

University of Technology Computer Engineering Department



Web programing LAB II

Lec (5)-Discussion

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Stage: المرحلة الرابعة

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Discussion:

1- What are the differences between GET & POST methods?

The Main Differences between GET & POST methods:

• Data Submission:

GET: Appends data to the URL as a query string, suitable for small amounts of data.

POST: Sends data in the request body, suitable for larger amounts of data.

• Visibility:

GET: Parameters are visible in the URL.

POST: Parameters are not visible in the URL.

Caching:

GET: Can be cached by the browser.

POST: Not cached by the browser.

Security:

GET: Less secure, as data is exposed in the URL.

POST: More secure, as data is sent in the request body.

• Bookmarking:

GET: Can be bookmarked.

POST: Cannot be bookmarked.

2- Write a PHP script to create a form for entering three names and their emails and then print the names with the emails on the web page as sorting ascending. (Use GET method in your form).

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
 <title>My form</title>
</head>
<body>
 <?php
 if ($_SERVER["REQUEST_METHOD"] == "GET" &&
isset($_GET["name1"])) {
   $names = array(
     $_GET["name1"] => $_GET["email1"],
     $_GET["name2"] => $_GET["email2"],
     $_GET["name3"] => $_GET["email3"]
   );
   ksort($names);
   echo "<h2>Sorted Names and Emails:</h2>";
   foreach ($names as $name => $email) {
     echo "Name: $name, Email: $email<br>";
```

```
}
 } else {
    ?>
   <form method="GET" action="<?php echo</pre>
htmlspecialchars($_SERVER["PHP_SELF"]); ?>">
     Enter Name 1: <input type="text" name="name1"><br>
     Enter Email 1: <input type="text" name="email1"><br>
     Enter Name 2: <input type="text" name="name2"><br>
     Enter Email 2: <input type="text" name="email2"><br>
     Enter Name 3: <input type="text" name="name3"><br>
     Enter Email 3: <input type="text" name="email3"><br>
     <input type="submit" value="Submit">
   </form>
   <?php
 }
  ?>
</body>
</html>
```

3- There are many other methods besides those mentioned in this lecture that could be used to avoid hacking operations. Mention some of them and give an example of one of them.

1) Validation & Sanitization:

Example: Validate and sanitize user input to prevent SQL injection and code injection attacks.

2)Use HTTPS:

Example: Ensure the use of HTTPS to encrypt data transmission, preventing data interception.

3) Regular Security Audits:

Example: Regularly audit code and server configurations for security vulnerabilities, keeping software up-to-date.

4)Input Data Filtering:

Example: Filter input data to remove or encode potentially harmful characters before processing.

5) Firewalls:

Example: Use firewalls to restrict unauthorized access and protect against common attacks.