MySQL C API – TIPOVI PODATAKA

`MYSQL`

This structure represents a handle to one database connection. It is used for almost all MySQL functions.

`MYSQL_RES`

This structure represents the result of a query that returns rows (`SELECT`, `SHOW`, `DESCRIBE`, `EXPLAIN`). The information returned from a query is called the *result set* in the remainder of this section.

`MYSQL_ROW`

This is a type-safe representation of one row of data. It is currently implemented as an array of counted byte strings. (You cannot treat these as null-terminated strings if field values may contain binary data, because such values may contain null bytes internally.) Rows are obtained by calling `mysql_fetch_row()`.

`MYSQL_FIELD`

This structure contains information about a field, such as the field's name, type, and size. You may obtain the `MYSQL_FIELD` structures for each field by calling `mysql_fetch_field()` repeatedly. Field values are not part of this structure; they are contained in a `MYSQL_ROW` structure.

MySQL C API – FUNKCIJE

Function	**Description**
mysql_affected_rows()	Returns the number of rows changed/deleted/inserted by the last `UPDATE`, `DELETE`, or `INSERT` query.
mysql_change_user()	Changes user and database on an open connection.
mysql_character_set_name()	Returns the name of the default character set for the connection.
mysql_close()	Closes a server connection.
mysql_connect()	Connects to a MySQL server. This function is deprecated; use `mysql_real_connect()` instead.
mysql_create_db()	Creates a database. This function is deprecated; use the SQL command `CREATE DATABASE` instead.
mysql_data_seek()	Seeks to an arbitrary row number in a query result set.
mysql_debug()	Does a `DBUG_PUSH` with the given string.
mysql_drop_db()	Drops a database. This function is deprecated; use the SQL command `DROP DATABASE` instead.
mysql_dump_debug_info()	Makes the server write debug information to the log.
mysql_eof()	Determines whether the last row of a result set has been read. This function is deprecated; `mysql_errno()` or `mysql_error()` may be used instead.
mysql_errno()	Returns the error number for the most recently invoked MySQL

	function.
mysql_error()	Returns the error message for the most recently invoked MySQL function.
mysql_escape_string()	Escapes special characters in a string for use in an SQL statement.
mysql_fetch_field()	Returns the type of the next table field.
mysql_fetch_field_direct()	Returns the type of a table field, given a field number.
mysql_fetch_fields()	Returns an array of all field structures.
mysql_fetch_lengths()	Returns the lengths of all columns in the current row.
mysql_fetch_row()	Fetches the next row from the result set.
mysql_field_seek()	Puts the column cursor on a specified column.
mysql_field_count()	Returns the number of result columns for the most recent query.
mysql_field_tell()	Returns the position of the field cursor used for the last `mysql_fetch_field()`.
mysql_free_result()	Frees memory used by a result set.
mysql_get_client_info()	Returns client version information as a string.
mysql_get_client_version()	Returns client version information as an integer.
mysql_get_host_info()	Returns a string describing the connection.
mysql_get_server_version()	Returns version number of server as an integer (new in 4.1).
mysql_get_proto_info()	Returns the protocol version used by the connection.
mysql_get_server_info()	Returns the server version number.
mysql_info()	Returns information about the most recently executed query.
mysql_init()	Gets or initializes a `MYSQL` structure.
mysql_insert_id()	Returns the ID generated for an `AUTO_INCREMENT` column by the previous query.
mysql_kill()	Kills a given thread.
mysql_list_dbs()	Returns database names matching a simple regular expression.
mysql_list_fields()	Returns field names matching a simple regular expression.
mysql_list_processes()	Returns a list of the current server threads.
mysql_list_tables()	Returns table names matching a simple regular expression.
mysql_num_fields()	Returns the number of columns in a result set.
mysql_num_rows()	Returns the number of rows in a result set.
mysql_options()	Sets connect options for `mysql_connect()`.
mysql_ping()	Checks whether the connection to the server is working, reconnecting as necessary.
mysql_query()	Executes an SQL query specified as a null-terminated string.
mysql_real_connect()	Connects to a MySQL server.

mysql_real_escape_string()	Escapes special characters in a string for use in an SQL statement, taking into account the current charset of the connection.
mysql_real_query()	Executes an SQL query specified as a counted string.
mysql_reload()	Tells the server to reload the grant tables.
mysql_row_seek()	Seeks to a row offset in a result set, using value returned from `mysql_row_tell()`.
mysql_row_tell()	Returns the row cursor position.
mysql_select_db()	Selects a database.
mysql_set_server_option()	Sets an option for the connection (like `multi-statements`).
mysql_sqlstate()	Returns the SQLSTATE error code for the last error.
mysql_shutdown()	Shuts down the database server.
mysql_stat()	Returns the server status as a string.
mysql_store_result()	Retrieves a complete result set to the client.
mysql_thread_id()	Returns the current thread ID.
mysql_thread_safe()	Returns 1 if the clients are compiled as thread-safe.
mysql_use_result()	Initiates a row-by-row result set retrieval.
mysql_warning_count()	Returns the warning count for the previous SQL statement.
mysql_commit()	Commits the transaction (new in 4.1).
mysql_rollback()	Rolls back the transaction (new in 4.1).
mysql_autocommit()	Toggles autocommit mode on/off (new in 4.1).
mysql_more_results()	Checks whether any more results exist (new in 4.1).
mysql_next_result()	Returns/Initiates the next result in multi-query executions (new in 4.1).

To connect to the server, call `mysql_init()` to initialize a connection handler, then call `mysql_real_connect()` with that handler (along with other information such as the hostname, user name, and password). Upon connection, `mysql_real_connect()` sets the `reconnect` flag (part of the MYSQL structure) to a value of `1`. This flag indicates, in the event that a query cannot be performed because of a lost connection, to try reconnecting to the server before giving up. When you are done with the connection, call `mysql_close()` to terminate it.

While a connection is active, the client may send SQL queries to the server using `mysql_query()` or `mysql_real_query()`. The difference between the two is that `mysql_query()` expects the query to be specified as a null-terminated string whereas `mysql_real_query()` expects a counted string. If the string contains binary data (which may include null bytes), you must use `mysql_real_query()`.

For each non-`SELECT` query (for example, `INSERT`, `UPDATE`, `DELETE`), you can find out how many rows were changed (affected) by calling `mysql_affected_rows()`.

For SELECT queries, you retrieve the selected rows as a result set. (Note that some statements are SELECT-like in that they return rows. These include SHOW, DESCRIBE, and EXPLAIN. They should be treated the same way as SELECT statements.)

There are two ways for a client to process result sets. One way is to retrieve the entire result set all at once by calling mysql_store_result(). This function acquires from the server all the rows returned by the query and stores them in the client. The second way is for the client to initiate a row-by-row result set retrieval by calling mysql_use_result(). This function initializes the retrieval, but does not actually get any rows from the server.

In both cases, you access rows by calling mysql_fetch_row(). With mysql_store_result(), mysql_fetch_row() accesses rows that have already been fetched from the server. With mysql_use_result(), mysql_fetch_row() actually retrieves the row from the server. Information about the size of the data in each row is available by calling mysql_fetch_lengths().

After you are done with a result set, call mysql_free_result() to free the memory used for it.

The two retrieval mechanisms are complementary. Client programs should choose the approach that is most appropriate for their requirements. In practice, clients tend to use mysql_store_result() more commonly.

An advantage of mysql_store_result() is that because the rows have all been fetched to the client, you not only can access rows sequentially, you can move back and forth in the result set using mysql_data_seek() or mysql_row_seek() to change the current row position within the result set. You can also find out how many rows there are by calling mysql_num_rows(). On the other hand, the memory requirements for mysql_store_result() may be very high for large result sets and you are more likely to encounter out-of-memory conditions.

An advantage of mysql_use_result() is that the client requires less memory for the result set because it maintains only one row at a time (and because there is less allocation overhead, mysql_use_result() can be faster). Disadvantages are that you must process each row quickly to avoid tying up the server, you don't have random access to rows within the result set (you can only access rows sequentially), and you don't know how many rows are in the result set until you have retrieved them all. Furthermore, you **must** retrieve all the rows even if you determine in mid-retrieval that you've found the information you were looking for.

The API makes it possible for clients to respond appropriately to queries (retrieving rows only as necessary) without knowing whether or not the query is a SELECT. You can do this by calling mysql_store_result() after each mysql_query() (or mysql_real_query()). If the result set call succeeds, the query was a SELECT and you can read the rows. If the result set call fails, call mysql_field_count() to determine whether a result was actually to be expected. If mysql_field_count() returns zero, the query returned no data (indicating that it was an INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, etc.), and was not expected to return rows. If mysql_field_count() is non-zero, the query should have returned rows, but didn't. This indicates that the query was a

`SELECT` that failed. See the description for `mysql_field_count()` for an example of how this can be done.

Both `mysql_store_result()` and `mysql_use_result()` allow you to obtain information about the fields that make up the result set (the number of fields, their names and types, etc.). You can access field information sequentially within the row by calling `mysql_fetch_field()` repeatedly, or by field number within the row by calling `mysql_fetch_field_direct()`. The current field cursor position may be changed by calling `mysql_field_seek()`. Setting the field cursor affects subsequent calls to `mysql_fetch_field()`. You can also get information for fields all at once by calling `mysql_fetch_fields()`.

For detecting and reporting errors, MySQL provides access to error information by means of the `mysql_errno()` and `mysql_error()` functions. These return the error code or error message for the most recently invoked function that can succeed or fail, allowing you to determine when an error occurred and what it was.

mysql_init()

```
MYSQL *mysql_init(MYSQL *mysql)
```

Description

Allocates or initializes a `MYSQL` object suitable for `mysql_real_connect()`. If `mysql` is a `NULL` pointer, the function allocates, initializes, and returns a new object. Otherwise, the object is initialized and the address of the object is returned. If `mysql_init()` allocates a new object, it will be freed when `mysql_close()` is called to close the connection.

Return Values

An initialized `MYSQL*` handle. `NULL` if there was insufficient memory to allocate a new object.

Errors

In case of insufficient memory, `NULL` is returned.

mysql_real_connect()

```
MYSQL *mysql_real_connect(MYSQL *mysql, const char *host, const char *user,
const char *passwd, const char *db, unsigned int port, const char
*unix_socket, unsigned long client_flag)
```

Description

`mysql_real_connect()` attempts to establish a connection to a MySQL database engine running on `host`. `mysql_real_connect()` must complete successfully before you can execute any of the other API functions, with the exception of `mysql_get_client_info()`.

The parameters are specified as follows:

- The first parameter should be the address of an existing `MYSQL` structure. Before calling `mysql_real_connect()` you must call `mysql_init()` to initialize the `MYSQL` structure. You can change a lot of connect options with the `mysql_options()` call.
- The value of `host` may be either a hostname or an IP address. If `host` is `NULL` or the string `"localhost"`, a connection to the local host is assumed. If the OS supports sockets (Unix) or named pipes (Windows), they are used instead of TCP/IP to connect to the server.
- The `user` parameter contains the user's MySQL login ID. If `user` is `NULL` or the empty string `""`, the current user is assumed. Under Unix, this is the current login name. Under Windows ODBC, the current user name must be specified explicitly.
- The `passwd` parameter contains the password for `user`. If `passwd` is `NULL`, only entries in the `user` table for the user that have a blank (empty) password field will be checked for a match. This allows the database administrator to set up the MySQL privilege system in such a way that users get different privileges depending on whether or not they have specified a password. Note: Do not attempt to encrypt the password before calling `mysql_real_connect()`; password encryption is handled automatically by the client API.
- `db` is the database name. If `db` is not `NULL`, the connection will set the default database to this value.
- If `port` is not 0, the value will be used as the port number for the TCP/IP connection. Note that the `host` parameter determines the type of the connection.
- If `unix_socket` is not `NULL`, the string specifies the socket or named pipe that should be used. Note that the `host` parameter determines the type of the connection.
- The value of `client_flag` is usually 0.

Return Values

A `MYSQL*` connection handle if the connection was successful, `NULL` if the connection was unsuccessful. For a successful connection, the return value is the same as the value of the first parameter.

Errors

`CR_CONN_HOST_ERROR`

Failed to connect to the MySQL server.

`CR_CONNECTION_ERROR`

Failed to connect to the local MySQL server.

`CR_IPSOCK_ERROR`

Failed to create an IP socket.

`CR_OUT_OF_MEMORY`

Out of memory.

`CR_SOCKET_CREATE_ERROR`

Failed to create a Unix socket.

`CR_UNKNOWN_HOST`

Failed to find the IP address for the hostname.

`CR_VERSION_ERROR`

A protocol mismatch resulted from attempting to connect to a server with a client library that uses a different protocol version. This can happen if you use a very old client library to connect to a new server that wasn't started with the `--old-protocol` option.

`CR_NAMEDPIPEOPEN_ERROR`

Failed to create a named pipe on Windows.

`CR_NAMEDPIPEWAIT_ERROR`

Failed to wait for a named pipe on Windows.

`CR_NAMEDPIPESETSTATE_ERROR`

Failed to get a pipe handler on Windows.

`CR_SERVER_LOST`

If `connect_timeout` > 0 and it took longer than `connect_timeout` seconds to connect to the server or if the server died while executing the `init-command`.

Example

```
MYSQL mysql;

mysql_init(&mysql);
if (!mysql_real_connect(&mysql,"host","user","passwd","database",0,NULL,0))
{
    fprintf(stderr, "Failed to connect to database: Error: %s\n",
          mysql_error(&mysql));
}
```

Note that upon connection, `mysql_real_connect()` sets the `reconnect` flag (part of the `MYSQL` structure) to a value of `1`. This flag indicates, in the event that a query cannot be performed because of a lost connection, to try reconnecting to the server before giving up.

mysql_query()

`int mysql_query(MYSQL *mysql, const char *query)`

Description

Executes the SQL query pointed to by the null-terminated string `query`. The query must consist of a single SQL statement. You should not add a terminating semicolon (`` `;' ``) or `\g` to the statement.

`mysql_query()` cannot be used for queries that contain binary data; you should use `mysql_real_query()` instead. (Binary data may contain the `` `\0' `` character, which `mysql_query()` interprets as the end of the query string.)

If you want to know if the query should return a result set or not, you can use `mysql_field_count()` to check for this..

Return Values

Zero if the query was successful. Non-zero if an error occurred.

Errors

`CR_COMMANDS_OUT_OF_SYNC`

Commands were executed in an improper order.

`CR_SERVER_GONE_ERROR`

The MySQL server has gone away.

`CR_SERVER_LOST`

The connection to the server was lost during the query.

`CR_UNKNOWN_ERROR`

An unknown error occurred.

mysql_store_result()

`MYSQL_RES *mysql_store_result(MYSQL *mysql)`

Description

You must call `mysql_store_result()` or `mysql_use_result()` for every query that successfully retrieves data (`SELECT`, `SHOW`, `DESCRIBE`, `EXPLAIN`).

You don't have to call `mysql_store_result()` or `mysql_use_result()` for other queries, but it will not do any harm or cause any notable performance if you call `mysql_store_result()` in all cases. You can detect if the query didn't have a result set by checking if `mysql_store_result()` returns 0 (more about this later one).

If you want to know if the query should return a result set or not, you can use `mysql_field_count()` to check for this..

`mysql_store_result()` reads the entire result of a query to the client, allocates a `MYSQL_RES` structure, and places the result into this structure.

`mysql_store_result()` returns a null pointer if the query didn't return a result set (if the query was, for example, an `INSERT` statement).

`mysql_store_result()` also returns a null pointer if reading of the result set failed. You can check if you got an error by checking if `mysql_error()` doesn't return a null pointer, if `mysql_errno()` returns <> 0, or if `mysql_field_count()` returns <> 0.

An empty result set is returned if there are no rows returned. (An empty result set differs from a null pointer as a return value.)

Once you have called `mysql_store_result()` and got a result back that isn't a null pointer, you may call `mysql_num_rows()` to find out how many rows are in the result set.

You can call `mysql_fetch_row()` to fetch rows from the result set, or `mysql_row_seek()` and `mysql_row_tell()` to obtain or set the current row position within the result set.

You must call `mysql_free_result()` once you are done with the result set.

Return Values

A `MYSQL_RES` result structure with the results. `NULL` if an error occurred.

Errors

`mysql_store_result()` resets `mysql_error` and `mysql_errno` if it succeeds.

`CR_COMMANDS_OUT_OF_SYNC`

Commands were executed in an improper order.

`CR_OUT_OF_MEMORY`

Out of memory.

`CR_SERVER_GONE_ERROR`

The MySQL server has gone away.

`CR_SERVER_LOST`

The connection to the server was lost during the query.

`CR_UNKNOWN_ERROR`

An unknown error occurred.

mysql_use_result()

`MYSQL_RES *mysql_use_result(MYSQL *mysql)`

Description

You must call `mysql_store_result()` or `mysql_use_result()` for every query that successfully retrieves data (`SELECT`, `SHOW`, `DESCRIBE`, `EXPLAIN`).

`mysql_use_result()` initiates a result set retrieval but does not actually read the result set into the client like `mysql_store_result()` does. Instead, each row must be retrieved individually by making calls to `mysql_fetch_row()`. This reads the result of a query directly from the server without storing it in a temporary table or local buffer, which is somewhat faster and uses much less memory than `mysql_store_result()`. The client will only allocate memory for the current row and a communication buffer that may grow up to `max_allowed_packet` bytes.

On the other hand, you shouldn't use `mysql_use_result()` if you are doing a lot of processing for each row on the client side, or if the output is sent to a screen on which the user may type a `^S` (stop scroll). This will tie up the server and prevent other threads from updating any tables from which the data is being fetched.

When using `mysql_use_result()`, you must execute `mysql_fetch_row()` until a `NULL` value is returned, otherwise, the unfetched rows will be returned as part of the result set for your next query. The C API will give the error `Commands out of sync; you can't run this command now` if you forget to do this!

You may not use `mysql_data_seek()`, `mysql_row_seek()`, `mysql_row_tell()`, `mysql_num_rows()`, or `mysql_affected_rows()` with a result returned from `mysql_use_result()`, nor may you issue other queries until the `mysql_use_result()` has finished. (However, after you have fetched all the rows, `mysql_num_rows()` will accurately return the number of rows fetched.)

You must call `mysql_free_result()` once you are done with the result set.

Return Values

A `MYSQL_RES` result structure. `NULL` if an error occurred.

Errors

`mysql_use_result()` resets `mysql_error` and `mysql_errno` if it succeeds.

`CR_COMMANDS_OUT_OF_SYNC`

Commands were executed in an improper order.

`CR_OUT_OF_MEMORY`

Out of memory.

`CR_SERVER_GONE_ERROR`

The MySQL server has gone away.

`CR_SERVER_LOST`

The connection to the server was lost during the query.

`CR_UNKNOWN_ERROR`

An unknown error occurred.

mysql_fetch_fields()

```
MYSQL_FIELD *mysql_fetch_fields(MYSQL_RES *result)
```

Description

Returns an array of all `MYSQL_FIELD` structures for a result set. Each structure provides the field definition for one column of the result set.

Return Values

An array of `MYSQL_FIELD` structures for all columns of a result set.

Errors

None.

Example

```
unsigned int num_fields;
unsigned int i;
MYSQL_FIELD *fields;

num_fields = mysql_num_fields(result);
fields = mysql_fetch_fields(result);
for(i = 0; i < num_fields; i++)
{
   printf("Field %u is %s\n", i, fields[i].name);
}
```

`mysql_num_rows()`

`my_ulonglong mysql_num_rows(MYSQL_RES *result)`

11.1.3.164 Description

Returns the number of rows in the result set.

The use of `mysql_num_rows()` depends on whether you use `mysql_store_result()` or `mysql_use_result()` to return the result set. If you use `mysql_store_result()`, `mysql_num_rows()` may be called immediately. If you use `mysql_use_result()`, `mysql_num_rows()` will not return the correct value until all the rows in the result set have been retrieved.

11.1.3.165 Return Values

The number of rows in the result set.

11.1.3.166 Errors

None.

`mysql_fetch_row()`

```
MYSQL_ROW mysql_fetch_row(MYSQL_RES *result)
```

Description

Retrieves the next row of a result set. When used after `mysql_store_result()`, `mysql_fetch_row()` returns `NULL` when there are no more rows to retrieve. When used after `mysql_use_result()`, `mysql_fetch_row()` returns `NULL` when there are no more rows to retrieve or if an error occurred.

The number of values in the row is given by `mysql_num_fields(result)`. If `row` holds the return value from a call to `mysql_fetch_row()`, pointers to the values are accessed as `row[0]` to `row[mysql_num_fields(result)-1]`. `NULL` values in the row are indicated by `NULL` pointers.

The lengths of the field values in the row may be obtained by calling `mysql_fetch_lengths()`. Empty fields and fields containing `NULL` both have length 0; you can distinguish these by checking the pointer for the field value. If the pointer is `NULL`, the field is `NULL`; otherwise, the field is empty.

Return Values

A `MYSQL_ROW` structure for the next row. `NULL` if there are no more rows to retrieve or if an error occurred.

Errors

Note that error is not reset between calls to `mysql_fetch_row()`

`CR_SERVER_LOST`

The connection to the server was lost during the query.

`CR_UNKNOWN_ERROR`

An unknown error occurred.

Example

```
MYSQL_ROW row;
unsigned int num_fields;
unsigned int i;

num_fields = mysql_num_fields(result);
while ((row = mysql_fetch_row(result)))
{
   unsigned long *lengths;
   lengths = mysql_fetch_lengths(result);
   for(i = 0; i < num_fields; i++)
   {
       printf("[%.*s] ", (int) lengths[i], row[i] ? row[i] : "NULL");
   }
   printf("\n");
}
```

mysql_field_count()

`unsigned int mysql_field_count(MYSQL *mysql)`

If you are using a version of MySQL earlier than Version 3.22.24, you should use `unsigned int mysql_num_fields(MYSQL *mysql)` instead.

Description

Returns the number of columns for the most recent query on the connection.

The normal use of this function is when `mysql_store_result()` returned `NULL` (and thus you have no result set pointer). In this case, you can call `mysql_field_count()` to determine whether `mysql_store_result()` should have produced a non-empty result. This allows the client program to take proper action without knowing whether the query was a `SELECT` (or `SELECT`-like) statement. The example shown here illustrates how this may be done.

Return Values

An unsigned integer representing the number of fields in a result set.

Errors

None.

Example

```
MYSQL_RES *result;
unsigned int num_fields;
unsigned int num_rows;

if (mysql_query(&mysql,query_string))
{
    // error
}
else // query succeeded, process any data returned by it
{
    result = mysql_store_result(&mysql);
    if (result)  // there are rows
    {
        num_fields = mysql_num_fields(result);
        // retrieve rows, then call mysql_free_result(result)
    }
    else  // mysql_store_result() returned nothing; should it have?
    {
        if(mysql_field_count(&mysql) == 0)
        {
            // query does not return data
            // (it was not a SELECT)
            num_rows = mysql_affected_rows(&mysql);
        }
        else // mysql_store_result() should have returned data
        {
            fprintf(stderr, "Error: %s\n", mysql_error(&mysql));
        }
    }
}
```

An alternative is to replace the `mysql_field_count(&mysql)` call with `mysql_errno(&mysql)`. In this case, you are checking directly for an error from `mysql_store_result()` rather than inferring from the value of `mysql_field_count()` whether the statement was a `SELECT`.

None.

mysql_num_fields()

`unsigned int mysql_num_fields(MYSQL_RES *result)`

or

`unsigned int mysql_num_fields(MYSQL *mysql)`

The second form doesn't work on MySQL Version 3.22.24 or newer. To pass a `MYSQL*` argument, you must use `unsigned int mysql_field_count(MYSQL *mysql)` instead.

Description

Returns the number of columns in a result set.

Note that you can get the number of columns either from a pointer to a result set or to a connection handle. You would use the connection handle if `mysql_store_result()` or `mysql_use_result()` returned `NULL` (and thus you have no result set pointer). In this case, you can call `mysql_field_count()` to determine whether `mysql_store_result()` should have produced a non-empty result. This allows the client program to take proper action without knowing whether or not the query was a `SELECT` (or `SELECT`-like) statement. The example shown here illustrates how this may be done.

Return Values

An unsigned integer representing the number of fields in a result set.

Errors

None.

Example

```
MYSQL_RES *result;
unsigned int num_fields;
unsigned int num_rows;

if (mysql_query(&mysql,query_string))
{
    // error
}
else // query succeeded, process any data returned by it
{
    result = mysql_store_result(&mysql);
    if (result)  // there are rows
    {
        num_fields = mysql_num_fields(result);
        // retrieve rows, then call mysql_free_result(result)
    }
    else  // mysql_store_result() returned nothing; should it have?
    {
        if (mysql_errno(&mysql))
        {
           fprintf(stderr, "Error: %s\n", mysql_error(&mysql));
        }
        else if (mysql_field_count(&mysql) == 0)
        {
            // query does not return data
            // (it was not a SELECT)
            num_rows = mysql_affected_rows(&mysql);
        }
    }
}
```

An alternative (if you know that your query should have returned a result set) is to replace the `mysql_errno(&mysql)` call with a check if `mysql_field_count(&mysql)` is = 0. This will only happen if something went wrong.

mysql_free_result()

`void mysql_free_result(MYSQL_RES *result)`

11.1.3.99 Description

Frees the memory allocated for a result set by `mysql_store_result()`, `mysql_use_result()`, `mysql_list_dbs()`, etc. When you are done with a result set, you must free the memory it uses by calling `mysql_free_result()`.

11.1.3.100 Return Values

None.

11.1.3.101 Errors

None.

`mysql_close()`

```
void mysql_close(MYSQL *mysql)
```

Description

Closes a previously opened connection. `mysql_close()` also deallocates the connection handle pointed to by `mysql` if the handle was allocated automatically by `mysql_init()` or `mysql_connect()`.