

PHP

Bangsa Cerdas Institute Batch 1 : January 26, 2017

Materi Bahasan

- ECHO
- STRING
- DATE
- VARIABLES
- INCLUDE
- REQUIRE
- HEADER
- IF ELSE
- SWITCH
- ARRAY
- FUNCTIONS
- SESSIONS
- COOKIES
- MySQL Basic

Instalasi (Persiapan)

- Manual
- Package
 - XAMPP
 - WAMP
 - MAMP
 - LAMP
- Editor
 - Notepad++
 - Sublime
 - Atom
 - Netbeans
- Browser

PART 1 - THE EASY STUFF

Things To Note

- PHP is a Server side language
- The filename must be “**file.php**”
- The PHP code must be within the **<?php** and **?>** tags
- Each PHP line must end with a **Semicolon (;)**

Now, Let's Code!

- `<?php echo "Creamy Bagels"; ?>`
- ...but what if I want to see quotes on myscreen???

Quotes

- Double quotes
- Single quotes

```
<?php
```

```
    $double = "quotation marks";
```

```
    $single = 'single quotes.';
```

```
    echo $double;
```

```
    echo $single;
```

```
?>
```

Using Variables

- a “container”
- can represent text, numbers, calculations, and more
- NO spaces in the variable name

The DATE command

Expanding on the above example, here are the options for DATE and TIME display:

Time:

- a: am or pm
- A: AM or PM
- g: Hour without leading zeroes (1-12)
- G: Hour in military time without leading zeroes (0-23)
- h: Hour with leading zeroes (01-12)
- H: Hour in military time with leading zeroes (00-23)
- i: Minute with leading zeroes (00-59)
- s: Seconds with leading zeroes (00-59)

Days:

- d: Day of the month with leading zeroes (01-31)
- j: Day of the month without leading zeroes (1-31)
- D: Day of the week abbreviations (Sun – Sat)
- l: Day of the week (Sunday – Saturday)
- w: Day of the week without leading zeroes (0-6)
- z: Day of the year without leading zeroes (1-365)

Months:

- m: Month of the year with leading zeroes (01-12)
- n: Month of the year without leading zeroes (1-12)
- M: Month abbreviations (Jan – Dec)
- F: Month names (January – December)
- t: Number of days in the month (28-31)

Years:

- L: Displays 1 if it is a leap year, 0 if not
 - Y: Year in 4-digit format (2006)
 - y: Year in 2-digit format (06)
- Other Date Formats:
- r: Full date, including timestamp and timezone offset (O)
 - U: Number of seconds since the Unix Epoch (Jan. 1, 1970)
 - O: Offset difference from Greenwich Meridian Time (GMT). 100 = 1 hour, -100 = -1 hour

```
<?php
    $phrase1 = "That's No Moon,";
    $phrase2 = "It's a Space Station!";
    echo "$phrase1 $phrase2";
?>
```

```
<?php
    $items = 3;
    echo "You have purchased ".$items." items.";
?>
```

Includes & Require

Used when you want to include the contents of one file inside another

```
<?php include("file.inc"); ?>
```

```
<?php require "setting.php"; ?>
```

Redirects using PHP HEADER

- to create redirects to other pages or websites

```
<?php header("Location: https://bangsacerdas.com"); ?>
```

Quick Quizz

1. What is the difference between **INCLUDE** and **REQUIRE**?
2. Can we **ECHO** words with *quotation marks*? How?
3. What is a **VARIABLE** used for?

PART 2 - THE NOT-SO-EASY STUFF

Comments

```
<?php
```

```
// This is a single comment line
```

```
# This is also a single comment line
```

```
/* This is a block comment, useful if you are  
working with a multi-line comment or are writing a  
story on your page that you don't want people to  
see */
```

```
?>
```

IF statement

== Equal to

!= Not equal to

< Less than

> Greater than

<= Less than or equal to

>= Greater than or equal to


```
<?php
    if ($variable == "some value") {
        echo "Correct";
    }
?>
```

```
<?php
    $five = "5";
    if ($five == "5") {
        echo "You are correct";
    }
    else {
        echo "You are incorrect";
    }
?>
```

```
<?php
    $truck = "Chevy";
    if($truck == "Dodge"){
        echo "It's Ram Tough!";
    }
    elseif($truck == "Ford") {
        echo "Built Ford Tough!";
    }
    else {
        echo "We'll Be There!";
    }
?>
```

Switch statement

```
<?php
    switch ($truck){
        case "Dodge":
            echo "Ram Tough!";
            break;
        case "Ford":
            echo "Built Ford Tough!";
            break;
    }
?>
```

Array

- a single variable that stores more than one value
- uses a key to determine what value to reference
- `$array[key] = value;`
- key values start at “0” normally

Associative Arrays

```
<?php  
    $truck["Toyota"] = "Tundra";  
    $truck["Nissan"] = "Titan";  
    $truck["Dodge"] = "Ram";  
?>
```

WHILE Loop

Logically, it looks like this:

```
while(this conditional statement is true) {  
    // do this;  
}
```

Note on PHP Math functions

- + addition (You can use ++ to increment a value by 1)
- subtraction
- * multiplication
- / division

FOR Loop

The FOR LOOP can be a little more compact than a WHILE LOOP

```
for(create a counter; conditional statement;  
increment the counter) {  
    // do this;  
}
```


FOR EACH Loop

What if you want to loop through an Associative Array?

You can use **FOR EACH** to do this task.

Where the **WHILE** and **FOR** loops run until an error is encountered, the **FOR EACH** loop will run through every element in the array

What's your FUNCTION?

- It is a chunk of code (like a “snippet”, if you are familiar with that term) that can be named and reused at any time
- Functions can help us further reduce these timekillers by writing a block of code once, then defining it as a function
- Kinda like a great big variable

```
<?php  
function MyFunctionName() {  
    //define your function here  
}  
?>
```

PHP SESSIONS

When your website start to become more advanced and you find that you have a need for specific user data to be available throughout different pages on your website (think shopping cart!),

it's time for **Sessions!**

`<?php session_start(); ?>`

`$_SESSION["somename"]` variable

`<?php session_destroy(); ?>`

`"ISSET"` and `"UNSET"`

Cookies

Cookies allow you to store information about your visitor's session on their computer

```
<?php setcookie(name, value, expiration); ?>
```

```
<?php
if(isset($_COOKIE['username'])) {
    // If there's a cookie...
    $username = $_COOKIE['username'];
    // set the variable...
    echo "Welcome back, $username.";
    // and show the data in the cookie...
} else {
    echo "No username was found. Sorry!";
    // or show this if there wasn't one.
}
?>
```

\$_GET & \$_POST

- The built-in **\$_GET** function is used to collect values from a form sent with method="get"
- Information sent from a form with the GET method is visible to everyone (it will be displayed in the browser's address bar) and has limits on the amount of information to send (max. 100 characters)

\$_GET & \$_POST

- The built-in **\$_POST** function is used to collect values in a form with method="post"
- Information sent from a form with the POST method is invisible to others and has no limits on the amount of information to send

\$_REQUEST

The PHP built-in **\$_REQUEST** function contains the contents of both *\$_GET*, *\$_POST*, and *\$_COOKIE*

QUIZ TIME!

1. What are the 3 ways to comment code in PHP?
2. ELSEIF cannot be used without_____
3. What are Cookies used for in PHP?

MYSQL PART

Connect to MySQL

- MySQLi extension
 - Improved
 - Offers a procedural API
 - Will work only with MySQL
- PDO (PHP Data Objects)
 - Will work on 12 different database systems

Connect to MySQL

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

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

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

?>
```

Create Database

```
<?php
$servername = "localhost";
$username = "root";
$password = "";
// Create connection
$conn = new mysqli($servername, $username, $password);
// Check connection
if ($conn->connect_error) {
    die("Connection failed: " . $conn->connect_error);
}
// Create database
$sql = "CREATE DATABASE course_demo";
if ($conn->query($sql) === TRUE) {
    echo "Database created successfully";
}
else {
    echo "Error creating database: " . $conn->error;
}
$conn->close();
?>
```

Create Table

```
$sql = "CREATE TABLE MyGuests (  
    id INT(6) UNSIGNED AUTO_INCREMENT  
    PRIMARY KEY,  
    firstname VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,  
    lastname VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,  
    email VARCHAR(50),  
    reg_date TIMESTAMP  
)";
```


INSERT Data

```
$sql = "INSERT INTO MyGuests  
(firstname, lastname, email) VALUES  
( 'John', 'Doe', 'john@example.com')";
```

SELECT Data

```
$sql = "SELECT id, firstname,  
lastname FROM MyGuests";
```

UPDATE Data

```
$sql = "UPDATE MyGuests SET  
lastname='Doe' WHERE id=2";
```

DELETE Data

```
$sql = "DELETE FROM MyGuests  
WHERE id=3";
```

TERIMA KASIH