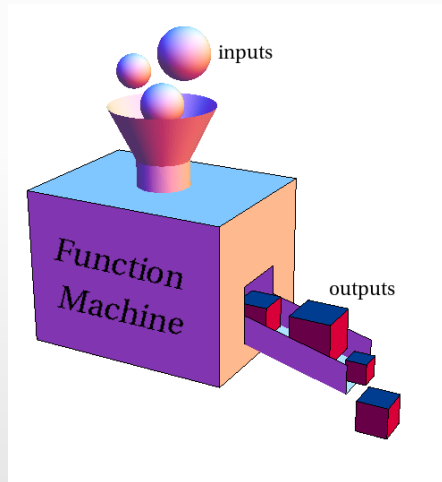


Lecture 5 - ICT1233

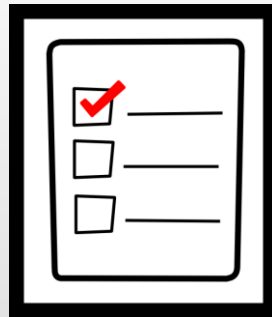
PHP Functions - Part 2



Department of ICT
Faculty of Technology

Objectives

- After the successful completion of this lecture, students should be able to,
 - Identify the use of functions in web development
 - Use user defined and built-in functions in web application development





Built-in Functions

Internal (built-in) functions

- No need to define
- Just need to use them, by calling their names and passing them values
- By convention, most of the built-in PHP functions are called with all lowercase
- PHP has lot of built-in functions!
 - String handling and manipulating functions
 - Array manipulating functions
 - Date/Time functions
 - MySQL functions to access MySQL database servers
 - Math functions
 - Mail handling Functions

String Functions

- Allow to manipulate strings

Function	Description
<code>echo()</code>	Output strings
<code>explode(separator, string, limit)</code>	Breaks a string into an array
<code>str_replace(find, replace, string, count)</code>	replaces some characters with some other characters in a string
<code>strlen()</code>	Returns the length of a string
<code>trim(string, charlist)</code>	Strips whitespace from both sides of a string
<code>strrev()</code>	reverses a string

- And many other.....

Array functions

- Allow to manipulate arrays
- Supports both simple and multi-dimensional arrays

Function	Description
<code>array()</code>	Creates an array
<code>current()</code>	Returns the current element in an array
<code>next()</code>	Advance the internal array pointer of an array
<code>reset()</code>	Sets the internal pointer of an array to its first element
<code>sort()</code>	Sorts an array

- And many other.....

Date/Time functions

- Date/Time functions allow to extract and format the date and time on the server

Function	Description	Format
date()	Formats a local time/date	d- the day of the month (from 01 to 31)
		D- A textual representation of a day (3 letters)
		m- a numerical representation of a month (from 01-12)
		M - A short textual representation of a month (three letters)
		Y- A four digit representation of a year
		y - A two digit representation of a year

Home Work

- date() function in php takes two parameters namely format and timestamp. Find out the meaning of “**timestamp**” parameter and check how to use it with php date() function

Example

```
<?php
    //date(format,timestamp)
    echo(date("d") . "<br />");
    echo(date("D") . "<br />");
    echo(date("m") . "<br />");
    echo(date("M") . "<br />");
    echo(date("y") . "<br />");
    echo(date("Y") . "<br />");
?>
```

Example

```
<?php
```

```
//z - The day of the year (from 0 through 365)
```

```
echo(date("z") . "<br />");
```

```
//h - 12-hour format of an hour (01 to 12)
```

```
//i - Minutes with leading zeros (00 to 59)
```

```
//s - Seconds, with leading zeros (00 to 59)
```

```
//a - Lowercase am or pm
```

```
echo(date("H") . ":" . date("i") . ":" . date("s"). " " . date("a") . "<br >");
```

```
//OUTPUT : 01:04:47 am
```

```
?>
```



31
08:49:23 am

MySQL functions

- MySQL functions allow to access MySQL database servers

Function	Description
<code>mysql_close()</code>	Closes a non-persistent MySQL connection
<code>mysql_connect()</code>	Opens a non-persistent MySQL connection
<code>mysql_error()</code>	Returns the error description of the last MySQL operation
<code>mysql_fetch_assoc()</code>	Returns a row from a record set as an associative array
<code>mysql_fetch_row()</code>	Returns a row from a record set as a numeric array
<code>mysql_query()</code>	Executes a query on a MySQL database
<code>mysql_result()</code>	Returns the value of a field in a record set
<code>mysql_select_db()</code>	Set the active MySQL database

Example

```
<?php
```

```
    //mysql_connect(server,user,pwd,newlink,clientflag)
```

```
    $con = mysql_connect("localhost","mysql_user","mysql_pwd");
```

```
    if (!$con)
```

```
    {
```

```
        die('Could not connect: ' . mysql_error()); //mysql_error(connection)
```

```
    }
```

```
    $db_selected = mysql_select_db("test_db", $con);
```

```
    //mysql_select_db(database,connection)
```

```
    $sql = "SELECT * from Person";
```

```
    $result =mysql_query($sql,$con);           //mysql_query(query,connection)
```

```
    echo mysql_result($result,0);             //mysql_result(data,row,field)
```

```
    print_r(mysql_fetch_assoc($result)); //mysql_fetch_assoc(data)
```

```
    print_r(mysql_fetch_row($result)); //mysql_fetch_row(data)
```

```
    //mysql_close(connection)
```

```
    mysql_close($con);
```

```
?>
```

Example

```
<?php
```

```
    echo(cos(0) . "<br />");
```

```
//OUTPUT -->1
```

```
    echo(sin(PI()/2) . "<br />");
```

```
//OUTPUT -->1
```

```
    echo(tan(PI()/4) . "<br />");
```

```
//OUTPUT -->1
```

```
    echo(exp(1) . "<br />");
```

```
//OUTPUT -->2.718281828459045
```

```
    echo(max(7.25,7.30))
```

```
//OUTPUT -->7.30
```

```
    echo(min(-3,-5) . "<br />");
```

```
//OUTPUT -->-5
```

```
    echo pow(4,2) . "<br />";
```

```
//OUTPUT -->16
```

```
    echo(round(-4.40) . "<br />");
```

```
//OUTPUT -->-4
```

```
?>
```

Programming in Multiple Files

- When programs get large enough, you may want to break them into multiple files to allow some common code to be reused in many different files
- The **include()** and **require()** statement allow you to include the code contained in a PHP file within another PHP file
- Including a file produces the same result as copying the script from the file specified and pasted in to the location where it is called
- Save a lot of time and work through including files

Include_once() and require_once()

- The **include_once** and **require_once** statements will only include the file once even if asked to include it a second time
- If the specified file has already been included in a previous statement the file will be not included again
- Pull the file unless it has already been pulled in before

```
include_once "header.php"; require_once  
"header.php";
```

Exercise 01

- Write a function to calculate the factorial of a number (a non-negative integer). The function accepts the number as an argument

Exercise 01

```
<?php
function factorial_of_a_number($n) {
    if($n ==0) {
        return 1; }
    else {
        return $n * factorial_of_a_number($n-1); }
}
print_r(factorial_of_a_number(4)."\n");
?>
```

Exercise 02

Write a PHP function that checks whether a passed string is a palindrome or not?

A palindrome is word, phrase, or sequence that reads the same backward as forward, e.g., madam.

Exercise 02

```
<?php
    function check_palindrome($string) {
        if ($string == strrev($string))
            return 1;

        else
            return 0;

    }

    echo check_palindrome('madam')."\\n";

?>
```

Questions

