Dynamic site

PHP – Variables - Data Types

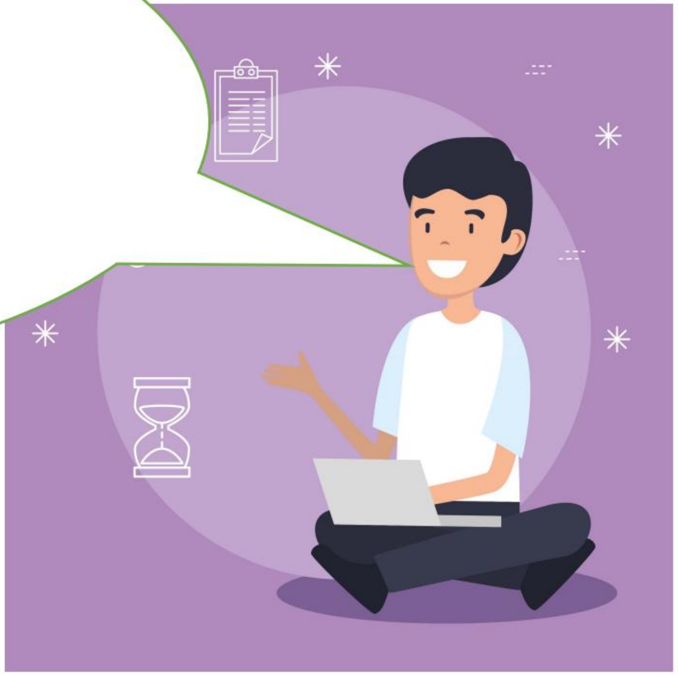
- Integers
- Floating point numbers
- string
- Booleans
- Arrays

A notice:

Would you like during the

Develop more info about a variable in a certain place, you can use the

function **var_dump();** use



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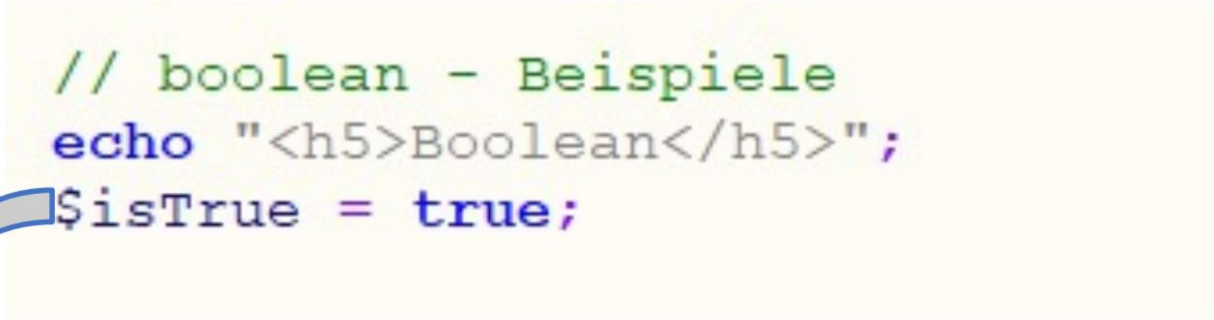
Variables - Boolean



```
// boolean - Beispiele
echo "<h5>Boolean</h5>";
$isTrue = true;
```

$isTrue	=> variable (boolean value(true/false))
;	=> Ends an instruction

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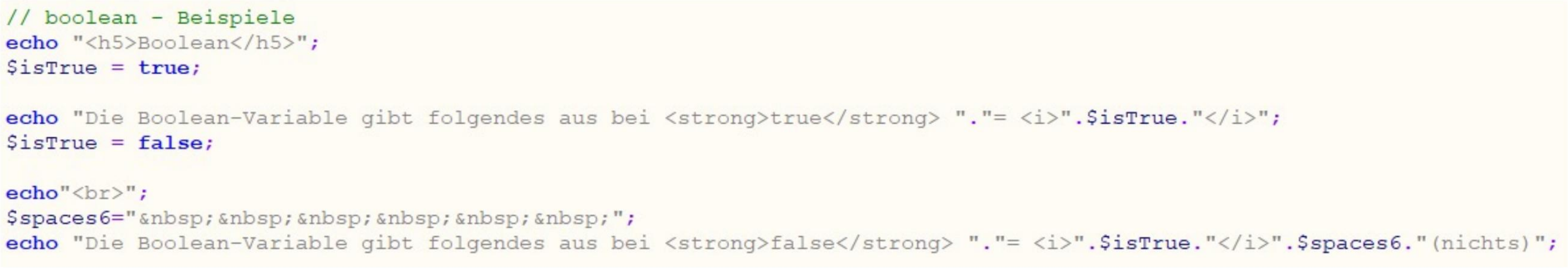
Variables - Boolean



```
// boolean - Beispiele
echo "<h5>Boolean</h5>";
$isTrue = true;

echo "Die Boolean-Variable gibt folgendes aus bei <strong>true</strong> "."= <i>".$isTrue."</i>";
$isTrue = false;

echo"<br>";
$spaces6="&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;";
echo "Die Boolean-Variable gibt folgendes aus bei <strong>false</strong> "."= <i>".$isTrue."</i>".$spaces6."(nichts)";
```

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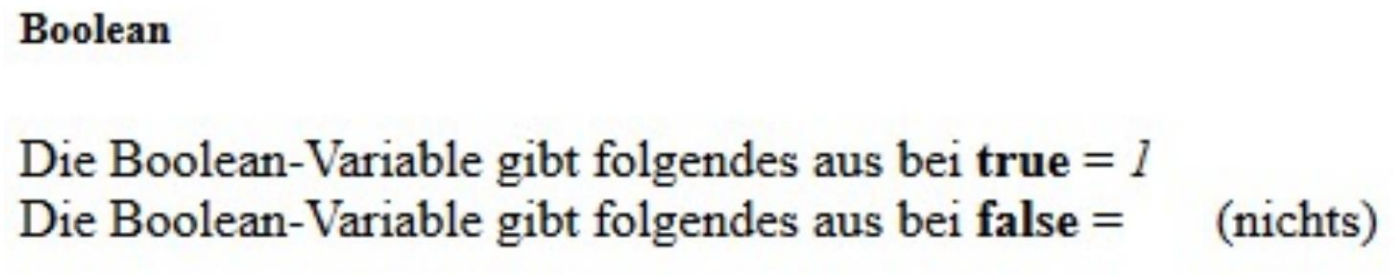
Output - Variables - Boolean

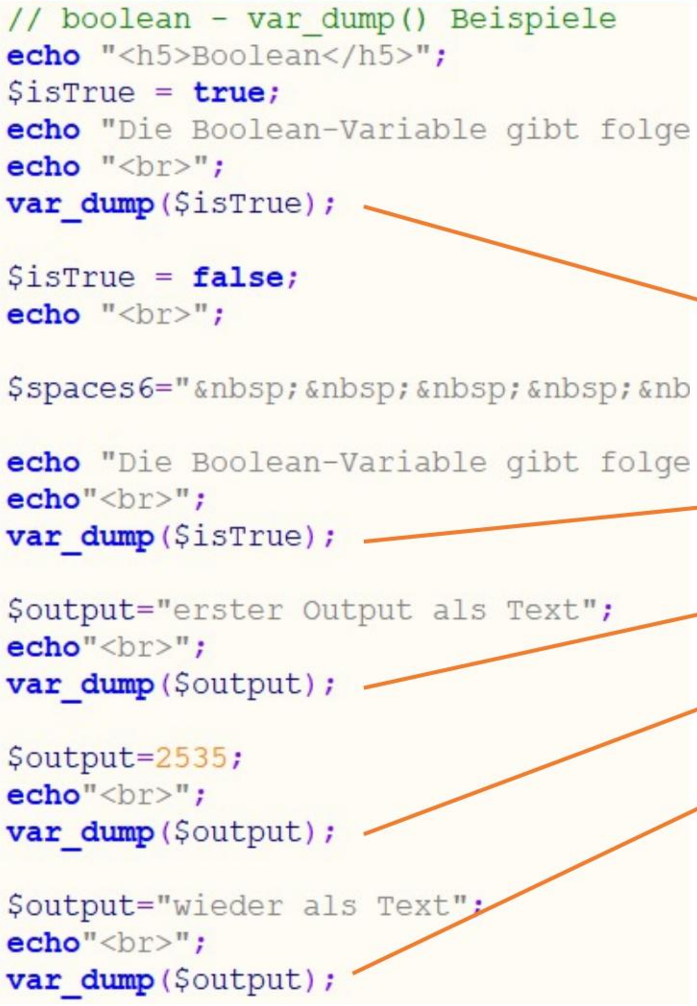


Boolean

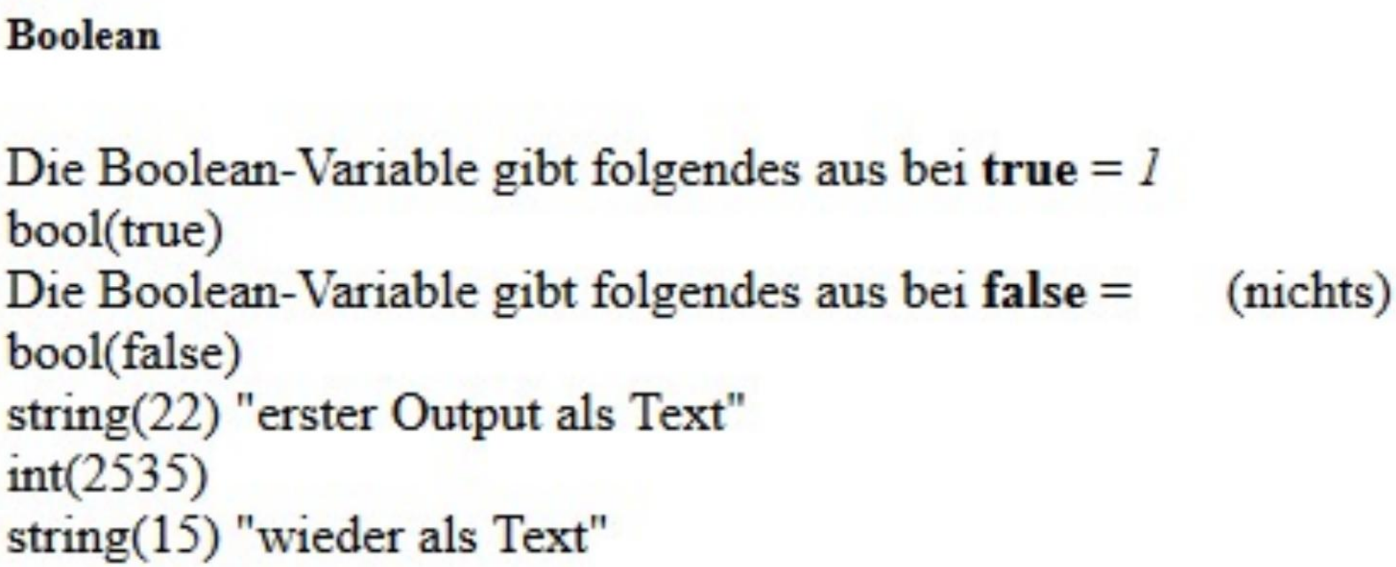
Die Boolean-Variable gibt folgendes aus bei **true** = *1*
Die Boolean-Variable gibt folgendes aus bei **false** = (nichts)

Dynamic site

Variables - var_dump();



```
// boolean - var_dump() Beispiele
echo "<h5>Boolean</h5>";
$isTrue = true;
echo "Die Boolean-Variable gibt folge
echo "<br>";
var_dump($isTrue);

$isTrue = false;
echo "<br>";

$spaces6="&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nb

echo "Die Boolean-Variable gibt folge
echo"<br>";
var_dump($isTrue);

$output="erster Output als Text";
echo"<br>";
var_dump($output);

$output=2535;
echo"<br>";
var_dump($output);

$output="wieder als Text";
echo"<br>";
var_dump($output);
```



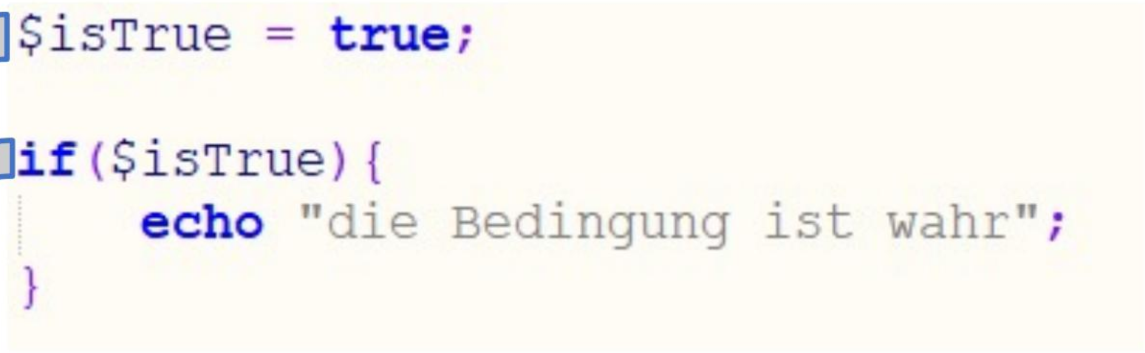
```
Boolean

Die Boolean-Variable gibt folgendes aus bei true = 1
bool(true)
Die Boolean-Variable gibt folgendes aus bei false =      (nichts)
bool(false)
string(22) "erster Output als Text"
int(2535)
string(15) "wieder als Text"
```

data type	: bool / string / int
(Number)	: Number of characters in string
	: value with integer
"…Text…"	: The value within the var

Dynamic site

Control structure introduction - if

Certain code should only be executed if a condition is met



```
$isTrue = true;

if($isTrue){
    echo "die Bedingung ist wahr";
}
```

$isTrue => variable (boolean(true/false))
if($variable)=> Checks if condition is true { =>
start if echo… => code to
run if condition = true }
=> end if

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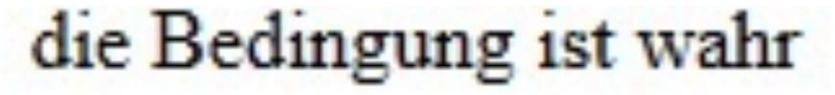
Control structure introduction - if



die Bedingung ist wahr

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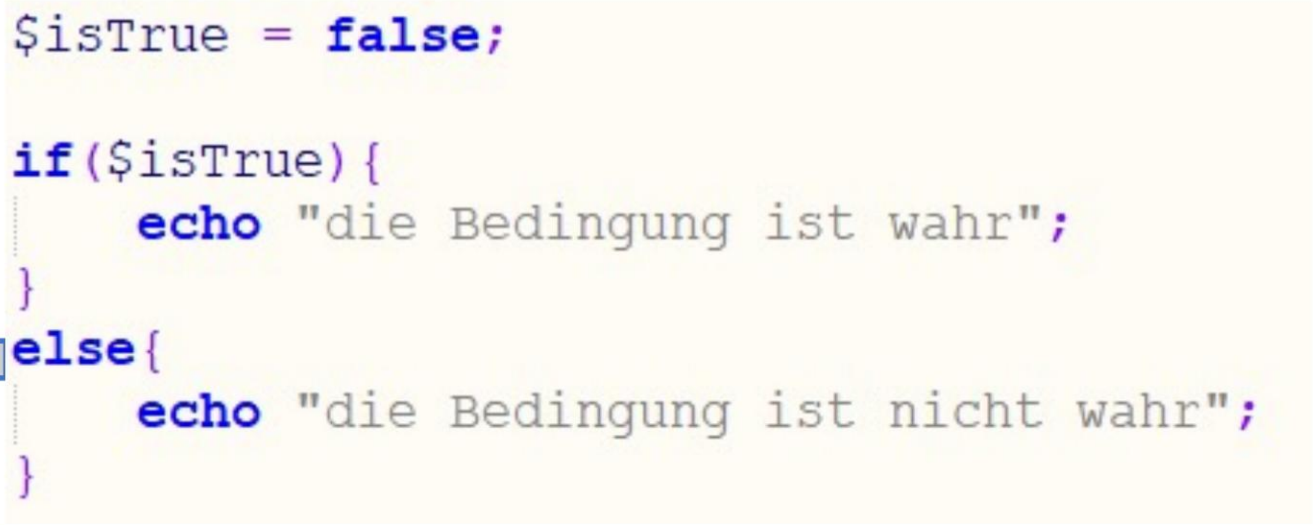
Control structure introduction - if

Certain code should only be executed if a condition is met



```
$isTrue = false;

if($isTrue){
    echo "die Bedingung ist wahr";
}
else{
    echo "die Bedingung ist nicht wahr";
}
```

else => code to run instead { => start else echo… => code to run }

=> end else

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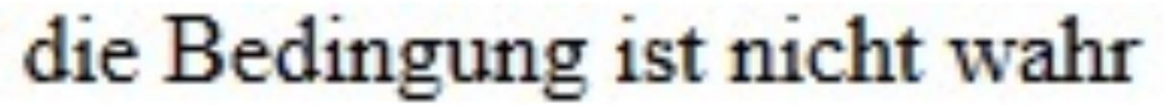
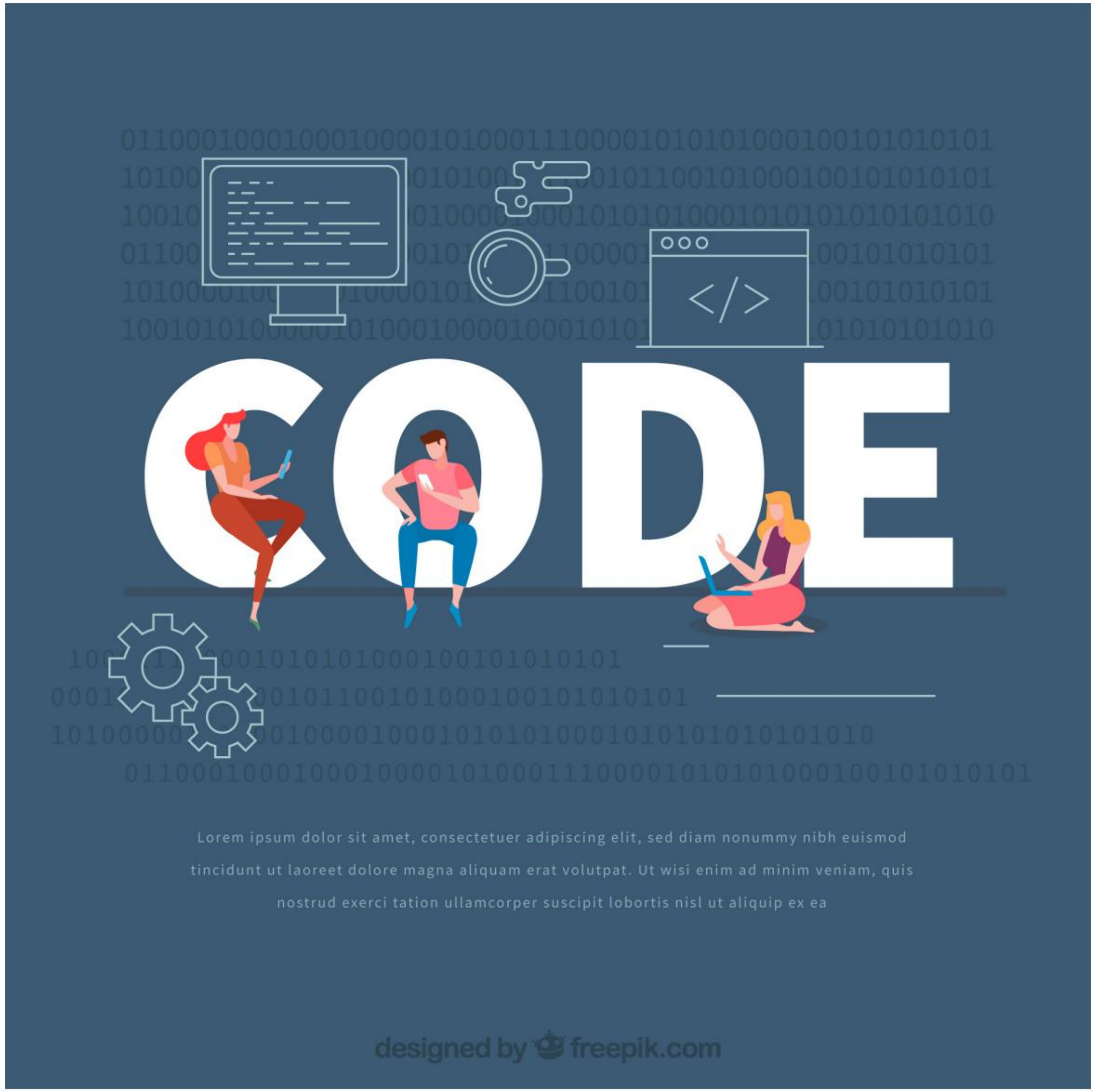
Control structure introduction - if



die Bedingung ist nicht wahr


CODE
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat. Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea
designed by freepik.com

Dynamic site

Easy template creation

Requirement:

The website/application should be designed in such a way that individual elements/ features can be added to it at any time without great effort.

ACTUAL status:

Each file contains full HTML and PHP code

SHOULD:

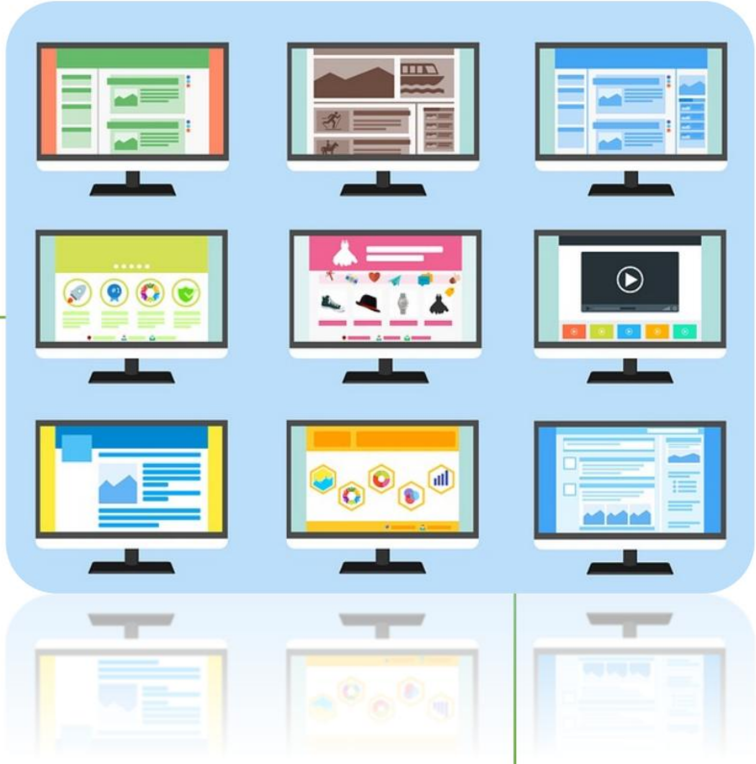
Semantic separation of elements
(header, nav, content, footer)

Solution approach:

template creation

Dynamic site

Easy Template Creation - Benefits

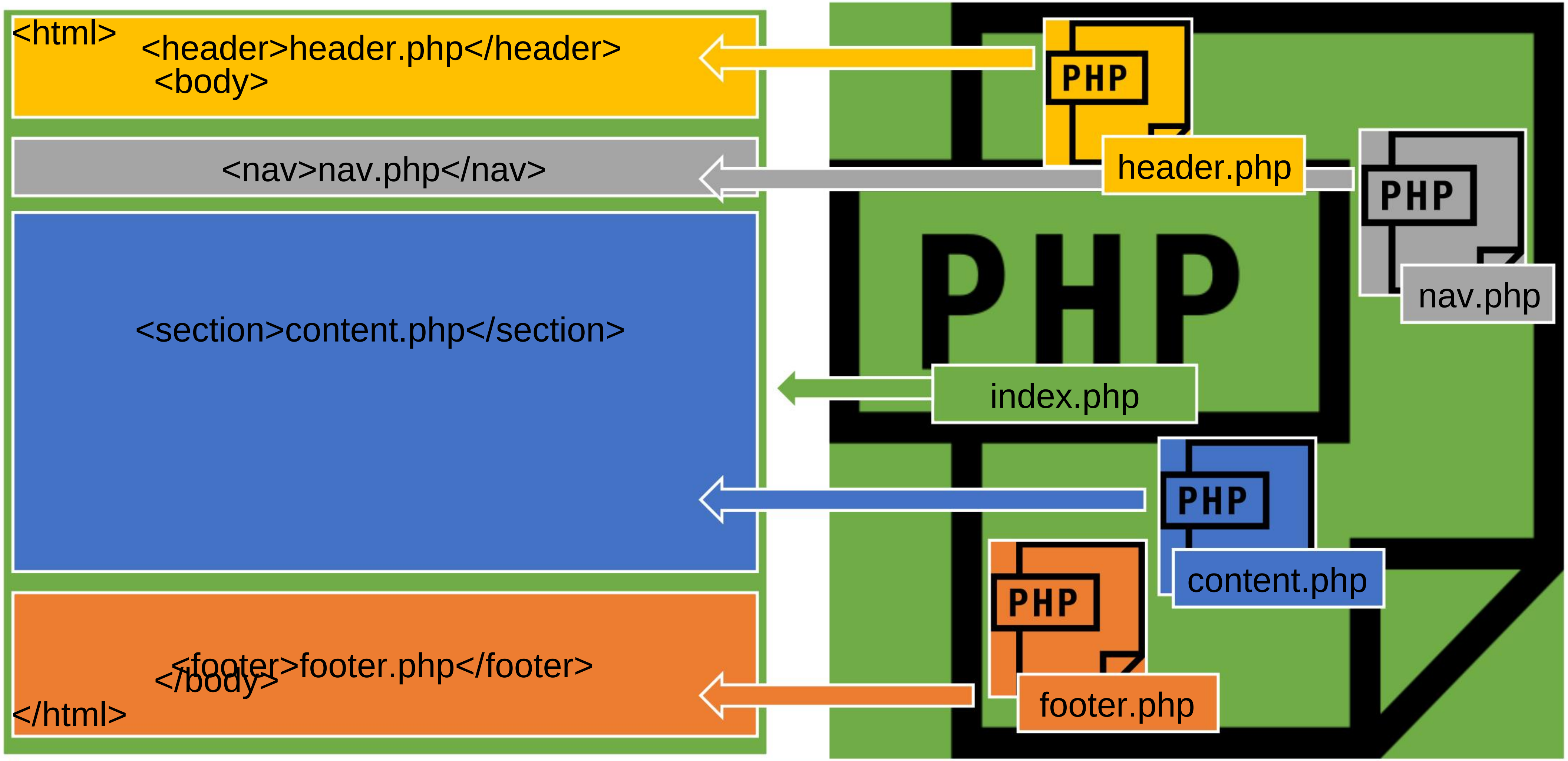


Templates serve to separate design and logic

- The overall overview is easier to maintain
- Concentration on individual elements
- Sources of error are reduced
- Little or no influence on other elements
- Individual elements can be exchanged quickly and easily
- Extensions can also be integrated quickly
- Etc.

Dynamic site

Easy template creation - semantic partitioning



Dynamic site

Easy template creation

Integration or execution of external files with the functions:

include("myfile.php"); / include_once("myfile.php");
or require("myfile.php");

Difference:

include : The following code is executed, even if there are problems with the file (corrupt/not available)
: Output of a warning **(E_WARNING)**

include_once : Like include but the selected file is only included *once*

require : The following code is not executed. The application is terminated.
: Throws a compiler error **(E_COMPILER_ERROR)**

Use depends on the application.
May or should the following code be executed if there is a problem?

Dynamic site

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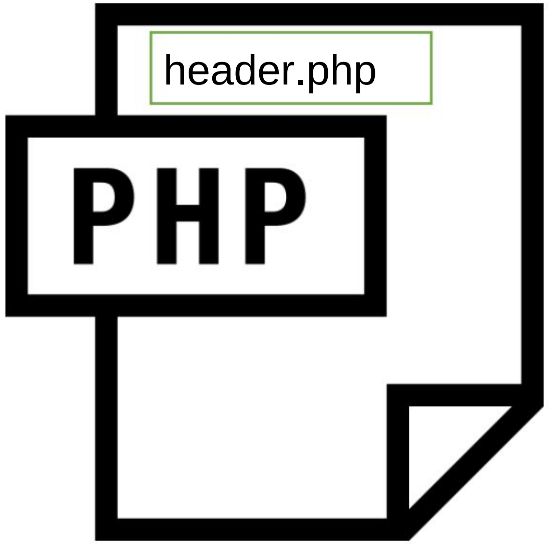
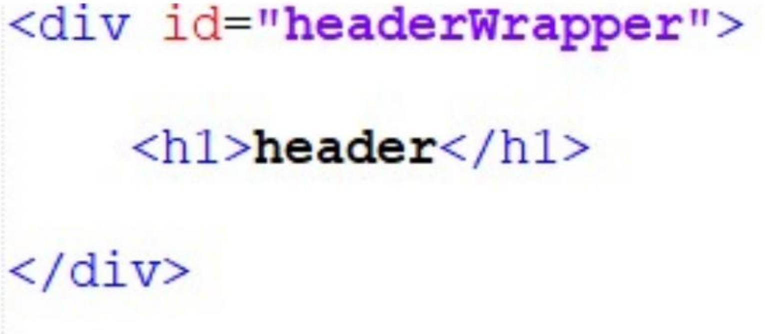
Simple template creation – header.php



header.php

HTML code



```
<div id="headerWrapper">

    <h1>header</h1>

</div>
```

Dynamic site

Simple template creation – index.php

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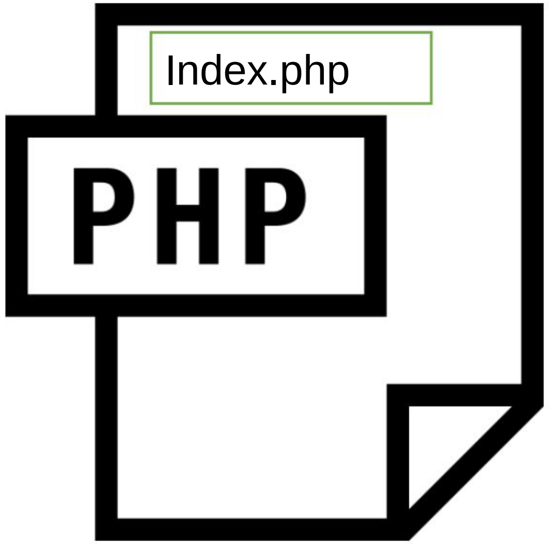
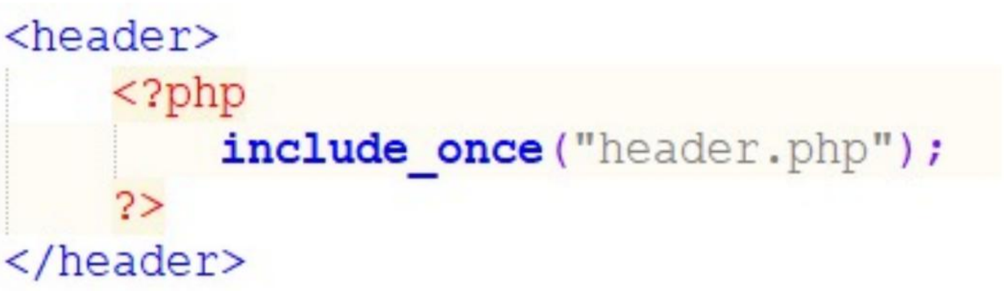
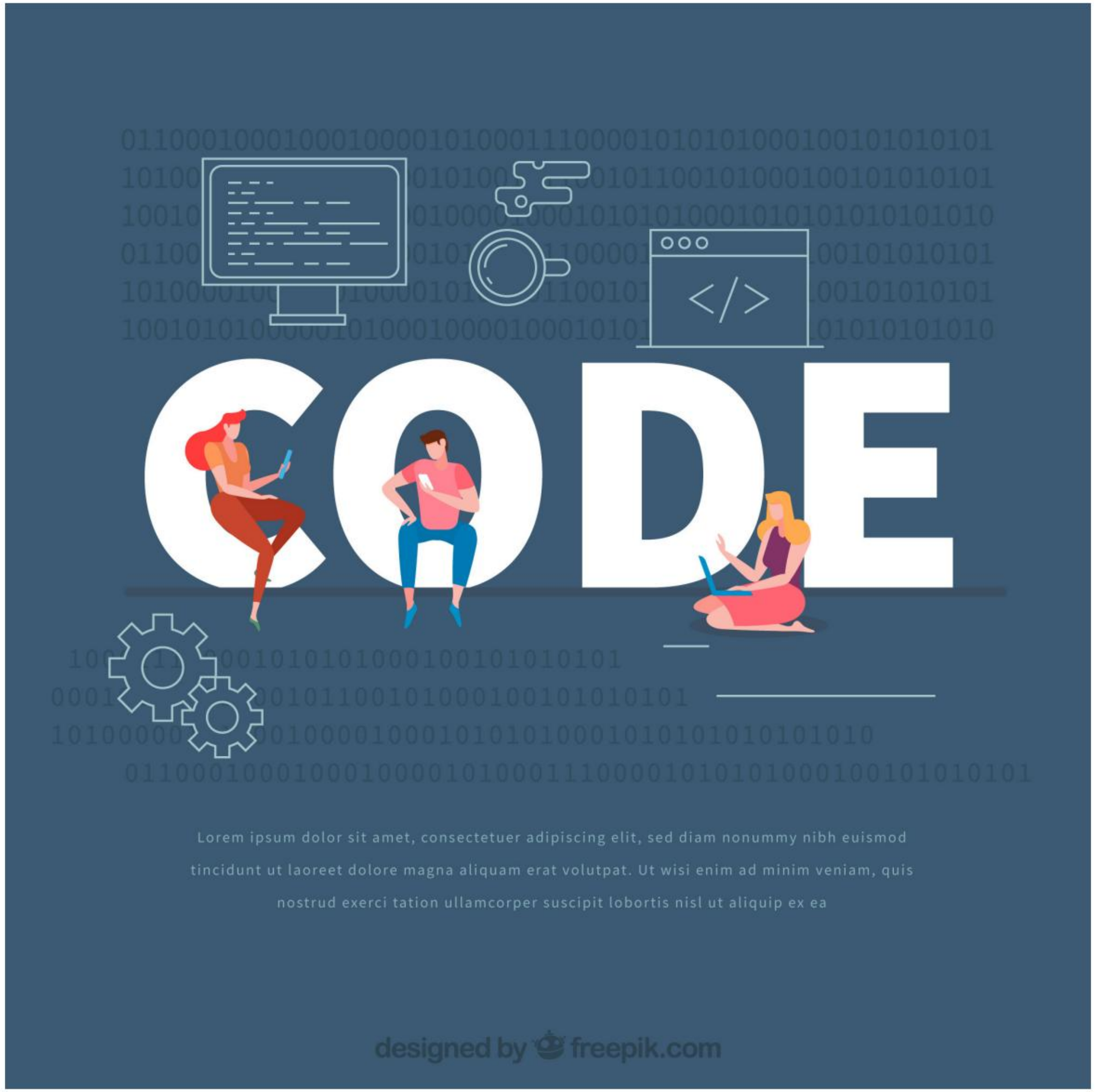


Index.php

HTML+PHP code



```
<header>
    <?php
        include_once("header.php");
    ?>
</header>
```


CODE
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat. Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea
designed by freepik.com

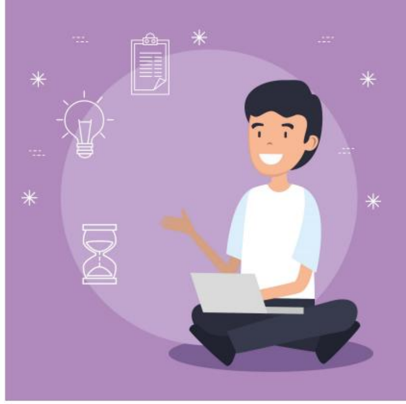
Dynamic site

HTTP request method POST

Requirement:
A form for entering sensitive data is required

Special features:
Personal data must not appear in the URL, otherwise the browser will save it.

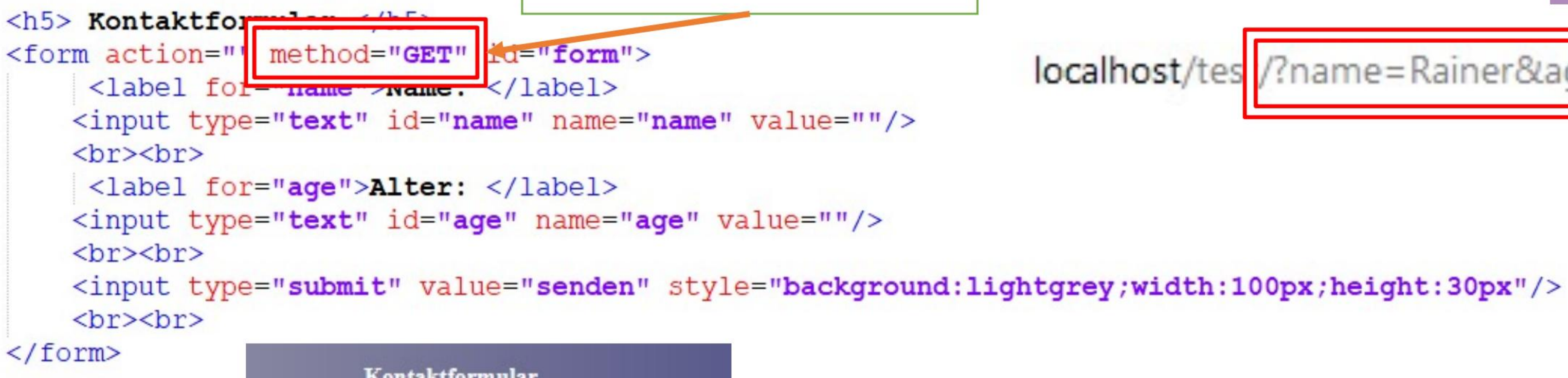
Solution approach:
HTTP Request Method - POST



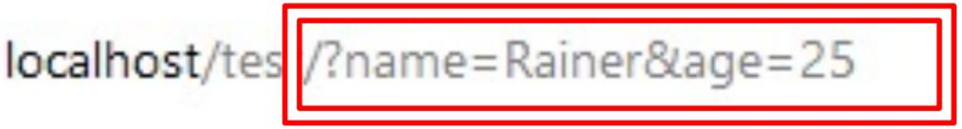
Dynamic site

Previously: HTTP request method GET

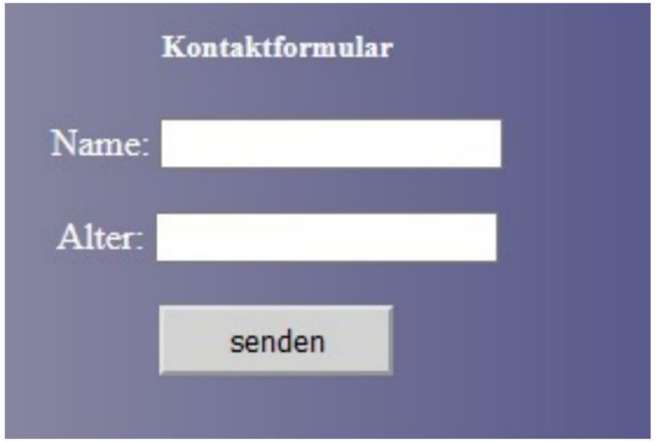
We know this method



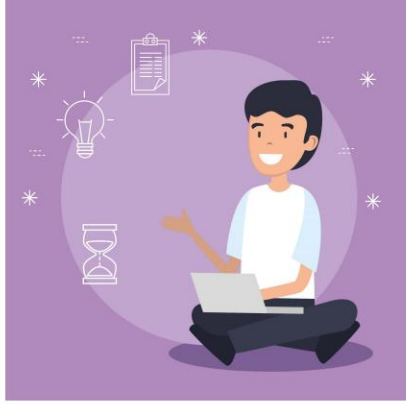
```
<h5> Kontaktformular </h5>
<form action="" method="GET" id="form">
     <label for="name">Name: </label>
    <input type="text" id="name" name="name" value=""/>
    <br><br>
     <label for="age">Alter: </label>
    <input type="text" id="age" name="age" value=""/>
    <br><br>
    <input type="submit" value="senden" style="background:lightgrey;width:100px;height:30px"/>
    <br><br>
</form>
```



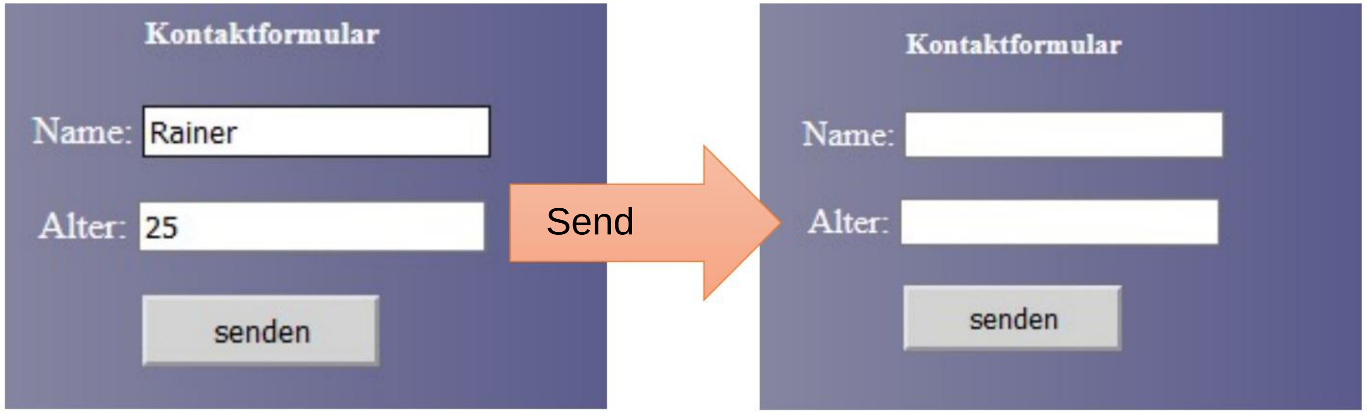
localhost/tes /?name=Rainer&age=25



Dynamic site



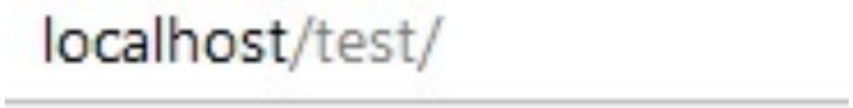
HTTP request method POST



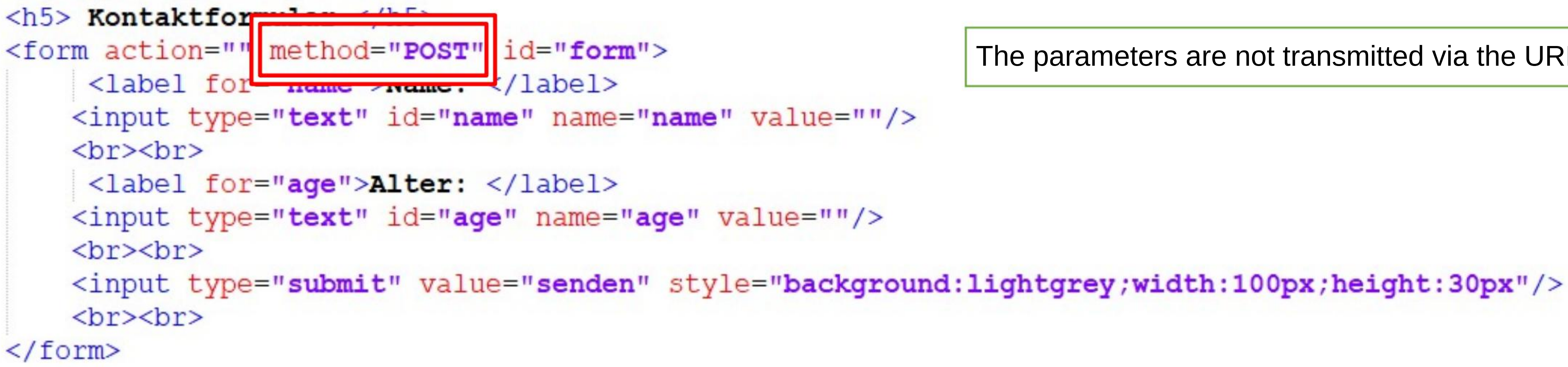
Kontaktformular

Name: Rainer

Alter: 25



localhost/test/

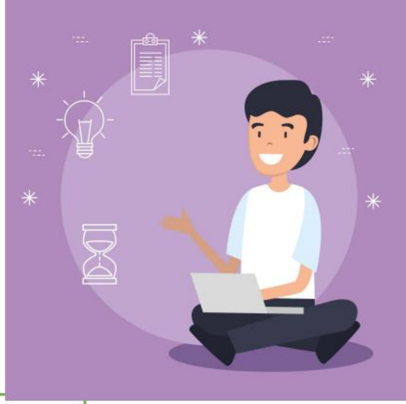


```
<h5> Kontaktformular </h5>
<form action="" method="POST" id="form">
     <label for="name">Name: </label>
    <input type="text" id="name" name="name" value=""/>
    <br><br>
     <label for="age">Alter: </label>
    <input type="text" id="age" name="age" value=""/>
    <br><br>
    <input type="submit" value="senden" style="background:lightgrey;width:100px;height:30px"/>
    <br><br>
</form>
```

The parameters are not transmitted via the URL

Dynamic site

HTTP request method difference GET & POST



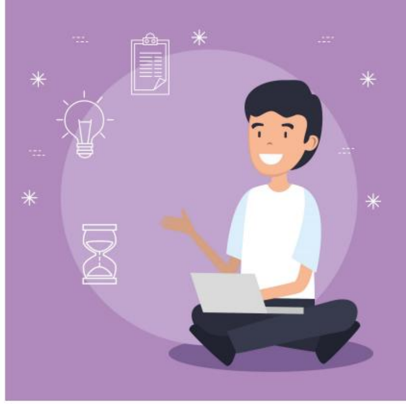
GET:

- Transmission of the data via URL
- Transfer of data is limited (URL max. 1024 characters)
- Transferred data is directly visible
- Results page with data can be saved (bookmark)

POST OFFICE:

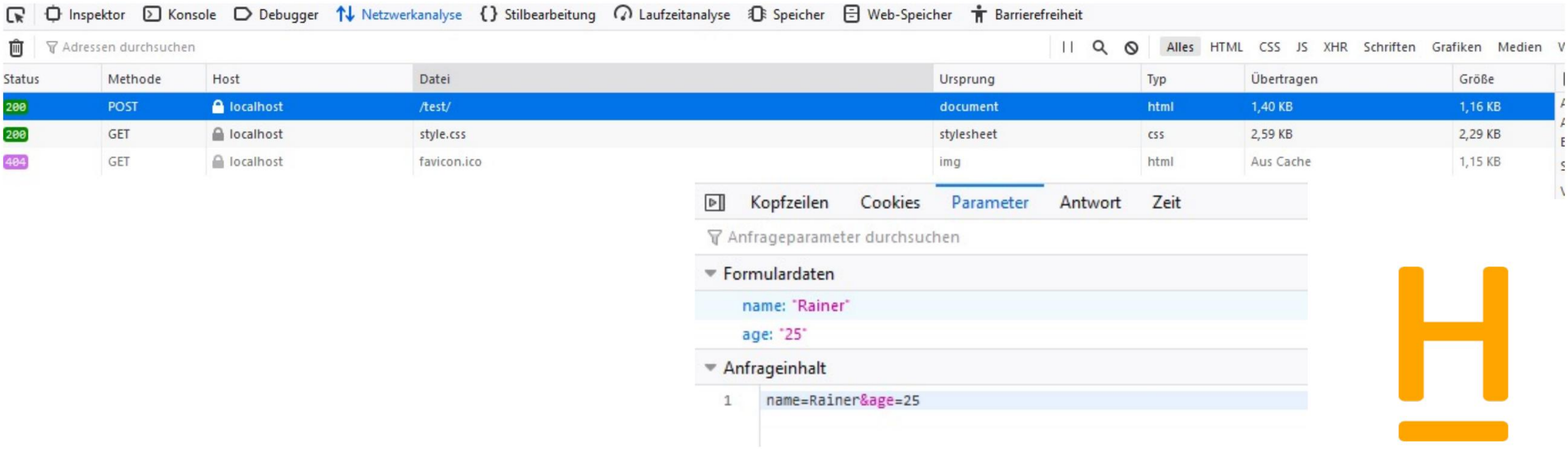
- Transmission of data via HTTP headers
- No data limitation • (Use for file uploads, images or large/long texts)
- Results from a POST form cannot be saved

Dynamic site



HTTP request method POST

- Data is not (completely) invisible or encrypted.
- HTTP header can be read using the developer console in the browser (e.g. Firefox | Show extras ⟹ Web developer ⟹ tools Run the form) ⟹



Status	Methode	Host	Datei	Ursprung	Typ	Übertragen	Größe
200	POST	localhost	/test/	document	html	1,40 KB	1,16 KB
200	GET	localhost	style.css	stylesheet	css	2,59 KB	2,29 KB
404	GET	localhost	favicon.ico	img	html	Aus Cache	1,15 KB

Formulardaten

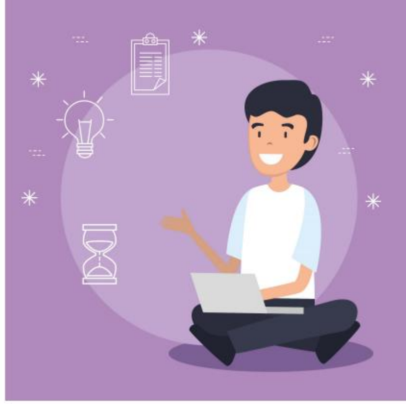
name: "Rainer"

age: "25"

Anfrageinhalt

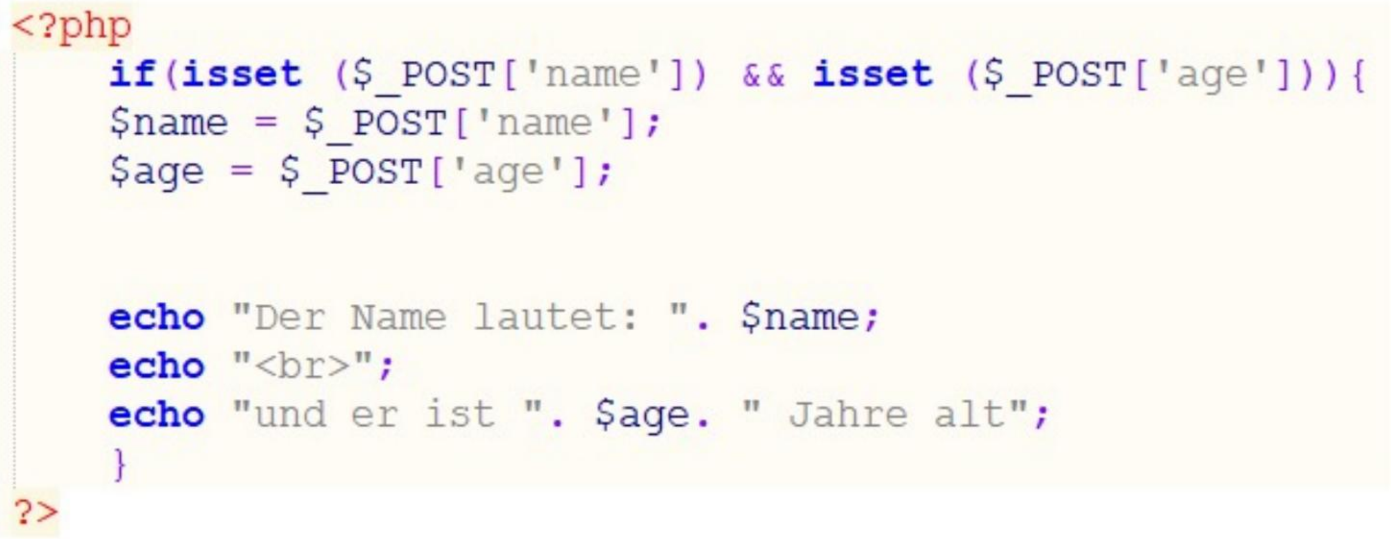
```
name=Rainer&age=25
```

Dynamic site



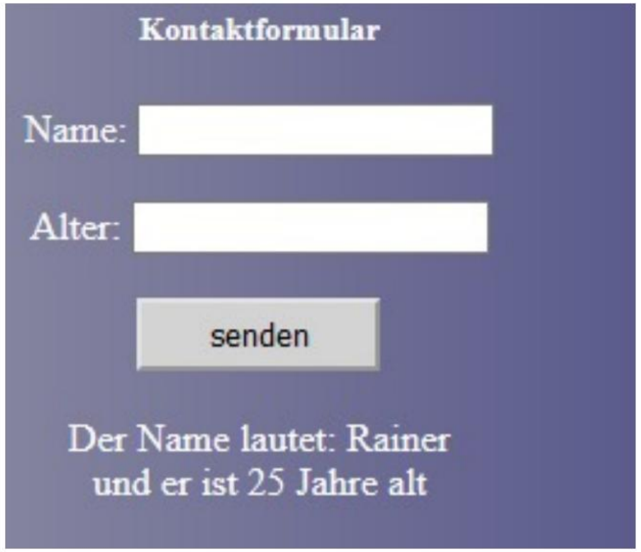
HTTP request method difference POST

Read form data with POST



```
<?php
    if(isset ($_POST['name']) && isset ($_POST['age'])){
    $name = $_POST['name'];
    $age = $_POST['age'];


    echo "Der Name lautet: ". $name;
    echo "<br>";
    echo "und er ist ". $age. " Jahre alt";
    }
?>
```



Der Name lautet: Rainer
und er ist 25 Jahre alt

finish

Dynamic websites PHP II