

PHP: HyperText Preprocessor

What is PHP?

- PHP is a widely-used, open source scripting language
- PHP scripts are executed on the server
- PHP
 - server scripting language
 - powerful tool for making dynamic and interactive Web pages
- PHP
 - widely-used
 - Free
 - efficient alternative to competitors such as Microsoft's ASP.

What PHP can do?

- PHP can generate dynamic page content
- PHP can create, open, read, write, delete, and close files on the server
- PHP can collect form data
- PHP can send and receive cookies
- PHP can add, delete, modify data in your database
- PHP can be used to control user-access
- PHP can encrypt data

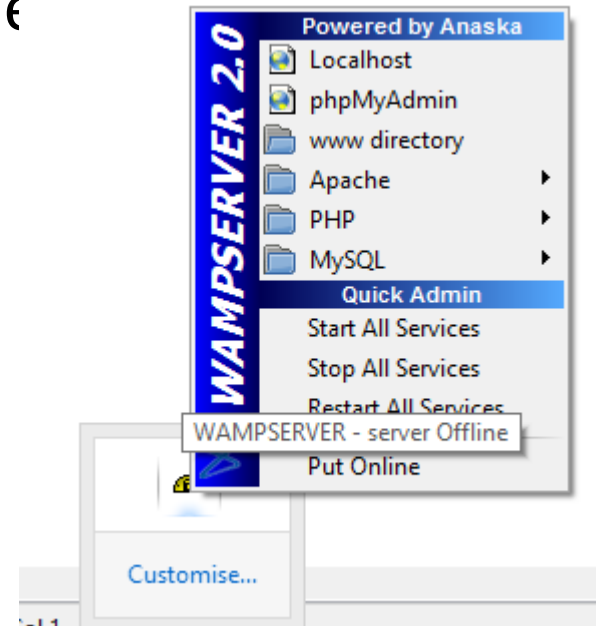
Why PHP?

- PHP runs on various platforms (Windows, Linux, Unix, Mac OS X, etc.)
- PHP is compatible with almost all servers used today (Apache, IIS, etc.)
- PHP supports a wide range of databases
- PHP is free. Download it from the official PHP resource: www.php.net
- PHP is easy to learn and runs efficiently on the server side

How to run PHP?

- Install wamp server
- Type the following code in note pad and save as ex1.php
- Save it in MyPHP folder
- Place MyPHP folder in WWW folder

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>My first PHP page</h1>
<?php
echo "Hello World!";
?>
</body>
</html>
```



Change the configuration file (If there is error in starting the wamp server)

The image shows a Notepad window titled "httpd.conf - Notepad" with the following content:

```
File Edit Format View Help
ServerRoot "c:/wamp/bin/apache/apache2.2.11"

#
# Listen: Allows you to bind Apache to specific IP addresses and/or
# ports, instead of the default. See also the <VirtualHost>
# directive.
#
# Change this to Listen on specific IP addresses as shown below to
# prevent Apache from glomming onto all bound IP addresses.
#
#Listen 12.34.56.78:80
Listen 8081

#
# Dynamic Shared Object (DSO) Support
#
# To be able to use the functionality of a module which was built as a DSO you
# have to place corresponding 'LoadModule' lines at this location so the
# directives contained in it are actually available _before_ they are used
# Statically compiled modules (those listed by 'httpd -l') do not need to be
# loaded here.
#
# Example:
# LoadModule foo_module modules/mod_foo.so
#
LoadModule actions_module modules/mod_action.so
LoadModule alias_module modules/mod_alias.so
```

Overlaid on the bottom right is the WAMP Server 2.0 control panel. It features a vertical blue bar on the left with the text "WAMP SERVER 2.0". The main area is titled "Powered by Anaska" and contains a tree view with the following items:

- Localhost
- phpMyAdmin
- www directory
- Apache (selected)
- PHP
- MySQL

Below the tree view is a "Quick Admin" section with the following buttons:

- Start All Services
- Stop All Services
- Restart All Services
- Put Online

A context menu is open over the "httpd.conf" file in the tree view, showing the following options:

- Version
- Service
- Apache modules
- Alias directories
- httpd.conf (selected)
- Apache error log
- Apache access log

Start all services and navigate to <http://localhost:8081>



Version 2.0 [Version Française](#)

Server Configuration

Apache Version : 2.2.11

PHP Version : 5.3.0

Loaded Extensions :

Core
date
iconv
pcre
tokenizer
PDO
xmlreader
mysql

bcmath
ereg
json
Reflection
zip
Phar
xmlwriter
mysqli


calendar
filter
mcrypt
session
zlib
SimpleXML
apache2handler
pdo_mysql


com_dotnet
ftp
mysqlnd
SPL
libxml
wddx
gd
pdo_sqlite

ctype
hash
odbc
standard
dom
xml
mbstring
mhash

MySQL Version : 5.1.36

Tools


 [phpinfo\(\)](#)

 [phpmyadmin](#)

Your Projects

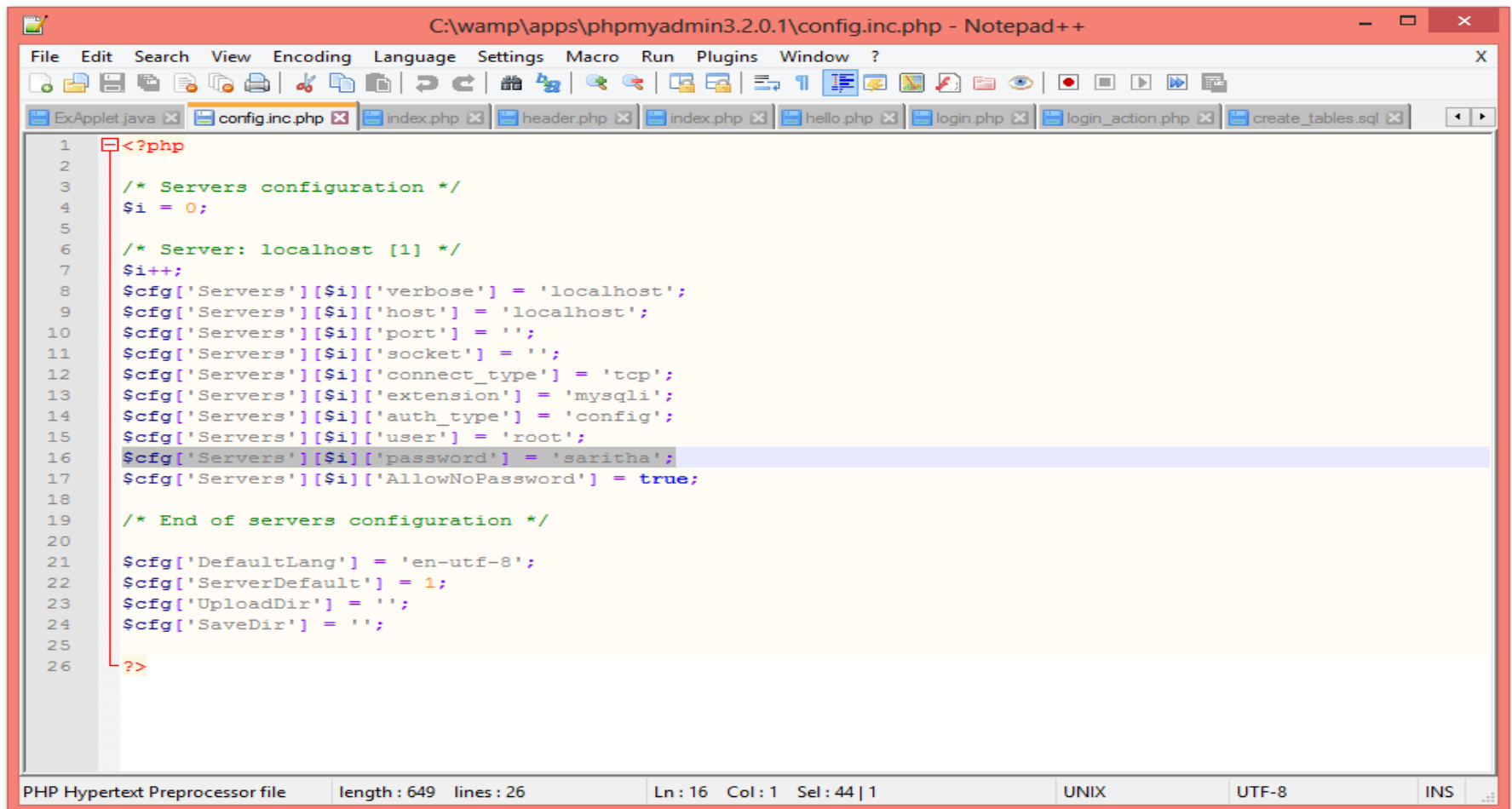
 [MyPHP](#)

Your Aliases

 [phpmyadmin](#)

Set Password in config file

In order to use database form PHP, set the password of the mysql server in the config-inc.php in C:\wamp\phpmyadmin3.2.0.1



```
C:\wamp\apps\phpmyadmin3.2.0.1\config.inc.php - Notepad++
File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Macro Run Plugins Window ?
ExApplet.java x config.inc.php x index.php x header.php x index.php x hello.php x login.php x login_action.php x create_tables.sql x
1 <?php
2
3 /* Servers configuration */
4 $i = 0;
5
6 /* Server: localhost [1] */
7 $i++;
8 $cfg['Servers'][$i]['verbose'] = 'localhost';
9 $cfg['Servers'][$i]['host'] = 'localhost';
10 $cfg['Servers'][$i]['port'] = '';
11 $cfg['Servers'][$i]['socket'] = '';
12 $cfg['Servers'][$i]['connect_type'] = 'tcp';
13 $cfg['Servers'][$i]['extension'] = 'mysqli';
14 $cfg['Servers'][$i]['auth_type'] = 'config';
15 $cfg['Servers'][$i]['user'] = 'root';
16 $cfg['Servers'][$i]['password'] = 'saritha';
17 $cfg['Servers'][$i]['AllowNoPassword'] = true;
18
19 /* End of servers configuration */
20
21 $cfg['DefaultLang'] = 'en-utf-8';
22 $cfg['ServerDefault'] = 1;
23 $cfg['UploadDir'] = '';
24 $cfg['SaveDir'] = '';
25
26 ?>
```

PHP Hypertext Preprocessor file length : 649 lines : 26 Ln : 16 Col : 1 Sel : 44 | 1 UNIX UTF-8 INS

After changing the password, Click the phpmyadmin link

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying `localhost:8081/phpmyadmin/`. The browser's tab bar includes several open tabs, with the active one being the phpMyAdmin interface. The phpMyAdmin page has a sidebar on the left with the phpMyAdmin logo and a list of databases: `information_schema (40)`, `mysql (24)`, `performance_schema (17)`, and `test (2)`. Below this list is the text "Please select a database". The main content area is titled "Server: localhost" and contains several sections: "Actions" with a "Create new database" form, "Interface" with language and theme settings, and a status message at the bottom: "The additional features for working with linked tables have been deactivated. To find out why click [here](#)." The right sidebar contains information about the MySQL server (version 5.5.30, user root@localhost), the web server (Apache/2.2.11), and phpMyAdmin version (3.2.0.1). The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows various application icons and the system clock indicating 09:47 on 24-09-2016.

Server: localhost

MySQL

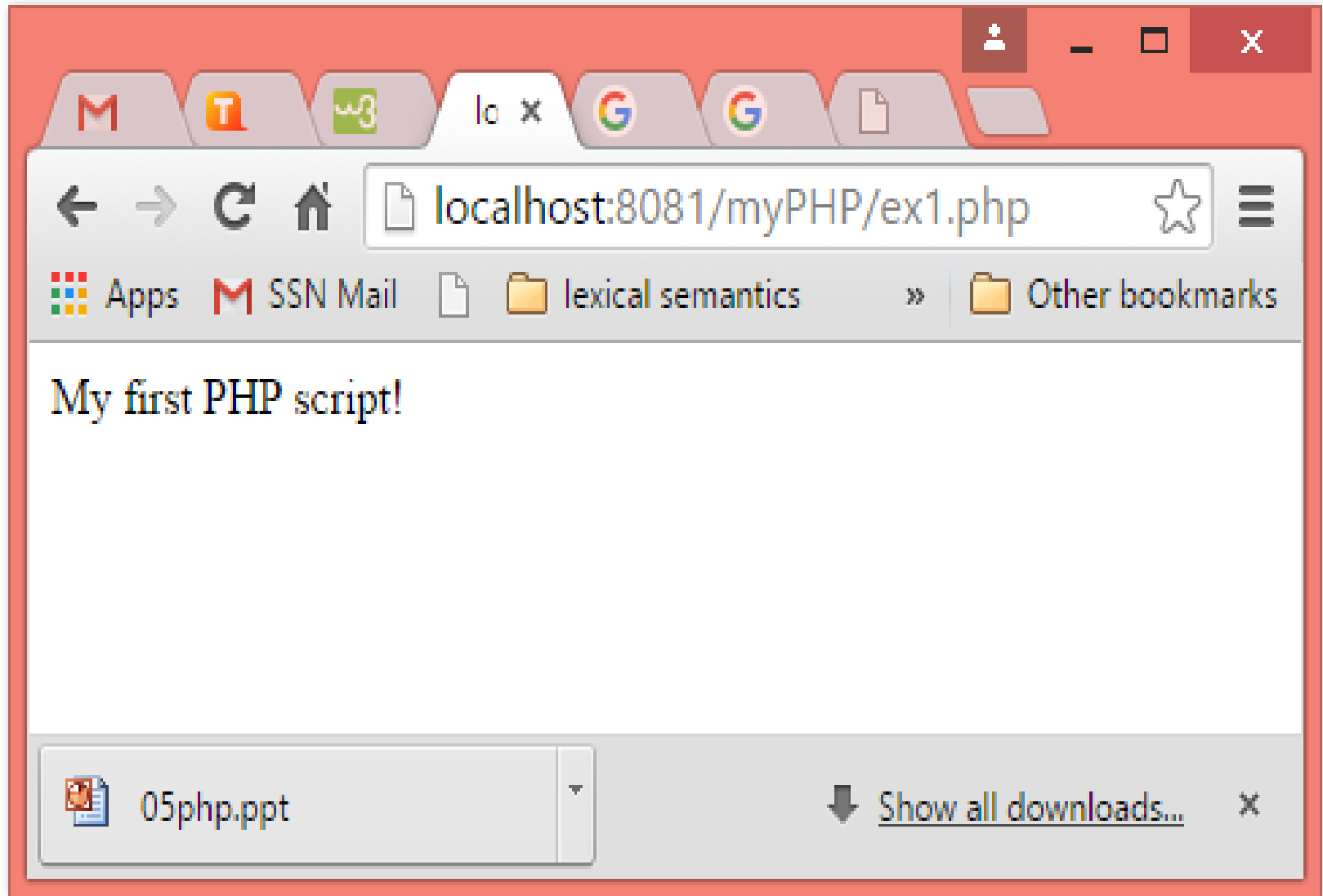
Web server

phpMyAdmin

05php.ppt project.zip

09:47 24-09-2016

Execution of First PHP script



Comments in PHP

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<?php
```

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

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

```
/*
```

```
This is a multiple-lines comment block  
that spans over multiple  
lines
```

```
*/
```

```
// You can also use comments to leave out parts of a code line
```

```
$x = 5 /* + 15 */ + 5;
```

```
echo $x;
```

```
?>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

PHP Variables

- A variable starts with the \$ sign, followed by the name of the variable
- A variable name must start with a letter or the underscore character
- A variable name cannot start with a number
- A variable name can only contain alpha-numeric characters and underscores (A-z, 0-9, and _)
- Variable names are case-sensitive (\$age and \$AGE are two different variables)

PHP Variables

Example

```
<html>
<body>
<?php
$txt = "Hello world!";
$x = 5;
$y = 10.5;
```

```
echo $txt;
echo "<br>";
echo $x;
echo "<br>";
echo $y;
?>
</body>
</html>
```

Output

```
Hello world!
5
10.5
```

PHP has no command for declaring a variable.

It is created the moment you first assign a value to it.

PHP echo statement

- The PHP echo statement is often used to output data to the screen.
- The following example will show how to output text and a variable:
- ```
<?php
$txt = "W3Schools.com";
echo "I like $txt!";
?>
```

 → will print I like W3Schools.com!
- ```
<?php  
$txt = "W3Schools.com";  
echo "I like " . $txt . "!";  
?>
```

 → will print I like W3Schools.com!
- ```
<?php
$x = 5;
$y = 4;
echo $x + $y;
?>
```

 → will print 9

# PHP Strings

- ```
<?php  
echo strlen("Hello world!");           // outputs 12  
?>
```
- ```
<?php
echo str_word_count("Hello world!"); // outputs 2
?>
```
- ```
<?php  
echo strrev("Hello world!"); // outputs !dlrow olleH  
?>
```
- ```
<?php
echo strpos("Hello world!", "world"); // outputs 6
?>
```

# PHP if statements

## Example for if statement

```
<?php
$t = date("H");

if ($t < "20") {
 echo "Have a good day!";
}
?>
```

## Example for if-else statement

```
<?php
$t = date("H");

if ($t < "20") {
 echo "Have a good day!";
} else {
 echo "Have a good night!";
}
?>
```

## Example for if-else-elseif statement

```
<?php
$t = date("H");

if ($t < "10") {
 echo "Have a good morning!";
} elseif ($t < "20") {
 echo "Have a good day!";
} else {
 echo "Have a good night!";
}
?>
```



# PHP Switch statement

```
<?php
$favcolor = "red";

switch ($favcolor)
{
 case "red":
 echo "Your favorite color is red!";
 break;
 case "blue":
 echo "Your favorite color is blue!";
 break;
 case "green":
 echo "Your favorite color is green!";
 break;
 default:
 echo "Your favorite color is neither red, blue, nor green!";
}
?>
```

# PHP while loop

```
<?php
 $x = 1;

 while($x <= 5) {
 echo "The number is: $x
";
 $x++;
 }
?>
```

```
<?php
 $x = 6;

 do {
 echo "The number is: $x
";
 $x++;
 } while ($x <= 5);
?>
```

```
<?php
 for ($x = 0; $x <= 10; $x++) {
 echo "The number is: $x
";
 }
?>
```

# PHP Form Handling

```
<html>
<body>
```

```
<form action="welcome.php"
method="post">
Name: <input type="text" name
="name">

E-mail: <input type="text"
name="email">

<input type="submit">
</form>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

```
<html>
<body>
```

```
Welcome <?php echo
$_POST["name"]; ?>

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

```
</body>
</html>
```