, using the field names as keys.

An important thing to note is that using [mssql_fetch_array\(\)](#) is NOT significantly slower than using [mssql_fetch_row\(\)](#), while it provides a significant added value.

Parameters

result

The result resource that is being evaluated. This result comes from a call to [mssql_query\(\)](#).

result_type

The type of array that is to be fetched. It's a constant and can take the following values: **MSSQL_ASSOC**, **MSSQL_NUM**, and the default value of **MSSQL_BOTH**.

Return Values

Returns an array that corresponds to the fetched row, or **FALSE** if there are no more rows.

Notes

Note
Field names returned by this function are <i>case-sensitive</i> .

Note
This function sets NULL fields to the PHP NULL value.

See Also

- [mssql_fetch_row\(\)](#)

mssql_fetch_assoc

mssql_fetch_assoc -- Returns an associative array of the current row in the result

Description

array **mssql_fetch_assoc** (resource \$result_id)

Returns an associative array that corresponds to the fetched row and moves the internal data pointer ahead. [mssql_fetch_assoc\(\)](#) is equivalent to calling [mssql_fetch_array\(\)](#) with **MSSQL_ASSOC** for the optional second parameter.

Parameters

result_id

The result resource that is being evaluated. This result comes from a call to [mssql_query\(\)](#).

Return Values

Returns an associative array that corresponds to the fetched row, or **FALSE** if there are no more rows.

mssql_fetch_batch

mssql_fetch_batch -- Returns the next batch of records

Description

int **mssql_fetch_batch** (resource \$result)

Returns the next batch of records

Parameters

result

The result resource that is being evaluated. This result comes from a call to [mssql_query\(\)](#).

Return Values

Returns the batch number as an integer.

Examples

Example #2 - [mssql_fetch_batch\(\)](#) Example

```
<?php
$resDb = mssql_connect('localhost', 'user', 'name');
$result = mssql_query('SELECT * FROM MYTABLE', $resDb, 10000);

$intNumRows = mssql_num_rows($result);

while ($intNumRows > 0) {
    while ($arrRow = mssql_fetch_assoc($result)) {
        // Do stuff ...
    }
    $intNumRows = mssql_fetch_batch($result);
}
?>
```

mssql_fetch_field

mssql_fetch_field -- Get field information

Description

object **mssql_fetch_field** (resource *\$result* [, int *\$field_offset*])

[mssql_fetch_field\(\)](#) can be used in order to obtain information about fields in a certain query result.

Parameters

result

The result resource that is being evaluated. This result comes from a call to [mssql_query\(\)](#).

field_offset

The numerical field offset. If the field offset is not specified, the next field that was not yet retrieved by this function is retrieved. The *field_offset* starts at 0.

Return Values

Returns an object containing field information.

The properties of the object are:

- name - column name. if the column is a result of a function, this property is set to computed#N, where #N is a serial number.
- column_source - the table from which the column was taken
- max_length - maximum length of the column
- numeric - 1 if the column is numeric
- type - the column type.

See Also

- [mssql_field_seek\(\)](#)

mssql_fetch_object

mssql_fetch_object -- Fetch row as object

Description

object **mssql_fetch_object** (resource \$result)

[mssql_fetch_object\(\)](#) is similar to [mssql_fetch_array\(\)](#), with one difference - an object is returned, instead of an array. Indirectly, that means that you can only access the data by the field names, and not by their offsets (numbers are illegal property names).

Speed-wise, the function is identical to [mssql_fetch_array\(\)](#), and almost as quick as [mssql_fetch_row\(\)](#) (the difference is insignificant).

Parameters

result

The result resource that is being evaluated. This result comes from a call to [mssql_query\(\)](#).

Return Values

Returns an object with properties that correspond to the fetched row, or **FALSE** if there are no more rows.

Notes

Note
Field names returned by this function are <i>case-sensitive</i> .

Note
This function sets NULL fields to the PHP NULL value.

See Also

- [mssql_fetch_array\(\)](#)
- [mssql_fetch_row\(\)](#)

mssql_fetch_row

mssql_fetch_row -- Get row as enumerated array

Description

array **mssql_fetch_row** (resource \$result)

[mssql_fetch_row\(\)](#) fetches one row of data from the result associated with the specified result identifier. The row is returned as an array. Each result column is stored in an array offset, starting at offset 0.

Subsequent call to [mssql_fetch_row\(\)](#) would return the next row in the result set, or **FALSE** if there are no more rows.

Parameters

result

The result resource that is being evaluated. This result comes from a call to [mssql_query\(\)](#).

Return Values

Returns an array that corresponds to the fetched row, or **FALSE** if there are no more rows.

Notes

Note
This function sets NULL fields to the PHP NULL value.

See Also

- [mssql_fetch_array\(\)](#)
- [mssql_fetch_object\(\)](#)
- [mssql_data_seek\(\)](#)
- [mssql_result\(\)](#)

mssql_field_length

mssql_field_length -- Get the length of a field

Description

int **mssql_field_length** (resource \$result [, int \$offset])

Returns the length of field no. *offset* in *result*.

Parameters

result

The result resource that is being evaluated. This result comes from a call to [mssql_query\(\)](#).

offset

The field offset, starts at 0. If omitted, the current field is used.

Return Values

The length of the specified field index on success, or **FALSE** on failure.

Notes

Note
Note to Win32 Users Due to a limitation in the underlying API used by PHP (MS DbLib C API), the length of VARCHAR fields is limited to 255. If you need to store more data, use a TEXT field instead.

See Also

- [mssql_field_name\(\)](#)
- [mssql_field_type\(\)](#)

mssql_field_name

mssql_field_name -- Get the name of a field

Description

string **mssql_field_name** (resource *\$result* [, int *\$offset*])

Returns the name of field no. *offset* in *result*.

Parameters

result

The result resource that is being evaluated. This result comes from a call to [mssql_query\(\)](#).

offset

The field offset, starts at 0. If omitted, the current field is used.

Return Values

The name of the specified field index on success, or **FALSE** on failure.

See Also

- [mssql_field_length\(\)](#)
- [mssql_field_type\(\)](#)

mssql_field_seek

mssql_field_seek -- Seeks to the specified field offset

Description

bool **mssql_field_seek** (resource \$result, int \$field_offset)

Seeks to the specified field offset. If the next call to [mssql_fetch_field\(\)](#) won't include a field offset, this field would be returned.

Parameters

result

The result resource that is being evaluated. This result comes from a call to [mssql_query\(\)](#).

field_offset

The field offset, starts at 0.

Return Values

Returns **TRUE** on success or **FALSE** on failure.

See Also

- [mssql_fetch_field\(\)](#)

mssql_field_type

mssql_field_type -- Gets the type of a field

Description

string **mssql_field_type** (resource \$result [, int \$offset])

Returns the type of field no. *offset* in *result*.

Parameters

result

The result resource that is being evaluated. This result comes from a call to [mssql_query\(\)](#).

offset

The field offset, starts at 0. If omitted, the current field is used.

Return Values

The type of the specified field index on success, or **FALSE** on failure.

See Also

- [mssql_field_length\(\)](#)
- [mssql_field_name\(\)](#)

mssql_free_result

mssql_free_result -- Free result memory

Description

bool **mssql_free_result** (resource \$result)

[mssql_free_result\(\)](#) only needs to be called if you are worried about using too much memory while your script is running. All result memory will automatically be freed when the script ends. You may call [mssql_free_result\(\)](#) with the result identifier as an argument and the associated result memory will be freed.

Parameters

result

The result resource that is being freed. This result comes from a call to [mssql_query\(\)](#).

Return Values

Returns **TRUE** on success or **FALSE** on failure.

mssql_free_statement

mssql_free_statement -- Free statement memory

Description

bool **mssql_free_statement** (resource \$stmt)

[mssql_free_statement\(\)](#) only needs to be called if you are worried about using too much memory while your script is running. All statement memory will automatically be freed when the script ends. You may call [mssql_free_statement\(\)](#) with the statement identifier as an argument and the associated statement memory will be freed.

Parameters

stmt

Statement resource, obtained with [mssql_init\(\)](#).

Return Values

Returns **TRUE** on success or **FALSE** on failure.

See Also

- [mssql_bind\(\)](#)
- [mssql_execute\(\)](#)
- [mssql_init\(\)](#)

mssql_get_last_message

mssql_get_last_message -- Returns the last message from the server

Description

string **mssql_get_last_message** (void)

Warning
This function is currently not documented; only its argument list is available.

mssql_guid_string

mssql_guid_string -- Converts a 16 byte binary GUID to a string

Description

string **mssql_guid_string** (string \$binary [, int \$short_format])

Warning
This function is currently not documented; only its argument list is available.

mssql_init

mssql_init -- Initializes a stored procedure or a remote stored procedure

Description

resource **mssql_init** (string \$sp_name [, resource \$link_identifier])

Initializes a stored procedure or a remote stored procedure.

Parameters

sp_name

Stored procedure name, like *ownew.sp_name* or *otherdb.owner.sp_name*.

link_identifier

A MS SQL link identifier, returned by [mssql_connect\(\)](#).

Return Values

Returns a resource identifier "statement", used in subsequent calls to [mssql_bind\(\)](#) and [mssql_execute\(\)](#), or **FALSE** on errors.

See Also

- [mssql_bind\(\)](#)
- [mssql_execute\(\)](#)
- [mssql_free_statement\(\)](#)

mssql_min_error_severity

mssql_min_error_severity -- Sets the lower error severity

Description

void mssql_min_error_severity (int \$severity)

Warning
This function is currently not documented; only its argument list is available.

Parameters

severity

Return Values

No value is returned.

mssql_min_message_severity

mssql_min_message_severity -- Sets the lower message severity

Description

void mssql_min_message_severity (int \$severity)

Warning
This function is currently not documented; only its argument list is available.

Parameters

severity

Return Values

No value is returned.

mssql_next_result

mssql_next_result -- Move the internal result pointer to the next result

Description

bool **mssql_next_result** (resource \$result_id)

When sending more than one SQL statement to the server or executing a stored procedure with multiple results, it will cause the server to return multiple result sets. This function will test for additional results available from the server. If an additional result set exists it will free the existing result set and prepare to fetch the rows from the new result set.

Parameters

result_id

The result resource that is being evaluated. This result comes from a call to [mssql_query\(\)](#).

Return Values

Returns **TRUE** if an additional result set was available or **FALSE** otherwise.

Examples

Example #3 - [mssql_next_result\(\)](#) example

```
<?php
$link = mssql_connect("localhost", "userid", "secret");
mssql_select_db("MyDB", $link);
$sql = "Select * from table1 select * from table2";
$rs = mssql_query($sql, $link);
do {
    while ($row = mssql_fetch_row($rs)) {
    }
} while (mssql_next_result($rs));
mssql_free_result($rs);
mssql_close($link);
?>
```


mssql_num_fields

mssql_num_fields -- Gets the number of fields in result

Description

int **mssql_num_fields** (resource \$result)

[mssql_num_fields\(\)](#) returns the number of fields in a result set.

Parameters

result

The result resource that is being evaluated. This result comes from a call to [mssql_query\(\)](#).

Return Values

Returns the number of fields, as an integer.

See Also

- [mssql_query\(\)](#)
- [mssql_fetch_field\(\)](#)
- [mssql_num_rows\(\)](#)

mssql_num_rows

mssql_num_rows -- Gets the number of rows in result

Description

int **mssql_num_rows** (resource \$result)

[mssql_num_rows\(\)](#) returns the number of rows in a result set.

Parameters

result

The result resource that is being evaluated. This result comes from a call to [mssql_query\(\)](#).

Return Values

Returns the number of rows, as an integer.

See Also

- [mssql_query\(\)](#)
- [mssql_fetch_row\(\)](#)

mssql_pconnect

mssql_pconnect -- Open persistent MS SQL connection

Description

```
resource mssql_pconnect ( [ string $servername [, string $username [, string $password [,  
bool $new_link ] ] ] ] )
```

[mssql_pconnect\(\)](#) acts very much like [mssql_connect\(\)](#) with two major differences.

First, when connecting, the function would first try to find a (persistent) link that's already open with the same host, username and password. If one is found, an identifier for it will be returned instead of opening a new connection.

Second, the connection to the SQL server will not be closed when the execution of the script ends. Instead, the link will remain open for future use ([mssql_close\(\)](#) will not close links established by [mssql_pconnect\(\)](#)).

This type of links is therefore called 'persistent'.

Parameters

servername

The MS SQL server. It can also include a port number. e.g. *hostname:port*.

username

The username.

password

The password.

new_link

If a second call is made to [mssql_pconnect\(\)](#) with the same arguments, no new link will be established, but instead, the link identifier of the already opened link will be returned. This parameter modifies this behavior and makes [mssql_pconnect\(\)](#) always open a new link, even if [mssql_pconnect\(\)](#) was called before with the same parameters.

Return Values

Returns a positive MS SQL persistent link identifier on success, or **FALSE** on error.

mssql_query

mssql_query -- Send MS SQL query

Description

mixed [mssql_query](#) (string `$query` [, resource `$link_identifier` [, int `$batch_size`]])

[mssql_query\(\)](#) sends a query to the currently active database on the server that's associated with the specified link identifier.

Parameters

query

A SQL query.

link_identifier

A MS SQL link identifier, returned by [mssql_connect\(\)](#) or [mssql_pconnect\(\)](#). If the link identifier isn't specified, the last opened link is assumed. If no link is open, the function tries to establish a link as if [mssql_connect\(\)](#) was called, and use it.

batch_size

The number of records to batch in the buffer.

Return Values

Returns a MS SQL result resource on success, **TRUE** if no rows were returned, or **FALSE** on error.

Notes

Note
If the query returns multiple results then it is necessary to fetch all results by mssql_next_result() or free the results by mssql_free_result() before executing next query.

See Also

- [mssql_select_db\(\)](#)
- [mssql_connect\(\)](#)

mssql_result

mssql_result -- Get result data

Description

string **mssql_result** (resource \$result, int \$row, mixed \$field)

[mssql_result\(\)](#) returns the contents of one cell from a MS SQL result set.

Parameters

result

The result resource that is being evaluated. This result comes from a call to [mssql_query\(\)](#).

row

The row number.

field

Can be the field's offset, the field's name or the field's table dot field's name (tablename.fieldname). If the column name has been aliased ('select foo as bar from...'), it uses the alias instead of the column name.

Note
Specifying a numeric offset for the <i>field</i> argument is much quicker than specifying a <i>fieldname</i> or <i>tablename.fieldname</i> argument.

Return Values

Returns the contents of the specified cell.

Notes

Note
When working on large result sets, you should consider using one of the functions that fetch an entire row (specified below). As these functions return the contents of multiple cells in one function call, they're MUCH quicker than mssql_result() .

See Also

Recommended high-performance alternatives:

- [mssql_fetch_row\(\)](#)
- [mssql_fetch_array\(\)](#)
- [mssql_fetch_object\(\)](#)

mssql_rows_affected

mssql_rows_affected -- Returns the number of records affected by the query

Description

int **mssql_rows_affected** (resource \$link_identifier)

Warning
This function is currently not documented; only its argument list is available.

Parameters

link_identifier

A MS SQL link identifier, returned by [mssql_connect\(\)](#) or [mssql_pconnect\(\)](#).

mssql_select_db

mssql_select_db -- Select MS SQL database

Description

bool **mssql_select_db** (string \$database_name [, resource \$link_identifier])

[mssql_select_db\(\)](#) sets the current active database on the server that's associated with the specified link identifier.

Every subsequent call to [mssql_query\(\)](#) will be made on the active database.

Parameters

database_name

The database name. To escape the name of a database that contains spaces, hyphens ("-"), or any other exceptional characters, the database name must be enclosed in brackets, as is shown in the example, below. This technique must also be applied when selecting a database name that is also a reserved word (such as *primary*).

link_identifier

A MS SQL link identifier, returned by [mssql_connect\(\)](#) or [mssql_pconnect\(\)](#). If no link identifier is specified, the last opened link is assumed. If no link is open, the function will try to establish a link as if [mssql_connect\(\)](#) was called, and use it.

Return Values

Returns **TRUE** on success or **FALSE** on failure.

Examples

Example #4 - [mssql_select_db\(\)](#) example

```
<?php
$conn = mssql_connect('MYSQLSERVER', 'sa', 'password');
mssql_select_db('[my data-base]', $conn);
?>
```

See Also

- [mssql_connect\(\)](#)
- [mssql_pconnect\(\)](#)
- [mssql_query\(\)](#)