



PHP File Upload (Cont.)

The following list gives some comments about the previous HTML script:

- The [enctype](#) attribute of the `<form>` tag specifies which [content-type](#) (also known as media types or [MIME](#) types) to use when submitting the form. "multipart/form-data" is used when a form requires binary data, like the contents of a file, to be uploaded
- The [type="file"](#) attribute of the `<input>` tag specifies that the input should be processed as a file. For example, when viewed in a browser, there will be a browse-button next to the input field.

The previous PHP script performs the following tasks:

1. Reports an error if the uploaded file is not .pdf, .doc, .txt, or .xml, or the file size is not under 500 Kb.
2. Prints the file information including file name, type, and size.
3. Checks if the file already exists. If it does not, copies the file to the specified folder such as "upload/".
4. Opens the file by using the PHP [chmod\(filename,mode\)](#) command.

The following list gives some comments about the previous PHP script:

- The [file_exists\(path\)](#) function checks whether or not a file or directory exists. This function returns TRUE if the file or directory exists, otherwise it returns FALSE.

- The [move_uploaded_file\(file,newloc\)](#) function moves an uploaded file to a new location:
 - This function only works on files uploaded via HTTP POST.
 - If the destination file already exists, it will be overwritten.

This function returns TRUE on success, or FALSE on failure.

[Slide 4.8: PHP file upload](#)

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