web content that changes on the behaviour, preferrence & intrests of the user.
PHP
(ex:-> User's Location, weather & Temp., System data's)

Dynamic content:- PHP can provide dynamic content according to browser type, randomly generated numbers or user Input. It also demonstraited how the client browser can be redirected.

① Identifying Browser & platform:-

=> PHP creates some useful enviroment variables that can be seen in phpinfo.php page that was used to setup the php Enviroment.

=> ~~one~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ HTTP_USER_AGENT -> identifies the user's browser and OS.

=> getenv() -> to access the value of the environment variables.

② Display image randomly -> rand()
-> srand() -> Seed number as argument

③ Using ~~the~~ HTML forms:- HTML page will automatically available at our PHP scripts.

④ Browser Redirection: header() -> for halt exit()

Server-side scripting:-

We know about HTML, CSS, Javascript these are client-side scripting language.

→ PHP is a widely-used, open source server side scripting language.

→ it executes on the server.

→ it is free to download and use.

→ PHP File can contain , text, HTML, CSS, JS, and PHP code.

→ it exeutes on the server and result is returned to the browser as palin HTML.

⇒ ".php" ← extension

☆ PHP Can]

⇒ PHP Can generate dynamic page content.

⇒ It can create, open read, delete, write, and close files on the serve.

→ Can callect from data.

→ Can crypt data.

→ Can manuplate Data-base.

→ Can send or recive cookies.

→ PHP runs at very various Platform (window Linux MAC OS)

→ It is compatibile will all servers (almost)

→ Easy tar run & easy.

→ for it is free.

* Installation:-

To start with PHP -:

① Find a web host with PHP and MySQL supp
② Support a web server on your own pc, and then install PHP and MySQL.

→ Install as web server

→ install PHP

→ install a database, (mySQL)

Configuration-:

Step-① download the file

Step-② extract the files from zip file.

Step-3 Configure php.ini

→ Copy c:\php\php.ini-develotment to c:\php\php.ini

→ define the extension directory.

extension_dir = "c:/php/ext"

→ enaple extantions.

extension = mbstring
extension = mysql
,
,

Step ④ add c:\php to the path enivronment Variable.

Step ⑤- Configure PHP as an Apache Module

→ ensure apache is not running.
{use net stop Apach 2.2})

→ open conf httpd.conf

→ add index.php.

DirectaryIndex index.php index.html.

Step-6 Test a php files

Administration X

Language syntax:-

Cannanical PHP tags:

<? php ---- ?>

Short open tags:-

<?.... ?>

Asp-style tags

<%-- --%>

HTML Scripting Langug-

<script language="PHP"> -- </script>

Comment: ## → Single line Comments → //

/*..*/ → multitiline command

Case-sensitive ✓

→ Statements are terminated by ;

→ Braces makes block.

On Command pro·

```
<? php
    echo "Hello PHP!!!";
?>
```

run the script

```
$ php index.php
```

Output

```
Hell PHP!!!
```

simple

Variable Type

Integer
Doubles
Boolean
NULL
String

~~String~~
Arrays
Objects → Compounds

Resources → database connections

Constants → it is a name or an identifier for a simple value. (no need to write $)

→ They can only by define

Constant( )

define( )

Operators → [+, -, *, /, %, ++, --]
[==, !=, =>, <=]
[AND, OR, &&, ||, !]
[==, +=, -=, *=, ---]

decision-making → ① if ( )
___
else
___

② if (cond)
----
elseif ( )
---
else
----

③ Switch case Same

Loop types:- for, while, do-while, for each

```
↳ for($i=0, $i<5, $i++) {
    ---
}
```

```
foreach($a as $b)
{ echo "$b";
}
```

Arrays:- $numbers = array(1, 2, 3, 4, 5);

String:- Concatination ⇒ use the dot (.)

strlen( )

strpos( ) → no. of charac.

GET @ POST Methods-

There are two ways the browser client can send information to the web server.

① GET Method

② POST Method.

Before sending information, it (browser) encodes it using a scheme called URL encoding.

GET Method -: ⇒ This method sends the encoded user information appended to the page request.

⇒ The page and the encoded information are separated by the ? character.

ex

http://www.test.com/index.htm? name1 = value1 & name2 = value2

⇒ it produces a long string

⇒ it is restricted to send upto 1024 characters only.

⟹ Never use get method if you have passwo
to be sent to the serve.

→ Get can't be used to send binary data.

→ data can be access by (QUERY- STRING)

→ ($_GET) get all infor.

The post method -:

→ it transfers the information via HTTP headers.

→ The information is encoded as described in case of GET method and put into a header called QUERY_STRING.

⟹ No restriction of data size.

→ Can sent binary data.

→ Can sent secure data like password.

→ ($_POST) → get all information

PHP include and Require fun-n

It is possible to insert the content of one PHP file into another PHP file with the include or require fn.

Include: It will only produce a warning (E_warning) and the script will continue.

Syntax:-

include 'file name';

Require: It will Produce a fatal error (E_Compile Error) and stop the script.

Syntax:-

~~include~~
require "file name";

ex:

```
<html>
<body>
<h1> welcome to my home page! </h1>
<p> Some text. </p>
<p> Some more text. </p>
<?php include 'footer.php'; ?>
</body>
</html>
```

* echo and print statement.

→ Both are used to output data on the Screen

→ Echo has no return value

→ Print has a return value of 1 so it Can used in expression.

→ Echo can take multiple parameters

→ print can take one argument.

→ Echo is marginally faster.

→ print is marginally slower.

→ Echo can be used with or without parameter

echo or echo()

→ print or print()

Sessions in PHP-1

An alternate way to make data accessible accross the various pages of an entire website is to use a PHP session.

→ A session creates a file in ~~directory~~ a temparary directary on the server where registered session variables and their variables are stared.

session . save_path → Temparary file

Location in php.ini

① → PHP first create a unique identifier for the particular session,

ex random string
↳ 3c7 - - - - - e344

② A cookies called PHPSESSID is automatically set to the user.

③ . a file automaticaly created on the server in the ~~designated~~ designated temporary directary bears the name of the unique.

ex → sess_ 3c7 - - - - e344

(f)

Starting a php session:

① make a call → session_start() (it start the session)

② register a variable called Counter → Count the visit on session

③ isset() → To check if session variable is already set or not.

```
<?php
    session_start();

    if(isset($_SESSION['counter'])){
        $_SESSION['counter']+=1;
    }
    else
        $_SESSION['Counter']=1;

$msg="you have visited this page".
                $_SESSION['conter'];

$msg .= "in this session";

?>
```

* Destrayinga PHP session.

→ Can be destray by ~~destroy~~ session_destray(

→ no need of argument

→ unset() → destroy the single session variable.

ex:-

```
<? php
    unset ($_SESSION ['counte']);

?>
```

eg

```
<? php
    SESSION_destroy()
?>
```

* mysql_fetch_array() -: it fetches a result row as an associative array, a numeric array, or bath.

→ fieldnames return from this fn. are case-sensitive.

Syntax-:

mysql-fetch-array (result, result type);

* Mysql-fetch-object()-: this fn. returns the current row of a result set, as an object.

→ (Case-sensitive) —

Syntax

mysqul - fetch- object (result, class name, params).

mysql_fetch_row() -: this fn. fetches one row from a result-set and returns it is an enumerated array.

Syntax:-

mysql_fetch row (result)

⊛ PHP Error fn-:

① The error fn. is used to deal with error handling and logging

② the error fn allow us to define own error handling rules, and modify the way the errors can be logged.

③ The error reporting fn. allow us to customize what level and kind of error feedback is given.

Variou fn. of error. :-

① debug_backtrace() :-	generates a back trace
② debug_print backtrace() :-	prints a back trace
③ error_clear_last() →	clear the last error
④ error_get_las()	return last error
⑤ error_log()	send error massage
⑥ error_reporting()	specifies which error are reported.
⑦ restore_error_handler	restores the previous err
⑧ set_error_handler()	set a user-defined error handle
⑨ trigger_error()	creates a user level error massage.
⑩ user_error()	alias of trigger_error