Announcements

- Submit Server and grades
  - Check you can access them
- Language reference

  http://www.php.net/manual/en/langref.php
- Listing of PHP Functions available at:

  http://www.php.net/manual/en/indexes.functions.php

Arrays

- Three approaches for creating arrays
  - Implicit creation → By just assigning a value to a variable representing an array
    Example: $data[1] = 10;
  - By calling a function that returns an array
  - By using the array() construct
    - **Example:** $languages = array(“C++”, “Java”, “Fortran”);
    - **Example:** $dictionary = array(“House” => “Casa”, “Friend” => “Amigo”);
- When no explicit indices are specified, array starts at 0
- Indexing of elements possible via [ ]
- Iteration of elements possible via **foreach** statement that has the following syntax:

```
foreach ($array as $arrayElement)
```

- **Example:** arrayCreation.php
- Empty array: $emptyArray = array();

Arrays

- **Helpful functions**
  - count()/sizeof() → returns the size of the array
  - array_keys() → returns array with the keys
  - array_values() → returns array with the values
  - **Example:** arrayFunctions.php
- **Iteration Alternative for Associative Arrays**

```
foreach ($array as $key => $value)
```

  - **Example**: arrayFunctions.php
- You can use print_r to print information about the array
- To delete an element from an array use unset (e.g. unset($data[0]))
- Multidimensional Arrays
  - Arrays that have other arrays stored in them
  - **Example:** multidimensionalArrays.php

String Functions

- trim() → returns a string where white spaces from the start and end of the string have been removed
- rtrim() →returns string where white spaces have been removed from the end of the string
- ltrim() → returns string where white spaces have been removed from the start of the string
- strtoupper → returns string in upper case
- strtolower → returns string in lower case
- ucwords → returns string where the first letter of every word is in uppercase
- ucfirst → returns string where only the first letter in the string is capitalized
- nl2br → (newline to br) - converts new lines in a string into an HTML breaks
- wordwrap → wraps lines and uses \n as its line break character
- explode() → breaks up a string into an array. Requires two arguments: a delimeter string and the source string
- **Example:** stringFunctions.php

HTML Forms

- Forms - means by which information passes from the user to the server
- Tags
  - <form> → defines the form. It has two attributes:
    - action → indicates where the form contents will be sent when the form is submitted
    - method → defines how the contents will be sent
      - post → contents sent using the HTTP POST method . Content is “hidden”
      - get → contents sent using the HTTP GET method. Contents included in the URL
  - <input> → appears inside of the <form> tag and defines several input data alternatives The general format is:

    <input type="ALTERNATIVE" />

    where ALTERNATIVE can be text, password, checkbox, radio, file, submit, image, button, reset, hidden
- We can retrieve form information in the target script through $_POST or $_GET
- **Example:** formPost.php/postProcessing.php
- **Example:** formGet.php/getProcessing.php

HTML Forms

- Advantages/Disadvantages of POST and GET
- Let’s go over an example that summarizes several of the input elements we have in forms
- **Examples:**
  - formsSummary.html,formsSummary.php
  - HTML5/CSS3 Form elements example
    - http://www.cs.umd.edu/~nelson/classes/utilities/HTML5CSS3/FormElements.html
- We can create our own customized search using forms, get and
  - *http://search.yahoo.com/search?p=*
  - *http://www.google.com/search?q=*