Phpinfo(); : for installed php version and details

When we have problems when we use multiple double quotes and incorrect terminating of statement happens then either we can use a proper combination of single and double quotes but which would not always be possible, so what to do…?

A solution to this problem is that : we can use escape sequences just like in C++ .

Catenation cam also be done in strings like :

$text = ‘Hello’;

$text .= ‘ something’ ;

The ‘===’ operator , and the ‘==’ operator , the difference between them is the triple one also check for the data type other than equality , unless the double one. Also unlike C/C++ if we compare int 1 and ‘1’ then it will show it equal which actually wont be shown in C/C++ since in C/C++ it would be 49==1 since ASCII value of ‘1’ is 49.

For ,While & do-while loop is exactly the same as C/c++ and no change in that perhaps! Though it contains foreach which is another type of loop but for is completely the same.

Switch is also the same but with an addition it can contain float and/or string since it does not or can not differentiate between data types usually in php.

Exit() or die() function is the same as in C/C++ but with a addition that we could also give an output simultaneously by passing an string in the parenthesis like : exit(‘ERROR! page terminated incorrectly’); or die(‘ERROR!’); just as we passed the value 1 that there is one error that is why the page ended incorrectly…

Return in a function to return values

Array can be declared as :-

$food= array( ‘salad’ , ’vegetables’ , ’cereals’);

Or directly $food= [‘salad’ , ’vegetables’ , ’cereals’];

Echo print\_r($food);

//gives : [0]=>salad [1] => vegetables [2]=>cereals

//sort of something

Now for a associative array, since in normal arrays we have the keys as 0, 1,2, … and at times its annoying to remember that which key has which element.

So for that we have associative arrays:-

$food=array(‘salad’=>50 , ’vegetables’=>46 , ’cereals’=>78);

//and this gives salad=>50 vegetables=>46 cereals=>78

For multi dimension array

$food=array(‘qwerty’=>array(12,12,3),’asf’=>array(14,2,2));……………………..1

Accessing by

Echo $food[‘qwerty’][0];

//for foreach one:-

From 1,

Foreach($food as $element => $inner\_array){

Echo $element.’<br>’;

Foreach($inner\_array as $item){

Echo $item.’<br>’;

}

}

//for include and require

Inside php tag :

Include ‘file name , n path if in other folder’;

Or

Require ‘same as above’ ;

Difference between them is that if we have given in require then if that file does not exist or could not be opened then the file in which it has been called would automatically terminate whereas it would not be so in include one, and the main file would run no matter what..

Require\_once and include\_once check that if the same file is priorly included or required or not, and if yes then it does not include or require the file…

Preg\_match(arg1,arg2) for string match

Strtolower(string) , Strtoupper(string) for converting strings to lower case and upper case respectively

Strpos(original\_string\_on\_which\_operation\_is\_to\_be\_performed,word\_or\_letter\_whose\_position\_is\_to\_be\_returned\_in\_the\_string,this\_is\_optional\_,\_starting\_position) //this returns the position in value or no. of the searched word or letter.

$string = ‘this is a string’;

$new\_string=Str\_replace(‘is’,’’,$string);

Output:-

Th a string

For word censoring : take input from a text form, replace it using str\_replace using find variable , and replace variable in that…

For time stamp : time(); function …

But for giving exact date / time or what so ever…

We need to give keys: h: for hour , i for minutes , s for second

Inside php tags

$time = time();

$actual\_time = date(‘H : I : s’, $time);

Echo ‘current time’ . $time;

Rand();

Randmax(); for getting maximum limit for random number.

Rand(a,b); for giving range for values…

$\_SERVER[];

$\_SERVER[‘HTTP\_HOST’]; : gives host , i.e. if localhost then gives localhost , if on domain then domain name. this can be usefull, i.e. we can do is take it to a variable and put that in the path… so what happens is that when we change the thing from local to domain, automatically it changes..

Header(); : this function can be used to redirect pages… also condition can be put in if statements…

Used as : header(‘Location: <the url>’); the url can also be written there directly or it can be written in a variable and it can be appended over there…

Also since it uses header function , therefore no header command can be used earlier to this statement …like

<h1> My page</h1>

<?php

Header(‘Location: http://google.co.in’);

?> // erroneous code…

Obstart(); for adding elements above the header()…

Ob\_end\_clean(); // for cleaning the output buffer… i.e. discarding the elements above…

Ob\_end\_fluch(); //flushing the buffer…i.e. deleting the elements above the header one…

$\_SERVER[‘REMOTE\_ADDR’]; // returns i.p. of the remote user which is currently accessing the page…right now since we are on localhost there fore it will give value 127.0.0.1, also we can block user by i.p , though not reliable method but can be done by putting an if statement as if it equals to the value returned to it…

Get\_browser(); // for getting info of user’s browser…version etc… it will assign to a variable if present on lhs an array which contains numourous things of the visitor’s system…but its in associated array…

So if we only want browser name, i.e if crome then crome , likewise…so to get it let the variable name is $test, so

$test=get\_browser(null,true);

Echo $test[‘browser’];

//it will echo out the browser name only like if it is crome than crome…likewise if mozila firefox then firefox…

Finally get function

$\_GET[‘<name of the input field>’] // it takes in by the name attribute tag we give to input tags etc…this value can be used and stored in some variable on lhs…

Diff. between get and post method, in get the values inputted can be seen in the above url with the name attribute …

Isset(); returns zero if the variable inside it or anything inside it contains null, even if no value is inserted then also if submit is clicked then it is set and is not null its empty…

And the later part can be checked by the empty() function

$\_POST[‘<name of the input field>’] // all similar to get function except that diff.

$\_GET[‘<the name attribute>’] , in it html tags are also processed which can be a very imp security issue so to avoid processing of it we can use htmlentities($\_GET[‘<same as above>’]) it will put the html tags as in escape situation type thing, not literally but like that so the tags inside it would be executed as a mare text and not a tag.

Html form attribute action is for specifying to which page it sends the retrieved data from the input fields.

Difference between sessions and cookie , basic difference is that cookie is on client side i.e. client can change it, like ya encrypted cookies are also there but still, where as session is on server side, usually sessions are used for letting login user to a page and only that user to be using the pages . cookies are saved on the client side so that their last preferences can be taken from it.

For setting sessions:-

On top

session\_start();

$\_SESSION[‘<anything like username>’]= <any value or infact any variable on this page whose value van be taken from the form>

Ex: $\_SESSION[‘username’]=$\_POST[‘name’]; or = ‘alex’; or =$qee; //perhaps anything

And then normal isset and !empty conditions can be checked and then login can be done

For unsetting the sessions:

session\_start(); // for using anything by $\_SESSION[] this statement is necessary

unset($\_SESSION[‘username’]);

//and for unsetting all sessions at once,

Session\_start();

Session\_destroy();

//For setting up cookies:-

Setcookie(‘username’ , ’alex’ , time() + 10); //last argument is for timestamp for making it expire i.e. can //be used to check that the user gets logged out after some time, its in seconds

//in some other page

Echo $\_COOKIE[‘username’]; // in other page after setting the cookie

//for unsetting the cookie the same statement:-

Setcookie(‘username’ , ‘alex’ , time() -10); //the last one contains same value which is given above, and //also it is done like when logout is clicked then cookie is destroyed

//for file handling similar as C++ and here w, r and a for write , read and append

$pointer = fopen(‘filename.txt’,’w’);

Fwrite($pointer,’abcd’); //will write abcd in the file and if file is not there then it would be created

Fclose($pointer);

$anypointername = file(‘filename.txt’); // gives in array form , useful when we want to read it acc to line //by line

//ad then we can use foreach for printing each by one by one

$someothervariabblecount = count(anypointername\_declaredabove); // counts the no. of lines

Explode() for converting variable s data into array ..like $temp = explode(',' , $someother);  
It will make temp=[a,b,C] if someother contained a , b , c

Implode();// inverse of explode function

Opendir($directivenameonly.’/’) //assign this to some variable

Readdir() //for assigning the variable the contents of the directive, but first two iteration contains . and .. after it is perfect.

Mysqli\_connect(host,username,pass);// let it be equal to $server for further use

Mysqli\_select\_db(databasename);

Mysqli\_query();// for performing queries…

//ex:-

$query = “SELECT `username` , `name` FROM `sometable`”; // and values in ‘’

$perform\_query= mysqli\_query($server,$query); // as from above

//if the query is successful then the above statement returns 1 or else 0(probably) so it could be put in if //statement to check if the query succeeded or not

Mysql\_error(); // it pick ups error from last query

//$query\_rows=Mysqli\_fetch\_assoc($perform\_query); //what this does is that it fetches the rows from the output of the //query statement given in $query and make $query\_rows an associative array with indexes as the column //names , so to display a row’s contents seperetely , we can do is:-

While($query\_rows=Mysql\_fetch\_assoc($perform\_query))

{

$username= $query\_rows[‘username’];

$name=$query\_rows[‘name’];

Echo $username.’\’s actual name is ’.$name.’ <br>’;

}

$sometohervariable=Mysql\_num\_rows($perform\_query); // returns no. of rows remaining in the query //output

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Use @ to not echo out error if any occurred.

Mysql\_result($perform\_query,<row no>,<column name>); // to get just any one element

Use global keyword for using some variable which was declared globally or in short which was declared out of the function, in the main area.