PEERS

PHP NOTES

MANOJ ENTERPRISES XEROX

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Software institutes material available

3/10/08
Demo class

PHP

Open source.
web development Tool

PHP server side scripting language.

prog: lang	script lang
Compilation operational memory	No: Compilation

PHP
→ web
→ WAP
→ desktop standalone

GIS
(Geographical Information system)
netcraft.com
dubaimouns.com

java	.Net	PHP
19 pages/sec	40 pages/sec	49 pages/sec

lampsailesh.blogspot.com

PHP
1995 → Rasmus lerdof
1997 PHP/FI 2.0
(form Interpreter)
→ C implementation

c + perl
personal Home page Tool
PHP

IIT
Zeev Saraski
Andi Gutmans

1998 — PHP 3.0
mysql

mySQLAB
↓
MySQL

PHP
→ preprocessor
→ Hypertext
→ personal Home page
→ Apache Group

if (condition);
elseif (condition);
endif;

while (condition);
dowhile ();

ZEND

2000 — PHP 4.0

- → platform Independent
- → webserver Independent
- → Database server Independent
- → small OOPS (no security)
- → Zend Engine 1.0 (virtual machine)

2004 — PHP 5

- → Advance support OOPS (security)
- → Zend Engine 2.0

php.net

Social Network site

9346678561
jaisurisailesh@gmail.com

HTML

Hyper text markup language

- Hyper text → used to navigate
- markup → Information
- language → set of instruction

Display Information on internet HTML is used

Tag
- Inline
- Block / container

<tagname attributes="values" . . >

Inline tag — Tag definition

properties, values defined itself Inline tag

It desn't need support.

x x x x x . . .

</tagname>

Block tag / container tag

HTML files are called documents
↳ Display Information.

```
<html>
    <head>
        ==
    </head>
    <body>
        ==
    </body>
</html>
```

<head> … </head> } SEO & request headers

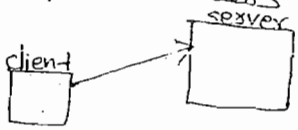
<body> … </body> } display on browser

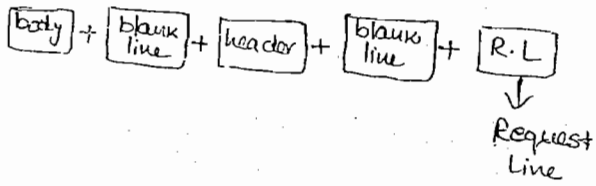
Code Standards

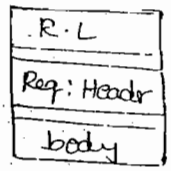
1) optional never ignored
2) Indentation should be followed
   ↳ space provider
3) Documentation

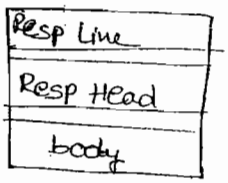
SEO — search engine optimization

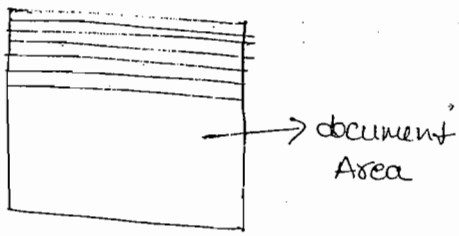
Request Headers











What are the Tags in HeadSection

① <title> . . . . </title> display on title bar

② <bgsound src = "path of music file" loop='4'>

source (path of music file)

It's inline tag bcoz no closing tag

-1 infinite loop

③ <style> . . . . </style> → CSS

④ <script> . . . . </script> → java script

⑤ <link>

⑥ <meta> Inline

raw data, no meaning

<meta http-equiv=' ' name=' ' content=' '>

variables

System variables not both at a time user variables

HTML Variables:

user variables → Author, publisher, Generator, keywords, Description } SEO

System Variables → Content-type → MIME, R. headers
→ Refresh

image/jpg
image/jpeg
image/gif

Application/pdf
" /ms-word
audio/avi

text/html
text/css
text/javascript

MIME multi purpose internet mail extension

MIME tag we identify the Type of file

Refresh

user variables

```
<meta   name='generator'   content='notepad'>
<meta   name='author'      content='Anitha'>
<meta   name='publisher'   content='sudhasolutions'>
<meta   name='keywords'    content='php training,
                                    php training in hyd,
                                    ....
                                    '>
                                    200 keyword / 200 words.
<meta   name='description' content=' '>
                                    2000 characters.
```

SEO

search engine optimization.

System Variables

```
<meta   http-equiv='content-type'  content='text/html'>
<meta   http-equiv='refresh'       content='time in sec'>
<meta   http-equiv='refresh'       content='10; url=http://www.google.com'
                                   10   protocol
                                        mandatory

<html>
    <head>
    <title> HTML Demo </title>
    <bgsound  src='mysound.mp3'  loop='2'>
    <meta  name='generator'  content='notepad'>
    <meta  name='author'     content='anitha'>
    <meta  name='publisher'  content='saya solutions'>
    <meta  name='keywords'   content='php, php training, ...'
```

```
<meta name='description' content='this site provides
info: regarding java training'>
<meta http-equiv='content-type' content='text/html'>
<meta http-equiv='refresh' content='5; url= http://www.yahoo.com'>
</head>
<body>
    Hello world !
</body>
</html>
```

```
<body bgcolor='color code (or) color name' background='path of image'
alink='colorname (or) color code' vlink='color name (or) color code'
link='colorname (or) color code' text='colorname (or) color code'>
```

0 — 9
A — F } hexadecimal

0% → 100%

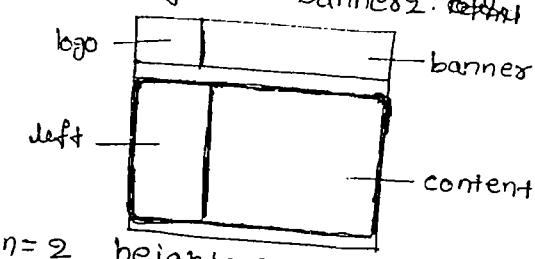
0	F
00	0A
⋮	
09	0F

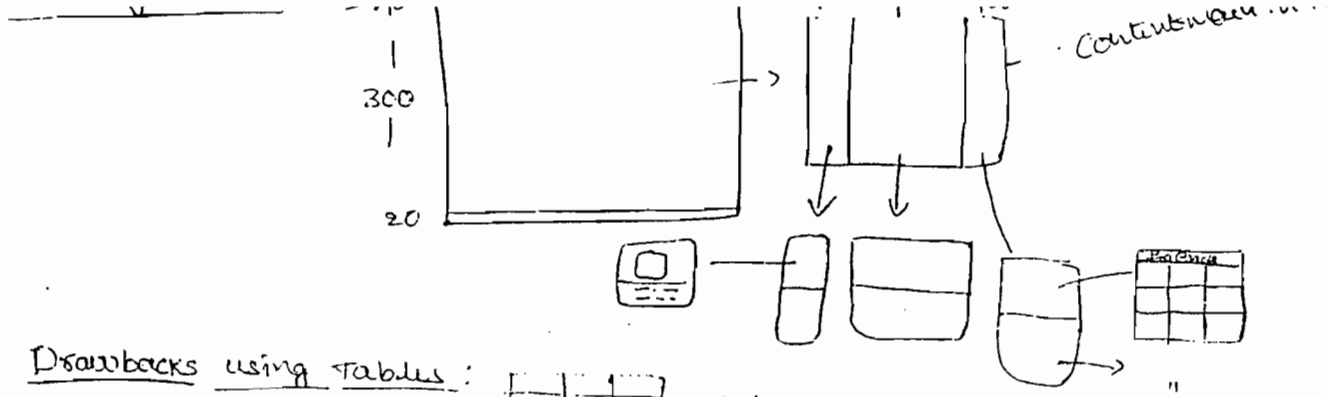
#FFFFFF
Red Green Blue

These three giving colors to Anchor Tags.

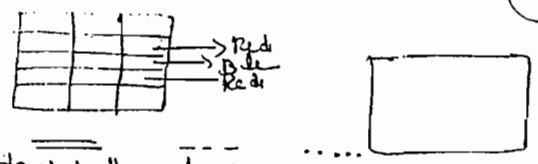
```
<html>
    <head>
    <title> Demo for body tag </title>
    </head>
    <body bgcolor='#ff0055' background='cam.jpg' text='#ff0000'>
    Hello world!
    </body>
</html>
```

```
<table width=600 align=center cellspacing=0 cellpadding=0 border=0>
  <tr>
    <td bgcolor='#112233' height=90 width=90> <img src='logo.jpg'
    width=90 height=90> </td>
    <td bgcolor='#334574' width=510 height=90> <img src='banner2.jpg'
    width=510 height=90 > </td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td bgcolor="#faaeee' colspan=2 height=20> </td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td colspan=2 height=300 >
<table width=100% cellspacing=0 cellpadding=0 border=0>
  <tr>
    <td bgcolor='#ff2222' width=90><img src='left.jpg'></td>
    <td bgcolor='#534333' height='300'> content</td>
  </tr>
</table>
    </td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td bgcolor='#ddaa11' height=20 colspan=2></td>
  </tr>
</table>
```





Drawbacks using tables:



no option for double line, dash, dotted for border

no option for coloring the border

no option for without pacing border for cells

th → bg color – black — overcome in CSS
textcolor – white

td → bg color – grey
textcolor – black

In table we can put colors for the fields using font tag not with directly color.

we can't do common properties for td's and th's

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Frame nothing but part of a body

we want to view multiple pages in same window. we use frames

```
<frameset  rows=" "  cols=" ">
</frameset>
```

don't use both at a time in the frame tag

```
<frameset  rows=' '  cols=' '>
    <frame  src='filepath' frameborder='0/1'
            scrolling='yes/no' noresize name=' ' >
</frameset
```

frame -- Inline tag
frameset — Block tag

```
<frameset  rows="50% 50%">
  <frame  src='1.html'>
  <frame
</frameset>
```

Reset button: clear the form entered data

```
<input type='reset' name=' ' size=' ' disabled >
```

Image button /***we can place Image as submit button***/

Same as submit button
we can place image which can act as a submit button.

```
<input type='image' name=' ' src='path of image' >
```

Text Area

```
<textarea name=' ' rows=' ' cols=' ' > </textarea>
```

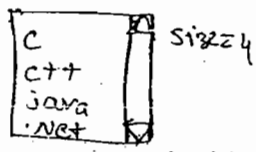
select Box — select one from list of options → like radio button but the select box takes very less space compare to radio button

single select

```
<select name=' ' >
<option value=' ' > ***** </option>
:
</select>
```

multiselect Box

```
<select name=' ' multiple size=' ' >
<option value=' ' > *** </option>
:
</select>
```



formDemo.html

<

Standard

1) Name = pascal style
RegisterForm

2) Name must be meaning full value

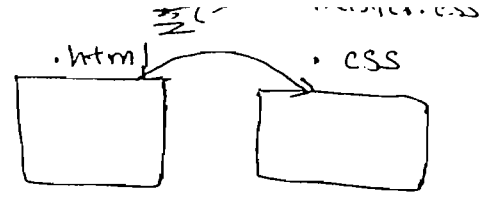
3) we should not give the space in name attribute not number, special characters

```
<form name='RegistrationForm' method='post' action='' >
Email Id < input type='text' name='EmailId' value='enterhere'
        size='50' maxlength=10 disabled> <br>
password < input type='password' name='password'> <br>
Gender < input type='radio' name='Gender' value=1 checked >male
        <input type='radio' name='Gender' value=0 >Female < br>
Hobbies <input type='checkbox' name='Hob' value='play'>play
        <input type=' " ' name='Hob' value='sing' checked>sing
        <input " " value='Dance' > Dance <br>
My photo <input type='file' name='myphoto'><br>
        <input type='hidden' name='myVal' value=' ' > <br>
        <textarea name='Address' rows=3 cols=10 > </textarea><br>
Country <select name='Country'>
        <option value='0'> </option>
                ='1'> India </option>
                ='2'> USA </option>
                ='3' selected > UK </option>
                ='4' > China </option>
        </select><br>

Skills <select name='skills' multiple size=4 >
        <option value=1 > C </option>
                =2 > C++ "
                =3 > C# "
                =4 > Embedded C "
                =5 > J2SE "
                =6 > J2EE "
        </select> <br>
```

maximum selected

external style sheet



space reduced

for external file no <style> tag.

put the link to html and css using <link>-tag in head section.

<link href='external css filepath' rel='stylesheet'>

<link rel='stylesheet' href='master.css'>

<h3 class='para1'> heading 1 </h3>

<p class='para2'> para, text

Same as previous example we put all the collection of style in an external file 'master.css'

we can call it in html document using link tag

1) font
2) color & background
3) Text
4) box

font

font face → single font

font-family → multiple fonts.

1) font-family: verdana, times new roman, Arial
2) font-style : normal, italic/oblique
3) font-weight : normal/bold.
4) font-~~variant~~ size: absolute/relative/percentage

all are purely independent we can use alone (or) all at a time

1pt = 8px

1em = 2pt = 16px

1pt	1px	1em
2pt	2px	2em

smaller
larger
small
x-small
xx-small
large
x-large
xx-large

<td height='20' style='font-size:5

5) font-variant : small-caps/normal

```
<style type='text/css'>
td{
        font-family: verdana;
        font-size: 12px;
        color: #ff0000;
}
h4 {
        font-family: arial;
        font-size: 14px
        font-variant: small-caps;
}
</style>

<h4> Demo For Font Properties </h4>
table same
        <table border=1 width=300 >
          <tr>
                <th>Name</th>
                <th>Runs</th>
          </tr>

        <tr> ~~class='oddrow'~~ >
                <td> Abcd </td>
                <td> 123 </td>
        </tr>
```

Color & background Related properties

HTML → color: #RRGGBB, #RGB } → CSS

#FFF - white
#000 - Black
#F00 - Red
#00F - Blue

rgb (r%, g%, b%) 0% — 100%
rgb (100%, 0%, 0%) red
rgb (50%, 50%, 50%) → yell
rgb (r, g, b) 0 — 255
rgb (255, 0, 0) — R
rgb (255, 255, 0) — yellow

```
<p>    para 1

<img  src='logo.png'  width = 100   height = 150  style='folat: left
        margin-right : 5px;  margin-top : 3px; >

</p>

<p>    para 2
</p>

<p>    para 3 </p>
```

FancyTexBox.html:

```
<input  type='text'  name='testtext'  style' background-image
    url(b-usradd.png); background-repeat: no-repeat;
    padding-left : 20px; >
```

(5) MISC properties:

list-style-type : decimal / lower-roman / upper-roman / lower-alpha / upper-alpha / circle / disc / square / none

```
list-style-image : url(path of the image)
        display : block / none / inline
```

```
a: link {
    ==
}

a: visited {
    ==
}

a: hover{
    ==
}

a: active {
    ==
}
```

list.html

```
<style type='text/css'>
 ul {
   list-style-image : url (b-usradd.png);
 }
</style>
 <ul>
    <li> sachine </li>
    <li> Dhoni  </li>
 </ul>
```

menu.html (vertical - menus)

```
<style type='text/css'>
  ul {
     list-style-type : none;
  }
ul {
     display : inline
     background-color : #ff0;
       width  : 120 px;
     margin-top  : 2px;
     height : 20px;
     padding : 0px;
     vertical-align : middle;
  }
  a {  font-family: verdana;
       font-size : 12px;
       font-weight : bold;
       width : 100% ;
       height : 23 px;
       padding-top : 4px;
       vertical-align : middle
```

horizontal - menus

Java Script

C++	.obj file
java	.class file

21/10/08
Demo

object-based client-side Scripting Language

no type declaration allowed
✓ no variable declaration
✓ no compilation
when executing no overhead created
scripting language memory using is less
↳ Independent of Type declaration

javascript doesn't hide the code.
no security that why we are not using
javascript in serverside, so we are using
javascript as a client-side scripting language.

why we are giving client side validation
because of reduce the Time consuming

object-oriented - creating our own class using object we can call the class.
object-based It is builtin just we are using it.
we can't create our own classes

```
<select name='month'>
    <option> mm </option>
    <script type='text/javascript'>
        m=1;
        do{
document.write("<option>"+m+"</option>");
        m++;
        }while (m<=12)
    </script>
</select>

    <select name='year'>
        <script type='text/javascript'>
        for (y=1920; y<=2008; y++){
        document.write("<option>"+y+"</option>");
        }
        </script>
    </select>.
```

Function:

It is a module which contains set of statements performs specific task and can be reused.

```
function functionName([parameters]){
    ≡
    [return]
}
```

functionname Camelstyle

```
functionName = function([parameters]){
    ≡
    [return]
};
```

	Parameters	Return
I	×	×
II	✓	×
III	×	✓
IV	✓	✓

[variable =] functionName([parameters])

Type-2 :

def: function functionName (){

}

Top and bottom Independent functions.

call:

functionName ();

Type1- function

```
<script type='text/java script'>
  function showName (){
   document. write ("Anitha");
  }
</script>

<script type='text/javascript'>
  showName ();

</script>
```

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Type-II

function functionName (parameters){

}

call functionName(para);

```
<script type='text/javascript'>
  function showName(fn){
   d. w ("my name is "+ fn);
  }
</script>
```

Top order function.

'Top order dependency';

```
function showName(fn){
d.w ("myname"+ fn);
}
fname='Anitha';
showName(fname);
```

```
<script type='text/javascript'>
    name="sallesh$";
  if(specialCharExists(name)){
    alert("special char exists");
  }else{
    alert("No special char exists");
  }
</script>
```

Array collect of elements (or) values

Here the values stored in continious allocation.

Compound variable

user	sailesh	jaiswal	25	62.23	false
	101	102	103	105	109

```
arrobj = new Array()   // empty array
arrobj = new Array(elt1, elt2, ...) // compalated array
```

Ex

```
week = new Array();
week[0] = "mon";
week[1] = "Tue";
months = new Array("jan", "feb", "mar", "Apr");
```

month	0	1	2	3
	jan	feb	mar	Apr
	101	102	103	104

Retreiving values from Array.

```
for(i=0; i<months.length; i++){
  document.write(months[i]);
}
```

select
Jan
feb
mar
Apr
may
June
July

```
<script type='text/javascript'>
week = new Array();
week[0] = "mon";
week[1] = "tue";
week[2] = "wed";
for(i=0; i<week.length; i++) {
d.w (week[i]+ "<br>");

months = new Array ("Jan", "feb", "mar", "Apr", "may", "Jun", "Jul", "Aug",
"sep", "oct", "nov", "dec");

for(ind=0; ind < months.length; ind++) {
d.w (months[ind]+ "<br>");
}

document.write ("<select name='month'>");
d.w ("<option> select </option>");
for (i=0; i< months.length; i++) {
d.w ("<option>" + months[i]+ "</option>");
}
d.w ("</select>");

</script>.
```

getFullYear() It return four digit format of an year.

syn: dateobj.getFullYear();

getHours() It returns the hours from 0 – 23

syn: dateobj.getHours()

getMinutes() It returns the minutes from 0 – 59

getSeconds() It returns the Seconds from 0 – 59

Timestamp from unix Epoch to given date object.

datetime.html

```
<script type='text/javascript'>
today = new Date();
document.write(today.getTime());
myday = new Date(1983,8,23);
document.write(myday.getTime());
d = today.getDay();
week = new Array("sun","mon","Tue","wed","thr","Fri","sat");
document.write(week[d]);
dat = today.getDate();
document.write(dat);
month = new Array("Jan" "feb" "mar" "Apr" "may" "Jun" "Jul" "Aug"
        "sep" "oct" "nov" "Dec");
m = today.getMonth();
document.write(month[m]);
document.write(today.getFullYear());
               (today.getHours());
               (today.getMinutes());
               (today.getSeconds());
</script>
```

```
<script type='text/javascript'>
function getAge(y, m, d){
  givendate = new Date(y, m, d);
  gtime = givendate.getTime();

  today = new Date();
  ttime = today.getTime();

  diff = ttime - gtime;
  secs = diff/1000;
  mins = secs/60;
  hrs = mins/60;
  day = hrs/24;
  yrs = day/365;

  age = math.round(yrs);
  return age;
}
</script>

<script type='text/javascript'>
date = prompt("Enter the date of birth", "dd/mm/yyyy");
ds = date.split("/");
d= ds[0];
m= ds[1];
y= ds[2];
age = getAge(y,m,d);
document.write("your age is " + age);
</script>
```

X

✓ onmouseover.html

here same image show only

```
<img src='images/3.jpg' width=100 height=100 onmouseover=
"javascript: this.width=300; this.height=300;
onmouseout='javascript: this.width=100; this.height=100;'>
```

onfocusonblur.html

```
<script type='text/javascript'>
  function clearText(){
   if(document.TestForm.Emailid.value=='enter emailid'){
   document.TestForm.Emailid.value='';
  }
  }
  function showText(){
   if(document.TestForm.Emailid.value==' '){
   document.TestForm.Emailid.value='enter emailid';
  }
  }
</script>
<form name='TestForm'>
<input type='text' name='Emailid' value='enter emailid'
  onfocus='javascript:clearText()' onblur='javascript:showText()'>
</form>
```

Try another using this method

```
if(this.value='enter emailid') this.value=' ';
if (this.value=' ') this.value='enter emailid';
```

```
<script type='text/javascript'>
function checkText(){                    // function checkText(s){
 s=document.TestForm.sms.value;
   c=10-s.length;
   if (s.length>10){
   newsms=s.substr(0,10);
 document.TestForm.sms.value = newsms;
     c=0;
   }
 document.TestForm.cnt.value=c;
}
</script>

<form name='TestForm'>

<textarea name='sms' rows=5 cols=20

      onkeyup='javascript:checkText(this.value)'> </textarea>

<input type='text' name='cnt' size=5 value=10>

</form>.
```

```
function formValidation(){
  err = '';
  un = document. RegisterForm. UName .value;
  em = document. RegisterForm. Email. value;
  pw = document. RegisterForm. Pword. value;
        // validating username
  if (un. length <3) {
  err += " - length should be >= 3 \n";
  }
   if (un. indexOf(" ") >=0) {
   err += " - spaces are not allowed";
  }
  schar = "~'!@#$%^&*()_+-=|}]{[':;?/>.<,\"";
  cnt = 0;
  for(i=0; i< un. length; i++) {
    ch = un. charAt (i);
    if (schar. indexOf (ch) >= 0){
     cnt ++;
    }
  } if (cnt > 0) {
   err += " - special chars not allowed \n";
  }

   firstchar = un.char(0);
   if (firstchar >=0 && firstchar <=9) {
   err += " - Name should not start with no: \n";
  }
     // emailid validation.
```

Name - specialchar
password - 6 char
Email Id @,
conformpass =
if =

```
err+ = " - Email length >=8 \n";
}

atpos = em.indexOf("@");
lastatpos = em.lastIndexOf("@");
dotpos = em.index(".");
lastdotpos = em.lastIndexOf(".");

if (atpos == -1){
err+ = " - @ doesnot exists \n";
}

if (atpos != lastatpos){
err+ = " - there exists more than 1 @ \n";
}

if ( lastdotpos - atpos <2 ) {
err+= " at least one dot should be there after @ \n";
}

if (atpos <2 ){
err + = " username in email should have at least 2 chars \n";
}

if(em.length - lastdotpos <3) {
err+= " - tld should have at least 2 chars \n";
}

// password validation
if ( pw.length <6 ){
err+ = " - password should have at least 6 chars ";
}

if ( err== '')
return true;
}else {
alert(err);
return false;
}
}
```

```
#hmenu a{
    font-family: verdana;
    font-size : 12px;
    font-weight : bold;
    width : 100%;
    height : 23px
    padding-top : 4px;
    vertical-align : middle;
}

#hmenu a:link, #hmenu a:visited, #hmenu
a:active{
    color : #f00;
    text-decoration : none;
    background-color : #ffo;
    border : #f00 thin solid;
}

#hmenu a:hover{
    color : #ffo;
    background-color : #f00;
    border : #ffo thin solid;
}

.Vmenu li{
    background-color : #ffo;
    width : 120px;
    margin-top : 2px;
    height : 20px;
    padding : 0px;
    vertical-align : middle;
}

.Vmenu a{
    font-family : verdana;
    font-size : 12px;
    font-weight : bold;
    width : 100%;
    height : 23px;
    padding-top : 4px;
    vertical-align : middle;
}
```

```
.vmenu a:link, .vmenu a:visited, .vmenu a:active {
        color: #ccc;
        text-decoration: none;
        background-color: #000;
}

.vmenu a:hover {
        color: #000;
        background-color: #ccc;
}

li #vmenu1 {
        position: absolute;
        left: 255px;
        top: 35px;
        display: none;
}

li #vmenu2 {
        position: absolute;
        left: 375px;
        top: 35px;
        display: none;
}
</style>

<script type="text/javascript">
    function showMenu(v){
    document.getElementById(v).style.display = 'block';
    }
    function hideMenu(v) {
    document.getElementById(v).style.display = 'none';
    }
</script>
```

PHP

Applications

- web Application → PHP
- standalone / desktop Applications → PHP, PHPGtk
- WAP — mobile Application → PHP
- GIS — Geographical Information System.
- web services Integrated

Application

presentation	→ HTML, CSS, javascript, DHTML
Business Logic	→ PHP
Data Access	→ MySQL

MVC Architecture

M → model, V → view, C → controller

SRS

System/s/w Requirement Specification

M → DataBase, V → presentation, C → controller

PHP

- → Introduction
- → Installation process (xampp / wamp)
- → Folder structure
- → server Configuration file
- → PHP Configuration file
- → Variable, constants, operator,
- → conditional stat, looping stat
- → Functions
  - → user defined function
  - → predefined function
    - → string
    - → Array
    - → math
    - → Date & time
    - → Error handling & login

File System

Directory management

II nd session
- project
- COOKIE
- SESSION
- File uploads
  - file downloads
    - header function
      output buffering

session III } Deployment.

session IV } OOP's
AJAX
OS commerce

PHP → server side scripting language
→ Easy to learn & write the code
→ 1000's of Builtin functions
→ Open Source

P: Hypertext : preprocessor

1995 – Rasmus Lerdorf
- c, perl

count down the vistors view his resume
personal home page Tool

PHP

1997 – PHP/F.I 2.0
form Interpreted concept
- c
- Form Interpreter.

} programming language

Zeev Suraski
Andi Gutmans } IIT's

1998 — PHP 3.0 Scripting Language
- ZEND
- Apache web server
- MySQL Database server

Apache Group
develop web servers

MySQL Inc:
MySQL AB
- stock company

P: Hypetext preprocessor
- personal home page

```
if(condition);
=
elseif( con );
=
endif;
```

```
while(condition);
=
endwhile;
```

Df: It is used to set the no: of significant digits displayed in floating point numbers

Syn: precision = no;

DS/DV : precision = 12 [xampp]
= 14 [wamp]

5) output_buffering:

Df It is used to enable/disable output buffering (or) to set the size for output buffer.

syn: output_buffering = boolean value/size in bytes

DS/DV : output_buffering = Off [xampp]
= 4096 [wamp]

6) implicit_flush:

Df: It will tell about buffer whether to flush itself after every output block.

Syn: implicit_flush = boolean;

DS/DV implicit_flush = Off

7) disable_functions & disable_classes

Df: Here we specify the list of functions that to be disabled for security reasons

Syn: disable_functions = list of comma-separated function.

DS/DV disable_functions = empty string

II Resource Limits:

① max_execution_time:

Df: It is used to set the maximum time that php script should consume for execution.

max_execution_time = time in seconds;

DV/DS: max_execution_time = 60 [xampp];
= 30 [wamp];

✓ 2) max_input_time:

Df: It is the maximum time used by php to process the data/input data. & this value changes server to server

Syn: max_input_time = time in seconds; } It's purely depends upon the server

DV/DS: max_input_time = 60 [xampp];
= 60 [wamp];

✓ 3) memory_limit:

Df: It is the maximum amount of memory a php script may consume.

Syn: memory_limit = size in MB;

DV/DS: memory_limit = 16M [xampp];
= 128M [wamp];

III) Error handling and logging:

error_reporting

Df: It is used to set the error reporting levels.

Syn: error_reporting = reporting level;

reporting level:-

E_ALL : It shows all errors & warnings

E_ERROR : It shows fatal run-time errors
↳ code execution terminated.

E_WARNING : It shows run-time warning
↳ continue with the execution.

VI Paths and Directives

**1) Include_path = ".;c:\xampp/php/pear"
DV

It is used to specify the path so that your php will search for a file here.

DS include_path = "specify the path"

DV = ".;c:/xampp/php/pear".

File Uploads

① file_uploads = It is used to tell weather to allow file uploads or not.

file_uploads = boolean value

DV file_uploads = On

② upload_tmp_dir It is used to set the path for the temporary directory used to maintain uploaded files temporarily.

upload_tmp_dir = path of tmp dir.

upload_tmp_dir = "c:/xampp/tmp"

③ upload_max_filesize = size in MB

Here we specify the maximum size for a file to be uploaded

upload_max_filesize = 32 MB [xampp]
= 2 MB [wamp]

to link to diff extensions

extension = mysql.e

= php_gd2.dll (image library file)

= php_mysql.dll

[mail Function:

[sir system]

① SMTP = localhost

simple mail transfer protocol.

SMTP = smtp.gmail.com

= 445, 993

Here we specify mailserver address.

syn SMTP = mailserver address

DV SMTP = localhost

② smtp_port It is to specify port number used by mailserver.

smtp_port = 25

SESSION:

① session.save_handler

It is used to set the handler used for storing/retrevin sessions.

Ex session.save_handler = files/mysql

DV = files

② session.save_path = path of tmp directory for storing session

Here we set the path of the temporary directory where the session are going to be stored

DV session.save_path = "c:/xampp/tmp"

③ session.use_cookies [next]

It is use to tell weather to use cookies to remember session.

session.use_cookies = boolean value

DV = 1

Static Variables : static variables has fixed memory address. (or static variables can initialize only once.

```
function showVal(){
    $i=1;
    echo $i;
    $i++;
}
showVal();
showVal();
showVal()
```

$i: 101 [ ] 102 [ ] $: 103 [1]

```
function showVal(){
    static $i=1;
    echo $i;
    $i++;
}
showVal()
showVal()
showVal()
```

$i: 201 [2]

```
<?php
function showVal(){
    $i=1;
    echo $i "<br>";
    $i++;
}
showVall();
showVall();
showVall();
```

```
function showVal1(){
    $i=1;
    echo $i "<br>";
    $i++;
}
show val1();
show val1();
show val1();
?>
```

Variable variables

```
$name="username";
$username="Anitha";
$$name = Anitha
```

```
$b='c';   $a=5
$c=5      $b=a
$$b=5     $$b=
```

Constants : A storage medium for which the address in memory and value it holds are fixed.

```
define("constantName", "value")
```

↓ should always be written in uppercase.

NAME [Ani] 102

symbol and no sing (or) double quotes (", ')

echo SITE_NAME;

Constants
- userdefined
- predefined
  - E_ALL
  - E_ERROR
- Magic constants

Magic Constants:

1) __LINE__ It returns current line number
2) __FILE__ Absolute path of current file
3) __FUNCTION__ It returns current function name
4) __CLASS__ It returns current classname
5) __METHON__ It returns " methodname

```
<?php
    error_reporting(E_ALL);
  define("SENDER_NAME", "Sailesh");
  define("SENDER_NAME", "Anitha");

  echo SENDER_NAME;

  echo __LINE__;
  echo __FILE__;
  function showName(){
  echo __FUNCTION__;
  }

showName();
?>
```

It is same as strpos. But here the search is case insensitive.

Syn stripos(string, needle);

```
name = "Sailesh";
stripos ($name, "s"); //0
```

stripos: It is same as strpos. But here the search is But it performs caseinsensitive search.

```
echo stripos($name, "s"); //5
```

strstr: It will return the part of the string which begains with given needle.

Syn strstr(string, needle);

```
echo strstr($email, "@");
```

→ It will search for first occurence. //@gmail.com

stristr:

```
stristr (string, needle);
echo strstr ($name, "s"); //Sailesh
```

substr(string, It is used to extract a part of a string which begains at startIndex

Syn substr(string, startindex [, length])

```
echo substr($filename, 4); //esh.resume.doc
```

i → It returns the part of string which starts at index 4. till the end of the string.

ii → `echo substr($filename, 4, 6);` //esh.re

Here it extracts from indexcode and outputs/returns 6 characters

iii → echo substr($filename, -6); // [illegible]

It starts extraction from last 6th character. till to the end

iv → echo substr($filename, -6, 3); // me.

It starts extraction from last 6th character and returns only 3 characters

v → echo substr($filename, 4, -3); // esh.resume.

It starts extraction at 4th index till the end by removing last 3 characters

vi → echo substr($filename, -7, -2); // ume.d

It starts extraction from last 7th character till the end by removing last 2 characters

9) <u>explode</u> : It is use to break the string into peaces based on given separator It returns an array of peaceses

Syn explode(~~string~~ separator, string);

```
$emailids = "sailesh.jaiswal@yahoo.com, jaiswalsailesh@yahoo.com,
jaiswalsailesh@gmail.com, laupsailesh@gmail.com";
$em = explode(",", $emailids);
echo "<pre>";
print_r($em);
```

myDev\lib\Functions\General.php

```
<?php

    function generatepassword($size){
$str = "abcdefghijklmnop ...z ABCDEF... Z0123456789";
$s_str = str_shuffle($str);
return substr($s_str, 0, $size);
}
```

24/11

→ unset(variable) It will Delete the memory allocated for a variable

→ isset(variable) It is used to check weather a variable exists

unset → unlink Interview Question

- It is used to delete the file

```
$name= "sailesh";
unset($name);
if (isset($name)) {
  echo $name;
}else {
echo "variable doesn't exists";
}
```

→ in_array(needle, arrayname) It is used to search an element in a given array. If it is found it returns true otherwise false

syn in_array(needle, arrayname)

```
if(in-array (white, $product)) {
  echo "exists";
}else {
  echo "doesnt exists";
}
```

→ array_search(needle, arrayname) It will search of an element in a given array if it is found then it returns it's key. If element exists multiple times then it returns the ~~keys~~ ~~of~~ ~~an~~ ~~array~~ first occurence of the key

```
/ ... , yash , manu , "Hari", "suma",
echo "<pre>";
print_r ($users);
$key = array_search ("yash", $users );
echo "key is $key";
```

→ array_key_exists(key, array) It is used to search for a key in a given array

Syn array_key_exists(key, array)

```
if(array_key_exists ("weight", $product ))
    echo "key exists";
}else {
  echo "key doesnt exists";
}
```

→ array_keys (array) : It will return the keys for a given array

Syn array_keys(arrayname[, searchvalue])

Note If we specify second parameter then it will search for an element in an array and returns respective key

If search value exists multiple times then it returns the keys for all matching values

```
$products = array("pro1"=> "lux", "pro2"=> "margo", "pro3" => "Liril",
"pro4" => "lux", "pro5"=> "cinthol");
$keys = array_keys ($products, "lux");
print_r($keys);
```

F	—	January through december
m	—	01 through 12
✓ M	—	Jan through Dec.
n	—	1 through 12
t	—	number of days in a given month 28 through 31
L	—	It is used to check weather the given year is leap year gives 1 otherwise zero(0
✓ Y	—	four digit format 1999 – 2008
✓ y	—	a two digit format
a	—	am (or) pm
A	—	AM (or) PM
g	—	1 through 12 (12-hour format)
G	—	0 through 23 (24-hours format)
h	—	01 through 12
H	—	00 through 23
i	—	00 to 59 (for minutes)
s		00 to 59 (for seconds)

```
echo date("d, m, Y");   // 25-11-2008
echo date("jS, F, Y");  // 25th November. 2008
```

Strtotime( ) It will return timestamp for given date

It can be used to generate a new timestamp based on the string provided as first parameter and depending upon second parameter.

Strtotime(string[, timestamp])

↓ date / date + time — english words: two day, month, next day

strtotime(string (, timestamp)) → Timestamp

↓

date → (YYYY - mm - dd h:i:s)

dd-mm-YYYY h:m:s

YYYY/mm/dd h:min:sec

date+time

Englishwords

↓

+no day
month
year
week

next day / next week, next month, next year. → hour/minute/second

last day / week/month/year."

```
$mtime = strtotime ("2008-10-29");
$mtime = strtotime ("23-11-2008");
$mtime = strtotime ("11-23-2008"); //not valid

$mtime = strtotime ("2008/11/23");
$mtime = strtotime ("2008/11/23 14:34:23");
$mtime = strtotime ("29-11-2008 14:34:23");
$mtime = strtotime ("2008-11-30 14:34:23");
$mtime= strtotime ("next second", $mytime);
$mtime = strtotime ("last year", $mytime);
$mtime = strtotime ("-42 day", $mytime);
echo date ("D d-M-Y h:i:s a", $mtime);
?>
```

checkdate(mth, day, yr) It is used to check weather the date is valid

```
if(checkdate(11,31,1982)){
  echo "valid";
}else{
  echo "invalid";
}
```

feof($fp) : It will tell you weather the file pointer has reached the end of the file. If it has reached then it returns true otherwise false (or) none.

```
$fp=fopen("twinkle.txt", "r");
while ($line= fgets ($fp)){
   echo nl2br($line);
}
fclose($fp);
```

—

```
while (!feof ($fp)){
   $line =fgets ($fp);
   echo nl2br($line);
}
fclose($fp);
```

file() It will return the data has an array where every element is a single line

syn: file(filepath);

```
$content = file("twinkle.txt");
echo "<pre>";
print_r($content);
```

→ file_get_contents (filename) It returns the total data of a file.

```
echo file_get_contents("nemmana.txt"));
```

→ filesize (filename) It return the size of a file in bytes

```
echo filesize("twinkle.txt");
```

Forms

the

GET	POST
1) Data will be transfered as a query string (or) through URL	1) It sends the data through body session.
2) It is un secure	2) secured one
3) It is faster compare to Post	3) It is slower compare to GET
4) we can pass 2MB of data only	4) we can pass Data can be transfered for the size specified in php configuration file (post_max_size)
5) file upload is not possible using GET method	5) using POST we can upload the file

29/11/08

generating query string 2 way
1) Through form
2) manually using anchor tag

```
<?php
  if (isset ($_GET['Name'])) {
   echo "value from form is". $_GET['Name'];
}

  if (isset ($_GET['fname'])){
   echo " Data link from link is ". $_GET['fname'] . "---". $_GET['lname'];
}
?>
<form name="TestForm" method="get" action=" ">
Name <input type="text" name="Name" /> <br /> .
<input type="submit" name="send" value="send" />
</form>
```

```
<tr>
  <td  bgcolor="#003399"
style="color:#FF  F; font-weight:bold;" >
Email Id</td>

<td  bgcolor="#003399"
style="font-family:verdana; font-size:12px;
color:#FFFF00">'.$email.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td  bgcolor="#003399"
style="color:
                    ; font-weight:bold;" >
Reason</td>

  <td  bgcolor="
                    "
style="font-family:verdana; font-size:12px;
color:
                    ">'.$sub.'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td  bgcolor="
                    "
style="color:#FF  F; font-weight:bold;" >
Reason in detail</td>
  <td  bgcolor="#003399"
style="font-family:ver  ; font-size:12px;
color:#FFFF00">'.$msg.'</td>
</tr>
</table>
';

$to="jaiswalsailesh@gmail.com";
$subject="Request for Saya solutions";
$headers="content-type: text/html".."\r\n";
$headers.="From:$name<$email>".."\r\n";
```

```
@mail($to, $subject, $mailbody, $headers);
//echo $mailbody;
echo "mail sent succ";
}
?>
<table>
</table>
```

1) textbox
2) password
3) radio
✓4) checkbox
✓5) file field
6) textArea
7) select box
✓8) multiple select

mailextensions in CD

submitbutton_x
_y } when ever your submit button is an img button

```
<?php
if(isset($_POST['submit_y'])){
    echo "your name is $_POST[UName]";
}
?>
<form name="TestForm" method="post" action="">
Name <input type="text" name="UName"> <br>
<input type="image" src="login.jpg" name="submit">
</form>
```

checkbox.php

CD
play ← ☑ play → 0
sing ☐ sing → 1
Dance ☑ Dance → 2

javascript

$_POST['Hobby'][0] = play
[1] = Dance

php

```
<?php
if(isset($_POST['submit'])){
    $hob = $_POST['Hobby'];
    for($i=0; $i<count($hob); $i++){
        echo $hob[$i]."<br>";
    }
    /* echo "<pre>";
    print_r($_post['Hobby']); */
}
?>
```

webbased tool

→ Command line Interface

→ commercial tools

s/w / mysql

best → web-based tool

↓

php.MyAdmin → which is used to interact with D.B server.

INSERT
UPDATE
DELETE
SELECT

→ Command prompt → It is a exe file available in bin directory

> mysql -h hostname -U username -P password;

(hostname → localhost, username → root)

e:\xampp\mysql\bin> mysql -h localhost -U root -P

> SHOW DATABASES;

SHOW
USE
mysql queries.

Syn > USE Databasename;

ex > USE myhideout;

Database changed

Mysql> SHOW TABLES;

mysql>

SQL structured query language

set of queries to send request to D.B server

1) DDL — Data defination language
"design structure of any object
CREATE
ALTER
DROP

2) DML — Data manipulation Language
↳ data to be maintained in the structure
INSERT
UPDATE
DELETE
TRUNCATE

3) TCL / DCL — Transction/Data Control Language

Admin handle these commands
CREATE USER
GRANT — Privilige
ROLLBACK
COMMIT — make changes permanently

1 scilab Developer status
delete

1 scilab Developer

before COMMIT · ROLLBACK works
after COMMIT ROLLBACK doesn't work.

DDL

1) CREATE

> CREATE DATABASE dbname;

> CREATE DATABASE mydbn;

CREATE TABLE tablename(colname datatype(size) columnmodifiers,....);
define

)engine = myISAM
= INNODB

CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS tblname(colna datatype(size) colnam,...)
engine = entype

columnname
→ case sensitive.

XXX_tablename
→ prefix before tablename boor to avoid hacking

4/12/08

Numerical Datatypes

Data Type	Storage Required	Range
TINYINT	1 byte	−128 to 127
SMALLINT	2 bytes	−32768 to +32767
MEDIUMINT	3 bytes	-2^{23} to $2^{23}-1$
INT, INTEGER	4 bytes	-2^{31} to $2^{31}-1$
BIGINT	8 bytes	-2^{63} to $2^{63}-1$
FLOAT(P)	4 bytes (if $0<=P<=24$, 8 bytes if $25<=P<=53$)	
FLOAT	4 bytes	
DECIMAL(M, D), NUMBER(M, D)	varies; see following discussion	

Renaming the table:

```
> ALTER TABLE t1 RENAME TO t2;
> RENAME TABLE t1 TO t2;
```

Droping table / Database

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS tablename;
DROP DATABASE IF EXISTS dbname;
```

DML

values for specified columns

```
✓> INSERT INTO tblname (col1, col2 ... ) VALUES (val1, val2 ...);
```

× values for all the columns

```
INSERT INTO tblname VALUES (val1, val2 ...);
```

```
> CREATE TABLE t_users (Id MEDIUMINT(9) UNSIGNED NOT NULL
    AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
  Name VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
  DateOfBirth DATE NOT NULL,
  RegisteredOn TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
  uStatus ENUM('Inactive', 'Active') NOT NULL)
  AUTO_INCREMENT=101;
> INSERT INTO t_users (Name, DateOfBirth) VALUES ('Sailesh', '1983-08-23');
> SELECT * FROM t_users;
```

Id	Name	DateOfBirth	RegisteredOn	uStatus
101	Sailesh	1983-08-23		Inactive

*** To load data from external file into Table

```
> LOAD DATA LOCAL INFILE pathoffile INTO TABLE tblname;
```

Inserting the text file manually

> DELETE FROM tblname WHERE condition;

It is used to delete all (or) specified records for a given table

syn> DELETE FROM tblname WHERE condition;

Truncate It will delete all the records from a table

> TRUNCATE TABLE tblname;

**Note: If we use truncate to delete the records from a table then it resets the AUTO_INCREMENT value where as delete will continue with the existing itself.

6/12/08

UPDATE tblname SET $col_1 = val_1$, $col_2 = val_2$ ... WHERE condition;

It is used to update the specified (or) all records;

→ CURRENT_DATE : It will return the current date.

> SELECT CURRENT_DATE; 2008-12-06

> SELECT CURRENT_TIME; o/p 16:52:57

> SELECT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP; o/p: 2008-12-06 16:52:57

→ DAYOFMONTH(CURRENT_DATE);

> SELECT DAYOFMONTH(CURRENT_DATE); o/p: 6

→ MONTH(CURRENT_DATE); extract month from given date

> SELECT MONTH(CURRENT_DATE); o/p: 12

> SELECT MONTHNAME(CURRENT_DATE); o/p: December

> SELECT YEAR(CURRENT_DATE); o/p: 2008

> SELECT WEEKDAY(CURRENT_DATE); o/p: 5

> SELECT ~~WEE~~ DAYNAME(CURRENT_DATE); o/p: saturday

0 – mon
1 – Tue
2 – wed
3 – thu
4 – Fri
5 – sat
6 – sun

```
$sel_dept = " SELECT * FROM c_dept";
$res = mysql_query($sel_dept) or die (mysql_error().'---'.$sel_dept);
while($rec = mysql_fetch_assoc($res)){
  echo " <option value='$rec[Id]'>$rec[Name]</option>";
?>
                                    }
</select><br>
<input type="submit" name="Add" value="Add">
</form>
```

EditEmp.php

```
<?php
    require_once("Lib/config.php");
    $eid = $_GET['Id'];
      if(isset($_POST['Update'])){
       $name = $_POST['Name'];
       $desg = $_POST['Designation'];
       $sal = $_POST['salary'];
       $deptid = $_POST['DeptId'];
      $up_emp='UPDATE c_emp SET name='$name',
      Designation='$desg', Salary=$sal, DeptId=$deptid WHERE id=$eid",
      mysql_query($up_emp);
                                    }
    $sel = " SELECT * FROM c_emp WHERE Id=$eid ";
    $res = mysql_query($sel);
    $rec = mysql_fetch_assoc($res);
?>

<form name="EditEmpForm" action="" method="post">
Name <input type="text" name="Name" value="<?= $rec['Name'] ?>"> <br>
Designation <input " name="Designation" value="<?= $rec['Designation'] ?>"> <br>
Salary <input " name="salary" value="<?= $rec['salary'] ?>"> <br>
Department <select name="DeptId">
```

```
$sel_dept =" SELECT * FROM c_dept";
$resd= mysql_query($sel_dept) or die (mysql_error().'--'.$sel_dept);
  while($recd=mysql_fetch_assoc($resd)){
    If ($recd['Id'] == $rec['DeptId']){
    echo "<option value='$recd[Id]' selected>$recd[Name] </option>";
                                        }else{
    echo "<option value='$recd[Id]'> $recd[Name] </option";
                                        }
?>
</select><br>
<input type="submit" name="Update" value="Update">
</form>
```

DelEmp.php

```
<?php
  require_once("Lib/config.php");
  $eid= $_GET['Id'];
  $del="DELETE FROM c_emp WHERE Id=$eid";
  mysql_query($del);
?>
```

phpchat

CD

opensource
php mychat

8/2/08

md_users

Id	MEDIUMINT	9	NOTNULL	UNSIGNED	AUTO_INC
Name					
EmailId					
Password					
Proficpicture	VARCHAR	255			
RegisteredOn					
lastlogedOn					
ustatus	ENUM	Inactive Active			

md_scrap

Id			
message	TEXT		
sender	MEDIUMINT	9	UNSIGNED
Receiver	"	9	
SentOn	TIMSTAMP		CURRENTTIMESTAMP

```
confirmpassword <input type="password" name="cpassword" />
<input type="submit" name="submit" value="Register">
</form>
```

```
<?php
require_once("lib/config.php");
if(isset($_GET['auth']) && $_GET['auth'] != '' ){
$auth = $_GET['auth'];
$up= " UPDATE md_users SET ustatus = 'Active' WHERE
MD5(CONCAT(Id, EmailId) LIKE '$auth' ";
mysql_query($up);
header("location: success.php? op=a & status=f");
}
?>
```

activateaccount.php

```
if(isset($_GET['auth']))
```

```
<?php
if(isset($_GET['op']) && isset[$_GET['status']) &&
!empty($_GET['op']) && !empty($_GET['status'])){
$op = $_GET['op'];
$status = $_GET['status'];
if($op == 'r' && status == 's'){
echo " Registration was successfull.
please check the mail for activation link.";
}else if($op == 'a' && $status == 'f'){
echo " you cannot access this page";
}
}else{
echo " you cannot access this page";
}
?>
```

success.php

we can create a variable using these two → cookie, session.

we can use ~~throug~~ the variables as superGlobal variable

physically the variables created here and stored in separated file

<u>cookie</u>: It is a small text file which will be stored at client system, (or) In browser cache their exists two types of cookies → temporary cookie
→ persistent (or) permanent cookie.

<u>Temporary Cookie</u>: Temporary cookie get destroyed once the browser is closed

<u>Permanent Cookie</u>: These cookies resides in the browsers cache until they exceed the expire time. It's gets destroyed once they cross expire time they destroyed automatically

11/12/08

<u>setcookie</u>: It is used to create a cookie.

syn

```
setcookie(variable, value, expirytime, path, domain, Secure)
```

```
setcookie("email", "lawpsailesh@gmail.com");
```

<u>cookiedemo.php</u>

```
$_COOKIE[variablename]
$_COOKIE['Email']
```

```
<?php
    if(setcookie("Email", "lawpsailesh@gmail.com")){
      echo "cookie created successfully".
    }else
      echo "cookie not created".
    }
?>
```

10.23.12

```
echo serialize($weight);

$married = false
echo serialize($married);      b:0;

$products= array("Lux", 200
```

② unset($_SESSION['Emaiid']) / session_unregister('var')

to delete any session variable unset() function can be used

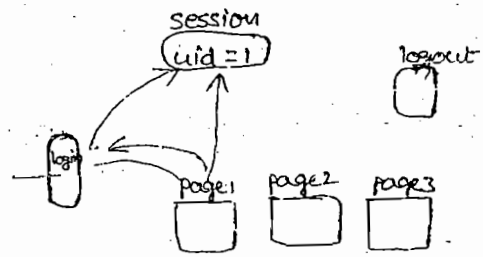
syt: unset($_SESSION['varname']);

③ To check whether the session variable does exist we can use isset() function

isset[$_SESSION['varname']];

→ session_unset() It will delete all the variables from the session file

→ session_destroy() It will delete both session variable and file



LoginForm.php

```
<?php
include_once("Include/Top.php");
include_once("Include/leftpanel.php");
?>
<div id="middlepanel"> </div>
<?php
include_once("Incl/Rightpanel.php");
inclu_once("Includx/Bottom.php");
?>
```

total page

leftpannel.php

Top.php

```
<div id="page">
<div id="header"> </div>
<div id="content">
<div id="leftpannel"> </div>
<div id="middle pannel"> </div>
<div id="right"> </div>
```

Rightpannel.php

Bottom.php

```
<div>
<div id='footer'> </div>
</div>
```

width: 15%

}

width: 65%

}

width: 20%

}

```
#middlepannel2 {
    width: 85%
}
```

```
<div id="middlepannel2"> ... </div>
```

lib/functions/

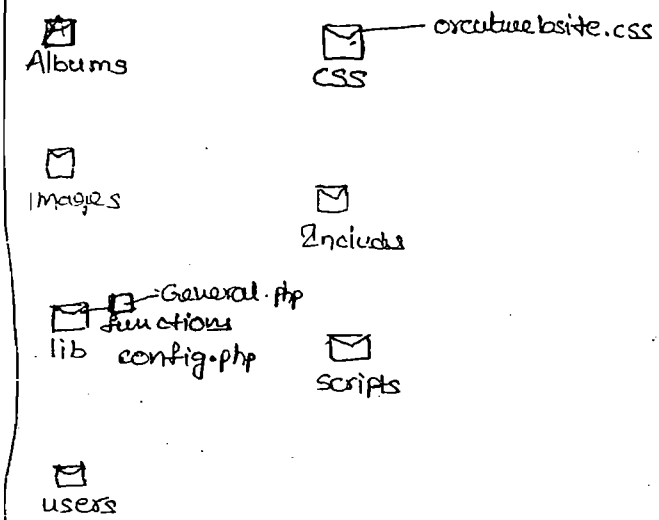
General.php

```
<?php
function quoteString($str){
    if (ini_get("magic_quotes_gpc")){
        return $str;
    }else{
        return addslashes($str);
    }
}
function unQuoteString($str){
    if (ini_get("magic_quotes_gpc")){
        return $str;
    }else{
        return stripslashes($str);
    }
}
function generatePassword ($size){
    $str = "abcde...3AB..Z0123456789";
    $s_str = str_shuffle ($str);
    return substr($s_str, 0, $size);
}
?>
```

Top.php

```
<?php
require_once("lib/config.php");
if (!isset($_SESSION['UId'])){
    header("location: index.php");
    exit;
}
```

MyDev



index.php

success.php

ActiveAccount.php

Registration.php

$uid
↳ user_id

f.Friend_id = u.id

user_id	Friend_id	f_	id
2	1		
3	1		
1	4		

Friend_id = $uid

u.id = f.user_id

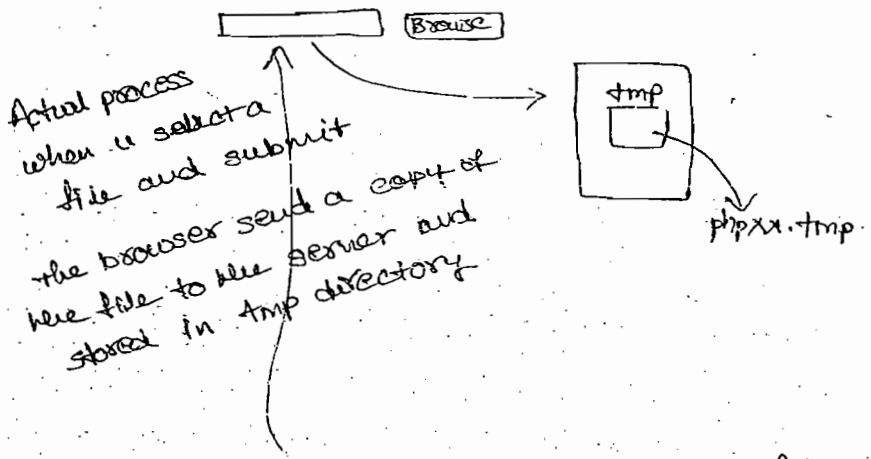
Images
↳ xamppcontrol.ico

Top php
<link rel="shortcut.

15/12/08

File uploads

Client side	Serverside
1) form tag should have enctype="multipart/form-data"	1) file_uploads = on
2) form method should be POST	2) upload_max_size=
	3) upload_tmp_dir=



$_FILES['fieldname']['tmp_name'] → temporary file name
$_FILES['fieldname']['name'] → the original name of the file
$_FILES['fieldname']['size'] → Keywords It return the size of file (size in bytes)
$_FILES['fieldname']['type'] → mime-type of the file
$_FILES['fieldname']['error'] → It will return the status of fileuploads (0–8) → excluding 5

UPLOAD_ERR_OK
Value: 0 —

value: 0 there is no error, the file uploaded with success

UPLOAD_ERR_INI_SIZE

value: 1 the uploaded file exceeds the upload_max_filesize directive in php.ini

UPLOAD_ERR_FORM_SIZE

value: 2 The uploaded file exceeds the MAX_FILE_SIZE directive that was specified in the HTML form.

UPLOAD_ERR_PARTIAL

value: 3 the upbaded file was only partially upbaded

UPLOAD_ERR_NO_FILE

value: 4 No file was uploaded

UPLOAD_ERR_NO_TMP_DIR

value: 6 missing a temporary folder introduced in PHP 4.3.10 and PHP 5.0.3.

UPLOAD_ERR_CANT_WRITE

value: 7 failed to write file to disk introduced in PHP 5.1.0

UPLOAD_ERR_EXTENSION

value: 8 File upload stopped by extension introduced in PHP 5.2.0

is_uploaded_file(tmpname)

It return true when temporary file upbaded otherwise false

~~move~~ move_uploaded_file(sourcepath, destination path)

It is used to move the temporary file to destination directive. (coping to destination folder and delete the tmp file)

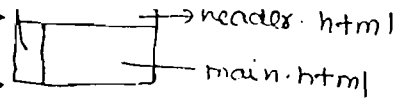
```
class Albums {
private $aid, $albname, $albdesc;
function createAlbum ($aname, $adesc, $uid) {
  $q= " INSERT . . . '
}
function setAlbumId ($id) {
      $this->aid= $id;
}
function deleteAlbum() {
    $an_del = " Dele  From  WHERE Id = ". $thisaid ";
function updateAlbum ( $name, $desc )

                                  Id= ". $thisaid";

function getAlbInfo () {
$sel = " SELECT * FROM md_album WHERE Id= ". $this_aid ";
$res = mysql_query ($sel);
$album = mysql_fetch_assoc($res);
return $album;
}
get AllAlbums

class pictures extends Albums {
private $pid, $path, $caption;
function addPicture( $fln, $caption ) {
        $tmp_path= $_FILES [$fln] [tmp_name];
        $orgname = $_FILES [$tm] ['name'];
        $album = $this-> getAlbumInfo ();
        $albname = $album ['Name'];
        $destpath= " Album/$albname /". $orgnam;
}
fun setPictureId ($id) {
}
function getPictureInfo() {
    // getting path to delete the picture
}
```

```
$oPictures -> setAlbumId($aid)
```

Inheritance

```
<?php
    class A{
    private $firstname;
    protected function __construct($fn){
        $this->firstname = $fn;
    }

    function showFirstName(){
        echo "First name is". $this->firstname. "<br>";
    }
}

class B extends A{
    private $lastname;
    function __construct($fn, $ln){
        parent::__construct($fn);
        $this->lastname = $ln;
    }
    function showLastName(){
        echo "Last Name is". $this->lastname;
    }
    function showFullName(){
        $this->showFirstName();
        $this->showLastName();
    }
}

$oB = new B("sailesh", "jaiswal");
$oB->showFullName();
?>
```

```
<frame src='header.html'>
<frameset cols='20%,80%'>
    <frame src='chapters.html'>
    <frame src='main.html' name='content'>
</frameset>
</frameset>
```



when we place frameset there is no body tag

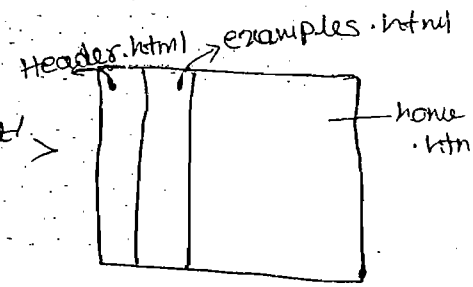
frame_row.html

```
<frameset rows='30%, 70%'>
    <frame src='Header.html' scrolling=no noresize frame border=0>
    <frame src='listdemo.html' frameborder=0>
</frameset>

<frameset cols='80%, 70%'>
    <frame src='header.html' scrolling=no noresize frameborder=0>
    <frame src='listdemo.html' frameborder=0>
</frameset>
```

multiple files in the same browser we use frameset Tag

Nestedframeset.html

```
<frameset cols='15%, *'>
    <frame src='Header.html' scrolling=no noresize frameborder=0>
    <frameset cols='20%, *'>
        <frame src='examples.html'>
        <frame src='home.html' name='content'>
    </frameset>
</frameset>
```



header.html

```
<h1 align=center><font color='red'> welcome to LAMP </font></h1>
```

Examples.html

```
<a href='Demo.html' target='content'> 1st eg </a><br>
<a href='body.html' target='content'> Body Demo </a><br>
<a href='listdemo.html' target='content'> List Demo </a><br>
```

font face = 'verdana' size=5> please click on the left side links to view the output </font></P>

fpdf.org frames real examples

the frames placed in inside body is called Innerframe (or) iframe

```
<iframe src=' ' width=' ' height=' ' border='0/1' scrolling='0/1'
    name=' '>
</iframe>
```

Iframe — is a block Tag

```
<table border=0 width=600 . cellpadding=0 cellspacing=0 align='center'>
  <tr>
     <td height=90 bgcolor='#ff0088'><img src='banner.jpg'
       width=600 height=90 ></td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
     <td height=20 bgcolor='#ff00bb'> <a href='Intro.html'
        target='content'> Home </a> <a href='AboutUs.html'
        target='content'> About us </a></td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
     <td height=300 bgcolor='#199ee11' valign='top'>
     <iframe src'Intro.html' width='100%' height='300'
       frameborder=0 name='content'></iframe> </td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
     <td height=20
   bgcolor='#2244aa'> footer </td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

Forms

form is a collection of fields where we take from user as input

<form name=' ' method='get/post' action='serversideTargetfile'
enctype=' '>.

</form>

some php file is placed

Application

presentation — HTML/CSS
↓
Business logic — PHP
↓
Data Access — mysql

url — means request line

get method — the form data added to requestline
no security — fast process.

post method — is posted in body section full security
slowest process

enctype — encrypted type — to send data to the server the browser use encryption layouts some encrypted methods.

file uploads concept → enctype is mentioned

action — serverside file — To which we send the data

form intension to send the data to the server.

form fields

Inline	Block Tags
1) Textbox	1) Textarea
2) password	2) select box
3) radio	3) multi-select box
4) checkbox	
5) File	
6) hidden	
7) Normal button	
8) submit	
9) Reset	
10) Image	

Tag only <input

<input type='text' name=' ' value=' ' maxlength=' '
size=' ' readonly disabled>

type='password' name=' ' value=' ' maxlength=' ' size=' ' readonly disabled>

Radio Button

choose one from multiple options – Radio button

<input type='radio' name=' ' value=' ' disabled checked>

Gender <input type='radio' name='Gender male' value='1'> male

<input type='radio' name='Gender Female' value='0'> Female

○ male ○ Female

scalar variable – a variable hold only one value

if the name is same we can select only one using Radio button

if the name is diff: more is selected

Checked ⊙ By default it is selected

Checkbox

It is used to select more than one from multiple options

*name must be same

<input type='checkbox' name=' ' value=' ' disabled checked>

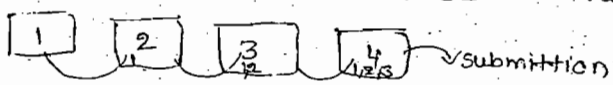
File

<input type='file' name=' ' size=' ' value=' ' disabled readonly>

Browse

Hidden Field

<input type='hidden' name=' ' value=' '>



hidden field is used for multiple forms

Normal button

<input type='button' name=' ' size=' ' value=' ' disabled>

purely a dummy button it doesn't have any action.

** In Javascript we can assign action to the button

submit button

<input type='submit' name=' ' size=' ' value=' ' disabled>

Submit button

Take data to the serverside file

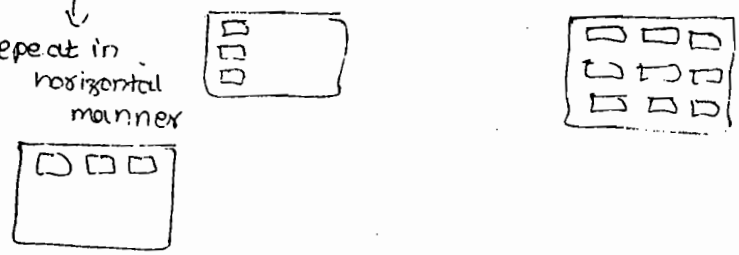
color : #RRGGBB

background-color :

background-image : url(path of image)

background-repeat : repeat-x / repeat-y / no-repeat / repeat

repeat in horizontal manner



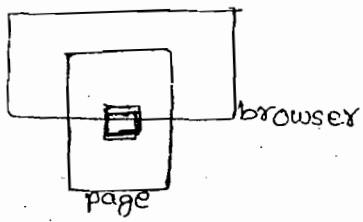
repeation of image in background.

we can't change the size of image in background

background-position : [top / center / bottom] right/left/center

top right
top left
top center
space

center right
center left
c



we place center in the page

we want it center of browser

background-attachment : fixed / scroll

background.html

```
<style type='text/css'>
    body{
      color : #f00;
      background-color : rgb(0,0,0);
      background-image : url(../cam.jpg);
      background-repeat : no-repeat;
      background-position : center;
      background-attachment : fixed;
    }
</style>
</body>
```

text.

letter-spacing : 20px ; H E L L O

word-spacing :

text-decoration : none / underline / overline

text-transform : capitalize / lowercase / uppercase.

text-align : left / Right / center / justify

vertical-align : top / middle / bottom

line-height :

text.html

```
<style type='text/css'>
    h4{
        letter-spacing : 30px ;
    }
    h3 {
        word-spacing : 50px ;
    }
    h5 {
        text-transform : capitalize ;
    }
  p{
        text-align : justify ;
        line-height : 40px ;
  }
</style>

<a href='#' style='text-decoration : none ;'> Hello — </a>
<h4> Hello world </h4>
<h3> Good Eve — </h3>
<h5> Welcome To LAmp Inistitute </h5>
```

Remove the underline for Anchor Tag.

Box property :

border-left-style : solid / double / dashed / dotted
border-right-style :
border-top-style :
border-bottom-style :

border-style : solid double dashed dotted
top right bottom left

border-style : solid dotted
left/Right top/bottom

border-style : solid

---

border-left-width : thin / medium / thick / px / pt / em
border-right-width :
border-top-width :
border-bottom-width :

border-width : 2px 5px 3px 4px
top right bottom left

border-width : 2px 5px
left/right top/bottom

border-width : 3px

---

border-left-color :
border-right-color :
border-top-color :
border-bottom-color :

border-color : #F00 #0F0 #00F #FF0
Top right bottom left

border-color : #0FF #231
left/right top/bottom

border-color : #553

---

padding-top : 2px
padding-right : 2px
padding-bottom : 2px
padding-left : 10px

padding : top right bottom left
padding : 2px 4px
L/R T/B

margin : 2px 4px 3px 4px
top right bottom left

margin : 3px 5px
left/right top/bottom

margin : 6px
width :
height :

Box.html

```
< style type='text/css'>
    p {
        background-color : #ff0 ;
                color : #f00;
        font-family : verdana;
        font-size : 12px;
        text-align : justify;
        padding : 10px;
        width : 250 px;

/*  border-left-width : 10px;
    border-left-style : dashed ;
    border-left-color : #f00 ; */

    border-style : solid double dashed dotted ;
    border-width : 2px 10px 3px medium ;
    border-color : #00f #f0f #0ff #0f0 ;
    float : left ;
    margin : 2px 3px 4px 5px ;
    }

</style>
```

```
<script type='text/javascript'>
// document.write("Hello world");
// document.write("<font color='red' size=5> Anitha welcomes yo
    </font>");

// document.write("<span style='color:#00f;
        font-family:verdana;
        letter-spacing:20px;'> LAMP INISTITUTE </span>");

name="Anitha";
document.write("My name is" + name);
</script>
```

23/10/08 <u>conditional statement</u>

1) if
2) if..else
3) if else ladder
4) Nested if else
5) switch case

```
if(condition){        → optimistic
  z                     +ve attitude
}                       we go on validation
                        it is used

if(condition){        → diplomatic
  z
}else{                the final condition
  z                     in validations.
}

if(cond1){            → on going
  z
}elseif(cond2){
  z
}elseif(cond3){
  z
}
else{
```

```
                      → Interview Game
if(cond1){
  if(cond2){
    if(cond3){
      z
    }else{
      z
    }
  }else{
    z
  }
}else{
  z
}
```

```
switch(choice){
  case choice1:
        ==
        break;
  case choice2:
        ==
        break;
  default:
        ==
}
```

if else ladder (==) we go for switch case

Otherwise we use if else ladder

other than == condition.

All swich cases can be converted into if else ladder. but the only if else condion contains all conditions == then we use switch cc

Looping Control

1) while
2) do while
3) for

while

Initialization

```
while(condition){
    ==
  increment/decrement;
}
```

Do while

Initialization

```
do{
  ==
  increment/decrement
}while(condition)
```

It is used in desktop Application

It is not used in web Application.

In looping we increment only numbers

for

```
for(initialization;condition; inc/dec){
  ==
}
```

```
<select name='day'>
    <script type='text/javascript'>
        d=1;
        while(d<=31){
  document.write("<option>"+d+"</option>");
  d++;
}
    </script>
</select>
```

30/10/15

Array methods

① **push** It is used to add the elements at the end of an array

week = new Array("mon", "tue", "wed");

syn: arrayobj.push(elt1, elt2, ...)

Ex: week.push("thu", "fri");

② **pop** It is used to remove the last elements that an Array.

syn: arrayobj.pop()

Ex week.pop()

③ **shift**: It will remove the first element from a given Array.

syn: arrayobj.shift()
week.shift()

④ **unshift**: It will add the elements that the begaining of the Array

syn: arrayobj.unshift(el1, el2 ..)
week.unshift("sat", "sun");

⑤ **Join**: It will join the elements of an Array using given separator to form a string

syn: arrayobj.join(separator)

Ex: week.join("-");

✓ Arraymethods.html

```
<script type="text/javascript">
week = new Array("mon", "tue", "wed");
week.push("thu", "Fri", "sat");
week.pop();
week.unshift("sat", "sun");
week.shift();
for(index = 0; index < week.length; index++)
{
document.write(week[index] + "<br>");
}
weekstr = week.join("-");
document.write(weekstr);
</script>
```

Math: no need to create objects for using math functions

math.abs (x) -> absolute value math.abs (-5) = 5

math.sqrt (x) -> square root math.sqrt (2) = 1.414

math.floor (x) -> returns least integer value math.floor (5.98) = 5

math.ceil (x) -> return hight integer value math.ceil (2.0001) = 3

math.round(x) -> returns round off the value math.round (2.316) = 2
math.round (4.502) = 5

math.random() -> returns random values between 0 and 1

```
<script type='text/javascript'>
// document.write (math.abs (-2));
// document.write (math.sqrt (3));
                  (math.floor(2.1234));
"                 (math.floor(2.999));
                  (math.ceil (2.999));
                  (math.ceil (2.0001));
                  (math.round (2.999));
                  (math.round (2.409));
                  (math.random() *10);
ran = math.random () * 10;
document.write (math.ceil (ran));
</script>
```

docing.html

```
<img src='images/watch.jpg' width = 150 height= 200 border= 0 >
<script type='text/javascript'>
//document.write (document.images [0].src);
"                (document.images [0].width);
"                (document.images [0].height);
document.images [0].width = 400;
document.images [0].height = 500;
document.images.src = 'images/road.jpg';
</script>
```

```
<img src='images/watch1.jpg' width=300 height=400 border=1>
<script type='text/javascript'>
pics = new Array("images/bracelet.jpg", "images/bridge.jpg");
rand = Math.random()*10;
ran = Math.floor(rand);
document.images[0].src = pics[ran];
</script>
```

"images/" + ran + ".jpg"

document.images[0].src = "images/0.jpg";
= "images/1.jpg";
= "images/2.jpg";

Randomimages2.html

```
<img src="images/9.jpg" width=600 height=500>
<script type='text/javascript'>
rand = Math.random()*10;
ran = Math.floor(rand);
document.images[0].src = "images/" + ran + ".jpg";
</script>
```

slideshow.html

setInterval(functionname, duration) → milliseconds

```
<script type='text/javascript'>
function randomImage(){
rand = math.random()*10;
ran = math.floor(rand);
document.images[0].src = "images/" + ran + ".jpg";
}
</script>

<img src="images/9.jpg" width=500 height=400>
<script type='text/javascript'>
setInterval("randomImage()", 1000);
</script>
```

31. Date and Time

datetobj = new Date() // creating an object for current date and Time

datetobj = new Date (yr, m, date); // to create an object for given date.

YYYY-mm-dd = new Date (yr, m, date, hrs, min, secs) // to create an object for given date and Time.

Methods

1) getTime : It returns the time in milliseconds from unix Epoch (Jan 1st 1970, 00:00:00)

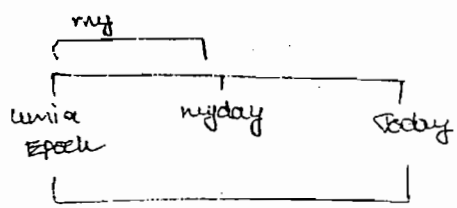
Syn datetobj.getTime();

Ex today = new Date()

today.getTime();

myday = new Date (1983, 8, 23);

myday.getTime();



2) getDay : It returns the weekday number

0 → 6
sun sat

Syn datetobj.getDay();

today.getDay();

myday = new Date (1985, 8, 15);

myday.getDay();

3) getDate() : It returns day of the month

Syn datetobj.getDate();

4) getMonth() It returns the month for a given date object.

0 — 11
Jan Dec

Syn datetobj.getMonth()

5) getYear() It returns the diff: of 1900 from given date object.

Syn datetobj.getYear()

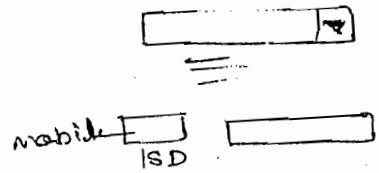
0 — 0 select

1 — 91 India

2 — 001 USA

3 — 004 UK

4 — 006 Singapore



i = document.formname.selectbxname.selectedIndex

cc = document.formname.selectbxname.options[i].value

d.formname.textboxname.value = cc

onchange.html

```
✓ <script type='text/javascript'>
  function showIsd(){
  ind= document.TestForm.Country.selectedIndex;
  isd= document.TestForm.Country.options[ind].value;
  document.TestForm.ISD.value= isd;
  }
  </script>

  <form name='TestForm'>

  <select name='country' onchange='javascript:showIsd()'>
      <option value=0>select</option>
      <option value='91'>India</option>
              ='001'>USA
              ='004'>UK

  </select><br>

   <input type='text' name='ISD' size=5 readonly>

   <input type='text' name='mobileNo'>

   </form>
```

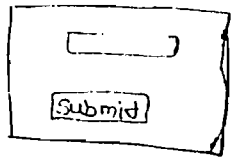
hum.sayasolutions.in
me

```
<script type='text/javascript'>
function showIsd(v){
document.testForm.ISD.value=v;
}
</script>
<form name='TestForm'>
<select name='Country' onchange='javascript:showIsd(this.value)'>
 :
 |
 :
same as before


onchange='javascript:document.FormName.ISD.value=this.value';
```

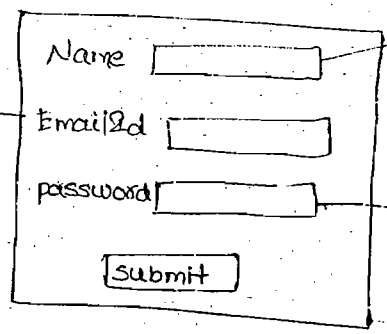
rowbgchange.html

```
<table width=500>
  <tr bgcolor='#ff0000'>
  <th> Name </th> <th> code </th>
  </tr>
 <tr bgcolor='#ffff00' onmouseover='javascript:this.bgColor="#dd00dd"
 'onmouseout='javascript:this.bgcolor="#ffff00"'>
      <td> sailesh </td> <td> 02392 </td>
  </tr>

 <tr bgcolor='#00ffff' onmouseover='javascript:this.bgColor="#00ff00"'
  onmouseout='javascript:this.bgColor="#00ffff"'>
      <td> yash </td> <td> 156413 </td>
  </tr>
 </table>
```

✓ answer...




```
<script type='text/javascript'>
 function validateForm(){
  n= document.TestForm.uname.value;
   if (n.length < 3){

     alert("Name should have atleast 3 chars");
     return false;
    }
  return true;
 }
</script>

<form name="TestForm" method='get' action='register.html'
onsubmit='javascript: return validateForm()'>
Name <input type='text' name='uname'> <br>
<input type='submit' name='submit' value='submit'>
</form>
```



length < 3
No spaces
No specialchar
should not start with N

length < 6

∃ '@'
∃ only one @

abc@xy.in
atpos - lastdotpos > 2
lastdotpos > atpos

reset.htm

onreset :

✓

Cancel
↓
Reset
↓
clear form

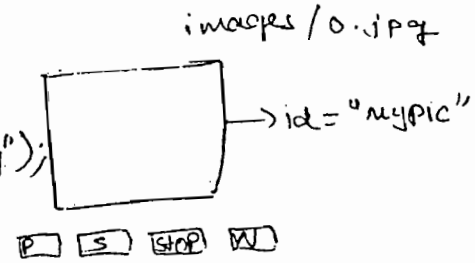
```
<script type='text/javascript>
function confirmReset(){
  c= confirm ("Do you really want to reset");
  return c;
}
</script>

<form name='TestForm' onreset='javascript:return confirmReset()'>
    <input type='text' name='Name'> <br>
    <input type='reset' name='Reset' value='ClearForm'>
</form>
```

Validateform.html

```
<script type='text/javascript' src="validation.js">
</script>

<form name='RegisterForm' method="post" action=" "
  onsubmit="javascript: return formValidation()">
  Name <input type="text" name="UName"> <br>
  Email Id <input type="text" name="Email"> <br>
  password <input type="text" name="Pword"> <br>
  <input type="submit" name="submit" value="submit">
</form>
```

```
<ul id='hmenu'>
<li><a href='#'>Home</a></li>
<li><a href='#'>About Us</a></li>
<li onmouseover='javascript:showMenu("vmenu1")'
    onmouseout='javascript:hideMenu("vmenu1")'>
<a href='#'>products</a>
<ul id='vmenu1' class='vmenu'>
<li><a href='#'>product1</a></li>
<li>product2
<li>product3
<li>product4
</ul>
</li>
<li onmouseover='javascript:showMenu("vmenu2")'
    onmouseout='javascript:hideMenu("vmenu2")'>
<a href='#'>Services</a>
<ul id='vmenu2' class='vmenu'>
<li><a href='#'>service1</a></li>
<li>service2
<li>service3
<li>service4</a></li>
</ul>
</li>
</ul>
```

Slideshow.html




```
<script  type="text/javascript">
pics = new Array("images/0.jpg", . . . "images/9.jpg");
 i = 0;
showNext = function (){
 i++;
document.getElementById("mypic").src
          = pics[i];
   if (i >= pics.length - 1) {
          i = 0;
     }
 }
showPrev = function(){
     i--;
 document.getElementById("mypic").src = pics[i];
     if (i < 0) {
     i = pics.length - 1;
   }
 }
startShow = function(){
    st = setInterval("showNext()", 500);
  }
 stopShow = function (){
      clearInterval(st);
  }
</script>
<div  align="center">
<img  src="images/0.jpg"  id="mypic"  width="600" height="400" /><br>
<input  type="button"  name="prev"  value="prev"
        onclick="javascript:showPrev()"> 
```

```
function  next ( ){
    i++;
d.getElementById("mypic").src
          = pics[i];
```

Variables
operators
expressions
Conditions
Conditional statements
looping controls
user defined functions.

Variables

a=5 — a [5] 101

a=5 — a [5] 104

No Type declaration in Javascript
the browser interpreter automatically identifies the type of the variable

Javascript

```
var a;
var a=5;
```

Rules for creating variables:

1) the variable name should start with alphabets
2) no special characters should be used in variable names except _ (underscore)
3) no spaces are allowed in the variable name
4) Variable name should resemble it's purpose.
5) the variable names purely in lower case.
6) boolean variable

instock = true false
firstno = 5
name = 'Anitha'
price = 13.75

Operator is a symbol which performs certain action on the variable

1) Arithmetic (+, -, /, *, % (modulus))
2) Relational / comparision (>, >=, <, <=, ==, !=) ===z identical !==z
3) Logical (&&, ||, !)
4) increment / decrement ++/--
5) concatination (+)
6) assignment (=)

(No preincrement in web development)

a = 5
b = "5"

a==b check only value
↳ true

a===b
↳ false
↳ check value & type

Expressions :

collection of variables and operators.

1) Arthemetic expresion a+b, a-b, a*b, a/b, a%b
2) Relational operator a>b, a<b, a>=b
3) Logical operator ((a>b)&&(a>c))
4) increment / decrement a++/a--
   a=a+1
   a+=1
5) concatination

Define javascript

1) Inline javascript
2) Internal javascript
3) External javascript

```
<script type="text/javascript">
</script>
```

the javascript code can be embedded in HTML and vicenersa

document.write(" "); // It will be displayed in the browser

Comments

// single line
/* */ multi line

```
<input type="button" name="start" value="start show"
    onclick='javascript:startShow()'>  
<input type="button" name="stop" value="stop slideshow"
    onclick='javascript:stopShow()'>  
<input type="button" name="Next" value="Next"
    onclick='javascript:showNext()'> </div>
```

E_PARSE : It shows compile-time parse errors parse means (interpretted compilations) checking for the bugs and process it

Ex missing of ; , ' , ... etc

E_NOTICE : It will show the run-time notices.

Ex: echo $a; (we didn't assign value) → variable

undefined constants & variables.

E-STRICT : It will show the noties with suggestions

E_CORE_ERROR:

fatal error It stops the execution

undefined value can

we can access undefined values when noties occur

14/11/08

E_CORE_ERROR : these are the fatal errors occur during php's initial startup.

E_CORE_WARNING these are the fatal warning occur during php's initial startup

E_COMPILE_ERROR : These are the fatal, compile-time errors

E_COMPILE_WARNING : These are the " " warnings.

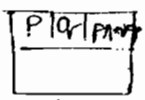
E_USER_ERROR : It shows user define fatal error message

E_USER_WARNING : It shows userdefine fatal warning messages.

E_USER_NOTICE : It shows userdefined notices.

E_

error_reporting = reporting level error_reporting = E_ALL & ~E_NOTICE



E_USER_ERROR | E_USER_WARNING

(1) disable error messages.

= off (no error displayed on browser)

DV display-errors = on

(2) log-errors = boolean using this we can tell weather to store (or) log the error.

DV display-error = off

Note If display-errors directive is set to off then we should enable this directive bcoz to keep track of errors occured in run time.

(3) log-errors-max-len = size in bytes

It is used to set the maximum size of the error log file

Syn log-error-max-len = 1024 MB (1KB)

(4) ignore-repeated-errors = boolean value.

If it is set to ON when errors occured at same file same line will be ignored

Syn/DV ignore-repeated-errors = Off

(5) error-log = path of the error log file.

Here we specify the path of the error log file

= "C:/xampp/apache/logs/phperror.log"

= syslog

errors.log (defaultly created on your folder)

(6)

IV Data Handling

① Variables_order = "EGPCS" a superglobal variable list

It is used to set the priority for the superglobal variabl

Syn DS/DV variables_order = "EGPCS"

E - Environment variables
G - Get variables
P - post "
C = cookie "
S - session "

② register_globals = boolean value

It is used to register local variable as super global variables.

$_GET['var']
$_POST['var']
$_COOKIE['email']
$_SESSION['email']

register_globals = ON → the super global array variab loose their scope (we get security problem) $email

register_globals = off DV → It is better to put off to get security

If it is ON and variable name's different then no problem
variable name's same then problem occur
It will override the variable names based on priority

This directive omited from latest version

$HTTP_GET_VARS['var']
$HTTP_POST_VARS['var']

③ register_long_arrays = boolean value

~~It~~ supports long

It is used to enable/disable the usage of long-array representation of super global variables.

DV/ register_long_arrays = on

④ DS/ post_max_size = size in MB

It is the maximum amount of data accepted by php through post method.

DV/ post_max_size = 16 MB [Xampp]
= 8 MB [Wamp]

It is used to set magic codes to incoming GET/POST/cookie data

$str="this is \" PHP class \" ";

magic_quotes_gpc= On

= off you should use the above functions

add_slashes (string)
strip_slashes (quoted string)

wamp- off
xampp- on
} default

Note If we are taking the data from get/POST/cookie which includes singlecode (') or doublequote (") then it leads to errors when we try to move this data to database.

to overcome this problem we can choose either of the two following methods.

1) ~~add~~ we use add_slashes (string) function while taking the data from form and strip_slashes( ) while retrieving it from Database.

2) set magic_quotes_gpc = On

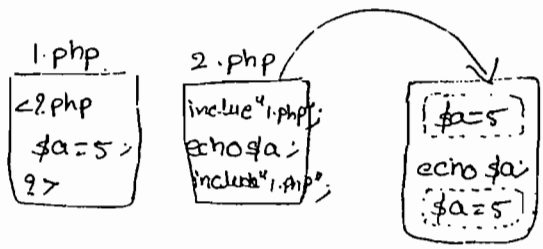
wamp- off
xampp- on

19/11/00

include
include_once
→ include("abc.php");
include "abc.php";

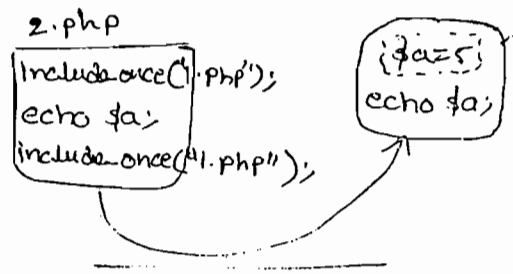
require
require_once.

{ include
{ include-once
→ functions we are used in presentation logic



①

include_once(filename)



②

Include : → It is a construct used to embed external file in current script.
(→ not a function)

→ when ever "Include" is used then the external file data gets copied in the current script at the time of compilation

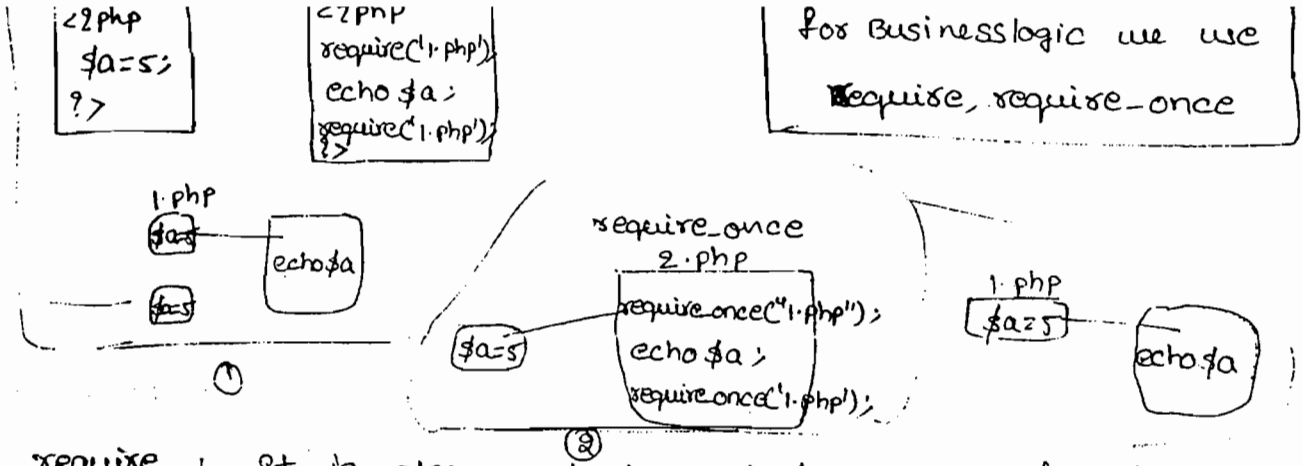
→ If By mistake we use include construct many times to call same file in current script then compilation time increases.

To overcome with this problem we choose include_once.

Example see figure ①

include_once: when ever we use include_once to embed the same file many times here it includes/embed the file only once. It ignores further calls for the same file see figure ②

Note: If the file is not found then include and include_once returns a warning and continue with the execution.



<u>require</u> : It is also used to embed external file into the current script. At the time of compilation file pointer will jump to the external file executes it and comesback to continue the execution.

2) If we use require to call same external file for multiple times in the current script then it may raise an Error.
→ see figure ①

<u>require_once</u> If we try to embed the same file multiple times using <u>require_once</u> then it executes the external file only once by ignoring the further calls
→ see figure ②

<u>Note</u> If we use require/require_once to embed an external file and the file is not available then it shows the fatal error and terminates the execution.

<u>testone.php</u>

1.php
```
<?php
  ~~echo~~ name="sailesh";
?>
```

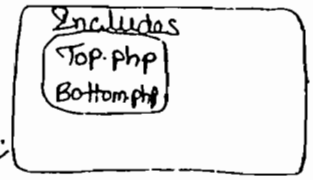
3.php
```
<?php
 function showName(){
  echo "sailesh";
 }function showName();
?>
```

2.php
```
<?php
 include("1.php");
 echo "welcomes u";
 include("1.php");
?>
```

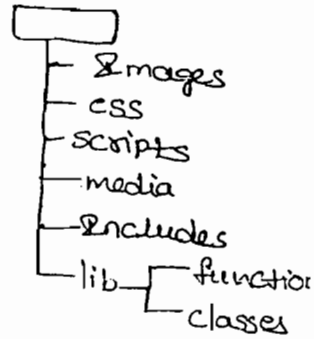
require_once
```
<?php
 require("3.php");
 echo "jaiswal";
 require("3.php");
?>
```

20/..

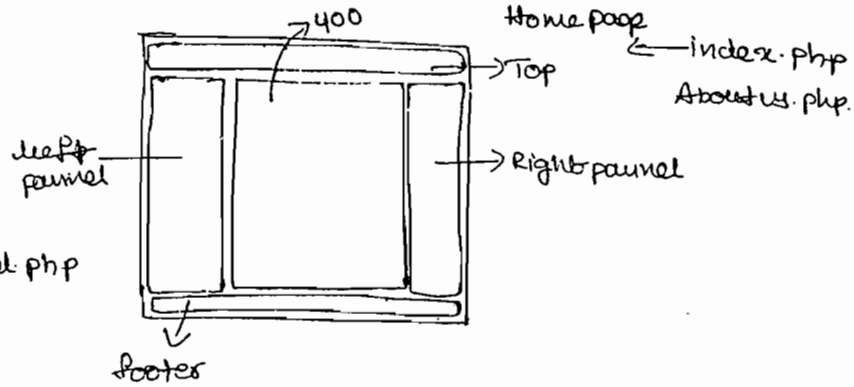
```
<? php
include_once ("Includes/top.php");
?>
<? php
include_once ("Include/bottom.php");
?>
```



myDev



middle panel &
width = 600



Top.php

```
<div id="page">
  <div id="top">
  </div>
  <div id="left panel">
  </div>
  <div id="middle panel">
  </div>
  <div id="right panel">
  </div>
  <div id="footer">
  </div>
</div>
```

left panel.php

rightpanel.php

Bottom.php.

```
<? php
echo
```

<?=

① **Strlen** It is used to find the length of a given string

syn strlen (string variable)

```
$email = "lampsailesh@gmail.com";
```

ex strlen($email);

2) **strpos** It returns the index of the given needle.
It will search for the first occurence of a given needle.
It performs casesensitive search

syn strpos (string, needle)

```
$name = "Sailesh";
strpos ($name, "s");
```

String.php

```
<?php
$email = "lampsailesh@gmail.com";
echo strlen($email);      //21
$name = "sailesh";
echo strpos($name, "s"); //5
echo strpos ($name, "S"); //0
?>
```

3) **strrpos** It will search for the last occurence of a given character and returns it's position.

syn: strrpos (string, needle)

```
echo
filename = "Sailesh.resume.doc";
echo strrpos($filename, ".");  //14
filename = "Sailesh.resume.doc";
echo strrpos ($filename, "S"); //10
```

array-flip(arrayname) It will interchange keys with values and viceversa

Syn: array-flip(arrayname)

```
$newarray = array-flip($products);
print_r($newarray);
```

→ array-rand(arrayname[, num_req]) : It will pick an element from an array randomly and returns it's key.

Syn array-rand(arrayname[, num_req]):

Note If second parameter is specified then it will pick given number of elements and returns their key

```
$key= array-rand($products);
echo $key;
$keys= array-rand($products, 3);
print_r($keys);
```

→ array-unique It will remove the duplicate values for a given array.

```
$key= "php & mysql , php mysql php with mysql";
$sep= array (",", "/", "&", " ", "and", "or");
$newkey = str-replace($sep, "|", $key);
$keys = explode("|", $newkey);
print_r(array-unique($keys));
```

array_merge It will join the two arrays. If key is same then first value gets overridden by the second one.

```
$fruits = array ("apple", "orange", "fav" => "grapes", "hate" => "leech",
"pineapple");
$fruits1 = array ("fav" => "mango", "banana", "watermelon", "apple");
$newarray = array_merge($fruits, $fruits1);
print_r ($newarray);
```

fruits	fruits1	o/p
[0] = apple	[fav] - mango	[0] - apple
[1] = orange	[0] - banana	[1] - orange
[fav] = grapes	[1] - water millon	[fav] - mango
[hate] = leech	[2] - apple	[hate] - leech
[2] = pineapple		[2] - pineapple
		[3] - bannana
		[4] - water
		[5] - apple

If + operator is used to join two arrays then It will ignore the elements of second array If key (or) Index is same

fruits	fruits1	o/p
0 — apple	[fav] - mango	0 - apple
[1] - orange	[0] - banana	1 - orange
[fav] - grapes	[1] - water millon	fav - grapes
[hate] = leech	[2] - apple	hate - leech
[2] - pineapple	[3] - papaya	2 - pinapple
	[4] - citrus	3 - papaya
	[5] - custedapple	4 - citrus
		5 - custed

```
$fruits= array( );
$fruits1 = array( );

$newarray = ~~arrays~~ $fruits + $fruits1;
```

* array_combine : here it will returns a new array with first array elements as key and second array elements becomes values. Both the arrays should be of same size.

Syn array_combine (array1, array2);

```
$cols = array ("FirstName", "LastName", "Email id", "phone No");
$vals = array ("sailesh", "jaiswal", "lampsailesh@gmail.com", 9346678561)
$newarray = array_combine ($cols, $vals);
print_r ($newarray);
```

Sorting methods

sort It will sort the elements of normal array in ascending order.

```
$vals = array ("sailesh", "jaiswal", "lampsailesh@gmail.com",
    9346678561);
sort ($vals);
print_r ($vals);
```

rsort It will sort the normal array elements in reverse/ descending order

```
rsort ($vals);
print_r($vals);
```

asort : It will sort the associative array elements with key association. In ascending order it sorts

```
asort ($product);
print_r ($product);
```

arsort It will arrange the associative array elements in decending order with key association.

```
arsort ($product);
print_r ($product);
```

ksort() It will sort the keys of an array in ascending orders.

```
ksort($product);
print_r($product);
```

krsort(array) It will sort the keys of an array in decending order

```
krsort($product);
print_r($product);
```

Date and Time Functions

time() It returns the timestamp 1970 jan 1st 00:00:00.

It will returns current time in seconds since unix Epoch

mktime() It is used to generate timestamp for a given day and time.

```
mktime(hr, min, sec, month, day, year);
$thattime = mktime(19, 10, 2, 8, 23, 1983);
echo $thattime;
```

date() It is used to generate date and time in a specified format. If timestamp is not specified it considers current timestamp.

syn date(format [,timestamp]);

ex: echo date("d"); // 25

	character	example
✓	d	01 → 31
✓	D	mon through sun
✓	j	1 to 31
(lowercase L) →	l	sunday through saturday
	N	1 – 7 (for monday, 7 is sunday)
✓	S	st, nd, rd, th, work with j
(lowercase Z) →	z	0 – 365

```
<a href="GetDemo.php?frame=sailesh&frame=jaisual" > Go </a>
```

↓

send data to same file no need to write this start from ?

POST

```
<form name=" " method =" " action = " " >
```

action = " " → same file

action = " " → other file

action = "file name"

action = "<?= $_SERVER['PHP_SELF']"

TestForm.html

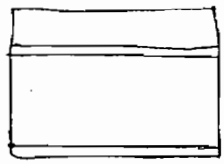
```
<script type="text/javascript" >
    function validateForm (f) {
        e = f.Email.value;
        if( e.length == 0) {
            alert(" Enter the Email id ");
            return false;
        }
        return true;
    }
</script>
```

ValidateEmail.html

```
<form name="TestForm" action="TestForm.php" method="post"
onsubmit = " javascript : return validateForm(this)" >
Email id <input type="text" name="Email" ><br>
<input type="submit" name="submit" value="send" >
</form>
```

```
<? php
  if($_SERVER['HTTP_REFRER'] == 'http://localhost/oct6TestForm.html')
  if(isset($_POST['submit']))
  echo "my email id is ".$_POST['Email']
  } else {
   echo " please go to the form";
  }
 } else {
   echo "Referer is ".$_SERVER['HTTP_REFRER'];
   echo "<br> you are trying to hack";
 }
 ?>
```

30/11/08



```
<a href="AboutUs.php">...
?page=AboutUs
?page=contactUs
?page=services
?page=home
```

$_GET['page']

```
<table width="800" border="0" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0">
<tr>
  <td height="101"><img src="images/banner.jpg" alt="saya sok"
  width="800" height="103" /></td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
   <td bgcolor="#FFFF66"> <a href="?page=Home">Home</a>
                          <a href="?page=AboutUs">AboutUs</a>
                          ="?page="services">Services</a>
                          ="?page=ContactUs">Contact Us</a>
                                                  </td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
   <td height="315" bgcolor="#00669q" valign="top">
```

```
if(isset ($-GET['page']))
    $page=$-GET['page'];
}else{
    $page="Home";
}
switch($page) {
    case 'Home';
include_once("Home.php");
    break;
    case 'AboutUs';
include_once("AboutUs.php");
    break;
    case 'Services':
    include_once("services.php");
    break;
    case 'ContactUs':
    include_once("contactUs.php");
    break;
}
?>
</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td align="center" bgcolor="#FFFF66">
    &copy; copyrights reserved </td>
  </tr>
  </table>
  </body>
  </html>
```

xyz
abc

\r carriage return

\r\n

mail(to, sub, msg, header)

username<user@... com>
user@gmail.com

$headers = "content-type: text/plain". "\r\n";

$headers .= "From: sailesh <jaiswalsailesh@gmail.com>". "\r\n";

$headers .= "cc: ...<...>, ...<...>...". "\r\n";

$heders .= "Bcc: ...<...>..."

$headers = "content-type: text/plain

$headers .= "From: sailesh <jj.

text/html

Contactus.php

```
<?php
  if(isset($_POST["send"])){
    $name = $_post ["Name"] ;
    $email = $_POST ['Email2d'];
    $sub = $_POST ['Reason'];
    $msg = $_POST ['FullReason'];
    $mailbody = '<table width="300" border="0" cellspacing ="1"
    cellpadding = "0">
    <tr>
      <td colspan="2" bgcolor = "#003399"
      style ="color :#FFFFFF; font-weight : bold ;">
      Request : </td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td width= "128" bgcolor ="#003399"
      style ="color : #FF  F; font - weight: bold;">
      Name </td>
      <td width = "169" bgcolor = "#  "
      style = "font-family : verdana; font-size : 12px ;
      color : #FFFF00">'. $name. '</td>
    </tr>
```

Date and Time Data Types:

Data Type	Storage Required
DATE	3 bytes
TIME	3 bytes
DATETIME	8 bytes
TIMESTAMP	4 bytes
YEAR	1 byte.

String Data Types

Data type	Storage Required
CHAR(M)	M bytes
BINARY(M)	M bytes
VARCHAR(M), VARBINARY(M)	L+1 bytes 0-255 bytes, L+2 bytes > 255 bytes
TINYBLOB, TINYTEXT	L+1 bytes
BLOB, TEXT	L+2 bytes
MEDIUMBLOB, MEDIUMTEXT	L+3 bytes
LONGBLOB, LONGTEXT	L+4 bytes
ENUM	1 or 2 bytes depending on the number of enumeration values (65,535 values maximum)
SET('value1', 'value2', ...)	1, 2, 3, 4 or 8 bytes, depending on the number of set members (64 members maximum)

TinyInt → −128 to 127 | 0 − 255

SmallInt → −32768 to 32767

best one

(mediumInt) → 25% less memory

Int

BigInt

DATE → 3 bytes yyyy-mm-DD

TIME → 3 bytes HH:II:SS

DATETIME → 8 bytes YYYYmmDDHHIISS

** TIMESTAMP → 4 bytes YYYY-mm-DD HH:II:SS

YEAR → 1 byte

Raj

(Case insensitive search) Char(m) — 1 byte. 256 characters — (sorting alphabetical order) raj ✓ RAJ ✓

Binary(m) — 1 byte · 256 characters — (Any space is where it place (01)) for single space. (Sorting based on binary values ASCII values) (case sensitive search)

raj ✗ RAJ ✗

VARCHAR(m) → L+1 bytes

L<255	→ L+1
L>255	→ L+2

		20	Memory consume	
256 ←	char	Sailesh	20	→ fixed length
65,535 ←	varchar	Sailesh	7	→ variable length D.T

Password (32) — MD5 → 32 char, Sh1 → 40 char

VARBINARY(m) — L+1 bytes — same as VARCHAR

char → TINYTEXT, Binary → TINYBLOB (variable length) — same

BLOB — Binary Large object.

TEXT, BLOB

MEDIUMTEXT, MEDIUMBLOB

LONGTEXT, LONGBLOB.

ENUM(....) → Single SelectBox

ENUM("Active", "Inactive") — not use numerical values. → when use numerical values it takes as indexes.

NULL → NULL

empty string → 0

Active → 1

Inactive → 2

→ Not entering any value — NULL

→ invalid — empty string

→ valid value — value

ENUM("Act", "Inac") NOT NULL

Not entering value it place default value "Act"

SET(....)
↓
multi select box

SET("play", "sing", "Dance")

NULL
play
sing
Dance

play, sing
play, Dance
sing, play
sing, Dance
Dance play
Dance sing

play, sing, Dance

Float(P) no size we can enter what we need

Float 12.75
123.76789

NUMERIC(M, D)

DECIMAL(M, D)

(8,2)
↳ 23456.00

Column Modifiers:

1) NULL → optional fields
2) NOTNULL — mandatory fields
3) UNSIGNED — only +ve value
4) ZEROFILL — It is used with an unsigned (4) zerofill (store values with leading zeros) 0001 only for UNSIGNED
5) AUTO_INCREMENT — (only for integer types) It automatically incrementing new values
6) PRIMARY KEY — To identify uniquely
7) UNIQUE → same p.k but allow null values only for stringDT
8) DEFAULT
↓
TIMESTAMP

DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
automatically current time stamp will be entered

Numeric datatype

automatically it inserts value for uid col

uid	name	sal
1	Ravi	1000
2	Sailu	400

it is defined as auto-increment
(It definitely start with 1) defaultly

Id
mediumint (9)
UNSIGNED
AUTO-INCREMENT
NOT NULL
PRIMARY KEY

To avoid Redundancy
It identify any record uniquely and not allow null values

> CREATE TABLE E_users (

To Get the structure of the Table

DESCRIBE tablname
DES tablname
EXPLAIN tablname

Structure of table is called data dictonary

Altering Table

Adding column:

Adding column at the end of table:

```
> ALTER TABLE tablename ADD new_columnname type(size) modifier;
```

Adding column at the begining of table:

```
> ALTER TABLE tablename ADD new_column_name type(size) modifier;
```

Adding a column after a given column

```
> ALTER TABLE tablename ADD new_column_name type(size) modifier
  AFTER column_name;
```

Droping column:

```
> ALTER TABLE tablename DROP column_name;
```

changing the column type (or) modifier of the column

```
> ALTER TABLE tablename MODIFY column_name new_type
  new_modifier;
```

changing the name of the column.

```
> ALTER TABLE tablename CHANGE old-column-name new-column_name
  new_type new_modifier;
```

ma_albums

Id – "
Name – VARCHR
Description – TEXT
CreatedOn – TIMESTAMP CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
owner/UserId – UNSIGNED

md_pictures

Id "
AlbumId UNSIGNED
Picture/path VARCHAR 255
Caption VARCHAR 255
AddedOn TIMESTAMP CURRENT_TIMESTAMP

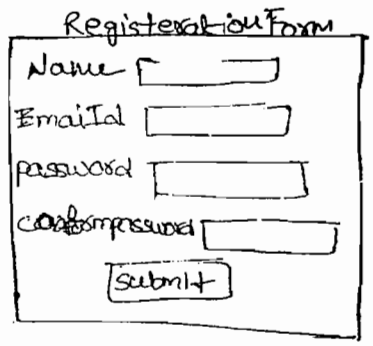
md_Friends

UserId 9
FriendId 9
fstatus ENUM ('pending' 'accepted', 'rejected')

MyDev

- Images
- CSS
- Includes
- Scripts
- Lib — functions — Genral.php
- Users
- Albums

```
<?php
  define("SITE_NAME", "myDen : A place to meet my friends");
    define("SITE_URL", "http://localhost/oct6/myDen/");
  define ("SENDER_NAME", "myDen.comTeam");
  define ("SENDER_ADDR", "info@myden.com");
  #
  # please

  mysql_connect (DB_HOST, DB_USER, DB_PASS);
  mysql_select_db (DB_NAME);
?>
```




```
$to = $email;
$
$msg = " Dear $name, <Br>
    <p> thank you for Registering with myDen.com.
    To use the services please activate the account. </p>
    <p> <a href=' ". SITE_URL. "ActivateAccount.php? user= $id '>click here</a>
        to activate your account. </p>
    thank, </p> ". SENDER_NAME;
```

((j×10)+190)/8

```
> SELECT CONCAT (Id, Name) FROM md-users;
```

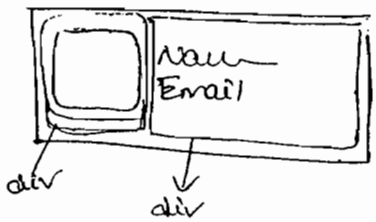
we can encrypt these two columns and send it

```
>SELECT MD5 (Id), Name FROM C_emp;
>SELECT CONCAT(Id, Name) FROM C_emp;
> SELECT MD5(CONCAT(Id, Name)) FROM C_emp;
```

13/12/08

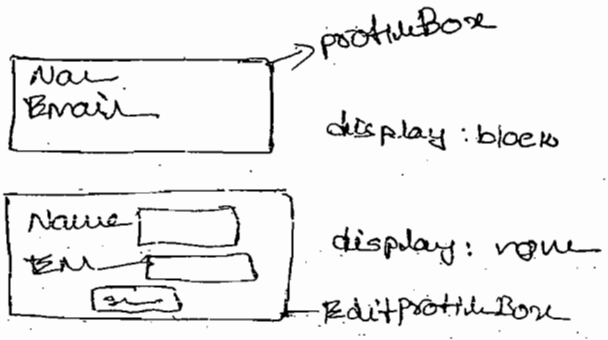
```
SELECT * FROM md_users WHERE Id= $_SESSION["Id"];
                             Id= $uid
                             if (isset ($_GET['id'])) {
                                $uid = $_GET ['id'];
                             }else{
                                $uid = $_SESSION["Id"]
```

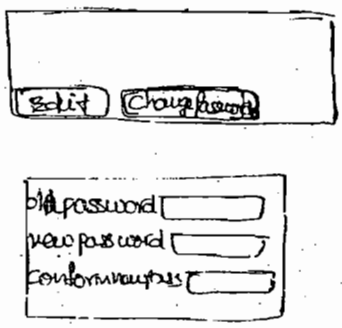
```
WHERE Name LIKE 'Sailesh'
      OR Name LIKE 'Ramesh'
      OR Name LIKE 'Afroz'
```



14/12/08

Profile.php






```
#profileBox{
    background-color:
}
# EditProfileBox{
}
```

left panel.ph

md_friends

UserId	FriendId
1	2
1	3
4	1
1	4

```
UserId=1 AND FriendId = 2
OR UserId=1 AND FriendId=4
   UserId=4 AND FriendId=1
```

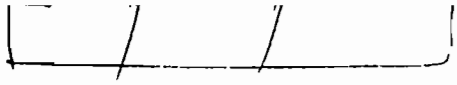
Message VARCHAR( )

To display message for AddFriend Request

```
$selfquery = " SELECT
$res_fe = mysql_query
```

In CSS

```
#AddFriendForm{
    position: absolute;
    display: none.
}
```



Indexpage login, logout details

```
$up_log = " UPDATE md_users SET LastLoggedOn = Now()
        WHERE Id = $user[Id] ";
```

Top.php

```
<a href="Logout.php">logout</a>
```

Logout.php

```
$id = $_SESSION['UId']
$up_log
```

starting records

number of records u wants

```
LIMIT 0,9;
```

Index.php

```
middle
<?php
$time = $user['LastLoggedOn'];
$ts = strtotime($time);
echo date("jS M.Y h:i:s");
?>
```

Home.php

```
SELECT * FROM md_users u, md_friend f WHERE
u.Id = f.UserId AND fstatus='Pending' AND FriendId = $_SESSION[UId] ;
```

md_users

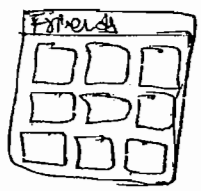
Id	Name	F
1		
2		
3		

md_friends

UserId	FriendId	St	Msg
2	1		
3	1		

Displaying friends List

```
SELECT * FROM md_users u, md_friends f WHERE
UId = f.UserId AND fstatus="Accepted" AND FriendId = $_SESSION[UId]
ORDER BY LastLoggedOn LIMIT 0,9;
```




```
#online-Friends {
}

#online-Friends.pic {
}
```

Polymorphism

- method overridding
- method overloading

→ Defining multiple methods with same name but with diff: signature

```
showName()
showName(fname)
showName(fnam, lnam)
```

method name same

→ same name and same signature

```
showName()
showName()
showName()
```

C, C++, java overloading

```
showName() { ... }
showName(fname) { ... }
showName(fname, lname) { ... }

obj -> showName()
obj -> showName("sailesh");
obj -> showName("saile", "jaiswal");
```

--call() is used to call

--call($name, $args) It is a magic function using this we can call the "un available" method

php doesn't support the multiple methods with same name but with diffe signature to overcome this we use --call($fn, $arg)

```
--call($fname, $args)

giveMyName("Rahul");
```

method overloading not possible in PHP but we can acheive using the magic method

```
<?php
    class TestClass{
    function --call($fname, $args
    if(count($args)==0){
        $this->showName1();
    }elseif(count($args)==1){
        $this->showName2($args[0]);
    }else if(count($ args)==2){
        $this->showNames($args[0], $arg[1]);
    }}
```

```
    echo "my name is not defined <br>";
}
function showName2($fname){
    echo "my name is $fname <br>";
}
function showName3($fname, $lname){
    echo "my full name is $fname$lname";
}
}

$oTestClass = new TestClass();
$oTestClass = getName();
$oTestClass->getName("sailesh");
$oTestClass->getName("sailesh","jaiswal");
?>
```

Tools available to define the classes automatically search

MethodOverloadding2.php

```
<?php
class TestClass{
function __call($fname,$args){
    $cnt = count($args);
    if($fname=='showName'){
        if($cnt==1){
        $this->showName1($args[0]);
        }elseif ($cnt==2){
        $this->showName2($args[0],$args[1]);
        }
    }else if($fname=='showAddress'){
        if($cnt==1){
        $this->showAddress1($args[0]);
        }else if($cnt==2){
        $this->showAddress2($args[0],$args[1]);
        }else{
        echo "$fname method doesnt exist";
    }
}
function showName1($fname){
    echo "Firstname: $fname <br>";
}
function showName2($fn,$ln){
    echo "Firstname: $fn, Lastname: $ln";
}
```

```
... showAddress1 ($hno) {
        echo "Hno:$hno <br>";
    }
    function showAddress2 ($hno, $city) {
        echo " Hno:$hno , City:$city ";
    }
}

$oTestClass = new TestClass ();
// $oTestClass -> showName ("sailesh");
$oTestClass -> showName ("sailesh", "jaiswal");
$oTestClass -> showAddress ("1-4-310", "hyderabad");
?>
```

Abstract (Access modifier)

- → method
- → class

Abstract method is a method without method body ~~[illegible]~~ it is defined in parent cls & it is implemented in it's subclasses

```
Access specifier abstract function funName([para]);
```

Abstract class is a class which has at least one Abstra method.

syn : abstract class ClassName {

```
    accesspecifier abstract function funName ([paras]);
    }
```

→ we can't create an object for abstract class bcoz their exist at least one method without implementation.

→ Abstract classes should be definitly Inherited.

→ Abstract method should be overridden in it's child class else the child class can be called as Abstract class.

Abstractclass.php

```
abstract class Students{
    function showName($fn){
        echo "student name is $fn";
    }
protected abstract function showSubjects();
}
class MCA extends students{
    public function showSubjects(){
    echo "Subject are: DAA, OODA, SE, DCN";
}}
class MBA extends Students{
    public function showSubjects(){
    echo "subjects are: AFM, HR, OR";
}}

$OMCA = new MCA;
$OMCA->showName("sailesh");
$OMCA->showSubjects();

$OMBA = new MBA;
$OMBA->showName("jaiswal");
$OMBA->showSubjects();
?>
```

<u>Interface</u>: It is a General class which start with a keyword Interface It should have only Abstract methods we can't create any object. All the methods should be overridden in a child class. Interface should be inherited. To inherit Interface "<u>Implements</u>" keyword. the methods declared in Interface are by default protected and abstract.

```
interface InterfaceName{
    protected function funName1([para]);
    protected function funName2([para]);
    ⋮
}
    class childclass implements InterfaceName{
    }
```

Text

we discus in Body Tag

- Text
- list & link
- Image
- Tables
- frames
- forms

Heading

all block tags

<h1> . . . </h1> 6

.

.

<h6> . . . </h6> 1

paragraph

 . . .

 . . . italic

<u> . . . </u> underline

 . . . bold

<strike> . . . </strike>
<del> . . . </del>
<s> . . . </s>
} strike through

_{. . .} H_2O_2

^{. . .} $x^y + y^y$

Inline tag
{
{ <hr> horizontal line

special characters for getting space

$\boxed{\ }$

```
<html>
    <head>
        <title> Text Demo </title>
    </head>
    <body>
        <i> Anitha </i> <br>
        <b> Gutta </b> <br>
        <u> welcome </u> <br> to L   
        <strike> AMP </strike>
        H <sub> 2 </sub> O <br>
        x <sup> 2 ...
```

```
<font face='fontname' size='1 ... 6' color=' '> .... </font>

<font color='#ff0000' face='verdana' size='6'> <b>
Gutta</b> </font> <br>
```

List

1) ordered list
2) unordered list
3) Definition list

```
<ol type='1/i/I/a/A' start=' '>
    <li> ... </li>
    <li> ... </li>
</ol>
```

```
<html>
    <head> .... </head>
    <ol type='i' start=4 >
        <li> sachin </li>
        <li> Dravid </li>
        <li> Dhoni </li>
    </ol>
```

o/p

iv sachin
v Dravid
vi Dhoni

unordered List

```
<ul type='disc/square/circle' >
    <li> ... </li>
    <li> ... </li>
</ul>
```

Defaults

- list vertical only
- i won't use my own symbol.

```
<ul>
    <li> sachin </li>
    <li> Dr </li>
    <li> Dh </li>
</ul>
```

o/p

- sachin
- Dra
- Dh

Definition list

```
<dl>
    <dt> ... </dt>
    <dd> ... </dd>
</dl>
```

```
<tr>
    <td  bgcolor='#00ffff'> Sachin </td>
    <td  bgcolor='#00ffff'> 102 </td>
</tr>

<tr>
    <td  bgcolor='#00ffff'> Dravid </td>
    <td  bgcolor='#00ffff'> 97 </td>
</tr>
</table>
```

Name		Runs
FirstN	LastN	

```
<th  bgcolor=' '  background='path of image' align='left/Right/center'
     width=' '  height=' '  colspan=' '  rowspan=' '
     valign='top/middle/bottom'>
</th>
```

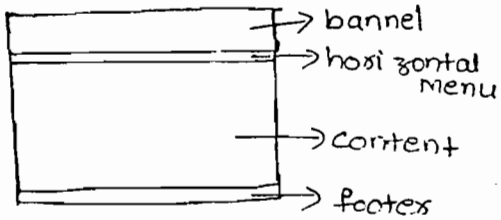
1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

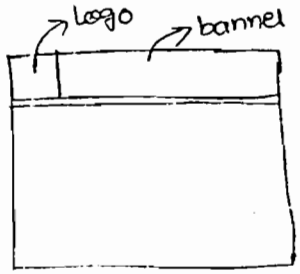
Tablespan.html

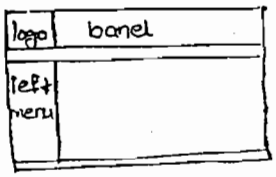
```
<table  width=500  border=0  cellspacing=2
        bgcolor='#ffff00'  align=center>
  <tr>
    <td  bgcolor='#ff0000'  colspan=2> 1 </td>
    <td  bgcolor='#ff0000' > 3 </td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td  bgcolor='#ff00ff'> 4 </td>
    <td  bgcolor='#ff00ff' rowspan=2 valign=bottom> 5 </td>
    <td  bgcolor='#ff00ff'> 6 </td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td  bgcolor='#ffff00'> 7 </td>
    <td  bgcolor='#ffff00'> 9 </td>
  </tr>
<table>
```

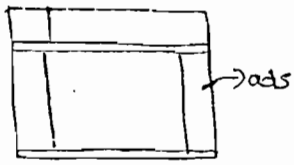
1		3
4	5	6
7		9

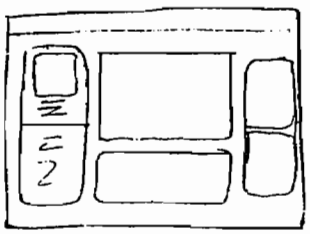
Design a webpage using Tables

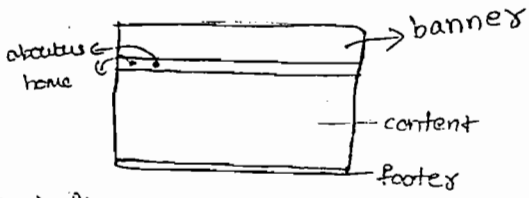












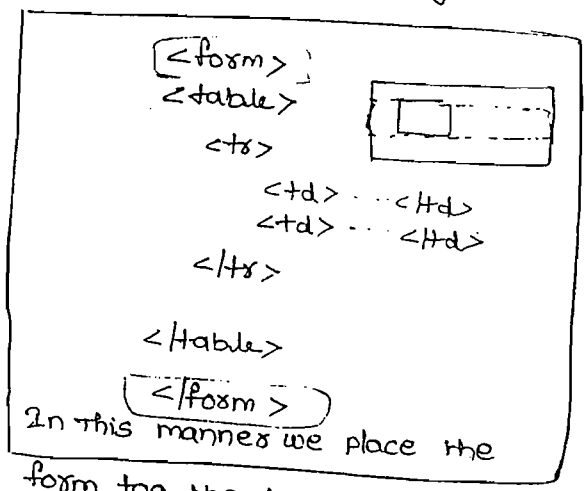
div Tags

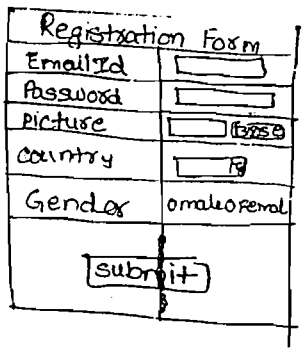
These are very flexible compare to Table tags to design webpages

website_1.html :

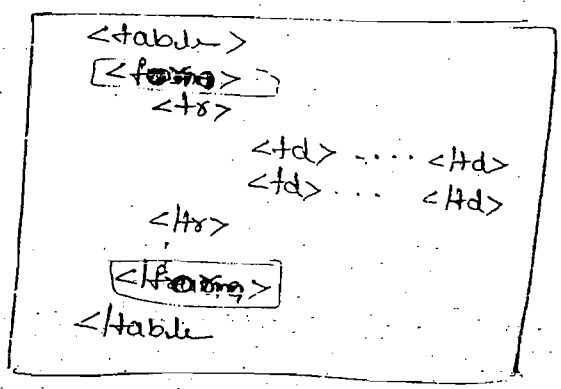
```
<table border=0 width=600 cellpadding=0 cellspacing=0
align='center'>
  <tr>
    <td height=90 bgcolor='#ffc088'><img src='banner.jpg'
    width=600 height=90></td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td height=20 bgcolor='#ff00bb'> <a href='Home.html'>
    Home </a> <a href='AboutUs.html'> About Us </a></td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td height=300 bgcolor='#99ee11' valign='top'>Content</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td height=20 bgcolor='#1224aa'>footer</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

```
<input type='button' name='myButton' value='Click Me'> <br>
<input type='submit' name='submit' value='Register'> <br>
<input type='reset' name='Reset' value='Clear Form'> <br>
<input type='image' src='login.jpg'>
</form>
```





In this manner we place the form tag the design is disturbed so we have to place like below



Drawbacks with forms

1) we can't change the size, font type, background color, border is not provide here — we overcome it with CSS

```
<table   width='367' border='0' cellspacing='1' cellpadding='0'
         bgcolor='#ffff00'>

    <form   name='RegistrationForm'  method='post' action=''>
      <tr>
          <th  colspan='2'> Registration Form </th>
      </tr>
      <tr>
          <td   width='105' > Email Id </td>
          <td   width='259' > <input type='text'  name='EmailId' /></td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <td> Password </td>
        <td> <input type='password'  name='password' /> </td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
          <td> Picture </td>
          <td><input type='file' name='picture' /> </td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
          <td  colspan='2'  align='center' > <input type='submit'
                name='submit'  value='Register' /> </td>
      </tr>
    </form>
  </table
```

XHTML version we place / (slash)

```
a:link, a:visited  a:active {
        color: #f00;
        text-decoration: none;
        background-color: #ff0;
}
a:hover {
        color: #ff0;
        background-color: #f00;
}
</style>
<ul>
    <li> <a href='#'> link </a> </li>
    <li> <a href='#'> link2 </a> </li>
</ul>
```

menus.html

```
<style type='text/css'>
ul {
    list-style-type: none;
}
#menu ul {
        display: inline;
        background-color: #ff0;
        width: 120px;
        margin-left: 2px;
        height: 20px
        padding: 0px
        vertical-align: middle;
        text-align: center;
}
#menu a {
        font-family: verdana;
        font-size: 12 px
        font-weight: bold;
        width: 100%
        height: 23px
        padding-top: 4px;
        vertical-align: middle;
}
#hmenu a:link, #hmenu a:visited, #hmenu a:active {
        color: #f00;
        text-decoration: none;
        background-color: #ff0;
        border: #f00 thin solid;
}
```

```
#hmenu a:hover {
        color: #ff0;
        background-color: #ff0;
        border: #ff0 thin solid;
}

#vmenu li {
        background-color: #ff0;
        width: 120px;
        margin-top: 4px;
        height: 20px;
        padding: 0px;
        vertical-align: middle;
}

#vmenu a {
        font-family: verdana;
        font-size: 12px;
        font-weight: bold;
        width: 100%
        height: 23px
        padding-top: 4px;
        vertical-align: middle;
}

#vmenu a:link, #vmenu a:visited, #vmenu a:active {
        color: #ccc;
        text-decoration: none;
        background-color: #000;
}

#vmenu a:hover {
        color: #000;
        background-color: #ccc;
}
</style>

<ul id='hmenu'>
    <li> <a href='#'> link1 </a> </li>
    <li> <a href='#'> link2 </a> </li>
</ul>

<ul id='vmenu'>
    <li> <a href='#'> link1 </a> </li>
    <li> <a href='#'> link2 </a> </li>
</ul>
```

```
<div id='header'>
        <div id='logo'></div>
        <div id='banner'></div>
</div>

<div id='hmenu'>horizontal menu</div>
    <div id='content'>
        <div id='leftpanel'></div>
        <div id='Rightpanel'></div>
        <div id='middlepanel'></div>
    </div>

<div id='footer'> footer </div>
```

21/10/08

absolute tag is used for Advertizements.

```
<style type='text/css'>
  #header{
        position: absolute;
        width: 600px;
        height: 90px;
    background-color: #f32;
  }
  #hmenu {
        position: absolute;
        width: 600px;
        height: 30px;
        background-color: #3f3;
        top: 108px;
  }
  #content {
        position: absolute;
        width: 600px;
        height: 250px;
        background-color: #53f;
        top: 140px;
  }
```

```
position: absolute;
width: 600px;
height: 30px;
background-color: #1324;
top: 392px;
}
</style>

<div id='header'> header </div>
<div id='hmenu'> h menu </div>
<div id='content'> content </div>
<div id='footer'> footer </div>
```

```
#ad {
    position: absolute;
    top: 150px;
    left: 250 px;
}
<body>
<div id='ad'> <img src='cam.jpg' width='200' height='150'></div>
```

relativewebsite.html

```
.highlight {
    background-color: #ff0;
    color: #f00;
    font-size: 16px;
    font-weight: bold;
    font-family: verdana;
}

<span class='highlight' > . . . . . </span>
```

 Tag is used for highlighting some portion of the text in the displayed info!

z-index = 0

z-index = 1 → it become Top

```
<script   type='text/javascript'>
    frame='Anitha';
    showName(frame);
</script>
```

Type-II

Bottom order dependency

```
function   functionName(){
    return z
}
```

call

```
variable = functionName();
```

```
function   getDollar(){
    return 50;
}
dol= getDollar();
inr= 5*dol;
d.w ("your 5 dollars = "+inr);
```

```
<script type='text/javascript'>
    function   getDollar(){
        return 50;
    }
</script>
```

```
<script   type='text/javascript'>
    dol= getDollar();
    int= 5*dol;
    d.w ("your 5 dollars = "+ inr + "rupees");
</script>
```

Type IV

```
function   functionName(paras)
    z
    return
}
```

call variable= functionName(paras);

Top and bottom dependent function

```
function   getCurrency(ch){
    switch(ch){
    case 'd':
        return 70;
    case 'e':
        return 72;
}   }

cur= getCurrency('d');
inr= 5*cur;
d.w ("your amt = "+inr);
```

```
<script type='text/javascript'>
function getCurrency(ch){
    switch(ch){
     case 'd':
          return 50;
     case 'e':
          return 72;
    }
}
</script>

<script type='text/javascript'>
    cur = getCurrency('d');
    int = 5 * cur;
    d.w(" Amount = " + inr);
</script>
```

Dialog boxes using javascript:

1) Alert
2) prompt
3) confirm

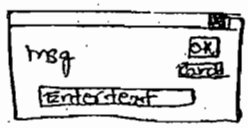
Alert box is used to show the information

alert(msg); no html are used in the msg Area

we want next line we use \n not a
 Tag

prompt box is used to take an input from a user.

Variable = prompt(msg, defaulttext);



prompt will return the value entered by the user if he clicks OK button. It will return false (or) null if the user clicks on cancle.

Captacha - human identification string

* Stringmethod.html

```
<string type='text/javascript'>
 name="sailesh";
 ch= name.charAt(1);
 document.write(ch);
 cc= name.charCodeAt(1);
 document.write("<br>"+cc);
</script>
```

✓ Stringindexmethod.html

```
<script type='text/javascript'>
 str=prompt("Enter user name","enter here");
 //if(str.indexOf(" ")>=0){
 if(str.indexOf(" ")!=-1){
  alert("spaces are not allowed");
 }
</script>
```

✓ [illegible].html

```
<script   type='text/javascript'>
filename = "sailesh.resume.doc";
lastdotpos = filename.lastIndexOf (".");
ext = filename.substr (lastdotpos+1, 3);
document.write (" File ext is"+ ext);
</script>
```

doc rtf

```
if (ext != (doc || rtf))
```

```
<script   type='text/javascript'>
filename = "sailesh.JPEG";
lastdotpos = filename.lastIndexOf('.');
len = filename.length;
ext = filename.substring(lastdotpos+1, len);
lext = ext.toLowerCase();
if(lext != 'jpg' && lext != 'jpeg') {
    alert (" Please slect jpg file");
}

</script>
```

check the phone number.

```
num = " 0123456789";
```

✓ Specialchar.html

special char= " @ # / + - , . > < ~ * [ ] { } ( )
$ $ = = ' \" \\ "

escape sequence

" \ '

```
<script   type='text/java script'>
function specialCharExists(str) {
specialchar= " ~ ' | @ # $ % ^ & * ( ) _ - + =
!? / > . < , ' : ; { [ } ] \" \\ ";
for(i=0; i<str.length; i++) {
    ch= str.charAt (i);
if( specialchar. indexOf (ch) >= 0) {
    return true;
}
} return false
}
</script>
```

```
str="sailesh.jaiswal";
for(i= 0 ; i< str.length; i++){
    ch= str.charAt (i);
if(specialchar. IndexOf (ch)>=0){
    return true;
}
} return false;
```

```
<script type='text/javascript'>
function getToday(){
today = new Date();
week = new Array("sun" "mon" "tue" ... "sat");
month = new Array("Jan" "feb" .... "Dec");
d = today.getDay();
day = week[d];
date = today.getDate();
m = today.getMonth();
month = Month[m];
year = today.getFullYear();
hrs = today.getHours();
mins = today.getMinutes();
secs = today.getSeconds();
Currdatetime = day + ", " + date + "-" + month + "-" + year + " "
+ hrs + ":" + mins + ":" + secs;
window.status = currdatetime;
//alert("current time is " + currdatetime);
}
</script>
<script type='text/javascript'>
setInterval("getToday()", 1000);
</script>
```

Navigator

no need to create objects for using navigator

1) appName : It will written the name of the browser
navigator.appName

2) appCodeName : It returns the actual code name using which browser has been designed

3) navigator.appCodeName();

3) userAgent : It returns the application name, application codename, it's version and platform.

Navigator.html

```
<script type='text/javascript'>
document.write(navigator.appName);
document.write(navigator.appCodeName);
document.write(navigator.userAgent);
</script>
```

Event Handlers
Next

Location object

href : It is used to redirect to some other URL

reload : It is used to refresh the page.

✓ location.html

```
<script type='text/javascript'>
function redirect(){
    location.href='Navigator.html';
}
setInterval("redirect()",5000);
</script>

<a href='javascript:location.reload()'> Refresh the page </a>
```

```
<script type='text/javascript'>
function validateText(){
 err=' ';
 e= document.TestForm.Email.value;
 if(e.length<3){
 err+ = "Emailid should have atleast 3 chars \n";
 }
 if(e.indexOf(" ")>=0){
  err += "No spaces are allowed \n";
 }
 if(err!="){
 alert(err);
 }
}
</script>
<form name="TestForm">
 Email Id <input type='text' name='Email'> <br>
<input type='button' name='clickme'
 value='validate' onclick='javascript:validateText()'>
</form>
```

Event Handler

onclick → buttons, images, anchor
onchange → select box only
onfocus → Text boxes
onblur →
onmouseover } → Images, tables.
onmouseout }
onkeyup → any, Text Area
onkeydown →
onsubmit } → form tag only
onreset }

all lowercase to support all browsers

✓ onmouse.html

```
<script type='text/javascript'>
  function onOver(){
   document.images[0].src='images/1.jpg';
  }

  onOut= function(){
  document.images[0].src='images/0.jpg';
  }

  function onOver(){
   document.images[0].height = 300;
                      width = 300;
  }
onOut = function(){
   document.images[0].height = 100;
                      width = 100;
  }
</script>

<img src='images/0.jpg' width=100 height=100
  onmouseover='javascript:onOver()' onmouseout='javascript:onOut()'>
```

Text field
email id
password

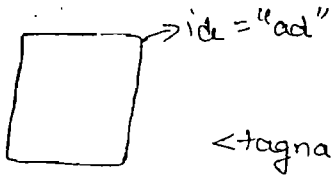
6/11/08

DHTML

Dynamic HTML

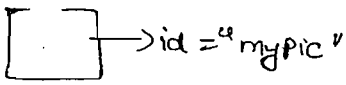
using Javascript to apply CSS on HTML elements

to identify any of HTML elements we use id



<tagname id="">

document.getElementById().properties
.method()



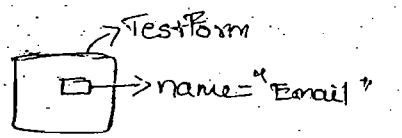
document.getElementById("mypic").height
.weight

we want to change the styles using Javascript Dynamically

document.getElementById("name").style.color=" "
.backgroundColor=" "

background-color
uppercase

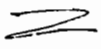
font-size
fontSize



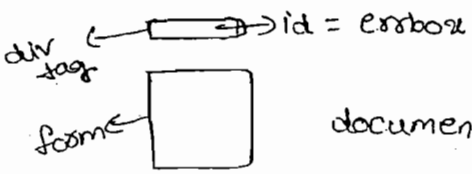
onfocus="javascript: this.style.backgroundcolor="#FOO"
document.formname.fieldname.style.~

To change the text in a tag

textchange we use innerHTML



document.getElementById("xyz".innerHTML="Sailesh"



document.getElementById("errbox").innerHTML="err"

we can't use alert to display error message simply we display error's in application using div enable

Currdatetime.html

...

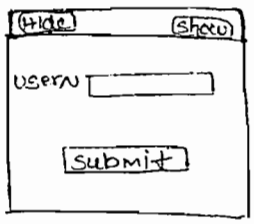
document.getElementById("dt").innerHTML="Currdatetime";

Testvalidation.HTML

```
<script type="text/javascript">
function check(e){
wrong="<img src="wrong.jpg">";
right="<img src="right.jpg">";
if(e.length <3){
document.getElementById("showing").innerHTML=wrong
}
```

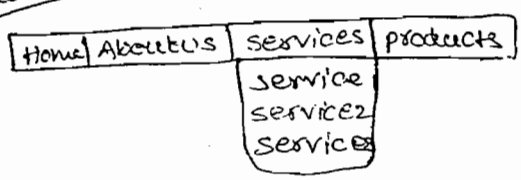
```
<script type="text/javascript">
function validateform(){
un= document.TestForm.UName.value;
err=" ";
if(un.length<3){
err+= " username should be more than 3 chars ";
}
if(un.indexOf(" ")>=0){
err+= " spaces are not allowed ";
}
if(err==" ") {
return true;
}else{
document.getElementById("errbox").style.display=" block";
document.getElementById(" msg ").innerHTML=err;
return false;
}
}

function hideErrors(){
document.getElementById(" errbox").style.display= "none";
}
</script>

<div id="errbox">
<div id="msg"> </div>
<a href="#" onclick= " javascript : hideErrors()"> Hide </a>
</div>
```

```
<form name="TestForm" onsubmit="javascript:return
ValidateForm()">

User Name <input type="text" name="UName"> <br>
<input type="submit" name="submit" value="submit">
</form>
```



Next Assignment.

9/11/08 Dropdownmenus




```
<ul id='hmenu'>
    <li> . .  <|li>
    <li> . .  </|li>
    <li> products
        <ul id="vmenu;">
            <li> . . <|li>
            <li> . . <|li>
            :
        </|ul>
/</|li>
```

```
<style type="text/css">
ul {
    list-style-type= none;
}

#hmenu li{
    display: inline;
    background-color: #ff0;
    width : 120 px;
    margin-left : 2px
    height : 20
    padding : 0 px
    vertical-align : middle;
    text-align : center;
}
```

PHP 4.0 (stable version)

4.3.10

- → platform Independent
- → web server Independent (SAPI server Application programming Interface)
- → DataBase Independent
  - Oracle
  - sybase
  - DB2
  - Post GreSQL
  - ⋮
- → ZEND Engine 1.0
- → oop's (not secure)

jsp	Asp	PHP
13 P/s	43 P/s	49 P/s

java – JVM

PHP – ZEND Engine

PHP 5.0 → 2004

- → ZEND Engine 2.0
- → oop's
  - → security Access specifiers
  - → Inheritance (not totally)
  - → Interface (Achive multiple Inheritance)
  - → Abstract
  - → Final
  - ⋮

(simple)

Install PHP

manual Installation → php.net → Apache.org → mysql.com

using Installers (simple exe files) → Easy PHP — PHP 4.3.10

PHP trial → 3.0

Apache, MySQL Integrated packages — WAMP, XAMPP } — PHP 5.0

WAMP → windows Apache MySQL PHP

XAMPP → Xp Apache MySQL PHP perl

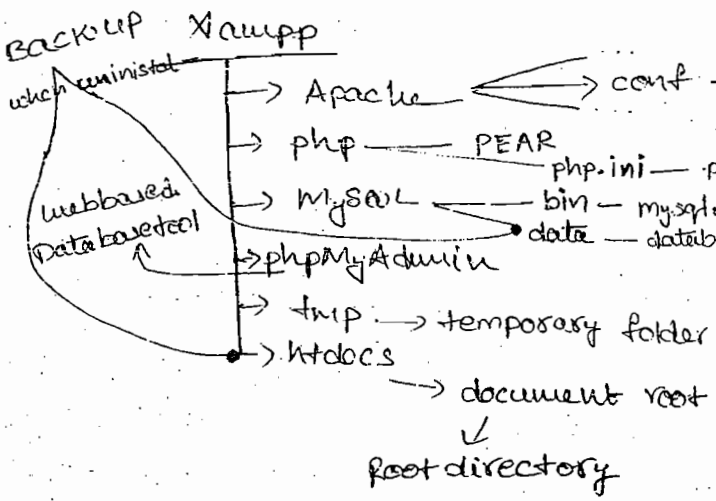
Apache-friends.org

Latest version of XAMPP

PHP 5.2.6 → may 31st

PHP 5.3 alpha (not in market)

folder structure



PEAR - PHP Extensions Application Repository

pdf
portable document format

to create pdf using PHP

online execution of your project

public_html, www — these are root directories

- phyMyAdmin

where we can create Database directly in the internet

ini_get(directivename) It is used to know the value set by default for PHP configuration directive

ini_set(directivename, newvalue) It can change the directive values

it is not suitable for all directives

ServerAdmin email address of admin

ServerAdmin admin@localhost

5) <u>DocumentRoot</u> Here we specify the directory path which will be served by server to response the request

DocumentRoot rootdirectorypath

DocumentRoot "c:\xampp\htdocs"

6) <u>DirectoryIndex</u>:

Here we specify the filename which will be searched/executed by a server when a directory is requested

<IfModule dir_module>

DirectoryIndex List of default files

</IfModule>

<IfModule dir_module>

DirectoryIndex index.php index.phpl index.php3 index.cgi index.pl index.html index.htm index.shtml index.phtml

</IfModule>

7) <u>ErrorLog</u>:

Here we specify the errorlogging file

Errorlog path of error logging file

Errorlog logs/error.log

8) <u>Note</u> Before we modify any thing in the directives we should first stop the server. then modify and save it and restart the system

•htaccess change to new directives and saved it in •htaccess we called these files default directives

13/11/08

PHP Configuration File:

three stages:

→ Development
→ stagging/testing
→ production (It's purelly dependent on the Administrator)

Language Options:

1) engine:

Df: It is used to enable/disable the engine or your PHP scripting language engine under apache

Syn: engine = booleanvalue;

~~Defaultservice~~/ defaultvalue engine=On;

2) short-open-tag:

Df: It says whether to use short-open-tag to write php cod

Syn: short-open-tag = booleanvalue;

DV/DS: short-open-tag = On;

3) asp-tags: It is used to tell whether to allow the usage of asp style tags

Syn: asp-tags = booleanvalue;

DS/DV: asp-tags = off;

class selector

```
<style type='text/css'>
    .para1 {
            color : #ffffff;
            background-color : #0000ff;
        }
    .para2 {
            color : #ffcccc;
            background-color : #ffff00;
        }
    .oddrow {
            background-color : #dadddd;
        }
    .evenrow {
            background-color : #00ffff;
        }
h3 {
    color : #d10000;
  }
td {
    color : #ff0000;
  }
</style>
<h3 class='para1'> heading 1 </h3>
<p class='para2'> para1 text </p>
<h3> heading 2 </h3>
<p class='para1'> para2 text </p>
<h3> heading 3 </h3>
<p class='para2'> para 3 text </p>
<table border=1 width=300 >
  <tr>
      <th> Name </th>
      <th> Rung </th>
  </tr>
```

```
<tr  class = 'oddrow'>
        <td> abc </td>
        <td> 123 </td>
</tr>

<tr  class = 'evenrow'>
        <td> xyz </td>
        <td> 72 </td>
</tr>

<tr  class = 'oddrow'>
        <td> def </td>
        <td> 92 </td>
</tr>

<tr>  class = 'evenrow'>
        <td> vrw </td>
        <td> 84 </td>
</tr>

</table>
```

18/10/08

```
<tagname  id = 'idname'>
</tagname>
```

** It is used in current page only once (id selector)

** In class selector we can use more than one time in same page. (class selector)

```
htmltag {
}

.classname {
}

#idname {
}
```

```
<tagname  class = 'classname'>
</tagname>

<tagname  id = 'idname'>
</tagname
```

The id selector is used only once.
↳ To define styles which can be used only once in page

** prob:

session.name Here we specify the name of the session which can be used as cookie name also.

DS session.name = string

DV = PHPSESSID

⑤ session.auto_start It is used to tell weather to start session automatically

DV session.auto.start = 0

DS = boolean value

⑥ session.cookie_path = path

Here we specify the path till where the cookies valid

DV session.cookie_path = /

next dis

⑦ session.cookie_domain = domain address

Here we specify the domain address where the cookie is valid

DV session.cookie_domain =

⑧ DV session.serialize_handler = php

It is used to tell which algorithm should be used to serialize the session data.

⑨ DS session.cache_expire = time in minutes

DV = 180

It is used to set the time after which the session expires.

⑩ session.hash_function := value

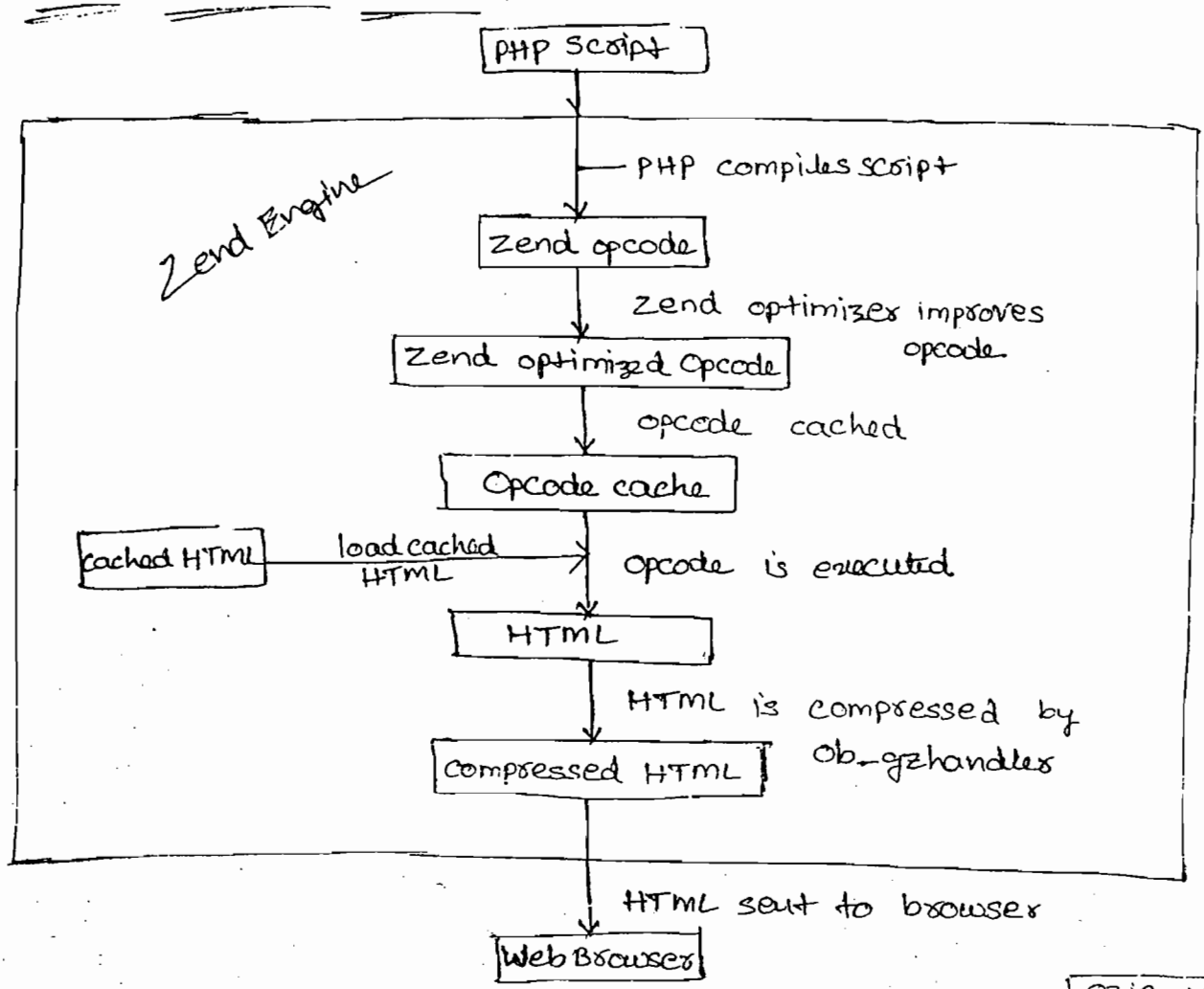
It is used to set the hash function (or) hash algorithm used to maintain the session

session.hash_function = 0

message Diggest 5 ← 0 – MD5 (128 bits) 32 bytes (string function)

Secure Hash Algorithm 1 – SHA-1 (160 bits)

Basic concepts of PHP.



gzip, dfate
algorithm to compress

```
$name = "Ani";
$weight = 200;
$price = 17.25
$instock = true
```

. (dot / period)
↓
concatination operator.

```
<?php
    echo "I use". $name;
    echo "I use $name";
    echo 'I use $name';
    echo "I use '$name'";
    echo 'I use "$name"';
```

parsed string
unparsed string

I use Lux
I use Lux
I use $name
I use 'Lux'
I use "$name"

REQUEST_METHOD : It returns the method used by the file which has refered us to the current file

```
echo $_SERVER['REQUEST_METHOD'];
```

o/p GET

(11) REQUEST_TIME : It returns the time stamp when the request was generated.

```
echo $_SERVER['REQUEST_TIME'];
```

unix Epoch [sec] in php
Jan 1st 1970 00:00:00
[millisec] in Javascript

(12) REQUEST_URI :

It returns the total URL from the location bar.

```
echo $_SERVER['REQUEST_URI'];
```

/oct6/serverVariables.php
?name = sailesh
Indicator give other things also
Locator gives only path

(13) QUERY_STRING :

It will return query string path from the URI

```
echo $_SERVER['QUERY_STRING'];
```

o/p ?name = sailesh

(14) REMOTE_ADDR : It will return the IP address of the client system.

o/p = 127.0.0.1

```
echo $_SERVER['REMOTE_ADDR'];
```

127.*.*.* → loop back
10.*.*.* → public Address.

(15) apache_request_headers() (It's a function)

It will returns the request headers in array format

```
echo "<pre>";
print_r(apache_request_headers());
```

to print in array form

associate array
↳ where index is string format

apache_response_headers To know the response

print_r(apache_response_headers());

getallheaders() It returns all headers it may be request/response.

PHP_SELF: It returns the path of the current executing file with respect to ~~root~~ directory

echo $_SERVER['PHP_SELF'];

o/p
/oct6/serverVariable.php

SCRIPT_FILENAME: It returns absolute path of current executing file

echo $_SERVER['SCRIPT_FILENAME'];

o/p
c:/xampp/htdocs/oct6/severvariables.php

__FILE__: It is same as SCRIPT_FILENAME

SCRIPT_NAME: It is same as PHP_SELF

***Local Variables: The local variables are those variables whose scope lies within the defined area

o/p
/oct6/servervariables.php.

```
<?php
    $name="Anitha";
function showName(){
  global $name;
echo "my name is ".$name;
}
showName();
function showFullName(){
  global $fname, $lname;
  $fname = "Anitha";
  $lname = "Gutta";
}
showFullName();
echo $fname." ".$lname;
?>
```

Global To extend the scope of a variable for any area we use Global keyword. Now these variables will be come global variable

Note: while declaring variable as Global we should not assign any value to it.

23-03-2010

implode It is used to join the elements of an array using given separator.

syn implode(separator, array);

Join : It is same as implode

join(separator, array);

```
$date = "23/08/1983";
$dm = explode("/", $date);
echo implode("-", $dm);
```

o/p 23-08-1983

str_replace : It is used to replace the search characters

syn str_replace(search, replace, string)

```
echo str_replace("/", ".", $date);
```

23.08.1983

```
$key = " phpfmysql , php mysql php with mysql ";
$sep = array (",","/", "&", ";" , "and", "or");
echo str_replace($sep, "-", $key);
```

lib/Function/General.php

addslashes(string)
stripslashes(string)

```
function quoteString($str){
    if( ini_get("magic_quotes_gpc")){
        return true;
    }else{
        return addslashes($str);
    }
}
```

```
function quoteString($str) {
  if (ini-get("magic_quotes_gpc")) {
    return $str;
  }else{
  return addslashes($str);
  }
}

function unQuoteString($str){
  if (ini_get("magic_quotes_gpc")){
    return $str;
  }else{
  return stripslashes($str);
  }
}
?>
```

nl2br It will convert new line character to break tag

syn nl2br(string)

```
$str = " A quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog";
echo $str;
```

trim(string) It is used to remove white spaces from leftside of your string

rtrim(string) It remove space from Rightside of your string.

trim(string) It is used to remove white spaces from both the sides of a string

strtolower(string) used to convert the given string to lowercase.

```
echo strtolower("LAmp"); // lamp
```

strtoupper(string) convert into upper case

```
echo strtoupper("lamp"); //LAmp
```

```
~~foreach ($products[0]~~
for($i=0; $i<3 ; $i++ ){
  echo "<tr>";
  $pro = $products[$i];
  foreach ($pro as $key => $val){
  echo "<td>$val</td>";
 }
  echo "</tr>";
}
echo "</table>";
?>          //print_r($products);
```

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

```
$cnt = 1;
 echo "<table border=1>";
echo "<tr>";
for($i=1; $i<10; $i++){
 echo "<td>$i</td>";
 if ($cnt % 3 ==0){
 echo "</tr><tr>";
 }
 $cnt++;
}
echo "</tr>";
echo "</table>";
?>
```

missing Concepts

```
$user = array ("Name" => "sailesh",
               "Email" => "dampsailesh@gmail.com");
//not suggested
echo "my name is ". $user[Name];
echo "my name is$user['Name']";
```

```
//suggested once
echo "my emailid is ". $user['Email'];
echo "my name is $user[Name]";  /echo "my name is '$user[Name]'";
echo "my email id is [$user['Email']]";
?>

echo "my emailid is '". $user['Email'] ]" ' ";
```

```
$selectedcode = "USA";
$countries = array ("IND" => "India",
  "UAE" => "united Arabs Emirates", "UK" => "united Kingdoms",
  "USA" => "united states of America");
echo "<select name='Country'>";
foreach ($countries as $code => $name) {
    if ($code == $selectedcode) {
     echo "<option value='$code' selected>$name </option>";
    }else{
    echo "<option value='$code'>$name </option>";
    }
  }
  echo "</select>";
?>
```

count(arrayname)
sizeof(arrayname) It returns the size of an array

array-push(arrayname, elt1, elt2, ...)
array-pop(arrayname); It remove the last element of an array
array-shift(arrayname); It remove the first element of an array
array-unshift(arrayname, elt1, elt2 ...) It adds the elements to the begaining of an array

microtime(); It will return the current timestamp with micro seconds.

Syn echo microtime();

o/p microseconds timestamp

```
$mt = microtime();
$emt = explode(" ", $mt);
~~$time = $emt~~
$microsecond = $emt[0];
$timestamp = $emt[1];

$starttime = $timestamp + $microsecond


$mt = microtime();
$emt = explode(" ", $mt);
$microsecond = $emt[0];
$timestamp = $emt[1];
$endtime = $timestamp + $microsec;
$totaltime = $endtime - $starttime;
echo " page took $totaltime to load ";
```

Directory Functions

1) mkdir(dirname, permission modes) It is used to create a directory

1 – execute
2 – write
4 – read

0754

0 x x x
- 0 → owner (07)
- x → group of users where owner belongs (5)
- x → universal users 4

0777 → open source
to allow all permissions

```
<?php
    if(mkdir("sayas/project", 0754)){
      echo "Directory created";
    }else{
      echo "Either directory exists";
    }
```

→ getcwd(): It will return the path of the current working directory

Syn echo getcwd();

→ chdir(dirpath): It is used to change the directory

Syn
```
chdir(dirpath);
                echo "<br>";
chdir("sayas");
echo getcwd();
```

fopen (filename, mode) : It is used to open the file in a given:

syn fopen (filename, mode);

operation_modes

w – write
r – read
a – append
wb – write binary
rb – read binary

$fp = fopen("twinkle.txt", "w");

Note ① If the file ("twinkle.php") doesn't exists then it will be created and placeses the file pointer at the begaing of the file

② If their exist a file then it (delete/remove) truncates the data and place the pointer at the begaining of the file.

$fp = fopen("twinkle.txt", "R");

Note 1) If file doesn't exists it shows warning
2) If file exists it open's the file in read mode and placeses the file pointer at the begaining of the file.

$fp = fopen("Twinkle.txt", "a");

Note: 1) If file doesn't exists it creates a new one and placeses the pointer at the begaining of the file.
2) If it exists it opens the file and place the pointer at the end of the file.

$fp = fopen("twinkle.txt", "wb");

Note
It is same as 1st one but writes the data in binary safe mode

$fp = fopen("twinkle.txt", "rb");

It is same as 2nd one but reads the data in binary safe mode

BLOB = Binary large object

specified size or length

→ fputs() fn. is used to write the data to a file

syn fputs (filepointer, data, length);

```
fputs($fp, $fp = fopen("twinkle.txt", "w");
    $data = "Twinkle twinkle little star";

fputs($fp, $data, strlen($data));
fclose($fp);
```

→ fclose() fn is used to close the file pointer.

→ fwrite($fp, data[, length]) fn is same as fputs() but the last parameter is optional

```
fwrite($fp, $data);
fclose($fp);
```

→
```
$fp = fopen("twinkle.txt", "a");
fwrite($fp, $data);
fclose($fp);
```

→ file_put_contents(filename, data[, flag]);

flag = FILE_APPEND

fn is used to write the data to a file without using multiple functions (fopen, fwrite, fclose)

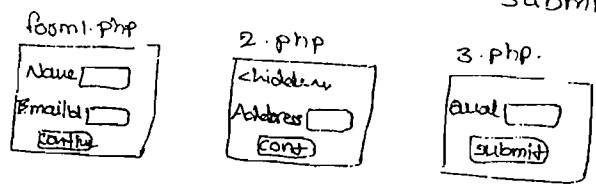
```
$str = " . . . . ";

file_put_contents("vemmana.txt", $str, FILE_APPEND);
```

→ Reading the data form a file

→ fgets() fn will read ~~each~~ the line and returns it by moving the pointer to the next line

```
$fp = fopen("twinkle.txt", "r");
while($line = fgets($fp)){
    echo nl2br($line);
}
```

```
<form name="TestForm" method="post" action="">
Hobbies:
<input type="checkbox" name="Hobby[]" value="play">play
                        ↓
                    it become array
<input type="checkbox" name="Hobby[]" value="dance">Dance
                                      value="sing">Sing
<input type="submit" name="submit" value="submit">
</form>
```



Using Hidden Fields

```
<input type="hidden" name="" value="">
<form name="Form1" method="post" action="Form2.php">
Name <input type="text" name="Uname"> <br>
EmailId <input type="text" name="Email Id">
<input type="submit" name="continue" value="Continue">
</form>
```

form2.php

```
<?php
    if(isset($_POST['continue']){
        $name= $_POST['Uname'];
        $email = $_POST['Email Id'];
    }
?>
<form name="Form2" method="post" action="Form3.php">
<input type="hidden" name="Uname" value="<?= $name ?>">
<input type="" name="EmailId" value="<?= $email ?>">
Address <textarea name="Address" rows="4" cols="23"></textarea>
<input type="submit" name="continue" value="continue">
</form>
```

```
if(isset($_POST['continue'])){
    $name= $_POST['Uname'];
    $email=          ['EmailId'];
    $address=        ['Address'];
}
if(isset($_POST['submit'])){
    $name1= $_POST['Uname'];
    $email1=         ['Email Id'];
    $add= $_POST['Address'];
    $qual= $_POST['quali'];
echo "your name is $name1 <br>";
echo "your email id is $email1 <br>";
echo "your Add is $add <br>";
echo "your qualification is $qual";
}
?>

<form name="Form3" method="post" action="">
<input type="hidden" name="Uname" value=<?=$name?> ">
       name="EmailId" value=<?= $email?> ">
       name="Address" value="<?= $address?>">
qualification <input type="text" name="quali">
<input type="submit" name="submit" value="submit">
</form>
```

uid	Name	sid	scrap	scrap2	scrapon	Fid	Aid	Aname	PictId	Pictpath
1	Sailesh	1	Hi	2	2.dec	2	1	my	1	xyz.jpg
1	Sailesh	2	Hello	3	3.dec	3	1	my	2	abc.jpg
							1	my	3	pqr.gif
							2	mine		

2NF = Identify the direct dependency

users

Usid	Uname

scraps

Sfrom	sid	scrap	scrap2

Friends

uid	Fid

Albums

uid	Aid	Aname	Pid	Pg

3NF = Eliminate transitive Dependency

Albums

uid	Aid	Aname

Pictures

Pid	Ppath	Aid

3/12/08

MySQL

→ Case insensitive

Database Server

ms-SQL

MySQL AB → aktiebolog → stock company

open source
MySQL

1) open source
2) supports multiple storage Engine.
3) security

MyISAM
INNODB
BerkleyDB
Heap
merge
} table types

ISAM

Indexed sequential
Access method

It is a alogorithm used to store data in o.s

xamp/mysql/data

MyISAM — storage Engine
Creation of tables 3 Files

table-name.MyD — data files
tablename.MyI → Index file
tablename.frm → structure of table

INNODB

.frm It creates only structured files

tablespace
virtual table
.ibd → data
→ Index

Based on storage Engine the table types will be created

Storage Engines / Table types

MyISAM	INNODB
→ .MyID, .MyI, .frm	→ .frm, .ibd
→ doesn't support foreign key	→ It supports f.k

>SELECT NOW(); It will give the current timestamp

o/p 2008-12-06 16:59:59

>SELECT CURDATE; o/p: 2008-12-06.

>SELECT CURTIME; o/p: 17:01:13

// Agregate functions

> SELECT MIN(2,34,12,3);

is used to find out the minimum value

1) MIN()
2) MAX()
2) SUM()
3) AVG()
5) COUNT()

// operators

1) AND — It is used to
2) OR
3) NOT
4) IN
5) BETWEEN ... AND → It is used to find out weather the value exists in a given range
6) DISTINCT → It is used to find weather the given value lies betn the given two values.

It is used to list the unique values form a selected column

7) ALIAS → It is used to set a temporary name for a colum (or) table
8) LIKE → It is used to compare string values

// pattern matching

% → It is used to match any number of characters

_ (underscore) to match only one character.

Retrieving the records:

```
SELECT col1, col2 FROM table1, table2 ....
WHERE conditions ORDER BY how_to_sort
LIMIT startrow, row_count;
```

```
>SELECT * FROM t_users;
```

Id	Name	DateOfBirth	Registration	Status
1	kamal	1985-08-26	2988-12-05 18:58:4	Inactive
2	sailesh	1983-08-23		Inactive
3	yash	1981-08-01		Inactive.
4	madhu	1984-11-06		Inactive
5	sumit	1885-09-12		Inactive
6	sumit	1984-09-05		Inactive

```
> SELECT Name, DateOfBirth FROM t_users;
```

Name	DateOfBirth
Kamal	1985-08-26
Sailesh	1983-08-23
yash	
madhu	
Sumit	
Sumit	

```
> SELECT DISTINCT Name FROM t_users;
```

Name
kamal
sailesh
yash
madhu
Sumit

```
>SELECT Name, DateOfBirth FROM t_users WHERE Name LIKE 'kamal';
```

Name	DateOfBirth
Kamal	1985-08-26

To retrieve the records whose birth month is august.

```
>SELECT * FROM t_users WHERE MONTNAME(DateOfBirth)
        LIKE 'August';
```

mysql_insert_id() = It will return the Id which as been generated bcoz of recently executed insert query

10/12/08

~~activateaccount~~.php
Registeration.php.

```
<?php
    require_once ("lib/config.php");
        if(isset ($_POST["submit"]))
    $name= quoteString ($_POST['Name']);
    $email= quoteString ($_POST['EmailId']);
    $pwdord = md5 ($_POST['Password']);
    $in_qry = "INSERT INTO md_users(Name,EmailId,Password)
VALUES('$name','$email','$pwdord')";
    mysql_query ($in_qry);
    $id = mysql_insert_id ();
    $auth = md5 ($id.$email);
    $to = $email;
    $sub= "Account activation mail";
    $msg = " Dear $name,
<p> thank you for registering with myDen.com. To use
our services please activate your account. </p>
<p> <a href= '".SITE_URL."ActivateAccount.php?auth=$auth'>
Click here </a> to activate your Account </p> <br>
thanks, <br>
".SENDER_NAME.";

$headers = "Content-type: text/html". "\r\n";
$headers.= "From:".SENDER_NAME."<".SENDER_ADDR.">". "\r\n";
// echo string
@mail($to,$sub,$msg,$headers);
```

Here we write simple select query to find the Email allready exist in our db.

```
        success.php ?op=r&status=s");
    }
?>

<script type="text/javascript">
    function formValidation(f) {
        name= f.Name.value;
        email = f.EmailId.value;
        pword = f.password.value;
        cpword= f.cPassword.value;
        err= " ";
    if (name.length<6) {
    err+= '- Name should have more than 6 chars.\n';
    }
    if (email.indexOf('@')==-1 || email.length < 8) {
    err+= '- Invalid EmailId \n';
    }
    if(pword.length<6) {
    err+= '- password should have atleast 6 chars.\n';
    }
    if( cpword != pword) {
    err+= '- password mismatch',
    }
    if(err!='') {
    alert(err);
    return false;
    }else {
    return true;
    }
}
</script>

<form name='RegestrationForm' action=" " method="post"
onSubmit="javascript: return formValidation(this)">
Name <input type="text" name="Name" value=" "><br>
EmailId <                    name= EmailId"          > <br>
password<input type="password" name="Password" value=" "> <br>
```

Data for tbl c_dept

1	webDesign
2	php
3	java
4	.net

employee
→ addemp.php

listemp.php = Index.pl
delemp.php

addemp.php

another file used to add the employee:

```
<?php
  require_once("
```

config.php

listemp.php = Index.php
addemp.php
delemp.php
Editemp.php

config.php

```
<?php
  mysql_connect("localhost", "root", "");
  mysql_select_db("company");
?>
```

Index.php

View.php

```
<?php
  require_once("lib/config.php");
  $sel = " SELECT e.Id, e.Name Ename, e.Designation, e.Salary, d.Name DeptName
    FROM c_employee e, c_dept d WHERE e.DeptId = d.Id ORDER By e.salary
  $res = mysql_query($sel) or die(mysql_error(). "---". $sel);
  echo "<a href='AddEmp.php'>Add Employee</a>";
  echo "<table width=100% border=1>";
  echo "<tr><th>EmpName</th>
        <th>Designation</th>
        <th>Salary</th>
        <th>Department</th>
        <th>Action</th>
      </tr>";
```

```
echo "<tr> <td  colspan= 5> No records found  </td> </tr>";
}else{
    while ($rec = mysql_fetch_assoc($res)) {
        echo "<tr>";
        echo "<td>$rec [Ename] </td>";
        echo "<td>$rec[Designation] </td>";
        echo "<td>$rec[Salary] </td>";
        echo "<td>$rec[DeptName] </td>";
        echo "<td><a  href='EditEmp.php?id=$rec[Id]'> Edit </a> |
                <a  href='DelEmp.php?Id=$rec[Id]'>Delete </a> </td>";
        echo  "</tr>";
                                                    }
    }
echo "</table>";
?>
```

AddEmp.php

index.php

```
<?php
    require_once("Lib/config.php");
    if(isset($_POST['Add']))
     $name= $_POST['Name'];
     $sal = $_POST['Salary'];
     $desg= $_POST['Designation'];
     $deptId = $_POST['DeptId'];

    $in_emp = "INSERT  INTO  c_emp (Name,Designation,Salary ,DeptId )
     VALUES ('$name', '$desg', $sal, $deptId)";

      if (mysql_query($in_emp)){
          header("location : index.php");
       }else{
          die (mysql_error(). "---". $in_emp);
            }
?>                                          }

<form  name='AddEmpForm'  method='post'  action=''>
Name  <input  type="text"  name="Name" > <br>
Designation <input  type="text"  name="Designation" > <br>
Salary <input  type="text"  name="Salary" ><br>
Department  <select  name="DeptId" >
```

12/12/1

Session_name() It will return the name of the session

(or) Returns the value specified for session.name() directive in php.ini file.

Session_id() It will return the session id. that is the hexadecimal value which is available with session file name (or) the value assigned to the sessions cookie variable.

```
$_COOKIE['PHPSESSID']
(or)
$name = session_name();
$_COOKIE[$name];
(or)
session_id();
```

session.use_cookies=1

through querystring ?sessionname=sessionid

simplest way to pass sessionid through query string when the cookie is disabled

..... URL ?sessionname = sessionid

? PHPSESSID= xxxxxx

```
$name = session_name();
$sessid = session_id();
?$sname=sessid
```

generateURL("EditEmp.php", "id=2")

EditEmp.php ?PHPSESSID= xxx&id

lib/functions

```
function generateURL($path, $params=false){
    $name = session_name();
    $sessid = session_id();
    $url = $path;
    if($params==false){
    $url .= "?$sname=$sessid";
    }else{
    $url .= "?$name=$sessid&$params";
    }
    return $url;
}
```

--- EditEmp.php ?id=2" > Edit </a>

<a href="<?= generateURL("EditEmp.php", "id=2") ?>">Edit </a>

changeStatus.php ?id=2 & status = Active

generateURL("changeStatus.php", "id=2&status=Active");

→ Session_register(var1, var2, ...)

It is used to create a session variable

Syn session_register(var1, var2, ...)

ex

```
session_start();
session_register("Email");
```

o/p Email | N ; → NULL

→ session_unregister("Email");

It is used to delete the session variable

→ session_is_registered(var)

It is used to know weather session variable exists

```
if(session_is_registered("Email")) {
  echo " Exists";
}else{
  echo " doesnt exists";
}
```

Email = "lampson@ .com";
Email = "saile sai @ . .com";
overidding is done for that we have to checkout variable exists

① → $_SESSION['varname'] = value;

It is used to create a session variable and assign the value to it

```
$_SESSION['Email'] = "lampsailesh@gmail.com";
echo $_SESSION['Email'];
```

→ o/p lampsailesh@gmail.com

o/p → Email | s:21: "lampsailesh@gmail.com";

(s → type value, 21 → size)

```
<?php
  str = "sailesh";
  $ser = serialize($str);
  echo $ser;
  echo unserialize($ser);
?>
```

o/p → s:7: sailesh

→ sailesh

```
$age = 25;
echo serialize($age)
```

→ i:25;

```
$tmpname = $_FILES['fieldname']['temp-name']
$orgname = $_FILES['fieldname']['name'];
$type = $_FILES['fieldname']['type'];
$size = $_FILES['fieldname']['size'];
$statuscode = $_FILES['fieldname']['error'];
$status = $uploaderror[$statuscode];
```

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```
$uploaderror = array(    );
$uploaderror[0] = " ";
```

1 MB
= 1024 KB
× 1024 KB
= 1048576 bytes

Basic uploads of file

```
$maxsize = 1048576;
if(is_uploaded_file($tmpname)){
    if ($size > $maxsize) {
    $ack = " File size should be less than 2 MB";
  }else if( $type == 'image/jpeg' || $type == 'image/gif' || $type == 'png') {
    move_uploaded_file($tmpname, "dest directory/".$orgname);
  }else {
    $ack = " File type should be jpeg or gif and png ";
  }
}else {
    $ack = $status;
}
```

① you change the name with shuffle char

application/msword — doc

to avoid ~~deplicating~~ overwriting of the same name

```
if (is_uploaded_file(tmp_name)){
        if ($size > $max size){
        $ack =
  }else if ($type == 'image/
  $destpath = 'destdirectory/'. time()."_".$orgna;
      move_uploaded_file($tempname, $destpath);
  }else{
      $ack = "    ";
}
}else{
    $ack = $status;
```

xxxxx_filename.ext
↓
timestamp

then no way for overridden

MyDen

left.php

changepicture.php

<form name="changepictureForm" method="post" action="changepicture.php"
enctype="multipart/form-data">

Albums we have to maintain a folder

albums.php

AlbumForm

Friends List

- Albums

16/12/08

<a href='pictures.php?aidz=$
<img src='$albimg' ... >

#Album.pic{
=
}

#Album.Text {
=
}

pictures.php

#Album

#AlbumList

updatepictureform

•Picture{
}Z

DeletePicture.php

ViewPicture.php

ScrapBook.php

DeleteScrap.php

```
SELECT s.id scrapId, s.message, s.sentOn, s.Receiver
       U.Name, U.ProfilePicture, U.Id userId
FROM md_users U, md_scraps s
WHERE s.Receiver=$uid AND s.Sender=U.Id
      ORDER BY s.SentOn DESC;
```

md_scraps

Id	message	sender	Re	sentOn

md_users

Id	Name	Email	Profile	ProfilePic

Lib/ Classes / Scrap. php

$this — It is object for current Class
It's a keyword

$this-> variables
$this->methods

creating objects

```
$oClassName = new ClassName;
            = new ClassName();
            = new ClassName(para);
```

--autoload( )

It is a magic method. used to load a class automatically

```
function --autoload($class){
  require_once("Lib/classes/". $class. ". php");
}
```

MyPen_oops / Lib / classes / Scrap. php

· iyem-oops\Scrapbook.php

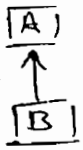
Inheritance is the process of Extending the scope of variable/function from one class to another class.

Diff betn PHP 4.0/5.0
Constru
Destru
Access sp
Sin multiple Inhe
Abstn Inh

parent class
super class
Base Class

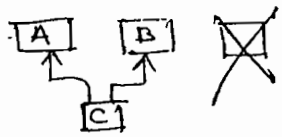
Child class
sub class
Derived class

Single Inheritance

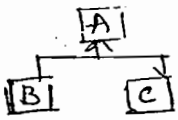


Multilevel Inheritance

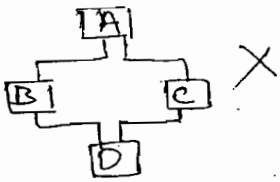
Multiple Inheritance



Hierarchical Inheritance



Hybrid Inheritance



OOPS

Inheritance.php

It solve all the problems based on scope

Parent::__Constructor()

How to Access parent class constructor

parent::__constructor()

we are calling the constructor of parent class we use the above

1) parent class should have at least one method with protected Access specifier
2) parent class shouldn't have any thing declared as public.
   parent class shouldn't have every thing declared as private

db – oscom

table – countries

LIMIT startindex, records per page

page	1	2	3	4
startindex	0	10	20	30
total records/page	10	10	10	10

(page – 1) × rec = startIndex

(1 – 1) × 10 = 0

(2 – 1) × 10 = 10

(3 – 1) × 10 = 20

ListCountries.php

```
<?php
  mysql_connect("localhost", "root", "");
  mysql_select_db("oscom");
  $sel_cnt="SELECT COUNT(*) cnt FROM countries";
  $res_cnt = mysql_query($sel_cnt);
  $rec = mysql_fetch_assoc($res_cnt);
  $totalrecs = $rec['cnt'];
  $rpp=10;
  $totalpages = ceil($totalrecs/$rpp);
  if(isset($_GET['page'])){
      $page = $_GET['page'];
  }else{
      $page = 1;
  }
  $startindex = ($page -1)* $rpp;
  $sel= "SELECT * FROM countries
   LIMIT $startindex,$rpp";
   $res = mysql_query($sel);
   echo "<table border=1>";
   while($rec = mysql_fetch_assoc($res)){
     echo "<tr><td>$rec[countries_id]</td>
     <td>$rec[countries_name]</td>
     <td>$rec[countries_iso_code_2]</td>
     </tr>";
   }
?>
  <tr>
     <td colspan="3" align="center">
<?php
      if($page != 1){
      $prev= $page-1;
      ~~echo~~
```

```
$pics .= "'$rec[pam]',";
- - - -
$pics= substr($pics,0,-1);
$pics= explode(",", $pics);
echo "<script type='text/js'>
      pics =[$pics];
  </script>", i=$startindex;
while($rec= mysq_fe_(...){
  if($_GET['id']=$rec['Id']){
  $startindex = $_GET['id'];}
```

...s.php?page=$prev">Prev</a> |

```
}
$s = ($page % 10 == 0) ? $page + 1 : $page ;
    for ( $i = $s ; $i <= $s+10 ; $i++ ) {
        if ($i == $page) {
        echo  $i . "  |  ";
        } else
echo "<a  href='ListCountries.php?page=$i'> $i </a>  |  ";
}
if ($page != $totalpages) {
        $next = $page + 1 ;
    echo "<a  href='ListCountries.php?page=$next'> Next </a> "
?>
</td>
</tr>
</table>
```

22/12/08

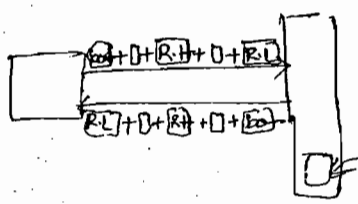
Downloads

Images List.php

Ob_start.php

If we try to output any string before header function, setCookie function and session_start() then it will rise an error → ("can't modify header information - headers already sent ")

ob_start() function is used we have to overcome above problem



output buffer.

output_buffer = on/off → default.

then only it store total o/p in buffer when the header is sent then only we send the o/p

ob_start() it can start the output_buffer = on

we can place the buffer size also in server

interface.php.

```
<?php
    interface InterfaceName{
        function showName();
        function showAddress();
    }

class TestClass implements InterfaceName{
    public function showName(){
        echo "Hello this is sailesh";
    }
function showAddress(){
        echo "Hyderbad";
    }
}

    $oTestClass = new TestClass;
    $oTestClass -> showName();
    $oTestClass -> showAddress();
?>
```

```
interface DB{
function dbConnect($hn, $un, $pwd, $db);
 function executeQuery($ );
 function closeDB();
}
```

PGSQL

```
class PGSQL implements DB{
 function dbConnect($hn,$un,$pwd,$db){
  pg-connect('host=$hn dbname=$db
      user=$un  password=$pwd');
 }
 function executeQuery($qry){
  return pg-query($qry);
 }
 function closeDB(){
     pg-close();
 }
```

mySQL

```
class mySQL implements DB{
function dbconnect($hn,$un,$pwd,$db){
 mysql-connect($hn,$un,$pwd);
 mysql-select-db($db);
}
function executeQuery($qry){
     return mysql-query($qry);
}
 function closeDB(){
     mysql-close();
}
}
```

phpini

1) extension = php_oraal.dll
2) extension = php_oci8.dll
remove it to work with oracle

Difference

Abstract	Interface
start with Abstract keyword the class definition	start with Interface keyword.
It should have at least one Abstract method	It should have all the Abstract method
All methods defined are public by default	All methods defined should be protected and abstract by defaults
for Inheritance extends keyword is used	for Inheritance implements keyword is used

static can be used used for methods and variables not for class

using static we can access the methods of a class with out creating the objects for class.

static.php

```
<?php
  class TestClass{
    Private static $name;
    static function setName($n){
        self::$name=$n;
    }
  static function getName(){
    echo " my name is " self::$name;
  }
}
TestClass::setName("sailesh jaiswal");
TestClass::getName();
?>
```

final is used with class, method, property

1) when a class is declared as final then it can't be inherited
2) final method is defined as final can't be overridden in childclass
3) final variable " can't be changed the value for variable

<dl>

<dt> HTML </dt>

<dd> HTML is a set of instructions to display the info: on web through navigations </dd>

<dt> CSS </dt>

<dd> CSS is used to adorn the website displayed using HTML </dd>

<dt> java script </dt>

<dd> is a client side scripting language

In web world used for form validations </dd>

</dl>

Links

<a href='target file path' name=' ' title=' '

target='-blank/-self/-parent/framename'>

where U want to display xxxxx </a>

your target file.

The place where U want to display "

1) link to an External Resource
2) link with in the Same resource
3) link with in the Same page
4) link to invoke system's mail client (out do express microsoft outlook).

link to an external Resource :

<a href='http://www.domain.tld'>domain</a>

<a href='http://www.yahoo.com'>yahoo</a>

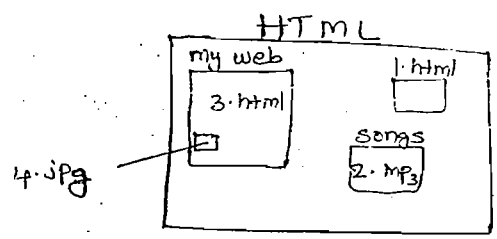
<a href='relative path of the file'> Name </a>

c: /songs/ Telugu / KBL / Nijame.mp3

c: / HTML/ myweb
↳ demo.html

Absolute path	Relative path
	../songs/Telu/KBL/Nijame.mp3

c: /songs



../1.html
↳ move from current folder to outside

../songs/2.mp3

3.html

Images/4.jpg

(2)

link with in the same Resource:

Relative path is best for applications.

<a href='ListDemo.html'> List </a>

4. Link to invoke systems mail client :

<a href='mailto:user@domain.tld'> text </a>

<a href='http://www.yahoo.com'> yahoo </a>
 link to external resource

<a href='ListDemo.html'> List Demo </a> link with in the same resource

<a href='mailto:jaiswalsailesh@gmail.com'> contact me </a>

link to invoke sys mail client

③ Link with in the same page

<a href = '#q1' > 1. what is this ? </a>

<a href = ' ' > 2. why it is ? </a>

<a href = ' ' > 3. what can i do with it ? </a>

<a name = 'q1' > what is this

This is nothing </a>

3 states

→ unvisited — link
→ active — alink
→ visited — vlink

DrawBacks

1) we get same properties
2) we can't remove the underline.

11/10/08

<a name = 'top' > </a>

<a href = '#q1' > 1. what is PHP? </a>

<a href = '#q2' > 2. what can i do with PHP? </a>

<a href = '#q3' > 3. History of PHP? </a>

<a name = 'q1' > 1. what is PHP?

 Answer1 <a href = '#top' > move up </a>

<a name = 'q2' > 2. what can i do with PHP?

 Answer2 <a href = '#top' > move up </a>

<a name = 'q3' > 3. History of PHP?

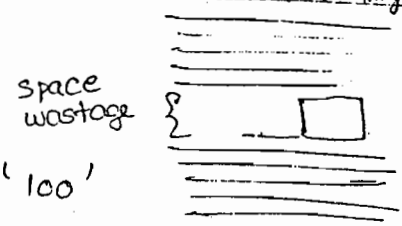
 Answer3 <a href = '#top' > move up </a>

Image — Inline tag

```
<img   src='path of the image'  width=' '  height=' '
       border='0/1/2...'  alt='Alternate text'>
```

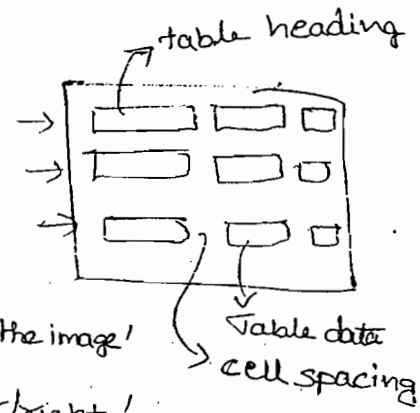
In any search engine the image is displayed based on alt tag.

draw back of Img



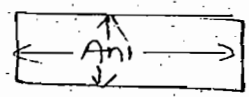

```
<a   href='Link Demo.html'>
<img  src='Cam.jpg' width='100' height='100'
 alt='sony camera'  border=0> </a>
```

Tables



Intersection of rows and columns

```
<table   bgcolor=' '   background='path of the image'
 width=' '  height=' '  align='left/center/right'
 border=' '  cellspacing=' '  cellpadding=' '>
 <tr>
        <th> . . . . . . </th>
        <td> . . . . . . </td>
 </tr>

</table>
```



cellpadding is nothing but the space betn. the cells data

```
<table  border=0  width=600  bgcolor='#ffff00'
 background='cam.jpg'  cellspacing=2
 cellpadding=10   align='center'>
    <tr>
        <th bgcolor='#ff00ff'> Player Name</th>
        <th  bgcolor='#ff00ff'> Runs </th>
    </tr>
```

setcookie ("email", "dampsailesh@gmail.com", time()+300)

logically remove the cookie

*** setcookie ("email", "dampsailesh@gmail.com", time()-1)

It will remove the cookie before the browser is opened

How to kill/destroy a cookie

[we can set the expiretime as passed one]

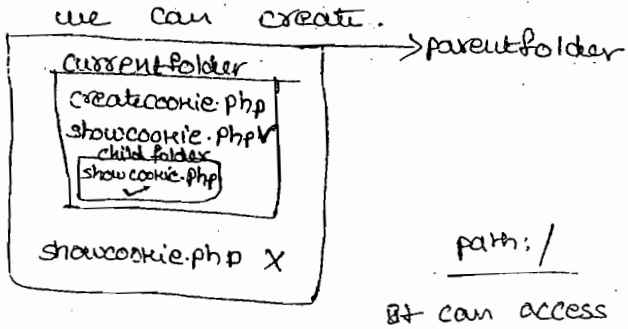
cookieDemo2.php

```
<?php
  if(!isset($_COOKIE['fName'])){
  setcookie("fName", "sailesh", time()+300);
   echo "cookie created successfully";
  }else{
   echo "cookie value is $_COOKIE['fName']";
  }

/* if(isset($_COOKIE['fName'])){
   setcookie("fName","sailesh", time()-1);
  }*/
?>
```

showcookie.php

we can't access the cookie in the parent fold

we can access it in the child folder of where we can create.



path: /

It can access in parent folder also using path: /

It can be accessed any where in out project when we set path: /

setcookie ("fName", "sailesh", time()+300, "/"); It can be accessed in throughout the project.

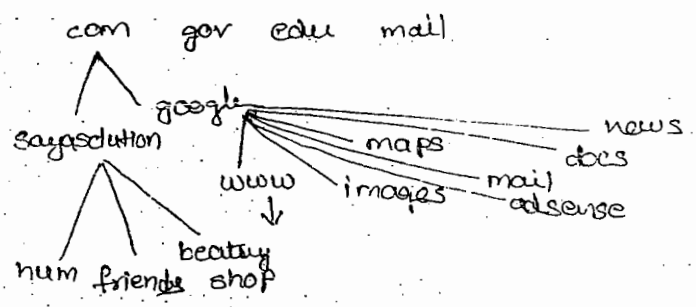
using path: / we can extend the scope of cookie to its parent folder

```
<?php
  if (!isset($_COOKIE['fName'])) {
  setcookie ("fName", "sailesh", time()+300, "/");
   echo " cookie created successfully";
  }else{
   echo " cookie value is : $_COOKIE['fName']";
}?>
```

path	currentpath	childfolder	parent	sibling
/cert6/	Access	Access	not	Not
/	Acesss	Access	Acess	Access

tld's

top level domains



www.google.com

mail.google.com

once you create a cookie It will be accessible in same subdomain. It is actual procedure

It can be accessible to all subdomains we can go for

setcookie ("email", "jaupsailesh@gmail.com", time()+1000, "/", ".google.com");

we want to give access to all subdomains we can do

" .domain.tld"

5th parameter gives the scope of the cookie.

CSS

Cascading Style Sheet

Style → a pair property: value

to display in diff: style it is used

Collection of stylesheets → CSS

to provide the good look & feel we use → CSS

Defining style sheets:

Style prop1: val1; prop2: val2

1) Inline stylesheet → collection of style
2) Internal / embeded stylesheet
3) External style sheet

properties:
color:
background-color:

Inline stylesheet:

<tag style="property1: value1; property2 = value2;" >

when ever you define a ~~tag~~ stylesheet inside the Tag is called Inline style shee

Ex:-

<p align='center style="color: #FF0000" > . . . . .

color: #FF0000 . . .
background-color: #FFFF00

Disadv Inline

It is diff: to modify each and every tag
we have to over come this by Internal style sheet

the common collection of style we placed in head section.
we have given a name to it. whenever we need we
can call the name

```
<style    type="text/css">
    selector{    prop1: val1;
                 prop2: val2;
                 prop3: val3;
                 :
    }
</style>
```

giving a name to selector

3 types

- HTML selector
- class selector
- id selector

HTML selector – If the name is a html tag

```
p {
    ===
}
```

Common color to all then only we can use Internal stylesheet

common property to all then only it can useful (HTML selector)

class selector

```
.classname{
    ===
}
```

```
<tagname  class="classname">
```
calling the class selector

Ex

```
.Anitha {
    background-color: #ff0000
}
.sudtha {
    background-color: #ffff00
}
```

```
<p    class="Anitha">
</p>
<p    class="sudtha">
```

the class selector can be used for any tags.

must and should the class block start with . (dot)

class-selector.html

```
<style type='text/css'>
    .raj {
        color: #ffffff;
        background-color: #000000;
    }
    .ram {
        color: #ff0000;
        background-color: #ffff00;
    }

<p class="raj">
    ————
    ————
    ————
</p>

<p class="ram">
    ————
</p>
```

common properties for different set of tag

Inline-stylesheet.html

```
<h1 style='color: #0000ff'> Demo for css </h1>
<p style='color: #ff0000; background-color: #ffff00'> xxx </p>
```

Internal-stylesheet:

```
<Style type="text/css">
    p {
        color: #ffffff;
        background-color: #000000;
    }
    h3 {
        color: #d10000;
    }
    td {
        color: #ff0000;
    }
```

```
Hh{
        color: #1 aaaaff ;
        background-color: #1 cccccc;
    }
</style>

<h3> heading 1 </h3>
<p>  para 1 </p>
<h3> heading 2 </h3>
<p> para 2 </p>
<h3> heading 3 </h3>
<p> para 3 </p>
<h3> heading 4 </h3>
<p> para 4 </p>
<table  border=1  width=300 >
        <tr>
            <th> Name </th>
            <th> Runs </th>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td> sachin </td>
            <td> 102 </td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td> Dhoni </td>
            <td> 72 </td>
        </tr>
</table>
```

20/10/08

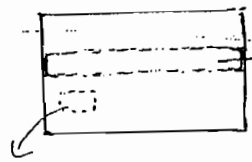
XHTML

Inline <tagname . . . />

 . . .
 . . . } independent of attributes

id, class (or) style we have to give attributes.

 . . .
 . . .



fit to screen

fit to content

```
.highlite {
    ==========
}
```

```
<span  class="highlite">. . . </span>
```

XHTML – we can reduce the usage of Tags

 simple Tag, no weightage

To design webpage with light content we use Tags

Properties newly added

99% websites using Relative position.

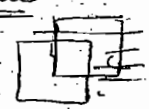
position : relative

margin :

padding :

float :

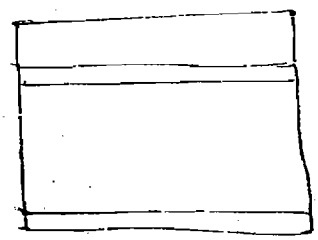
position : absolute



top :
left :
Right :
bottom :
Z-Index :
↳ giving priority which one is first and next

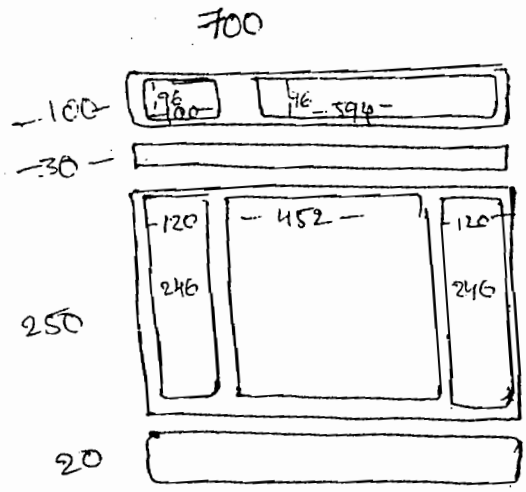
Team.T
Teach.TimesofIndia.com

```
<style type='text/css'>
    body {
        margin: 0px;
    }
#header {
    background-color : #f02;
    width : 700px;
    height: 100px;
    margin-bottom : 1px;
}
#hmenu{
        background-color : #999;
        width : 700px;
        height : 30px;
        margin-top : 2px;
}
#content{
        background-color : #1cf;
        width : 700px;
        height : 250px;
        margin-top : 5px;
}
#footer{
        background-color : #0f0;
        width : 700px;
        height : 20px;
        margin
}
</style>
</body>
<div id='header'>header</div>
```



```
<div id='hmenu'> horizontal menu </div>
<div id='content'> content area </div>
<div id='footer'> footer area </div>
</body>
```

relativewebsite.html




```
<Style type='text/css'>
    body {
        margin:0px;
    }
#header{
    background-color:#f02;
    width: 700px;
    height: 100px;
    margin-bottom: 1px;
    padding: 2px;
}

#hmenu {
    background-color: #999;
    width: 700px;
    height: 30px;
    margin: 2px;
}

#content
    background-color: #1ef;
    width: 700px;
    height: 250px;
    margin-top: 5px;
    padding: 2px;
}

#footer {
    background-color: #1ofo;
    width: 700px;
    height: 20px;
}
```

400

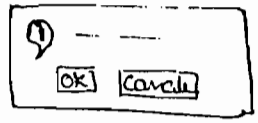
240
460 70

```
#logo{
        background-color:#fff;
        width:100px;
        height:76px
        float:left;
        margin-right:2px;
}

#banner{
        background-color:#ff0;
        width: 594px;
        height:76px;
        float: left
}

#left panel{
        background-color:#676;
        width:120px;
        height: 246px;
        margin-right:2px;
        float: left;
}

#middle panel{
        background-color: #854;
        width: 452px;
        height: 246 px
        margin-right: 2px;
        float: left
}

#right pannel{
        background-color: #676;
        width: 120px;
        height: 246px;
        float: left
}
</style>
</body>
```

246/2 = 123

Confirm It is used to a conformation from the user.

```
variable = confirm(msg);
   ↓
 true / false
   ↓      ↓
  ok    cancle
```

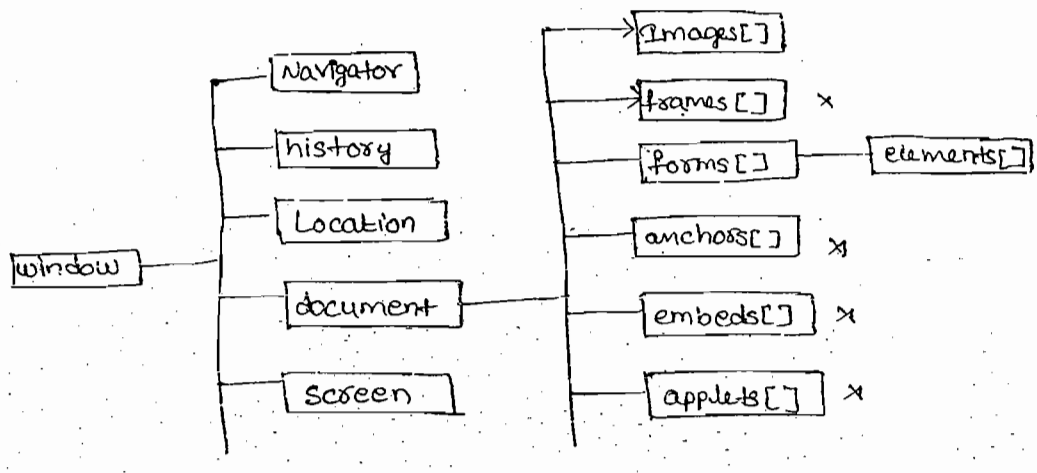


Dialogbox.html

prompt is not used in realtime now

```
<script   type='text/javascript'>
  name= prompt ("enter your name", "enter here");
  val= confirm (" Are you really " + name);
  if (val==true){
    alert(" welcome "+name);
  }else{
    alert("Try again");
  }
</script>
```

Object Hierachy in Java script:



window.document.write()
window.alert
window.prompt
window.confirm

every object is having → property
→ method

objectname.property
objectname.method();

Objects

String
Array
math
Date & Time

name = "Anitha";

name = "";

strobj = new String(); // empty string

strobj = new String(" .... ");

String property

length it is used to find the length of a given string.

syn: strobj.length name = "Anitha";

ex: name.length // 6

strlength.html

```
<script type="text/javascript">
    str= prompt(" enter any string", "enter here");
    if ( str.length < 6) {
        alert (" length should be at least 6 ");
    }
</script>
```

24/10/08

Methods of string objects

strobj : property
strobj : method ()

1) charAt(index)

It will return the character at a given Index

Syn: strobj.charAt (index)

Ex: name.charAt (1); o/p: a

2) charCodeAt(index)

It will return the ASCII value

Syn stringobj. charCodeAt (index)

ex: name. charCodeAt (1) o/p: 97

3) indexOf(char)

It will return the index of a given character.

Syn:

If the character exists in a string then it return the index. otherwise it returns -1

It will search for the first occurence of the given charact

Syn: strobj.indexOf(char) name = "Anitha"

Ex name.indexOf("a") o/p : 1
name.indexOf(" "); o/p : 7
name.indexOf("@"); o/p : -1

4) lastIndexOf(char)

It will search for the last occurence of a given character in a string. If it is found then return the index otherwise return '-1'

Syn: strobj.lastIndexOf(char) name = "sailesh Jaiswal"
1 7 14

Ex: name.lastIndexOf("a") o/p: 13

0 1 2 3
abc@xyz@pq.in Validation sailesh.doc
indexOf 3 lastIndexOf 7 sailesh.resumme.doc

abc@xyz.com
3 3

5) substr(startindex, length)

It is used to extract the part of the string. Here the first parameter (startindex) tells from where to start the extraction. The second parameter (length) tells how many characters to be extracted

Syn strobj.substr(startindex, length)

Ex filename = "sailesh.resumme.doc";

Ex: filename = " Sailesh-resumme.doc";

lastdotpos = filename.lastIndexOf(".");

ext = filename.substr(lastdotpos+1, 3);

6) subString(startindex, endindex)

It is used to extract the string from startindex to endindex-1 position.

Syn: strobj.subString(startindex, endindex)

Ex:

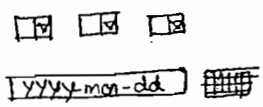
filename = " mypic.jpeg";

len = filename.length;

lastdotpos = filename.lastIndexOf(".");

ext = filename.substring(lastdotpos+1, len);

7) split(separator) → delimiter



It is used to split (or) break the string into peaces, based on the given separator.

Syn: strobj.split(seperator)

Ex: mydate = "23/08/1983";

myd = mydate.split("/");

array

8) toLowerCase() It will convert the given string to lower case.

Syn: strobj.toLowerCase();

9) toUpperCase() It will convert the string to upper case

Syn: strobj.toUpperCase();

History object

the pages that has been recently visited is called history

we can move back and forward for recently using pages.

*

1.html

< a href = " javascript : history. forward ()'> move to next file </a>

< a href = ' javascript : history . go (2) '> jump to third file </a>

< a href = ' javascript : history . go(3) '> jump to fourth file </a>

2.html

< a href = ' javascript : history . back ()'> go back to previous page 1.html < /a>

< a href = ' javascript : history . forward ()'> move to next page < /a>

3.html

< a href = ' javascript : history. back ()'> go back to prev page < /a>

< a href = ' javascript : history. forward ()'> move to next page < /a>

4.html

< a href = ' javascript : history. back()'> go back to prev page < /a>

< a href = ' javascript : history . go (-2)'> 2 pages back < /a>

< a href = ' javascript : history . go (-3) '> 3 pages back < /a>

Window

properties

1) status – for variable ones used to change the states to display any thing on status bar

2) defaultStatus.

methods

setInterval

open

print

alert

prompt

confirm.

```
<script  type='text/javascript'> ✓ winstatustext.html
 i=1;
 function.showText(){
 if(i==1) window.status ='Anitha';
 if(i==2) window.status =' Anitha';
 if(i==3) window.status ='  Anitha';
 :
 :
 if(i==7) window.status ='                Anitha';
 if (i>7) i=0;
 i++;
}
setInterval("showText()", 500);
</script>
```

space

print

```
< a  href='javascript : window.print()'> print the page </a>
```

window.open (uri, name, features)

features indicate
- top, left =
- location bar = yes/no
- menubar = yes/no
- scroll bar "
- resizable "
- toolbar "
- statusbar "
- width
- height
- resizable = yes/no

popup.html

```
<script  type='text/javascript'>
window.open("body.html", "p1", "location=no, menubar=no, width=300,
height=200, scrollbars=no, status=no, toolbar=no, resizable=yes,
top=250, left=300"),
</script>
```

Forms

<form name=" " method=" " action=" " >

the properties are read and write

properties of form

document.forms[index].properties

document.forms[index].name[=" "]. ~~methods~~

.method[=" "]

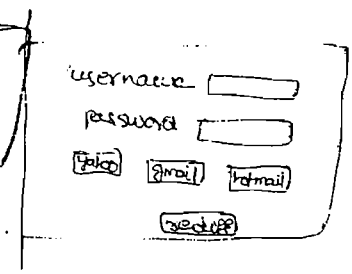
.action[=" "]

form methods

document.forms[index].submit()

.reset()

** without using submit button we can submit a form yes by using javascript method



document.formname.properties

.methods()

fields

form fields are called elements

document.forms[0].elements[0].value

.elements[1]

document.formname.fieldname.properties

.methods()

↳ focus()

checkbox

document.formname.checkboxname[index].property

document.formname.selectboxname.property

document.formname.selectboxname.options[index].property

we want selected option index in my form

document.formname.selectboxname.selectedIndex

```
<select name="country">
<option value="91">India</
<                 ="001">USA</o
<option           ="004">UK</
```

Checkbox

```
document.formname.checkboxname.checked==true;

        count = 0;
for(index=0; index < checkbox.length; index++){

document.formname.checkboxname[index].checked==true)
        count++;
```

Radio

```
document.formnameRadiobuttonname.checked==true
```

multiple select box

```
document.formname.selectboxname[].options[index] -- properties
```

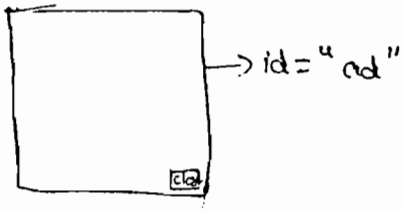
✓ formdetails.html

```
<tagname onclick="javascript:functionName()" >
```

1) • it is a event handler in javascript
   • attribute in html

```
<script type='text/javascript'>
function showFormDetails(){
//document.forms[0].name='myForm';
    info="Form name is "+ document.forms[0].name + "\n";
    info+="Form method is "+ document.forms[0].method + "\n";
    info+="Form action is "+ document.forms[0].action;
    alert(info);
}
</script>
<form name='TestForm' method='post' action='test.php'>
<input type='button' name='clickMe' value='click Me'
  onclick='javascript: showFormDetails()'>
</form>
```

```
document.TestForm.Email.style.backgroundColor = "#ff0";

document.TestForm.Email.style.color = "#1f00";
document.TestForm.Email.style.textTransform = "uppercase";
}else{
// document.getElementById ("showing").innerHTML = right;
document.TestForm.Email.style.backgroundColor = "#fff";
document.TestForm.Email.style.color = "#00f";
}
}
</script>
<form name= "testForm">
<input type= "text" name="Email"
onkeyup="javascript: check(this.value)" ><span id="showing"></span>
</form>
```



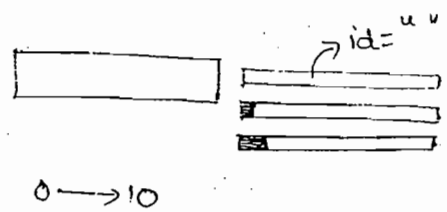
CSS
display = none/block

```
document.getElementById("ad").style.display="none";
```

closeAd.html

```
<style type="text/css">
    #ad{
        position:absolute;
        top:100px;
        left:200px;
        width:200px;
        height:300px;
        background-color:#ff0;
    }
</style>

<script type="text/javascript">
    function closeAd(){
document.getElementById("ad").style.display="none";
}
</script> leftpos=-200
function scrollAd(){
document.getElementById("ad").style.left = leftpos + "px";
    leftpos = leftpos + 10;
    if (leftpos>=700){
    leftpos = -200;
    }
}
</script>
```

```
<div id="ad">

<div align="center"><br><img src="cam.jpg" width="198"
height="230"> content </div>

<div><a href="#" onclick="javascript:closeAd()" style=
"color:#fff; font-size: 16px;"> close </a></div>

</div>

<script type="text/javascript">
setInterval("scrollAd()", 500);
</script>
```

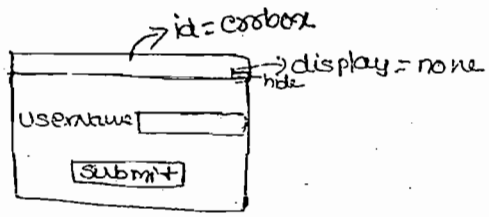


PasswordStrength.html

```
<script type="text/javascript">
  function findStrength(P){
   len = p.length;
if(len <= 10){
document.getElementById("ps").src="images/"+len+".jpg";
}else{
document.getElementById("ps").src="images/10.jpg";
}
```

```
document.getElementById('msg').innerHTML="poor";
}else if(len>=6 && len<=8){
document.getElementById("msg").innerHTML=" good";
}else if (len>8){
document.getElementById("msg").innerHTML="excellent";
}
}
</script>

<form name="TestForm">
<input type="password" name="Pword" onkeyup="javascript:
findStrength(this.value)"><img src="images/0.jpg" id="ps">
<span id="msg"></span>
</form>
```

validateform.html




```
document.getElementById('errbox').style.display='block';

<style type="text/css">
#errbox {
background-color:#ffo;
display: none;
}
#msg {
width: 98%;
color: #f00;
font-family: verdana;
}
</style>
```

I pra
Xamp
file uninstall

II process
start
program
Apachefriends
xampp
uninstall

III process
setting
control panel
Add or remove
xampp
remove

Before un installing you have to take back up of root and data folder.

softwares

Installers

easyphp
wampp server
Xampp server

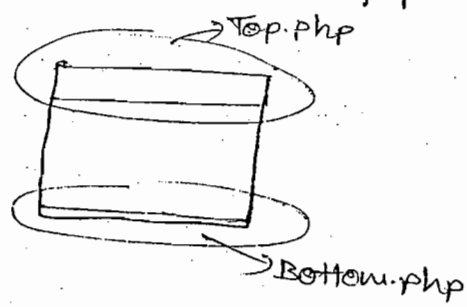
projectName (foldernamer)
- Images
- Css
- Scripts → default file (index.php, index.html)
- Media — flash/audi/media(ex)
- Includes/siteIncludes — to place presentation layer related files
- lib/library/Bin — config.php
  - Functions
  - classes

```
<table>
<tr>
    <td> header </td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td> content </td>
</tr>
<tr>
    <td> footer </td>
</tr>
</table>
```

Home.php

php to include the top.php

php to include the Bottom.php



Lib — place Business logic file (the code commonly used files in the Business Logic)
config.php — regularly used codes for php

A single default file → index.php / index.html } we can hide the structure

If default file not exists the security becomes gotless

index.html to provide security

default.asp

☐ SVC Apache [Start]

☐ SVC MySQL [Start]

☐ SVC FileZilla [Start]

☐ SVC Mercury [Start]

authorstream.com — viedio files

freemw.org

esnips.com

S/w - php - 2 installers

Editor to write the code

Notepad

Editplus — Back file is created
index.html
index.html.bak

Dreamweaver Designer/code

php Editors

<?php open tag

?> close tag

<? → short open tag

?>

<script language="php">

</script>

echo — output something on browser

echo(" ... ");

echo " ---- ";

htdocs

OCT6

Demo.php

To Running php code

1) Running the Apache server

2) http://localhost/filename (direct save in htdocs

http://localhost/foldername/filename

oct6/Demo.php

WAmp Configuration:

- bin
  - apache — apache2.2.8 — conf — httpd.conf
  - php — php5.2.6 — PEAR, php.ini
  - mysql — mysql5.0.51b → data
- www → root directory
- tmp → temporary folder.

directive value
↓
pascal style

1) **ServerRoot:**

Here we set the path of the directory where server's configuration, error and log files are kept.

Syntax
ServerRoot path of apache directory
ServerRoot "c:/xampp/apache"

2) **Listen:** It is used to bind the apache server to specific IP address (or) portnumber.

Syntax

Listen ipaddress:portno
Default Listen 127.0.0.1:80
Listen 80

3) **ServerName:** It is the name given to a server which is use to identify itself.

ServerName hostname:portno
ServerName localhost:80

mycomputer → right click
manage
from left you select ↓
services and Applications
↓
services

name	discription	status	startup type	logon

search the service name → right click
select
properties
↓
startup type ← manual
automatic.
disable
↳ status to stop

i want to run multiple

Listen 80

ServerName localhost:80

<u>Note</u> If we want to run multiple servers at a time then we should change the portno of any of the server. To change the portno of <u>apache server</u>

open "apache configurat file "httpd.conf" and change the port numbers for <u>Listen</u> and <u>ServerName</u> directives

portno should be same for both the directives

4) <u>ServerAdmin</u>:

Here we specify the email address of the server Administrator to which errors occured in real time will be mailed

1) User defined variables
2) predefined variables (Super global variables)
3) Static variables
4) Local variables
5) Global variables
6) Variable variables.

Super Global Variables (arrays):

1) $_GET
2) $_POST
3) $_COOKIE
4) $_REQUEST
5) $_SESSION
6) $_FILES
7) $_ENV / $_SERVER

① $_GET

It is used to retreive the value which is passed using "query string". (or) through form using GET method

Syn: $_GET['variablename']
Fieldname

$_GET['Email']

$_GET['id']

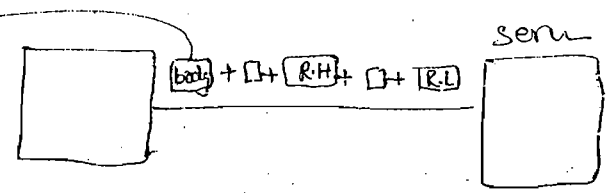
Email&id → email

AccountActivation.php?id=1

② $_POST:

It is used to retrieve the values sent through form using post method.

$_POST['fieldName']
$_POST['email']



Cookie variables

$_COOKIE['variablename']

④ $_REQUEST It is used to access values passed to GET, POST, COOKIE

$_REQUEST['variablename']

⑤ $_SESSION It is used to access the data from session variables.

$_SESSION['variablename']

⑥ $_FILES It is used to know the information about the file uploaded

$_FILES['fieldname']['parameters']
['size']
['tmp_name']
['name']
['type']
['error']

⑦ $_ENV/$_SERVER : It is used to get the values related to server configurations.

17/11/

$_SERVER/$_ENV :

SERVER_NAME :

① $_SERVER['SERVER_NAME']

It returns server name specified in apache configuration file for the directive ~~Server~~ ServerName

```
<?php
echo $_SERVER['SERVER_NAME'],"<br>";
?>
```

② SERVER_SOFTWARE : It returns the detailed information about server and software used in it.

```
echo $_SERVER['SERVER_SOFTWARE'];
```

③ SERVER_PROTOCOL : It returns the name and version of the protocol used by server.

```
echo $_SERVER['SERVER_PROTOCOL'];
```

④ SERVER_ADMIN : It will return the email Address of the administrator which as been set in apache configuration file

```
echo $_SERVER['SERVER_ADMIN'];
```

⑤ SERVER_PORT : It will return the port number used by server to respond

```
echo $_SERVER['SERVER_PORT'];
```

⑥ DOCUMENT_ROOT : It returns the absolute path of new root director

```
echo $_SERVER['DOCUMENT_ROOT'];
```

① HTTP_ACCEPT: It returns the file types supported by browser/server.

```
echo $_SERVER['HTTP_ACCEPT'];
```

② HTTP_ACCEPT_CHARSET: It tell you which character set is supported by the browser. [ISO-8859-1, UTF-8]

```
echo $_SERVER['HTTP_ACCEPT_CHARSET'];
```

③ HTTP_ACCEPT_ENCODING: It says which encoding method is supported by browser by default. [gzip, deflate] o/p

```
echo $_SERVER['HTTP_ACCEPT_ENCODING'];
```

④ HTTP_ACCEPT_LANGUAGE: It returns the language accepted by browser [en-us,] o/p

```
echo $_SERVER['HTTP_ACCEPT_LANGUAGE'];
```

⑤ HTTP_CONNECTION: It returns the states of the connection. (Keep-alive) o/p

```
echo $_SERVER['HTTP_CONNECTION'];
```

⑥ HTTP_HOST: It returns the host name

```
echo $_SERVER['HTTP_HOST'];
```

⑦ HTTP_USER_AGENT: It returns the detailed information about the browser.

```
echo $_SERVER['HTTP_USER_AGENT'];
```

⑧ HTTPS: It says weather we are using secured protocol.

```
echo $_SERVER['HTTPS'];
```

SSL - secure socket layer

o/p [ ] → blank.

⑨ HTTP_REFERER: It returns the path of the file which as refered (or) redirected (or) sent (or) store us to the current file

http://localhost:0016

ucfirst(string) : It will convert the first character of the string to uppercase

```
echo ucfirst("this is lamp");   // This is lamp
```

ucwords(string): It will convert first character of every word to uppercase

```
echo ucwords("this is lamp"); // This Is Lamp
```

encryption Types/function :

** big site

md5(string) It returns 32 digits of hexadecimal value generated using message digest5 algorithm.

```
echo md5('a');
$enc = md5('a');
echo strlen($enc);
```

(one way encryption algorithms)

sha1(string) It returns 40 characters of hexadecimal value → secure hash algorithm

→ which has been generated using secure hash algorithm 1.

```
echo sha1('a');
```

crypt(string): It will return encrypted string using the standard unix ~~des~~ DES (Data encryption standards) based encryption algorithm. (or) alternate algorithms that are available in your (O.S) operating system

```
echo crypt('a');
```

no limit.

base64_encode(string) It will return the encrypted data (or) string generated using base64 algorithm.

```
echo base64_encode("sai");
```

length 33% more than original

base64_decode(encode string) = It is used to decode the string generated using base64_encode algorithm.

```
$enc= base64_encode("sai");
echo base64_decode($enc);
```

23/11/08

str_shuffle(string) : It will shuffle the characters of a given string randomly.

```
$str= "abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzABC...Z0123456789";
$s-str= str_shuffle($str);
substr($s-str, 0,6);
```

lib/Functions

```
<?php
function generatepassword($size){
$str= "abc...zABC...Z012...9";
$s-str= str_shuffle($str);
return substr($s-str, 0, $size);
}
echo generatepassword(6);
?>
```

Associative (string Indexed / Mixed Index)

```
arrvar = array();  empty array
arrvar = array (elt1, elt2 . . . )  parameter array
$weeks = array ("Tue", "wed", "thu");
$weeks[0] = "Tue";
        [1] = "wed";
        [2] = "thu";
for($i = 0; $i < 3; $i++){
    echo $week[$i];
}
```

Associative Arrays Declaration:

```
arrvar = array("key1" => "val1", "key2" => "val2", . . . )
$user = array("fname" => "Anitha", "lname" => "Gutta",
$user[0] = Anitha
    [1] = Gutta        "email" => "lampsailesh@gmail.com");
    [2] = lampsailesh@gmail.com
$user["fname"] = Anitha
$user["lname"] = Gutta
$user["Email"] = lampsailesh@gmail.com

foreach(arrayname as key => val){
}

foreach($user as $fieldname => $rec){
    echo $fieldname."-".$rec."<br>";
}
```

fname = Anitha
lname = gutta
email = lam

```
foreach($user as $val){
    echo $val."<br>";
}
```

Anitha
gutta
lam

```
<?php
 $week = array("tue", "wed", "thu");
 for($i=0; $i<3; $i++){
  echo  $week[$i]."<br>";
 }
 $product = array("Name" => "Lux",
                  "weight" => 200,
                  "price" => 16.00,
                  "color" => "white");
foreach($product  as  $fld => $val){
    echo  $fld."---".$val."<br";
}
foreach($product  as $val){
   echo  $val."<br>";
 }
?>

$product2 = array("name" => "closeup", "weight" => 40,
  "price" => 10,00, "color" => "Red");
$product3 = array("name" => "sunsilk", "weight" => 5,
"price" => 3.00, "color" => "Black");

$products = array($product, $product2, $product3);

$prod = $products[0];
$prod1 = $products[1];
$prod2 = $products[2];
echo "<pre>";
echo "<table width=500 border=1>";
echo "<tr>";
foreach($products[0] as $flds => $vals){
 echo "<th> $flds <th>";
}
```

file_exists() It is used to check weather a file/directory exi with the given name

syn file_exists (filename/directoryname)

```
if(file_exists("sayas/project)) {
  echo "Already exists";
}else
  echo mkdir("sayas/project");
}
```

27/11/08

opendir : It is used to open the directory. It will return the directory handler.

directoryhandler = opendir (dirpath)

```
$dh=opendir ("sayas");
```

readdir() It is used to read the content of the given directory

readdir(directoryhandler); It will return the current file (or) directoryname and moves to the next one.

```
echo readdir($dh);
echo "<br>";
echo readdir ($dh);
while($name = readdir ($dh)) {
  echo $name. "<br>";
closedir($dh);
}
```

is_file() It is used to check weather the give name is file if given name is file it return true

is directory.

```
if (is_dir ($name)) {
  echo $name ."<br>";
}
```

```
chdir ("sayas");
$dh = opendir (".");
while ($name = readdir ($dh)) {
  if (is_file($name)) {
    echo $name. "<br>";
  }
}
closedir($dh);
?>
```

→ scandir (directorypath) It will open the directory read the content, close the directory by returning the content as an Array.

Syn: scandir (directorypath);

```
print_r( scandir("sayas"));
```

Syn: scandir (directorpath / name [, sortorder])

↓

0 – Ascending order

1 – decending "

```
print_r(scandir("sayas", 1));
```

→ rename (oldname, newname); (path also) It is used to rename the directory (or) file

```
if ( file_exists ("sayas")){
  rename ("sayas", "saya");
  echo " renamed successfully";
}
```

```
( saya/project", "saya/mywork");

if(file_exists("saya/mywork")) {
    rename("saya/mywork", "saya/my project");
    echo "renamed successfully";
}
```

→ rmdir(directory path) : It is used to remove the directory.

But the directory should be empty.

```
if(file_exists("saya/mywork")){
rmdir("saya/mywork"
}
```

→ chmod (filename/dirname, permissionmode);

It is used to change the permission mode for a file (or) directory

→ dirname ($_SERVER['PHP_SELF']);

It is used to know the directory name for a given path.

syn dirname(path);

File functions :

basename() It will return the name of the file with extension for a given path

base2) If second parameter is provided then from the file name it removes the string

syn basename(path [,suffix]);

```
echo basename($_SERVER['PHP_SELF']);    //filefun.php
echo basename($_SERVER['PHP_SELF'], ".php"); // filefun
```

as an array

A.

syn pathinfo(path);

```
$path = pathinfo( $_SERVER ['PHP_SELF'] );
echo "<pre>";
print_r($path);
}
```

O/P Array.

```
{
    [dirname] => /oct6
    [basename] => filefun.php
    [extension] => php
    [filename] => filefun
}
```

→ copy() : It is used to copy a file from one place to another.

syn copy (sourcefilepath, destinationfilepath);

```
if(file_exists ("Demo.php")){
 copy ("Demo.php","myDocs/class1st.php");
  echo "copied";
 }else{
  echo "not copied";
 }
```

*** → unlink() It is used to delete the file

syn unlink(filename);

```
if(file_exists ("myDocs/class1st.php")){
 unlink("myDocs/class1st.php");
  echo "deleted";
 }else{
  echo "not found";
 }
```

1/12/1

DataBase

Storage medium where the data can be stored in organized manner.

FFS — DBMS

flat filesystem.

1) Duplication (Redundancy) → Reduce the redundancy (Normal forms)
2) inconsistency → consistent db can be created by good design
3) In-security → Ass creating users (assign permissions)

Database Designs

logical — physical

1) Define the Business process
2) Defining the Business objects (cust, product, owner, order)
3) Define the Business Rules
4) sketch the DB → database design tools / db module tools (using auto CAD) → ER diagrams to go manually
5) incD softwares / Designe tools / case tool

Entity Relation Ship Diagram : (→ object)

ENTITY

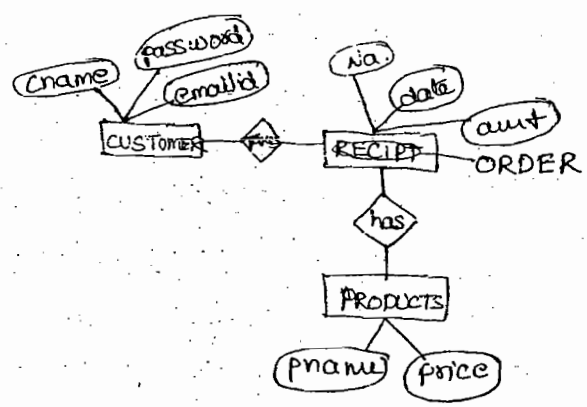
attributes — attributes/properties

relation

associative entity

sometimes a relation become entity

connectors

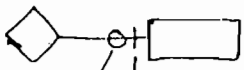


5) Defining Relationship :

1) one to one
2) one to many
3) many to one
4) many to many

→ Relationship Cardinalities

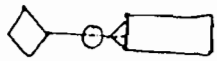
many to many → many to one, one to many



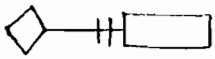
→ optionally one.

minimal posibility

maximal posibility

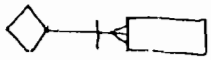


optionally many.

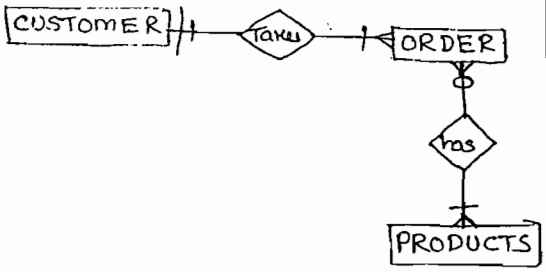


manditory one

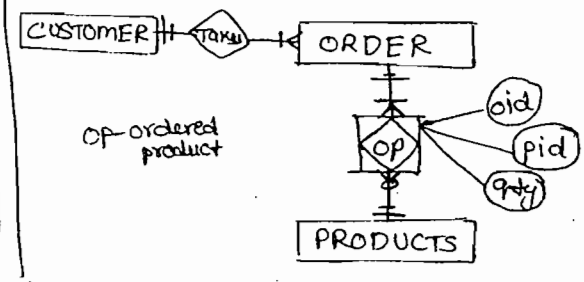
(single cust single order)



manditory many



Consistent Relationship



op - ordered product

Orders

oid	date	amt	prod	qty
1	1-dec	1000	2	3
1	1-dec	1000	4	2
1	1-dec	1000	2	1

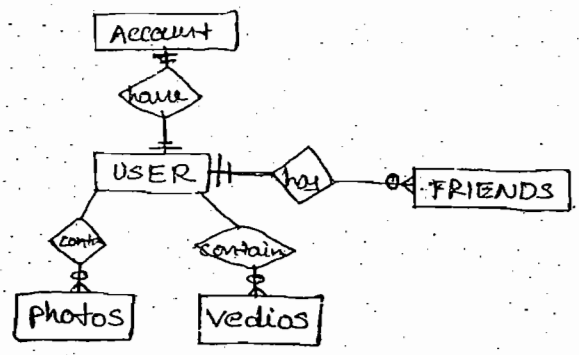
Product

Pid	Name	price
1	Lux	17
2	sunsilk	3
3	lirill	20

oid	date	amt

op

oid	prod	qty
1	2	3
1	4	2
1	2	1



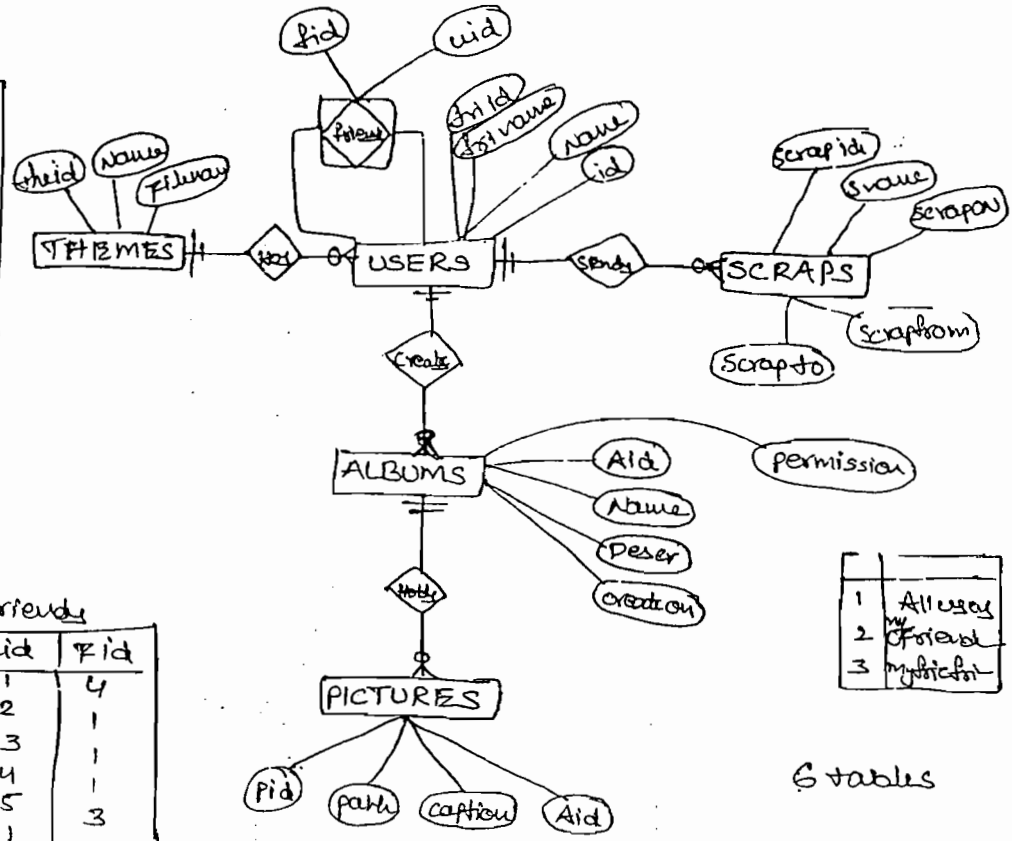
objects in orkut

1) user
2) Admin
3) friends
4) photos
5) vedios
6) Account

orkut

Users

uid	uname	Friends
1	sailesh	2
2	madhu	1
3	yash	1
4	sai	1
5	guru	3
1	sailesh	2
4	sai	3
4	sai	5
3	yash	4



users

uid	uname
1	sailesh
2	madhu
3	yash
4	sai
5	guru

Friends

uid	Fid
1	4
2	1
3	1
4	1
5	3
1	2
4	3
4	5
3	4

1	All users
2	my Friends
3	myfriends

6 tables

6) Physical Database Design:

Normalization is the process of decomposing tables to reduce redundancy in tables

- First Normal Form -- 1NF
- Second — 2NF
- third — 3NF

uid	uname	Scrapid	Scrap	Scrap2	scrapon	Frid	AlbId	Aname	PictureId	Picturepath
1	sailesh	1,4,5		2,3,4	....	2,3,4	1/2	my, mine	1,2,3,4,5,6	
2	Nidhi	2,6								
3	yash	3,7,8								
4	madhu	9,10,11								

1NF → column should have atomic value (or) should not have multivalued column.

> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM t_users;

COUNT(*)
6

> SELECT COUNT(*) AS No_of_records FROM t_users;

No_of_records
6

> SELECT * FROM t_users WHERE Name LIKE 's%';

> SELECT * FROM t_users WHERE Name LIKE '%sh%';

LIKE 's____'; o/p sumit
1 2 3 4 Sumit

Name NOT LIKE 's%'; o/p: kamal, yash, madhu

> SELECT * FROM t_users WHERE Name LIKE '_a%' AND → MONTH(DateOfBirth) = 11 o/p...yash ...madh

> SELECT * FROM t_users WHERE DateOfBirth BETWEEN '1985-01-01' AND '1989-01-01';

http://localhost/phpmyadmin

7/12/08

functions

** mysql_connect(hostname, username, password):

It is used to connect to database Server

syn

* mysql_connect(hostname, username, password)

ex. mysql_connect("localhost", "root", " ");

another alternate function

* mysql_pconnect( )

It is used to establish persistent/prominent connection with database server

syn mysql_pconnect(hostname, username, password);

no need to disconnect. when we move to another page It automatically disconnects

mysql_pconnect() – It is perminent connection. It remains up to we disconnect using mysql_close()

→ mysql_select_db(dbname)

It is used to select the database.

syn mysql_select_db(dbname);

→ mysql_query(query):

It is used to execute the query

1). If you are running not select query then this function will return true on successfull execution otherwise return false

2) If we execute SELECT query then it returns ResultSet/ recordsets. on successful execution. otherwise return false.

~~die~~ (mysql_error()) It will return the error message occured due to the execution of earlier query.

die(mysql_error()) It will output the statement/message/string and terminates execution.

syn: die (msg)

mysql_query(query) or die (mysql_error());

Here in above statement If query fails then error will be displayed and execution gets terminated.

tblname";

$result = mysql_query ($qry) or die (mysql_error().". ".$qry);

Note: Result set is of resource type

→ mysql_num_rows (resultset);

It will return the count for the records which exist in results

Four ways to retrieve the data

1) mysql_fetch_rows (resultset); → normal array / integer indexed array

It will show the data in

```
echo "<table ....>";
while ($rec = mysql_fetch_rows ($result))
    echo "<tr><td>".$rec[0]."</td><td>".$rec[1]."</td></tr>";
echo "</table>";
```

the result in associative array format

→ mysql_fetch_assoc(resultset) → associative array

```
echo "<table ...>";
while ($rec = mysql_fetch_assoc($result)) {
echo "<tr><td>$rec['Id']"."</td><td>".$rec['Name']."</td></tr>";
}
echo "</table>";
```

Another way to fetch the records

→ mysql_fetch_array (resultset [, type])

MYSQL_NUM
MYSQL_ASSOC
MYSQL_BOTH
→ $rec[0] = 1
$rec[Id] = 1
$rec[1] = PHP
$rec[Name] = PHP

mysql_fetch_array (result, mysql_ASSOC) = mysql_fetch_assoc (result);

→ mysql_fetch_object (result)

```
echo " <table $rec -> column name
while ($rec = mysql_fetch_object ($result)){
  echo "<tr><td>{$rec->Id}</td><td>{$rec->Name}</td></tr>";
}
echo "</table>";
```

config.php

```
/* Filename: config.php
Created on: 7-dec.2008
version: 0.1
author: ....
Description: Acts as a default configuration file used to store the information implemented frequenty */
```

htdocs
↳ employee
↳ lib
↳ config.php

```
<?php
  mysql_connect(" localhost", " root", " ");
  mysql_select_db(" company");
?>
```

Database : Company

tbl : c_dept

field	type	size	unsigned	
Id	Mediumint	9	"	autoincrement
Name	varcha			

Data fo

c_dept

field	type	size	unsigned	NOTNULL	Extra	primarykey
Id	MEDIUMINT	9	"	"	~~AUTO_INCREMENT~~	●
Name	VARCHAR	30	●	"		

c_Emp

Id	MEDIUMINT	9	"	"	AUTO_increment	●
Name						
Designation						
Salary						
DeptId	MEDIUMINT	9	"	"	"	

www.google.com/sailesh

www.google.com/kamal

(subdomain.domain.tld)

setcookie("email", "lampsailesh@gmail.com", time()+1000, "/");

setcookie("email", "lampsailesh@gmail.com", time()+1000, "/", ".google.com");

http://mail.google.com/sailesh

~~www.google~~

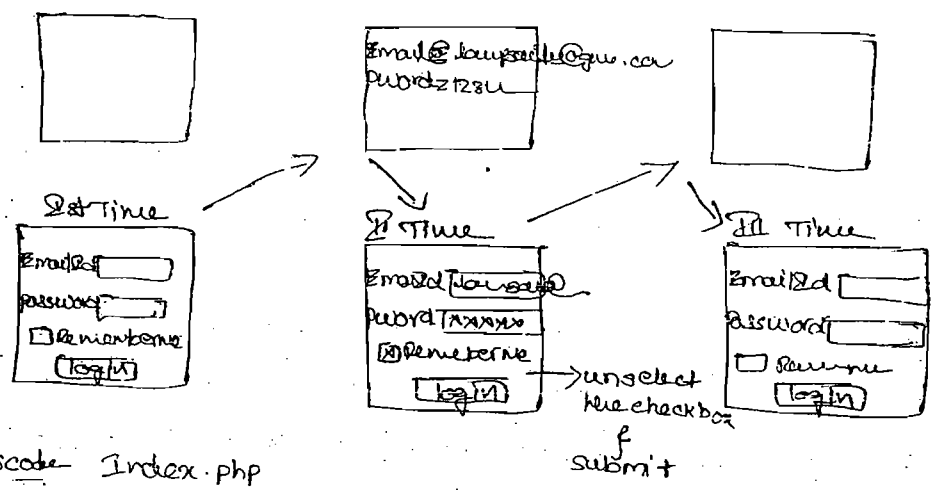
https:

setcookie("email", "lampsailesh@gmail.com", time()+1000, "/", ".google.com", "1") http: https:

setcookie("email", "lampsailesh@gmail.com", time()+1000, "/", ".google.com", "0") only http

mydon

Index.php



32 lines code Index.php

```
<?php
    require_once("Lib/config.php");
    if(isset($_POST['login'])){
        $email = $_POST['EmailId'];
        $pwd = $_POST['password'];
    if (isset($_POST['Rem'])){
        setcookie ("Email", "$email", time()+86400);
        setcookie ("Pword", "$pwd", time()+86400);
    }else{
        if (isset($_COOKIE['Email']) && isset($_COOKIE['Pword'])){
    setcookie("Email", "$email", time()-1);
    setcookie ("Pword", "$pwd", time()-1);
    } } }
```

```
if(isset($_COOKIE['Email']) && isset($_COOKIE['pword']))
{
    $e = $_COOKIE['Email'];
    $p = $_COOKIE['pword'];
    $rem = "checked";
}else{

    $e = " ";
    $p = " ";
    $rem = " ";
}
?>

<form name="LoginForm" action="" method="post">
EmailId <input type="text" name="EmailId" value="<?= $e ?>" /> <br />
Password <input type="password" name="password" value="<?= $p ?>" /> <br />
<input type="checkbox" name="Rem" <?= $rem ?> />Remember me on
this system <br />

<input type="submit" name="Login" value="Login" />
</form>
```

Config.php

```
<?php
    define("SITE_NAME", "myDen:: A place to meet my friends");
    define("SITE_URL", "http://localhost/oct6/myDen/");
    define("SENDER_NAME", "myDen.com Team");
    define("SENDER_ADDR", "info@myden.com");

    define("DB_HOST", "localhost");
    define("DB_USER", "root");
    define("DB_PASS", " ");
    define("DB_NAME", "myden");
require_once("Lib/Functions/General.php");
    #
    # please donot change the below information
mysql_connect(DB_HOST, DB_USER, DB_PASS);
    mysql_select_db(DB_NAME);
?>
```

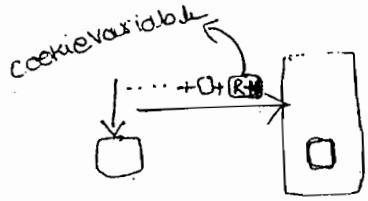
... the this it is stored in client system.

It is not secured one to store the data

Session is a file It is stored in server and created in server.

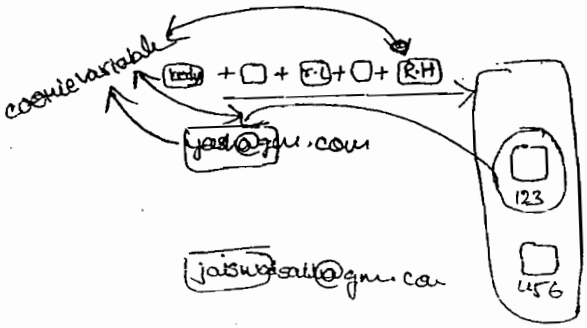
Session means the time betn; login and logout

It gives security, no one can delete the data



$_COOKIE ['Email']

with Request Headers cookies also include



the session files are stored in tmp folder.

when session is created. a cookie variable with session Id is created at the same time and the session files stored in tmp fold

session.save_handler = files
session.save_path = "c:\xampp\tmp"
session.use_cookies = 1/0
session.name = PHPSESSID
↳ It is a cookie variable where the sessionId is placed
session.auto_start = 0
session.cookie_path = /
session.cookie_domain = .google.com / example
session.serialize_handler = php
session.cache_expire = 180

* cookies are disabled how to use the session

1) session_start()

It is used to start the session. when ever this function is executed for the first time, a file named as sess_xxxxxx (where xxxxxx = hexadecimal value generated using hash function) will be created in the path specified for session.save_path directive at server. meanwhile a cookie variable ~~session~~ by the name specified for session.name directive.

It holds the hexadecimal value part for the session file sess(xxxxxx)

session.php

```
<?php
    session_start();
?>
```

Constants.php

```
<?php
  error_reporting(E_ALL);
  define("SENDER_NAME", "Sailesh Jaiswal");
// define("SENDER_NAME", "madhu");
// echo SENDER_NAME;
// echo __LINE__;
// echo __FILE__;
  function showName(){
   echo __FUNCTION__;
  }
  showName();
?>
```

o/p showName()

ShowCookie.php

```
<?php
 echo getcwd();
echo "<br>".$_COOKIE['fName'];
?>
```

o/p c:/xampp/htdocs/auiproj

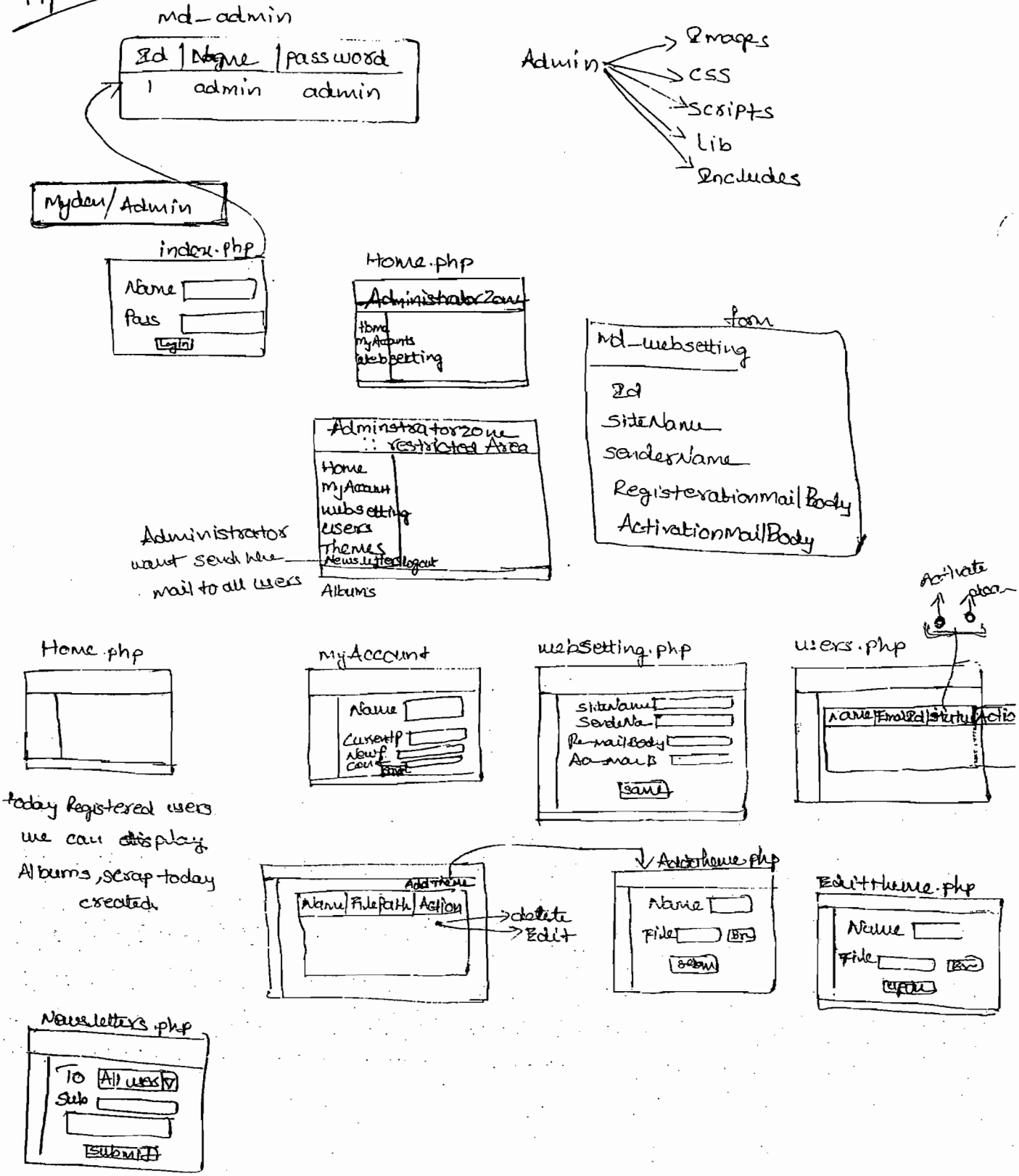
cookieDemo.php

```
<?php
/* if(setcookie("Email", "lampsailesh@gmail.com")){
    echo "cookie created successfully";
  }else{
    echo "cookie not created";
  } */
    if(!isset($_COOKIE['Email'])){
  setcookie("Email", "lampsailesh@gmail.com");
  echo "cookie created success-fully";
  }else{
    echo "cookie value is ".$_COOKIE['Email'];
  }
?>
```

cookieDemo2.php

```
<?php
  if(!isset($_COOKIE['fName'])){
 setcookie("fName","sailesh", time()+300, "/");
    echo "cookie created successfully";
  }else{
    echo "cookie value is $_COOKIE[fName]";
  }
  /* if(isset($_COOKIE['fName'])){
 setcookie("fName", "sailesh", time()-1);
  } */
?>
```

17/12/08

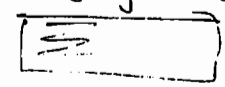

md_admin
Id | Name | password
1 admin admin
Admin
Images
CSS
Scripts
Lib
Includes
Myden/Admin
index.php
Name
Pass
Login
Home.php
Administrator Zone
Home
MyAccounts
webSetting
form
md_websetting
Id
SiteName
senderName
RegisterationMailBody
ActivationMailBody
Administrator Zone
:: Restricted Area
Home
MyAccount
webSetting
users
Themes
Newsletters
Logout
Albums
Administrator want send new mail to all users
Activate
Block
Home.php
today Registered users we can display Albums, scrap today created.
MyAccount
Name
CurrentP
NewP
Confirm
Save
webSetting.php
SiteName
SenderNa
Re-mailBody
Ac-mailB
Save
users.php
Name
Email
Id
Status
Action
Add Theme
Name
FilePath
Action
delete
Edit
Add Theme.php
Name
File
Browse
Submit
Edit Theme.php
Name
File
Browse
Update
Newsletters.php
To
All users
Sub
Submit

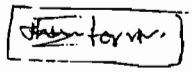
Website

Id	TINYINT (1) / mediumINT (9)	UNSIGNED	NotNull	auto.incm
siteName	var	100		
SenderName	var	100		
SenderAddr	var	255		
RegistrationMailBody	TEXT			
ActivationMailBody	TEXT			

myDen Team

info@myden.com

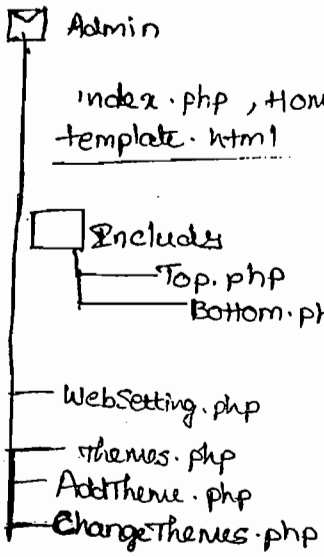




Users

profilePicture

themeId Default 0




```
<?php
 require_once("../Lib/Config.php");
 if(!isset($_SESSION['AId']) {
  header("Loc : Index.php");
  exit;
 } ?>
```

md_themes

Id	medium 9	unsigned auto.in	
Name	varchar	100	
Path	var	255	

value
0
Default
CSS/default.css

```
if($_POST['TO'] == 0)

 select
 <option value='0'> All users </option>

 select * from users
```

18/12/

OopsConcepts

object oriented Programming Synopsis → Rules

↳ methodology / mechanism / technique / specification.

→ modularity / Reusability

→ Security

1) Encapsulation
2) Inheritance
3) polymorphism

process to gather interrelated information related to a particular senario.

In Encapsulation we create a unit, which is the collection of properties / characteristics and methods (functionalities) about a certain Scenario. Such a unit is called a class

> PHP 4.0

zendEngine 1.0
oop's very weak

```
class ClassName{
    var var1, var2, ...;
    function ClassName([para]){
        =
    }
    function funcName1([para]){
        =
        [return]
    }
}
```

constructor

we can access the variables out side the class.
all methods are Global in PHP4.0

PHP 5.0

at define the scope of the

zendEngine 2.0
oop's very strong

```
class ClassName {
    accessspecifier var1, var2 .. ;
    function __construct ([para]){
        =
    }
    accessspecifier function funcName([para]){
        =
        [return]
    }
    function __destruct(){
        =
    }
}
```

constructor

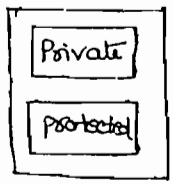
destructor

--[ ] ↳ magic methods

Here Accessspecifiers used to restrice the scope of functions, variables

... variable (or) method

private →
protected
public



Naming Conventions

1) the class name should be written in Pascal Style, filename should be same as of classname
2) the variable should be in lowercase
3) methods should follow Camel Style
   no methodname should start with double underscores --( ) ×
4) the object should start with lower case 'o' and followed by class name

private → variables where a class is a final class
protected → variables and methods which are supposed to be extended in feature
public → To be used only for the methods

Constructor: Is a special member function, whose name should be --Construct and will be invoke (called) when an object is created for a given class.

→ *** Constructor should not return any value
It is used to allocate the memory for the class variables.
If a constructor is not defined then a default constructor is raised when an object is created.

- **Destructor**: Is a special member function whose name will be --Destructor. It get invoked when an object is destroyed or when we stop using the object.

Error Handling:

error_reporting(level) It is used to set error reporting level.

Value	constant
1	E_ERROR
2	E_WARNING
4	E_PARSE
8	E_NOTICE
16	E_CORE_ERROR
32	E_CORE_WARNING
64	E_COMPILE_ERROR
128	E_COMPILE_WARNING
256	E_USER_ERROR
512	E_USER_WARNING
1024	E_USER_NOTICE
2047	E_~~STRICT~~ALL
2048	E_STRICT

error_reporting(E_ALL) — Development side
error_reporting(0) — Production side

trigger_error(msg, error-type) It is used to show user defined error messages

possible error types

E_USER_ERROR
E_USER_WARNING
E_USER_NOTICE

error_reporting(E_USER_ERROR | E_USER_WARNING | E_USER_NOTICE)

to display user defined error type only we have to display

```
$a=5;
$b=6;
if($a>$b){
    echo " A is bigger";
}else{
  trigger_error(" A should be bigger", E_USER_WARNING);
}
```

error_log (msgL, msgTypeL, destinationL, extraheadersL]]]);

0 error_log

1 ~~er~~ message is sent by email address (3 parameter) destination

2 remote debugging has been enable
It is unable now php 3 only

3 the destination

The possible message Types are

0 The message will be stored in the error log file which has been specified for error_log directive in php.ini file

1 The message will be sent to the email address specified as 3rd parameter: we can add some extra headers like (from: cc: Bcc: (or) others as 4th parameter)

2 → The message will be sent to php's debugging engine (this has been dipriciated only for php3)

3 → message will be stored in the file which has been specified as 3rd parameter

```
error_log(" Error set to php logger ", 0);
error_log(" Error sent to email ", 1, "jaiswalsalilesh@gmail.com");
error_log(" error log to debugging engine ", 2, " 234.33.12.43:34 ");
error_log(" error set to certain file ", 3, "errors.log");
?>
```

oct6/HTML

oct6/example/submitted data.php

oct6/ wysiwyg editor

mailform.php

stripslashes( ) is used to display data in browser

when you want to save in db no need to go the

texteditor

↵ shift/enter new line

texteditor — light weight

fckeditor — like ms word

Php.php

```
<?php
    phpinfo();
?>
```

thumbnails

↳ To set the resolution for images

Captcha

imagejpeg ($image,) where to

23/1

Hit Counter

visitors.txt

0

[ ] says visitor.txt

file_get_contents( )

in write mode it delete existing one and place new one.

polling.php

votes.txt

0...0

Joins

Inner Join

Department

Id	Name
1	PHP
2	.Net
3	Java
4	Designing

Employee

Id	Name	DeptId
1	Roy	2
2	Radhika	2
3	Ramesh	1
4	Kalai	4

SELECT col1,col2 .... FROM table1 INNER JOIN table2 ON condition

→ list all the employees working in all departments

→ SELECT d.Name Dept, e.Name Emp FROM Department d, Employee e WHERE d.Id = e.DeptId;

Dept	Emp
PHP	Ramesh
.Net	Radhika
.Net	Roy
Desig	Kalai

SELECT d.Name Dept, e.Name Emp FROM Department d INNER JOIN Employee e ON d.Id = e.DeptId

Outer Join

Left Join: when ever you want all the record from left table weather it having matching record in right table

SELECT col1,col2,... FROM table1 LEFT JOIN table2 ON conditions

Right Join:

SELECT col1,col2,... FROM table2 RIGHT JOIN table1 ON conditions;

— SELECT d.Name Dept, e.Name Emp FROM Department d LEFT JOIN Employee e ON d.Id = e.DeptId

Dept	Emp
PHP	Ramesh
.Net	Radhika
.Net	Roy
Design	Kalai
Java	NULL

Equi Join, Inner Join — when matching records found when only these joins fetch records

Right JOIN

O/p

Dept	Emp
	Ramesh

users

Id	Name	EmailId	Passwd
1	[illegible]	[illegible]	12345
2	Ravi	Ravi@[illegible]	[illegible]
3	Ramesh	Ram@[illegible]	57621
4	[illegible]	Ravi@g	[illegible]
5			

user-profile

UserId	Add	High Edu	EmpId	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	Hyd				

You want to choose Equi Join it fech only [illegible]

You want to fetch all record from left table when we use LeftOuterJoin

The no need to match the record in right table. It fetch all records from Left table

Inner Join to retrieve record from both the tables having matching records

It will fetch the records matching in both the tables.

---

hostingserver providers

domain name

Deployment of project:

hostingserver → LINUX
PHP version latest (5.2.6)
MySQL (5.0)

→ Access through browser.

cpanel url:

username: — we can't change username

password: — first time change password

same username password

ftp url:

username:

password:

once enter to browser enter/a

→ filemanager → work with files

→ webmail

webmail url: → to access your mail accounts

Mail Account → we can change password, create new email, delete the email.

Sub domains → create/delete subdomain

MySQL database → create db / username, password to particular db

~~mysql~~ phpMyAdmin

→ phpMyAdmin
same as local system but create db is not available

LAMP – Linux Apache MySQL php

ftp url ⟹

username:
password: ↳ take to perticular folder { public_html, www }

move all new files to any of these folders

all new files from myden folder to any of new these folders we can access

browser cpanel

http: www.sayasolution.in

username:
password:

username_dbname; – dbname sayasin_mydem

dbusernane: username_username

saysin1_saiish

http://sayasolutions/myDen/

AJAX

Asynchronous Javascript And XML

It is a method used to create RIA

Rich Internet Application

Asynchronous

only perticular area is reflected

reload a perticular area we send Asynchronous request to server.

Asynchronous request we use Javascript

XMLHttpRequest is an object through which we can get interact with server

It is worked with non I.E Browsers

ActiveXObject (microsoft.XMLHTTP) → IE Browser

obj = new XMLHttpRequest();
obj = new ActiveXObject (microsoft.XMLHTTP)

Methods	Properties
open	status
send	readyState
onreadystatechange	responseText
	responseXML

readyState → 0, 1, 2, 3, 4

responseText → Response retrieve

sending request

→ obj.open (method, url)
method → GET, POST

→ obj.send(null) → get method body null

obj.send ("uname=" + un + "&pword=" + pw);

readyState the status of request

0 = uninitialized
1 = loading
2 = loaded
3 = interactive
4 = complete

status

200 : OK
301 : moved permanently
304 : Not modified (page hasn't been modified
404 : Not Found
403 : Forbidden
401 : unauthorized (wrong password)
500 : Internal server error

☒ AJAX

AJAXForm.html

ListPictures.php

AJAX/
ListPictures.php

```
<?php
    mysql_connect ("localhost", "root", " ");
    mysql_select_db ("myden");
    if(isset($_GET['aid'])){
     $sel = "SELECT * FROM md_pictures WHERE AlbumId=$_GET[aid]";
     $res = mysql_query ($sel); if (mysql_num_rows($res) == 0) {
     while ( $res = mysql_fetch_assoc ($res)) { echo " no pictures available"; } else {
      echo "<img SRC="../MyDen/$rec[path]' width=100 height=100>";
    } }
?>
```

AjaxForm.html

```
<script type="text/javascript">
  if(window.ActiveObject){
      obj = new ActiveObject ("Microsoft.XMLHTTP");
  }else{
      obj = new xmlHttpRequest();
  }
function requestData(id){
    obj.open ("GET", "ListPictures.php?aid="+id);
      obj.onreadystatechange = function {
      if(obj.readyState == 1){
        document.getElementById ('MyPictures').innerHTML = "Loading...";
    }else if(obj.redyState == 4 && obj.status == 200){
      document.getElementById ('MyPictures').innerHTML = obj.responseText;
    }
  }
  obj.send(null);
}
</script>
<a href="javascript: requestData (1)">List Pictures</a>
<div id="MyPictures"></div>
```

Polling.php

votes.txt

```
<?php
    if(isset($_POST['Submit'])){
      $votefor = $_POST['Vote'];
      $content = file_get_contents("votes.txt");
      $polls = explode(" ", $content);
  /*  if ($votefor == 0) {
            $polls[0]++;
        }else{
            $polls[1]++;
  */ }
      $polls[$votefor]++;
      $cont = implode(" ", $polls);
      file_put_contents("votes.txt", $cont);
    }
?>
Do you like PHP? <br>
<form name="votingForm" method="post" action="">
  <input type="radio" name="Vote" value="0" >Yes
  <input type="radio" name="Vote" value="1" >No <br>
  <input type="submit" name="Submit" value="Submit" >
</form>
<?php
  $content = file_get_contents("votes.txt");
  $votes = explode(" ", $content);
?>
Yes said by: <?= $votes[0] ?> <br>
No said by: <?= $votes[1] ?>
```

simple php code for Hitcounter

Visitors.txt

0

```
<?php
    $content = file-get-contents ("visitors.txt");
    $content++;
    file_put_contents ("visitors.txt", $content);
?>

    No: of visits = ?= $content ?>
```

AjaxPostForm.php

Register.php

CountryState.~~phpd~~

~~oct6~~/Extras/notes/Buildingonlinestores

Ajax/php/BuildingResponse App

OOP with PHP 5

uploading a file using Ajax not possible with code

Oscommerce

to develop online shopping card

online shopping card :

opensource application

oscomerce - extract

- oscomerce
  - catalog → place htdocs directly
    - ↳ rename oscom

- oscom
  - Admin
  - images
  - Includes → very Imp
    - everything in includes folder
  - install
    - ↓ procedure to show installation process
  - Boxes .....
  - classes
  - functions
  - languages → It maintains constants related to index page
    - very important (oscomerce support 3 lang English ← espalan ← zerman ←
    - englis, english.php → index.php
    - Images
  - modules
    - payment
  - stylesheet.css

Imp ***

Includes / configuration.php
database_tables.php
filename.php
footer.php
header.php
column_left.php // to hide leftside boxes just comment the require () function.

oscom — database

http : localhost/oscom

Db server
localhost

username
root

password.

Dbname
oscom

store name

Compsoft

Name

Sailesh

Email

Admin username

Admin password

beatyshop.sayasolutions.in

Os Commerce

Hardwares
category list
Graphic cards

Languages

English
index.php

to change to any language

US Dollars

Admistrator panel username/pass

Configuration
Administrators
mystore
{minimum value, maximum value} → validations
Images

CompuSoft

Catalog
categories/products
manifactures
Reviews — comments
specials
products Expected

modules

payment
shipdetails
orderstotal
customers, orders

Location/Taxes
Localization
Reports
Tools — dbmanager

mail-slip

MySQL Database Structure

C:\MySQL
→ bin
→ scripts
→ data
→ docs
→ sql-bench

Some particularly important programs are listed here → mysqladmin
myisamchk
mysqldump
mysqlbinlog
mysqlshow

d
a
c
c
b

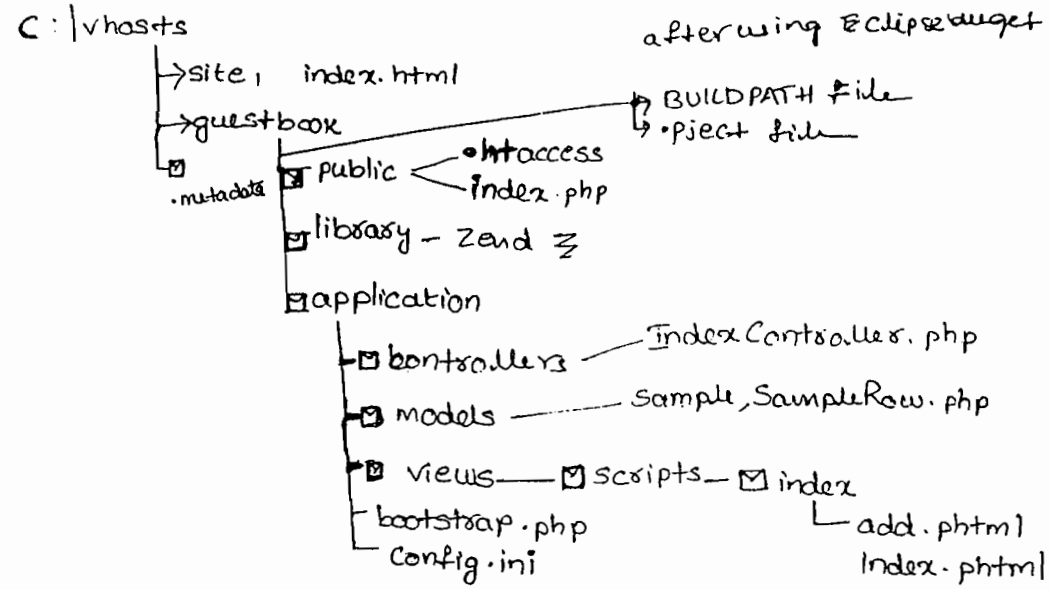
the most directories in MySQL

bin (executable programs)
data (database data)
docs (documentation)

1q → logout

INF each attribute value must be atomic

2NF each non-key attribute must be functionally dependent on all parts of the



frame work settings

① e:\xampp\apache\conf\httpd

line: 118

uncomment `LoadModule rewrite_module modules/mod_rewrite.so`

```
<Directory "c:/xampp/cgi-bin">
    AllowOverride None
    Options None
    Order allow
    Allow from all
</Directory>

<Directory "c:\vhosts\guestbook\public">
    AllowOverride All
</Directory>
```

② C:\WINDOWS\system32\drivers\etc\hosts.

```
127.0.0.1    localhost
127.0.0.1    site1
127.0.0.1    guestbook
```

③ C:\xampp\apache\conf\extra\httpd-vhosts

```
NameVirtualHost *:80

<Directory c:\vhosts>
    Order Deny,Allow
    Allow from all
</Directory>

<VirtualHost *:80>
    DocumentRoot c:\xampp\htdocs
    Servername localhost
</VirtualHost>

<VirtualHost *:80>
    DocumentRoot c:\vhosts\site1
    Servername site1
</VirtualHost>

<VirtualHost *:80>
    DocumentRoot c:\vhosts\guestbook\public
    Servername guestbook
</VirtualHost>
```

Zend_Validate_Interface which defines two method isValid() getMessages()

Zend_Validate::is() is an alternative for isValid()

```
if( Zend_Validate::is ($email, 'EmailAddress')) {
}

if( Zend_Validate::is ($value, 'Between', array(1, 12))) {
}
```

filters – transform input values
Validators – check input values
Escapers – transform a value by removing magic behaviour

Filters

A filter is typically used for removing unwanted portions of input, and the desired portion of the input passes through as filter output

Zend_Filter_Interface which requires a single method filter() to be implemented by a filter class

```
$filters = array (
    'month' => 'Digits',
    'account' => 'StringTrim'
);

$validators = array (
    'account' => 'Alpha'
);
```

```
$filters = array (
    '*' => 'StringTrim',
    'month' => 'Digits'
);
```

→ An object instance of one of the classes that implements Zend_Filter_Interface or Zend_Validate_Interface

```
$digits = new Zend_Validate_Digits ();
$validators = array(
    'month' => $digits
);
```

```
$validators = array (
    'month' => array (
        'Digits',
        new Zend_Validate_Int (),
        array('Between', 1, 12)
    )
);
```

Creating filter and validate processor

```
$input = new Zend_Filter_Input
    ($filters, $validators);
```

```
if ($input -> isValid() ) {
    echo "ok\n";
}
```

```
if ($input -> isValid ('month')) {
    echo "Field 'month' is ok";
}
```

Getting Invalid, Missing, Unknown Fields

```
if ( $input -> hasInvalid () || $input -> hasMissing ()) {
        $messages = $input -> getMessages ();
}

if ( $input -> has Invalid () ) {
    $ invalidFields = $input -> getInvalid ();
}

if ( $input -> hasMissing() ) {
    $missingFields = $input -> getMissing ();
}
if ( $input -> hasUnknown () ) {
    $unknownFields = $input -> getUnKnown ();
```

```
$options = array (
    'missingmessage' => "Field '%field%' is required"
);

$input = new Zend_Filter_Input ($filters, $validators, $data, $options);

$input = new Zend_Filter_Input ($filters, $validators, $data);
$input -> setOptions ($options);
```

```
$validators = array (
    'password' => array(
        'StringEquals',
        'fields' => array ('password1', 'pwd2')
    )
);
```

Presence metacommand

```
$validators = array (
    'month' => array (
        'digits',
        'presence' => 'required'
    )
);
```

- Interface which define 2 methods isValid()
getMessages()

isValid() method performs validation upon the provided value, returning true if only if the value passes against the validation

if isValid() return false, the getMessages() returns an array of messages explaining the reasons for validation failure

```
$validator = new Zend_Validate_EmailAddress();
if ($validator->isValid($email)){
        // email appeared to be valid
}else{
    // email is invalid
    foreach ($validator->getMessages() as $messageId => $message){
        echo "validation failure '$messageId': $message\n";
    }
}
```

customizing messages

Validate classes provide a setMessage() method with which you can specify the format of a message returned by getMessages()

```
$validator = new Zend_Validate_StringLength(8);
$validator->setMessage(
    'the string \'%value%\' is to short; it must be at least %min% '
    'characters',
    Zend_Validate_StringLength::TOO_SHORT);
if (!$validator->isValid('word')){
    $messages = $validator->getMessages();
    echo current($messages);
}
```

```
if(Zend_Validate::is($email,'EmailAddress')){
}        // yes email appears to be valid
if(Zend_Validate::is($value, 'Between', array(1,12))){
        // yes, $value is between 1 and 12
}
```

The is() returns boolean value, the same as the isValid() method when using Validate

Alnum, Alpha, Barcode, Between, Cenum, Date, Digits, EmailAddress,

```
$validator = new Zend_Validate_EmailAddress(
                Zend_Validate_Hostname::ALLOW_DNS |
                Zend_Validate_Hostname::ALLOW_LOCAL);
```

Float
GreaterThan
Hex
Hostname
InArray
Int
Ip
LessThan
NotEmpty
Regex
StringLength

Validator chains

multiple validations should be applied to some value in particular order

```
$validatorChain = new Zend_Validate();

$validatorChain -> addValidator(new Zend_Validate_StringLength(
                -> addValidator(new Zend_Validate_Alnum());

if ($validatorChain -> isValid ($username)) {
    // username passed validation
} else {
    //username failed; print reasons
foreach($validatorChain -> getMessages() as $messages) {
    echo "$messages\n";
}
}
```

Creating a Simple Validator class:

```
class MyValid_Float extends Zend_Validate_Abstract
{
    const FLOAT = 'float';
    protected $_messageTemplates = array(
        self::FLOAT => "'%value%' is not a floating point value"
    );
    public function isValid($value)
    {
        $this -> _setValue($value);
        if(!is_float($value)) {
            $this -> _error();
            return false;
        }
        return true;
    }
}
```

Filters — transform input values, by removing or changing characters within the value. The goal is to normalize input values until they match an expected format

Validator — check input values against criteria and report weather they passed the test or not

Escapers — transform a value by removing magic behaviour of certain characters.

Zend_Form

simplifies form creation and handling in your web application.

It acomplishes the following goals

1. element input filtering and validation
2. element ordering
3. element and form rendering, including escaping
4. element and form grouping
5. element and form-level configuration

Zend_Config, Zend_Validate, Zend_Filter, Zend_Loader_PlugLoader Zend_View.

Create a form object $form = new Zend_Form;

specify the form action, method

```
$form->setAction('/resource/process')
     ->setMethod('post');
```

set attributes → `$form->setAttrib('id','login');`

```
//Instantiating an element and passing to the form object
$form->addElement(new Zend_Form_Element_Text('username'));
//passing a form element type to the form object
$form->addElement('text','username');
```

Elements

button, checkbox (b) hidden, image password, radio reset, select (both) submit, text, textarea

hospital

- JS ./
- javaScript Support
- application
  - JS controllers
    - IndexController.php
    - Sampleform.php
    - StringEquals.php
  - JS models
  - JS views/scripts/index
    - adddoc.phtml
    - doctor.phtml
    - index.phtml
    - validation.phtml
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- Library
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list_patient.phtml

~~AddPatientAction~~
editPaitentAction
~~listPatientAction~~

~~AddPatient.php~~
EditPaitent.php

add_Paitent.phtml
edit_Paitent.phtml
list_Paitent.phtml

session-id = doctorid.

Hospital_pre

```
public function editAction() {
}
```

edit.phtml
edit.php

```
public function deleteAction() {
}
```

delete.phtml
delete.php

patient_details	doctor_details
patient_id	login_details_useri
doctor_id	
patientname	
age	
gender	
address	
city	
state	
phone	
date_register	
sec_cnt_name	
-num	
m_status	
country	
dob	

```
public fun listPatientAction(){
$select = $this->_db->select()->from(array('p'=> 'patient_details'))
                              -> join(array('d'=> 'doctor_details'),
                              'p.patient_id = d.login_details_userid');
```

```
class DoctorController extends Zend_Controller_Action{
    protected $_db;
              $_userid;
    public function init()
    {
        $this->_helper->acl->allow('doctor');
        $this->_helper->layout->setLayout('base_layout');
        $this->_db = Zend_Registry::get('db');
    $auth = Zend_Auth::getInstance();
    $user = $auth->getIdentity();
    $this->_userid = $user->userid;
    }
    public function indexAction(){
        echo $this->_userid;
    }
    public addPatientAction()
    {
        $form = new AddPatient();
        if ($this->_request->isPost())
        {
                if ($form->isValid($_POST)) {
            $pdata = $form->getValues();
            $pdata['doctor_id'] = $this->_userid;
            $date = new Zend_Date();
            $pdata['date_register'] = $date->toString('yyyy-MM-dd');
        try{
            $patient = new PatientDetails();
            $row = $patient->fetchNew();
            $row->setFromArray($pdata);
            $row->save();
        $this->render('confirm');
        }catch(Exception $e){
            throw($e);
        }
    }
    }
    $this->view->form = $form;
}
    public function patientDisplayAction()
{
    $select = $this->_db->select()->from(array('p'=>'patient_details'))
                                  ->where('p.doctor_id=?', $this->_userid);
    $results = $this->_db->fetchAll($select);
    $this->view->entries=$results;
}
```

```
{
    if ($this->_request->isPost())
    {
        if (isset($_POST['submit']) && $_POST['submit'] == 'Open')
        {
            $id = $_POST['id'];
            $select = $this->_db->select()->from(array('p'=>'patient_details'),
            array('p.patient_id', 'p.patientname', 'p.date_register'))
            ->where('p.patient_id = ?', $id);
            $results = $this->_db->fetchAll($select);
            $this->view->entries = $results;
        }
    }
}

public function addDiagnosisAction()
{
        $form = new AddDiagnosis();
        if ($this->_request->isPost())
        {
            if (isset($_Post['submit']) && $_POST['submit'] == 'ADD Diagnosis')
            {
                $id = $_POST['patient_id'];
                $patient_id = $form->getElement('patient_id')->setValue($id);
                echo $patient_id;
            } else if ($form->isValid($_POST))
            {
                $data = $form->getValues();
                $data['patient_id'] = $form->getValue('patient_id');
                $date = new Zend_Date();
                $ddata['date'] = $date->toString('yyyy-MM-dd');
                try {
                $diagnosis = new Diagnosis();
                $row = $diagnosis->fetchNew();
                $row->setFromArray($ddata);
                $row->save();
                $this->render('confirm');
                } catch(Exception $e){
                    throw ($e);
                }
            }
        }
        $this->view->form = $form;
    }
```

```
}
    if (isset ($_POST['submit']) && $_POST['submit'] == 'Display Diagnosis')
    {
        $id = $_POST['patient_id'];
        $select = $this->_db->select()->from(array('d'=>'diagnosis_details'
                                                ->where('d.patient_id = ?', $id);
        $results = $this->_db->fetchAll($select);
        $this->view->entries = $results;
    }
}

public function addMedicationAction(){
    $form = new AddMedication();
    if ($this->_request->ispost())
    {
    if (isset ($_POST['submit']) && $_POST['submit'] == 'View')
    {
        $id = $_POST['id'];
        echo $id;

        $diagnosis_details_id = $form->getElement('diagnosis_details_id')
                                ->setValue($id);
        echo $diagnosis_details_id;
    }elseif ($form->isValid($_POST))
    {
        $mdata = $form->getValues();
    try {

    $medication = new MedicationDetails();
    $mdata['diagnosis_details_id'] = $form->getValue('diagnosis_details_id');
    $row = $medication->fetchNew();
    $row->setFromArray($mdata);
    $row->save();
    echo "record added";
    } catch (Exception $e){
        throw ($e);
    }
}
}$this->view->form = $form;
}

}
?>
```

```
class RegisterController extends Zend_Controller_Action {
    protected $_db;
  public function init()
  public function registerDoctorAction(){
        $form = new DoctorRegistration();
      if ($this->_request->ispost()){
        if ($form->isValid($_POST)){
        $data = array(
            'userid'=>form->getValue('userid'),
            'password'=>$form->getValue('password'),
            'user_type'=>'doctor'
          );
        $udata = $form->getValues();
        $udata['login_details_userid'] =$udata[userid];
        $this->_db->beginTransaction();
       try{
       $login = new Login();
       $row = $login->fetchNew();
       $row->setFromArray($data);
       $row->save();
      $doctordetails = new DoctorDetails();
      $drow = $doctordetails->fetchNew();
      $drow->setFromArray($udata);
      $drow->save();
      $this->_db->commit();
      $this->render('confirm');
      }catch(Exception $e){
        $this->_db->rollBack();
        throw ($e);
      }
    }
  }
  $this->view->from=$form;
}
public function registerIndividualAction(){
}
}
```

IndexController

init()

indexAction()

```
<?php
include_once 'zend/Form.php';
class LoginForm extends Zend_Form
{
    public function init()
    {
        $this->setAction('/auth/index/')
            ->setMethod('post')
            ->setAttribute('class', 'orange');
        $this->addElementPrefixPath('Dms_Validate', 'Dms/validate/',
                                    'Validate');
        $this->clearDectorators();
        $decorators = array(
                        array('ViewHelper'),
                        array('Errors'),
                        array('Label', array(
                                'requiredSuffix' => '*',
                            ));
                        array('HtmlTag', array('tag' => 'li')),
                        );
        $username = $this->addElement('text', 'userid',
                array('label' => 'User Id'));
        $username = $this->getElement('userid')
            ->addValidator('alnum')
            ->setRequired(true)
            ->addFilter('StringTrim')
            ->addValidator('Authorise');
        $username->getValidator('alnum')->setMessage(
            'your username should include letters and num only');
        $username->setDecorators($decorators);
        $password =
$submit = $this->addElement('submit', 'login', array('class' => 'button'));
        $submit = $this->getElement('Login')
            ->setDecorators(array(
                array('ViewHelper'),
                array('HtmlTag', array(
                    'tag' => 'li',
                    'class' => 'submit')),
                ));
```

```
                    FormElements',
            array ('HtmTag', array('tag'=> 'ul')),
            array (array ('DivTag'=> 'HtmTag'),
            array ('tag'=> 'div', 'class'=> 'loginDiv')),
            'Form' ));
        }
    }
?>
```

→ class DoctorsRegistration extends Zend_Form

```
    init()
        $this->setAction ('/register/register-doctor')
```

→ class AddPatiend extends Zend_Form

```
    init()
        $this->setAction ('/doctor/add-patient')
```

→ class AddMedication extends Zend-Form

```
    init()
        $this->setAction ('/doctor/add-medication')
```

→ class AddDiagnosis extends Zend_Form

```
    init()
        $this->setAction ('/doctor/add-diagnosis')

    AddTest
        init()
        $this->setAction ('/doctor/add-test')
```

models

login.php

```
<?php
  class Login extends Zend_Db_Table_Abstract {
      protected $_name = "login_details";
                $_primary = "userid";
                $_sequence = true;
                $rowClass = "LoginRow";
?>}

  class LoginRow extends Zend_Db_Table_Row_Abstract {
  }
?>
```

```
class DoctorsDetails extends Zend_Db_Table_Abstract {
    protected $_name = "doctor_details";
              $_primary = "login_details_userid";
              $_sequence = true;
              $rowClass = "DoctorsDetailsRow";
}

class DoctorsDetailsRow extends Zend_Db_Table_Row_Abstract {

}
```

PatientDetails
PatientDetailsRow
Diagnosis
DiagnosisRow
medicationDetails
medicationDetailsRow
Test
TestRow

Defining custom logic for Insert, Update, Delete

```
class bugs extends Zend_Db_Table_Abstract
{
    protected $_name='bugs';

    public function insert(array $data)
    {
      if (empty($data['created_on'] )) {
        $data['created_on'] = time();
      }
      return parent::insert($data);
    }

public function update(array $data, $where)
{
    if (empty ($data['updated_on'])) {
      $data['updated_on'] = time();
    }
    return parent::update($data, $where);
  }
}
```

fetching Row

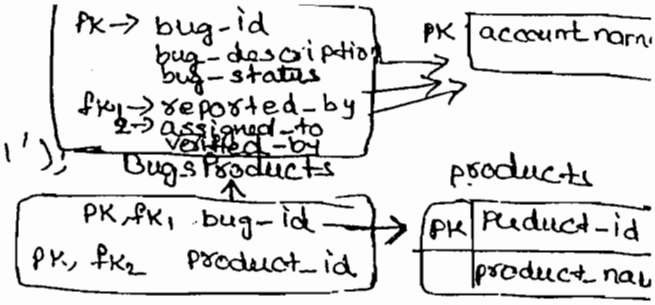
```
$bugs = new Bugs();
$row = $bugs->fetchRow ($bugs->select()->where ('bug_id = ?', 1));
$rowArray = $row->toArray();
```

Retrieving Row data as an array

```
foreach ($rowArray as $column=>$value){
    echo "column: $column \n";
    echo "value : $value \n";
}
```

Deleting a row

```
$bugs = new Bugs();
$row = $bugs->fetchRow('bug-id = 1');
$row->delete();
```



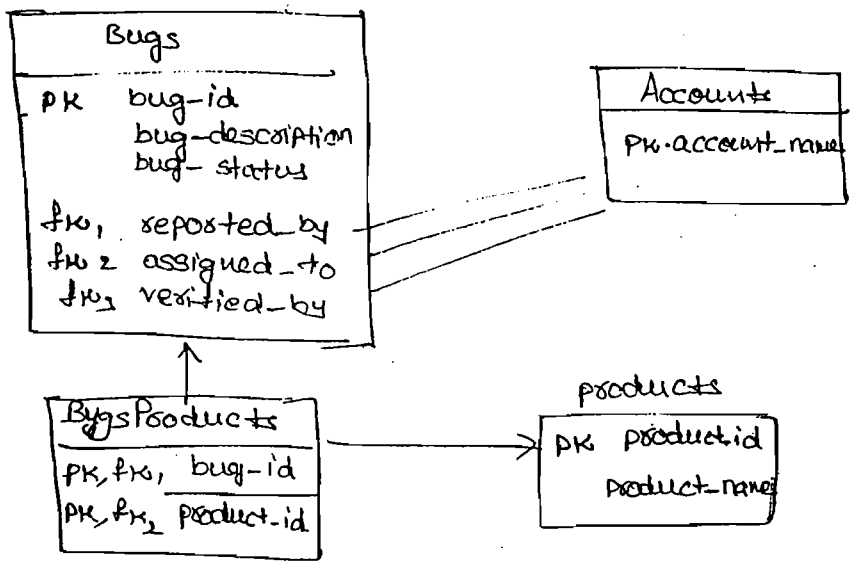
Defining Relationships

```
class Accounts extends Zend_Db_Table_Abstract
{
    protected $_name = 'accounts';
}
                $_dependentTables = array('Bugs');

class Products extends Zend_Db_Table_Abstract
{
    protected $_name = 'products';
                $_dependentTables = array('BugProducts');
}

class Bugs extends Zend_Db_Table_Abstract
{
    protected $name = 'bugs';
        "     $_dependentTables = array('BugsProducts');
        "     $_referenceMap = array(
            'Reporter' => array('columns' => 'reported_by',
                                'refTableClass' => 'Accounts',
                                'refColumns' => 'account_name'),
            'Engineer' => array('columns' => 'assigned_to',
                                'refTableClass => 'Accounts',
                                'refColumns' => 'account_name'),
            'Verifier' => array('columns' => array('verified_by'),
                                'refTableClass' => 'Accounts',
                                'refColumns' => array('account_name')
}                   ));

class BugsProducts ex_
{
    protected $_name = 'bugs_products';
              $_referenceMap = array(
            'Bug' => array( 'colums' => array('bug_id'),
                            'refTableClass' => 'Bugs',
                            'refColumns' => array('bug-id') ),
            'product' => array( 'columns' => array('product_id') ),
                            'refTableClass' => 'products',
                            'refColumns' => array('product_i
                        ));
}
```

Create table accounts {

account_name varchar(100) NOTNULL p.k

});



```
<form    name=checkbox    method=post >

<input    type='checkbox'    value=selected >
                    <option1  value=~~'112'~~ndia </option>
                    <option   value='112'> US </option> <option  value='1' > UK </option>
<input    type='button'    ~~value~~= { onclick='javascript:checkboxValidate()' }

</form>

<script  type='text/javascrip'>

 function    checkboxValidate(){
   for(index=0; index< checkbox.length; index++ ){
if( sel= document.formsname.checkbox[index].checked ==true
   }
   count=0
   ~~if(sel!=0 )~~{

   count++;

   }
  }
  if( count==0 ){

   alert(" please select at least one checkbox ");
  }


  index< document.TextForm.Hob.length)

<form    name=checkbox    method=post name= TextForm >
  <input  type='checkbox'  name='Hob'  value='sing'> sing
  <input  type='checkbox'  name='Hob'  value='dance'> dance
  <input  type='checkbox'  name='Hob'  value='chat'> chat
  <input  type='button'    name=validate  value=clickme
        onclick='javascript:checkboxValidate()'>
</form>
<script  type='text/javascript'>
 function    checkboxValidate(){
  count=0;
  for(index=0; index< document.TextForm.Hob.length; checked == true)
  { count++;
  }  if(count==0){                                  checkbox");
```

```
if (name[0] == num) {
    err += " name doesn't start with number";
}

if (pass.length < 6) {
    err += " password more than 6 chars";
}
```

```
<form name='TestForm' method='post' on.submit='javascript:
return validateform()'>

Name <input type='text' Name='UName' value='enter name'><br>
Email Id <input type='text' Name='EmailId' value='email id'> <br>
password <input type='password' Name='Password' value='password'> <br>
<input type='submit' name='Submit' value='submit'> <br>
</form>

<script type='text/javascript'>
function Validateform() {
name = document.TestForm.UName.value;
email= document.TestForm.EmailId.value;
pass= document.TestForm.Password.value;
err=0;
if (name.length<3){
err+= " name shoud have more than 3 chars";
}
specialchar="~,`,!,@,#,$,%,^,&,*,(,),-,_,+,=,?,/,>,<,
',:,;,{,[,},],\,",||";
num="0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9";
if (name.indexOf(" ")>=0){
err+= " No spaces are allowed in";
}
for(i=0; i < name.length; i++){
ch= name.charAt(i);
if(specialchar.indexOf(ch)>=0){
err+= " no specialchars allowed";
```

15/108 up