

## Header function

The header() function sends a raw HTTP header to a client. In simple words, header redirects the user to another page.

Suppose we want logged out user to open only index.php page. If logged out user tries to open any other page, it should be redirected to index.php page.

Code:

```
<?php
if(!isset($_SESSION['id'])){
header('location: index.php');
exit;
}
?>
```

Header function takes a string parameter (location: name\_of\_the\_web\_page.php).

Header function should be used before we echo or display any HTML element because user will be redirected as header function is encountered in the code.

[PREV](#)[NEXT](#)[Forum](#)[SEARCH](#)

### Q. How to redirect to a page in PHP?

In PHP, header function can be used to redirect to a page in PHP and exit function is called after header to ensure that code below does not get executed when we redirect. E.g.

```
<?php header("Location: http://www.example.com/"); /* Redirect browser */ exit; ?>
```

[see less \(\)](#)

**Q. How can a session variable be defined in one PHP file and transferred to another PHP file? Can multiple PHP files share the same set of session variables and be in the same session?**

- A session creates a file in a temporary directory on the server where registered session variables and their values are stored.
- This data will be available to all pages on the site during that visit. The location of the temporary file is determined by a setting in the PHP.ini file called session.save\_path.
- When a PHP script wants to retrieve the value from a session variable, PHP automatically gets the unique session identifier string from the PHPSESSID cookie and then looks in its temporary directory for the file bearing that name and a validation can be done by comparing both values.
- session\_start() : A PHP session is easily started by making a call to the session\_start() function. This function first checks if a session is already started and if none is started then it starts one.
- Session variables are stored in associative array called \$\_SESSION[]. These variables can be accessed during lifetime of a session. Yes multiple files can access the same set of session variables by initializing session\_start() function at start of file.

[see less \(\)](#)

---

#### Q. Can you explain me in simple terms the use of the isset() function?

isset() function is used to check if the variable is set with some value. For example:

```
if(isset($_POST['form-username'])) { //run the script in brackets }
```

- The example here means if the field "username" in the form is set to some value then only run the script in brackets.
- If the field is not set with some value and is empty then skip running the script.
- Isset is usually used to check if user has entered some value to the variable/field in the form.

[see less \(\)](#)

---

#### Q. Can isset() function be used to redirect php page to another php page?

The isset() function is used when there are functions to be performed if any input type is set. We always use isset with loops. E.g.

```
if(isset($_POST['submit'])){ -- code --}.
```

It cannot redirect php pages to another but can be used as a condition to redirect. E.g.

```
if(isset($_POST['submit'])){ header('location:home.php'); exit; }
```

This code will redirect the web page if the submit button is set to home.php page.

[see less \(\)](#)

---

#### Q. In HTML forms, what's the difference between using the GET method versus POST? Practically when should we use POST and GET?

- The basic difference in using GET and POST method is the security.

- GET method will send the variables through a URL which is visible to users and can be manipulated. POST method will send the values from one page to another in a hidden way and this is not visible to users.
- You should use POST when you are using forms in your web page, i.e inserting the values in the database. POST method is the best method in that case.
- GET should be used for searching purposes. E.g. whenever you search something on Google, the values you have entered in the search box is visible in the URL of the web page. i.e these queries don't change any values in the database, they just fetch the values. So GET method should be used.
- Moreover you cannot bookmark the URL if you are using POST request but it is possible using GET method. Suppose you find awesome search result at Google for some word and want to save that link. You will only be able to save if they are using GET method otherwise you have to type the word again and then get search result, you cannot directly jump to the link if it is not passing value as GET method.

[see less \(\)](#)

---

**Q. Why does insertion fail in the following code snippet?** <?php internshala\_db\_connect(); \$sql = "INSERT INTO persons VALUES ('5', 'Vishwas', 'Ganguly', '25') "; \$sql="INSERT INTO persons VALUES('6', 'Suresh', 'Ramesh', '15')"; if(mysql\_query(\$sql)) echo "Successfully Inserted"; else echo "Insertion Failed"; ?>

This is because the number of columns in the table persons are more than the values you are passing. Try using the following syntax :

```
INSERT INTO table_name(column_name1 , column_name2) VALUES (val1 , val2);
```

---

**Q. Please explain the line: \$result= mysqli\_query(\$con, \$sql) or die("Error in Selection:".mysqli\_error(\$con));**

mysqli\_query(\$con, \$sql) runs the query you saved in \$sql variable on port number of sql server saved in \$con variable.

- If the script runs successfully then it saves the result in \$result variable.
- If the script does not run successfully the mysqli\_error() displays the error, the die() function prints a message and exits the current script.

---

**Q. How to check whether the data is inserted in the database?**

Store the result of a query in a variable and if that returns true, the data is inserted otherwise not. E.g.

```
$result= mysql_query($sql) if ($result)          echo "data inserted successfully"."  
<br>"; else          echo "Error in inserting the records ".mysqli_error($con)."  
<br>";
```

[see less \(\)](#)

---

**Q. Where do we need to write the mysqli\_connect function?**

Make a separate file for the connection and include that file in all the web pages where you need database connection.

**Q. What is the difference between single-quoted and double-quoted strings in PHP?**

There is no difference while declaring a string in single quotes and double quotes. But for displaying string there is a difference in single quotes and double quotes.

- Single quoted strings ( ' ') display everything. PHP won't interpret variables and escape sequence (\n \r) for strings in single quotes and are fast as PHP won't use additional processing for interpretation.
- Double quoted strings ( " ") can interpret variables and escape sequence (\n \r). Ex: \$s = "Internshala"; echo 'Welcome to \$s.'; // Welcome to \$s. echo "Welcome to \$s."; // Welcome to Internshala.

see less ()

---

**Q. What is the difference between constant and string data type?**

String data type takes the number of characters as its value and the value can be changed during execution or some other characters could be assigned to this variable having string data type. In case of constants, its value can't be changed once assigned. It will be the same.

---

**Q. What is the difference between print and echo?**

Echo and print are more or less the same. They are both used to output data to the screen. The difference is echo has no return value while print has a return value of 1 so it can be used in expressions. print can just print one variable, while echo can print multiple variables separated by a comma (,) in the syntax.

---

Ask your doubts to the instructor personally if they are not already answered on forum.

Type what you want to ask the instructor

**ASK THE INSTRUCTOR**

For any queries, please write to us at [vtc-support@internshala.com](mailto:vtc-support@internshala.com) (mailto:vtc-support@internshala.com)

© Copyright 2016 Internshala  
(<http://internshala.com>)