Curso Técnico Superior Profissional em: <u>Tecnologias e Programação de Sistemas de Informação</u>

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Unidade Curricular: <u>Aplicações Centradas em Redes</u>
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INTRODUÇÃO ÀS LINGUAGENS PARA O DESENVOLVIMENTO DE APLICAÇÕES CENTRADAS EM REDES

PHP

Form Handling

The PHP superglobals $_GET and $_POST are used to collect form-data.

Simple HTML Form

```html
<form action="welcome.php" method="post">
    Name: <input type="text" name="name"><br>
    E-mail: <input type="text" name="email"><br>
    <input type="submit">
</form>
```

When the user fills out the form above and clicks the submit button, the form data is sent for processing to a PHP file named "welcome.php". The form data is sent with the HTTP **POST method**.

welcome.php file:

```php
Welcome <?php echo $_POST["name"]; ?><br>
Your email address is: <?php echo $_POST["email"]; ?>
```

The most important thing is missing. You need to validate form data to protect your script from malicious code.

Proper validation of form data is important to protect your form from hackers and spammers!

GET vs. POST

Both GET and POST create an array (e.g. array(key => value, key2 => value2, key3 => value3, ...)). This array holds key/value pairs, where keys are the names of the form controls and values are the input data from the user.

Both GET and POST are treated as $_GET and $_POST. These are **superglobals**, which means that they are **always accessible**, **regardless of scope** - and you can access them from any function, class or file without having to do anything special.

$_GET is an array of variables passed to the current script via the **URL parameters**.

$_POST is an array of variables passed to the current script via the HTTP POST method.

When to use GET?

Information sent from a form with the GET method is **visible to everyone** (all variable names and values are displayed in the URL). GET also has limits on the amount of information to send. The limitation is about 2000 characters. However, because the variables are displayed in the URL, it is possible to **bookmark the page**. This can be useful in some cases.

GET may be used for sending non-sensitive data.

Note: GET should NEVER be used for sending passwords or other sensitive information!

When to use POST?

Information sent from a form with the POST method is **invisible to others** (all names/values are embedded within the body of the HTTP request) and has **no limits on** the amount of information to send.

Moreover POST supports advanced functionality such as support for multi-part binary input while **uploading files** to server.

However, because the variables are not displayed in the URL, it is not possible to bookmark the page.

Connect to MySQL database and select data

```php
<?php
$servername = "localhost";
$username = "username";
$password = "password";

// Create connection
$conn = mysqli_connect($servername, $username, $password);

// Check connection
if (!$conn) {
    die("Connection failed: " . mysqli_connect_error());
}
echo "Connected successfully";


// Select Data From a MySQL Database
$sql = "SELECT id, firstname, lastname FROM MyGuests";
$result = mysqli_query($conn, $sql);

if (mysqli_num_rows($result) > 0) {
    // output data of each row
    while($row = mysqli_fetch_assoc($result)) {
        echo "id: " . $row["id"]. " - Name: " .
$row["firstname"]. " " . $row["lastname"]. "<br>";
    }
} else {
    echo "0 results";
}

mysqli_close($conn);

?>
```