

# PHP함수 정리

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## 0. 실습 소스파일

<https://github.com/wonjin-do/BizSpring/tree/master/php%EC%8B%A4%EC%8A%B5>

## 1. dirname()

파일이 소속한 디렉토리의 경로 리턴

dirname("파일경로")

```
<?php
$path = "C:\ginx-1.16.1\html\phpinfo.php";
//해당 파일이 소속한 디렉토리 절대경로
echo dirname($path).PHP_EOL;
?>
```

```
C:\ginx-1.16.1\html\
```

## 2. basename()

파일 경로에서 맨 뒤 값을 리턴

basename ( 경로 [, 접미사 ] )

```
<?php
echo "1) ".basename("/etc/sudoers.d", ".d").PHP_EOL;
echo "2) ".basename("/etc/sudoers.d").PHP_EOL;
echo "3) ".basename("/etc/passwd").PHP_EOL;
echo "4) ".basename("/etc/").PHP_EOL;
echo "5) ".basename(".").PHP_EOL;
echo "6) ".basename("/");
?>
```

```
1) sudoers
2) sudoers.d
3) passwd
4) etc
5) .
6)
```

## 3. pathinfo()

## 파일정보를 리턴

pathinfo(파일경로)

```
<?php
$path_parts = pathinfo($path);
//var_dump($path_parts);

//절대경로를 구성하는 요소
echo "<br>pathinfo(): Returns information about a file path<br>";
foreach ($path_parts as $key => $val) {
    echo $key." => ".$val."<br>";
}
echo "<br><br>";
?>
```

```
pathinfo(): Returns information about a file path
dirname => C:\ginx-1.16.1\html
basename => phpinfo.php
extension => php
filename => phpinfo
```

## 4. parse\_url()

url 분석 함수

parse\_url(url주소)

```
<?php
//url 분석 함수
$url = 'http://username:password@hostname:9090/path?arg=value#anchor';
foreach (parse_url($url) as $key => $val) {
    echo $key." => ".$val."<br>";
}
echo "<br>";
echo var_dump(parse_url($url, PHP_URL_SCHEME))."<br>";
echo var_dump(parse_url($url, PHP_URL_USER))."<br>";
echo var_dump(parse_url($url, PHP_URL_PASS))."<br>";
echo var_dump(parse_url($url, PHP_URL_HOST))."<br>";
echo var_dump(parse_url($url, PHP_URL_PORT))."<br>";
echo var_dump(parse_url($url, PHP_URL_PATH))."<br>";
echo var_dump(parse_url($url, PHP_URL_QUERY))."<br>";
echo var_dump(parse_url($url, PHP_URL_FRAGMENT))."<br>";
```

```
scheme => http
host => hostname
port => 9090
user => username
pass => password
path => /path
query => arg=value
fragment => anchor
```

## 5. urldecode() / 6. urlencode()

디코딩 함수 / 인코딩 함수

urldecode(encodedURL)

urlencode(decodedURL)

```
<?php
//URL 인코딩 디코딩
$encodedURL = "https%3A%2F%2Fwww.urlencoder.org%2F";
echo "<br>decoded URL: ".urldecode($encodedURL)."<br>";
$decodedURL = "https://www.urlencoder.org/";
echo "<br>encoded URL: ".urlencode($decodedURL)."<br>";
?>
```

```
decoded URL: https://www.urlencoder.org/
encoded URL: https%3A%2F%2Fwww.urlencoder.org%2F
```

## 7. explode() / 8. implode()

String을 분리해주는 함수 / String을 결합해주는 함수

explode ( string \$delimiter , string \$string [, int \$limit = PHP\_INT\_MAX ] )

implode ( string \$glue , array \$pieces )

```
<?php
//문자열 쪼개기
$data = "foo:*:1023:1000::/home/foo:/bin/sh";
list($user, $pass, $uid, $gid, $gecos, $home, $shell) = explode(":", $data);
echo $user; // foo
echo $pass; // *

//Join array elements with a string
$array = array('lastname', 'email', 'phone');
$comma_separated = implode(",", $array);
echo $comma_separated; // lastname,email,phone
?>
```

```
foo
*
lastname,email,phone
```

## 9. eregi()

REMOVED in PHP 7.0.0.

Alternatives to this function include: preg\_match()

## 10. preg\_match()

정규표현식 매칭을 수행

```
preg_match ( string $pattern , string $subject [, array &$matches [, int $flags = 0 [, int $offset = 0 ]]] )
```

```
<?php
$subject = 'coding everybody http://opentutorials.org egoing@egoing.com 010-0000-0000';
preg_match('~(http://\w+\.\w+)\s(\w+@\w+\.\w+)~', $subject, $match);
//var_dump($match);
echo "\$match에 담긴 값: <br>";
foreach($match as $key => $val){
    echo $key." : ".$val."<br>";
}
?>
```

```
$match에 담긴 값:
0: http://opentutorials.org egoing@egoing.com
1: http://opentutorials.org
2: egoing@egoing.com
```

## 11. preg\_split()

정규식에 따라 문자열 분리

```
preg_split ( string $pattern , string $subject [, int $limit = -1 [, int $flags = 0 ]]
```

```
<?php
// split the phrase by any number of commas or space characters,
// which include " ", \r, \t, \n and \f
$keywords = preg_split("/[\\s,]+/", "hypertext language, programming");
print_r($keywords);
?>
```

```
Array
(
    [0] => hypertext
    [1] => language
    [2] => programming
)
```

## 12. preg\_replace()

정규식 검색 및 교체

```
preg_replace ( mixed $pattern , mixed $replacement , mixed $subject [, int $limit = -1 [, int &$amp;count ]]
```

```
$string = 'April 15, 2003';
$pattern = '/(\w+) (\d+), (\d+)/i';
$replacement = '${1}1,${3}';
echo preg_replace($pattern, $replacement, $string);
echo "<br>";
```

April1,2003

## 13. strip\_tags()

HTML 태그 없애기

strip\_tags ( string \$str [, string \$allowable\_tags ] )

```
<?php
//strip_tags는 문자열에서 HTML 태그와 PHP 태그 제거하는 함수입니다.

echo strip_tags( '<p>Lorem <strong>Ipsum</strong></p>' );

//<strong> 태그는 살려둠
echo strip_tags( '<p>Lorem <strong>Ipsum</strong></p>', '<strong>' )
?>
```

Lorem IpsumLorem Ipsum

## 14. addslashes() / 15. stripslashes()

Quote string with slashes / Un-quotes a quoted string

addslashes ( string \$str ) / stripslashes ( string \$str )

```
<?php
//I\'m a boy 로 바꾸어 주는 작업 addslashes
$str1 = "I\'m a boy";
echo addslashes($str1)."<br>";

//I\'m a boy 로 바꾸어 주는 작업stripslashes
$str2 = "I\'m a boy";
echo stripslashes($str2)."<br>";
?>
```

I\'m a boy  
I\'m a boy

## 16. htmlspecialchars()

Convert special characters to HTML entities

ex) & --> &

```
//XSS공격 방지하는 함수 htmlspecialchars
$entity= "<b>b 태그요소가 문자열로 출력화면에 나타난다.</b>";
echo htmlspecialchars($entity);
```

<b>b 태그요소가 문자열로 출력화면에 나타난다.</b> 부분문자열

## 17. ucfirst() / 18. lcfirst()

첫 글자 대 소 문자 전환

```
//ucfirst - Make a string's first character uppercase
$foo = 'hello world!';
$foo = ucfirst($foo);           // Hello world!

//lcfirst - Make a string's first character lowercase
$foo = 'HelloWorld';
$foo = lcfirst($foo);          // helloWorld
```

## 19. strtolower() / 20. strtoupper()

```
<?php
$str = "Mary Had A Little Lamb and She LOVED It So";
$str = strtolower($str);
echo $str; // Prints mary had a little lamb and she loved it so
?>
```

```
<?php
$str = "Mary Had A Little Lamb and She LOVED It So";
$str = strtoupper($str);
echo $str; // Prints MARY HAD A LITTLE LAMB AND SHE LOVED IT SO
?>
```

## 21. strlen()

문자열의 길이

strlen ( string \$string )

```
<?php
$str = 'abcdef';
echo strlen($str); // 6

$str = ' ab cd ';
echo strlen($str); // 7
?>
```

## 22. count()

배열 요소의 갯수, 객체 요소의 갯수

count ( [mixed](#) \$array\_or\_countable [, int \$mode = COUNT\_NORMAL ] )

```
<?php
$a[0] = 1;
$a[1] = 3;
$a[2] = 5;
var_dump(count($a));

$b[0] = 7;
$b[5] = 9;
$b[10] = 11;
var_dump(count($b));

var_dump(count(null));

var_dump(count(false));
?>
```

```
int(3)
int(3)

Warning: count(): Parameter must be an array or an object that implements
Countable in ... on line 12 // as of PHP 7.2
int(0)

Warning: count(): Parameter must be an array or an object that implements
Countable in ... on line 14 // as of PHP 7.2
int(1)
```

## 23. substr()

문자열의 부분 문자열리턴

substr ( string \$string , int \$start [, int \$length ] )

```
부분문자열
<?php
$rest = substr("abcdef", -1);    // returns "f"
$rest = substr("abcdef", -2);    // returns "ef"

//두번째 인자가 양수면 갯수를 뜻함.
$rest = substr("abcdef", -3, 1); // returns "d"

//두번째 인자가 음수면 인덱스를 뜻함
$rest = substr("abcdef", 0, -1); // returns "abcde"
$rest = substr("abcdef", 2, -1); // returns "cde"
$rest = substr("abcdef", 4, -4); // returns false
$rest = substr("abcdef", -3, -1); // returns "de"
?>
```

## 24. date()

Format a local time/date

```
date ( string $format [, int $timestamp = time() ] )
```

```
date - Format a local time/date<br>
<?php
// set the default timezone to use. Available since PHP 5.1
date_default_timezone_set('UTC');

// Prints something like: Monday
echo date("l")."<br>";

//Monday 8th of August 2005 03:12:46 PM
echo date('l js \of F Y h:i:s A')."<br>";

//July 1, 2000 is on a Saturday
echo "July 1, 2000 is on a " . date("l", mktime(0, 0, 0, 7, 1, 2000))."<br>";

/* use the constants in the format parameter */

echo date(DATE_RFC2822)."<br>";

// prints something like: 2000-07-01T00:00:00+00:00
echo date(DATE_ATOM, mktime(0, 0, 0, 7, 1, 2000))."<br>";
?>
```

```
date - Format a local time/date
Thursday
Thursday 5th of March 2020 12:55:12 PM
July 1, 2000 is on a Saturday
Thu, 05 Mar 2020 12:55:12 +0000
2000-07-01T00:00:00+00:00
```

## 25. mktime()

유닉스 타임스탬프

```
mktime ( [ int $hour = date("H") [, int $minute = date("i") [, int $second = date("s") [, int $month = date("n") [, int $day = date("j") [, int $year = date("Y") [, int $is_dst = -1 ]]]]] ] )
```

```
date("l", mktime(0, 0, 0, 7, 1, 2000))
```

```
1583370123
```

## 26. strtotime()

String 표현을 유닉스 타임스탬프로 변환

```
strtotime ( string $time [, int $now = time() ] )
```



```
<?php
echo strtotime("now"), "\n";
echo strtotime("10 September 2000"), "\n";
echo strtotime("+1 day"), "\n";
echo strtotime("+1 week"), "\n";
echo strtotime("+1 week 2 days 4 hours 2 seconds"), "\n";
echo strtotime("next Thursday"), "\n";
echo strtotime("last Monday"), "\n";
?>
```

1583413093 968544000 1583499493 1584017893 1584205095 1583971200 1583107200

## 26. time()

**Return current Unix timestamp**

time ( void )

```
<?php
$nextweek = time() + (7 * 24 * 60 * 60);
                // 7 days; 24 hours; 60 mins; 60 secs
echo 'Now:      '. date('Y-m-d') ."\n";
echo 'Next Week: '. date('Y-m-d', $nextweek) ."\n";
// or using strtotime():
echo 'Next Week: '. date('Y-m-d', strtotime('+1 week')) ."\n";
?>
```

현재시간

Now: 2020-03-05

Next Week: 2020-03-12

Next Week: 2020-03-12

## 26. setcookie()

**Send a cookie**

setcookie ( string \$name [, string \$value = "" [, int \$expires = 0 [, string \$path = "" [, string \$domain = "" [, bool \$secure = FALSE [, bool \$httponly = FALSE ]]]]] )

```
<?php
$value = 'something from somewhere';

setcookie("TestCookie", $value);
setcookie("TestCookie", $value, time()+3600); /* expire in 1 hour */
setcookie("TestCookie", $value, time()+3600, "/~rasmus/", "example.com", 1);
?>
```

## 26. header()

---

Send a raw HTTP header

header ( string \$header [, bool \$replace = TRUE [, int \$http\_response\_code ]] )

```
<html>
<?php
/* This will give an error. Note the output
 * above, which is before the header() call */
header('Location: http://www.example.com/');
exit;
?>
```

```
<?php
header("HTTP/1.0 404 Not Found");
?>
```

## 26. session\_start() / 26. session\_destroy()

---

Start new or resume existing session / Destroys all data registered to a session

session\_start ([ array \$options = array() ]) / session\_destroy ( void )

```
<?php
// page1.php

session_start();

echo 'welcome to page #1';

$_SESSION['favcolor'] = 'green';
$_SESSION['animal']    = 'cat';
$_SESSION['time']      = time();

// works if session cookie was accepted
echo '<br /><a href="page2.php">page 2</a>';

// Or maybe pass along the session id, if needed
echo '<br /><a href="page2.php?" . SID . "'>page 2</a>';
?>
```

```
<?php
session_destroy();
?>
```

## 26. \$\_GET / 26. \$\_POST

---

이전 페이지로 부터 보내온 파라미터를 받는 방식

PHP \$\_GET / \$\_POST

PHP \$\_GET / \$\_POST is a PHP super global variable which is used to collect form data after submitting an HTML form with method="get/ post".

```
<html>
<body>

<?php
echo "Study " . $_GET['subject'] . " at " . $_GET['web'];
//echo "Study " . $_POST['subject'] . " at " . $_POST['web'];
?>
</body>
</html>
```

## 26. \$\_COOKIE

쿠키에 있는 값

```
<?php
$cookie_name = "user";
$cookie_value = "John Doe";
setcookie($cookie_name, $cookie_value, time() + (86400 * 30), "/"); // 86400 = 1
day
?>

<html>
<body>

<?php
if(!isset($_COOKIE[$cookie_name])) {
    echo "Cookie named '" . $cookie_name . "' is not set!";
} else {
    echo "Cookie '" . $cookie_name . "' is set!<br>";
    echo "value is: " . $_COOKIE[$cookie_name];
}
?>

</body>
</html>
```

## 26. \$\_SESSION

세션 변수

```
$_SESSION['favcolor'] = 'green';
$_SESSION['animal']   = 'cat';
$_SESSION['time']     = time();
```

## 26.

# \$\_SERVER['HTTP\_X\_FORWARDED\_FOR']

존재하지 않음

## 27. \$\_SERVER

### Server and execution environment information

```
<?php
    foreach($_SERVER as $key => $val){
        echo $key." => ".$val."<br>";
    }
?>
```

```
ALLUSERSPROFILE => C:\ProgramData
APPDATA => C:\Users\eh\AppData\Roaming
CommonProgramFiles => C:\Program Files\Common Files
CommonProgramFiles(x86) => C:\Program Files (x86)\Common Files
CommonProgramW6432 => C:\Program Files\Common Files
COMPUTERNAME => DESKTOP-GMD9TIU
ComSpec => C:\windows\system32\cmd.exe
DriverData => C:\Windows\System32\Drivers\DriverData
FPS_BROWSER_APP_PROFILE_STRING => Internet Explorer
FPS_BROWSER_USER_PROFILE_STRING => Default
HOMEDRIVE => C:
HOMEPATH => \Users\eh
LOCALAPPDATA => C:\Users\eh\AppData\Local
LOGONSERVER => \\DESKTOP-GMD9TIU
NUMBER_OF_PROCESSORS => 8
OneDrive => C:\Users\eh\OneDrive
OS => windows_NT
```

Path => C:\Program Files (x86)\Common  
Files\Oracle\Java\javapath;C:\windows\system32;C:\windows;C:\windows\System32\wbem;C:\windows\System32\windowsPowerShell\v1.0;C:\windows\System32\OpenSSH;C:\Program Files (x86)\MySQL\MySQL Fabric 1.5 & MySQL Utilities 1.5;C:\Program Files (x86)\MySQL\MySQL Fabric 1.5 & MySQL Utilities 1.5\Doctrine extensions for PHP;C:\Program Files\MySQL\MySQL Server 5.7\bin;C:\Program Files\Git\cmd;C:\Program Files\PuTTY;C:\Program Files (x86)\Google\Chrome\Application;C:\Program Files (x86)\Common Files\Oracle\Java\javapath;C:\windows\system32;C:\windows;C:\windows\System32\wbem;C:\windows\System32\windowsPowerShell\v1.0;C:\windows\System32\OpenSSH;C:\Program Files (x86)\MySQL\MySQL Fabric 1.5 & MySQL Utilities 1.5;C:\Program Files (x86)\MySQL\MySQL Fabric 1.5 & MySQL Utilities 1.5\Doctrine extensions for PHP;C:\Program Files\MySQL\MySQL Server 5.7\bin;C:\Program Files\Git\cmd;C:\Program Files\PuTTY;C:\Program Files (x86)\Common Files\Oracle\Java\javapath;C:\windows\system32;C:\windows;C:\windows\System32\wbem;C:\windows\System32\windowsPowerShell\v1.0;C:\windows\System32\OpenSSH;C:\Program Files (x86)\MySQL\MySQL Fabric 1.5 & MySQL Utilities 1.5;C:\Program Files (x86)\MySQL\MySQL Fabric 1.5 & MySQL Utilities 1.5\Doctrine extensions for PHP;C:\Program Files\MySQL\MySQL Server 5.7\bin;C:\Program Files\Git\cmd;C:\Program Files\PuTTY;C:\Program Files\MySQL Server 5.7\bin;C:\Users\eh\AppData\Local\Programs\Microsoft VS  
PATHEXT => .COM;.EXE;.BAT;.CMD;.VBS;.VBE;.JS;.JSE;.WSF;.WSH;.MSC  
PROCESSOR\_ARCHITECTURE => AMD64  
PROCESSOR\_IDENTIFIER => Intel64 Family 6 Model 142 Stepping 11, GenuineIntel  
PROCESSOR\_LEVEL => 6  
PROCESSOR\_REVISION => 8e0b  
ProgramData => C:\ProgramData  
ProgramFiles => C:\Program Files  
ProgramFiles(x86) => C:\Program Files (x86)  
ProgramW6432 => C:\Program Files  
PROMPT => \$P\$G  
PSModulePath => C:\Program Files\windowsPowerShell\Modules;C:\windows\system32\windowsPowerShell\v1.0\Modules  
PUBLIC => C:\Users\Public  
SESSIONNAME => Console  
SystemDrive => C:  
SystemRoot => C:\windows  
TEMP => C:\Users\eh\AppData\Local\Temp  
TMP => C:\Users\eh\AppData\Local\Temp  
USERDOMAIN => DESKTOP-GMD9TIU  
USERDOMAIN\_ROAMINGPROFILE => DESKTOP-GMD9TIU  
USERNAME => eh  
USERPROFILE => C:\Users\eh  
VBOX\_MSI\_INSTALL\_PATH => C:\Program Files\Oracle\VirtualBox\  
windir => C:\windows  
HTTP\_ACCEPT\_LANGUAGE => ko,en-US;q=0.9,en;q=0.8,fr;q=0.7  
HTTP\_ACCEPT\_ENCODING => gzip, deflate, br  
HTTP\_SEC\_FETCH\_MODE => navigate  
HTTP\_SEC\_FETCH\_SITE => none  
HTTP\_ACCEPT =>  
text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,image/apng,\*/\*;q=0.8,application/signed-exchange;v=b3;q=0.9  
HTTP\_SEC\_FETCH\_DEST => document  
HTTP\_USER\_AGENT => Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/80.0.3987.122 Safari/537.36  
HTTP\_UPGRADE\_INSECURE\_REQUESTS => 1  
HTTP\_DNT => 1

```
HTTP_CONNECTION => keep-alive
HTTP_HOST => localhost
REDIRECT_STATUS => 200
SERVER_NAME => localhost
SERVER_PORT => 80
SERVER_ADDR => 127.0.0.1
REMOTE_PORT => 55728
REMOTE_ADDR => 127.0.0.1
SERVER_SOFTWARE => nginx/1.16.1
GATEWAY_INTERFACE => CGI/1.1
REQUEST_SCHEME => http
SERVER_PROTOCOL => HTTP/1.1
DOCUMENT_ROOT => C:\nginx-1.16.1/html
DOCUMENT_URI => /$_SERVER.php
REQUEST_URI => /$_SERVER.php
SCRIPT_NAME => /$_SERVER.php
CONTENT_LENGTH =>
CONTENT_TYPE =>
REQUEST_METHOD => GET
QUERY_STRING =>
SCRIPT_FILENAME => C:\nginx-1.16.1/html/$_SERVER.php
FCGI_ROLE => RESPONDER
PHP_SELF => /$_SERVER.php
REQUEST_TIME_FLOAT => 1583414418.0641
REQUEST_TIME => 1583414418
```

## 28. ini\_get() / 29. ini\_set()

설정 필드에 get, set

ini\_set - Sets the value of a configuration option

기본적인 설정속성은 아래 페이지에 정리되어 있음.

<https://www.php.net/manual/en/ini.list.php>

```
<?php
echo ini_get('display_errors');

if (!ini_get('display_errors')) {
    ini_set('display_errors', '1');
}

echo ini_get('display_errors');
?>
```

## 30. extract()

배열로부터 추출해서 배열의 key와 같은 이름으로 변수에 값을 할당하는 함수

`extract ( array &$array [, int $flags = EXTR_OVERWRITE [, string $prefix = NULL ]])`

```

extract - Import variables into the current symbol table from an array
<br>
<?php

/* Suppose that $var_array is an array returned from
   wddx_deserialize */

$size = "large";
$var_array = array("color" => "blue",
                  "size" => "medium",
                  "shape" => "sphere");
extract($var_array, EXTR_PREFIX_SAME, "wddx");

echo "$color, $size, $shape, $wddx_size\n";

?>

```

## 31. ob\_start() / 32. ob\_get\_length()

Turn on output buffering / Return the length of the output buffer

```

ob_start ([ callable $output_callback = NULL [, int $chunk_size = 0 [, int $flags =
PHP_OUTPUT_HANDLER_STDFLA GS ]]] )

```

```

ob_get_length ( void )

```

```

<?php

ob_start(); //버퍼에 추가하기 시작

echo "Hello "; //6글자가 버퍼에 추가됨

$len1 = ob_get_length();

echo "world"; //5글자가 버퍼에 추가됨

$len2 = ob_get_length();

ob_end_clean();

echo $len1 . ", " . $len2;

?>

```

6, 11

## 33. ob\_end\_flush()

Flush (send) the output buffer and turn off output buffering

버퍼를 비우며 출력함, 버퍼를 끈다

ob\_end\_flush ( void )

```
<?php
    while (@ob_end_flush()); // end all output buffers:
?>
```

## 34. flush()

Flush system output buffer

시스템 출력버퍼 비우기

flush ( void )

## 35. mb\_substr()

```
<?php
    $sitename = '안녕하세요';
    echo mb_substr($sitename, 0, 3, 'utf-8')."<br>";
    // UTF-8 인코딩인 경우
    echo substr("안녕하세요", 0, 2)."<br>";
    echo mb_substr($sitename, 0, 3, 'euc-kr');
    // EUC-KR 인코딩인 경우
?>
```

안녕하

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안◆◆

## 36. mb\_detect\_encoding()

인코딩 자동 감지

```
<?php
    $str = "테스트";
    $encode = array('ASCII', 'UTF-8', 'EUC-KR');
    $str_encode = mb_detect_encoding($str, 'auto');
    echo $str_encode;
?>
```

UTF-8

## 37. iconv



## iconv — Convert string to requested character encoding

```
iconv ( string $in_charset , string $out_charset , string $str ) : string<br>

<?php
$text = "This is the Euro symbol '€'.";

echo 'Original : ' . $text . "<br>";
echo 'TRANSLIT : ', iconv("UTF-8", "ISO-8859-1//TRANSLIT", $text) . "<br>";
echo 'IGNORE    : ', iconv("UTF-8", "ISO-8859-1//IGNORE", $text) . "<br>";
echo 'Plain     : ', iconv("UTF-8", "ISO-8859-1", $text) . "<br>";

?>
```

```
Original : This is the Euro symbol '€'.
TRANSLIT : This is the Euro symbol 'EUR'.
IGNORE    : This is the Euro symbol ''.
Plain :
Notice: iconv(): Detected an illegal character in input string in C:\nginx-
1.16.1\html\iconv.php on line 10
```

## 38. mysqli 함수들

용도	코드	비고
커넥션 얻기	<code>\$db_conn = mysqli_connect("localhost", "root", "1234", "shopdb");</code>	
쿼리실행 및 결과얻기	<code>\$result = mysqli_query(\$db_conn, \$query);</code>	
조회된 행갯수	<code>mysqli_num_rows(\$result)</code>	
연관배열가져오기	<code>\$row = mysqli_fetch_assoc(\$result)</code>	
결과 해제	<code>mysqli_free_result(\$result);</code>	
커넥션 해제	<code>mysqli_close(\$db_conn);</code>	

```
<?php

//conn 얻기
mysqli
$db_conn = mysqli_connect("localhost", "root", "1234", "shopdb");
```

```

if (!$db_conn) {
    $error = mysqli_connect_error();
    $errno = mysqli_connect_errno();
    print "$errno: $error\n";
    exit();
}

$query = "SELECT * FROM membertbl";
$sql = "
INSERT INTO membertbl
(memberID, memberName)
VALUES(
    'wonjin1',
    '원진1'
)
";
$result = mysqli_query($db_conn, $query);

if ( $result ) {
    echo "조회된 행의 수 : ".mysqli_num_rows($result)."<br />";

    //mysqli_fetch_assoc
    //mysqli_fetch_array 차이

    while ($row = mysqli_fetch_assoc($result)) {
        printf ("%s : %s <br />", $row["memberID"], $row["memberName"]);
    }

    // 결과 해제
    mysqli_free_result($result);

} else {
    echo "Error : ".mysqli_error($db_conn);
}
$result = mysqli_query($db_conn, $sql);
if($result === false){
    echo '저장하는 과정에서 문제가 생겼습니다. 관리자에게 문의해주세요';
    error_log(mysqli_error($db_conn));
} else {
    echo '성공했습니다. <a href="index.php">돌아가기</a>';
}

mysqli_close($db_conn);
?>

```

## 39. pdo 함수들

--	--	--
pdo객체얻기	\$db = new PDO(\$dsn, "root", "1234");	
쿼리준비	\$query = "SELECT * FROM membertbl WHERE memberName = ?";	
prepareStmt준비	\$stmt = \$db->prepare(\$query);	

--	--	--
? 인자 전달	\$stmt->execute(array("원진"));	
결과얻기	\$result = \$stmt->fetchAll(PDO::FETCH_NUM);	

```

<?php
$dsn = "mysql:host=localhost;port=3306;dbname=shopdb;charset=utf8";
try {
    $db = new PDO($dsn, "root", "1234");
    $db->setAttribute(PDO::ATTR_EMULATE_PREPARES, false);
    $db->setAttribute(PDO::ATTR_ERRMODE, PDO::ERRMODE_EXCEPTION);
    echo "데이터베이스 연결 성공!!<br/>";
    $keyword = "%테스트%";
    $no = 1;

    $query = "SELECT * FROM membertbl WHERE memberName = ?";

    $stmt = $db->prepare($query);
    $stmt->execute(array("원진"));
    // $stmt = $pdo->prepare("UPDATE myTable SET name = ? WHERE id = ?")-
    >execute([$_POST['name'], $_SESSION['id']]));
    $result = $stmt->fetchAll(PDO::FETCH_NUM);

    for($i = 0; $i < count($result); $i++) {
        printf ("%s : %s <br />", $result[$i][0], $result[$i][1]);
    }

} catch(PDOException $e) {
    echo $e->getMessage();
}
?>

```