

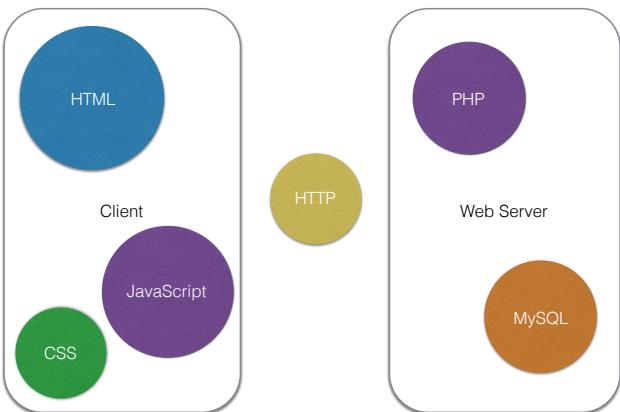
PHP



<http://xkcd.com/1421>

PHP

- Personal Home Page
- PHP Hypertext Preprocessor
- Pretty Horrible Programming Language



PHP

"There are only two kinds of languages: the ones people complain about and the ones nobody uses"

—Bjarne Stroustrup (the creator of C++)
http://www.stroustrup.com/bs_faq.html#really-say-that

- PHP gets a lot of hate, but it is an easy to approach language that is the basis for a lot of very successful projects.



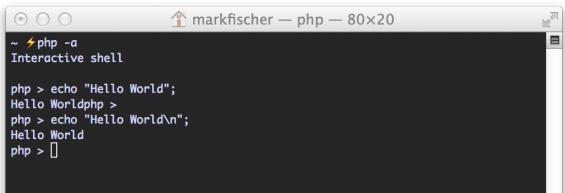
PHP: History

- 1994 - Rasmus Lerdorf wrote a series of Common Gateway Interface (CGI) binaries in C to maintain his homepage.
- 1995 - Lerdorf released "PHP Tools 1.0"
- 1997 - Zeev Suraski and Andi Gutmans rewrote the parser which formed the basis for PHP 3.
- 2000 - PHP 4 released
- 2004 - PHP 5 released, adding true objects, and an improved PHP Standard Library
- PHP 5.6 - 2014 We'll be working on this version
- PHP 7 - Just released December 2015

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PHP>

PHP Basics

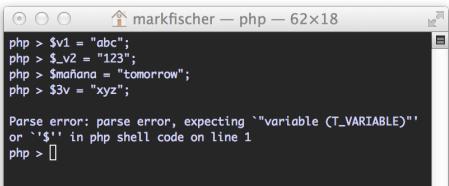
- PHP has a REPL too
 - php -a
 - Except it doesn't work on windows...



A screenshot of a terminal window titled "markfischer — php — 80x20". The window shows an "Interactive shell". The user has run the command "php -a". Inside the shell, they have typed "echo "Hello World";" twice, resulting in the output "Hello World" each time. The prompt "php > []" is visible at the bottom.

Variables

- All PHP variables are prefixed with a dollar sign: \$
- Variable names must start with a letter or an underscore.
- Variable names can consist of letters, numbers, underscores, and the bytes 127 through 255.



A screenshot of a terminal window titled "markfischer — php — 62x18". The user has assigned values to variables \$v1, \$_v2, \$mañana, and \$3v. They then attempt to assign a value to \$v3, which results in a "Parse error: parse error, expecting ``variable (T_VARIABLE)'' or '\$' in php shell code on line 1". The prompt "php > []" is visible at the bottom.

Variables

- Like Javascript, variables in PHP are *not typed*.
- This doesn't mean there are no types in PHP, it just means that a particular named variable is not tied to any one data type.

Type Checking

- Slight aside... Type Checking
- Instead of thinking about “Strongly Typed” or “Untyped” languages, think about *when* type checking is performed.

	Compile Time	Run Time
C	Only	None
Java	Yes	Yes
PHP	None	Only
Python	None	Only

Variables

- Variable names are case-sensitive. `$foo` and `$FOO` are different variables.
- Variables do not need to be declared. They spring magically into existence wherever they’re needed.
- This can be a good thing, and a bad thing.

```
$isComplete = true;

if ($iscomplete) {
    echo "All Done\n";
} else {
    echo "Not Done Yet\n";
}
```

`var_dump()`

- What’s in a variable?
- `var_dump` will show you the type and contents of any variable.
- Prints its output directly to STDOUT

```
php > var_dump(3.1415);
float(3.1415)
```

A screenshot of a terminal window titled "markfischer — php". The window shows the command `php -a` followed by several `var_dump` calls. The output includes:
- An integer (int(1))
- A float (float(3.1415))
- A string (string(18) "A long time ago...")
- An array (array(1,2)) containing two integers (int(1) and int(2))
- A new `ArrayObject` object (object(ArrayObject)#1 { ["storage":ArrayObject":private]=> array(0)=> })

Error Reporting

- You can change the level of error reporting.
- Config file, or at run time.
- Using `error_reporting(...)` at runtime

Error Reporting

- Setting the error reporting level down to `E_NOTICE` can be very useful during development.
- Incredibly spammy in production!

```
error_reporting(E_ERROR | E_WARNING | E_NOTICE | E_PARSE);

$isComplete = true;

if ($iscomplete) {
    echo "All Done\n";
} else {
    echo "Not Done Yet\n";
}
```



PHP Structure

- PHP is sort of like the inverse of most languages when it comes to what gets output.
- Most languages have special features for printing things to the screen (or browser), and everything else is code.
- PHP has special features for defining where the code is, and everything else is output!

PHP Structure

- A Perl program and its output

```
#!/usr/bin/perl  
  
use strict;  
  
my $timestamp = time();  
  
print "<!doctype html>\n";  
print "<html>\n";  
print "  <head>\n";  
print "    <title>Hello World</title>\n";  
print "  </head>\n";  
print "  <body>\n";  
print "    <h1>Hello World: " . $timestamp . "</h1>\n";  
print "  </body>\n";  
print "</html>\n";
```

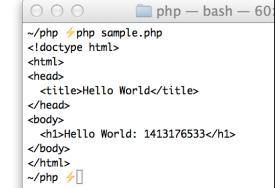


A screenshot of a terminal window titled "php — bash — 60x20". The command entered is "./sample.pl". The output shows the generated HTML code, including the doctype, head, and body sections with a title and a h1 element containing the current timestamp.

PHP Structure

- A PHP program and its output

```
<!doctype html>  
<html>  
  <head>  
    <title>Hello World</title>  
  </head>  
  <body>  
    <h1>Hello World: <?php echo time(); ?></h1>  
  </body>  
</html>
```



A screenshot of a terminal window titled "php — bash — 60x20". The command entered is "php sample.php". The output shows the generated HTML code, including the doctype, head, and body sections with a title and a h1 element containing the current timestamp. The PHP code itself is highlighted in green.

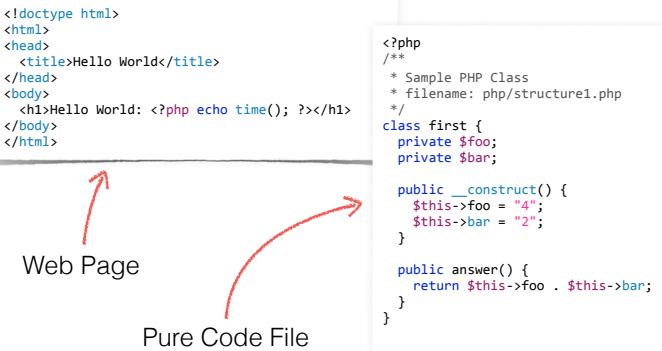
PHP Structure

- The PHP parsing engine only executes code that follows a <?php sequence.
- The closing portion ?> is required to stop parsing of PHP code
- The End of File (EOF) is treated the same as a closing ?>

PHP Structure

- PHP Web Pages typically begin with HTML and have blocks of PHP code interspersed within it.
- PHP Code Files typically begin with an opening `<?php` tag right on the first line of the file, and then have no closing `?>` tag, leaving the EOF to close the PHP code.
- This prevents stray characters outside of the `<?php // code ?>` blocks from being sent as output

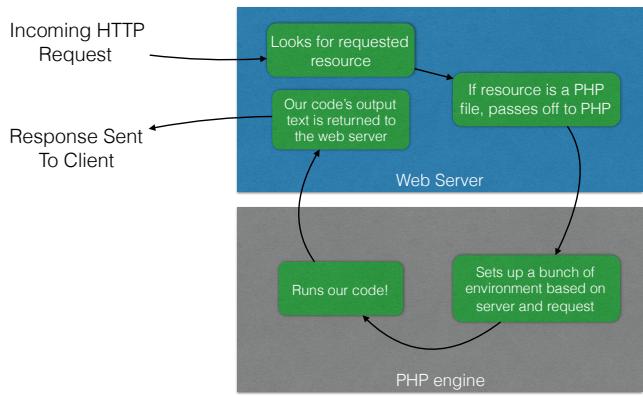
PHP Structure



Web Servers and PHP

- The Web Server does a lot before PHP ever gets invoked.
- PHP does a lot of setup work before our code gets invoked

Web Servers and PHP



Web Servers and PHP

- What's in all that setup that the web server and PHP does before we ever get to our code?
- The Web Server may re-write the request path, add additional information, etc.
- PHP creates a set of "Super Global" variables which we have access to.

<\$_SERVER

- The **<\$_SERVER** superglobal contains a bunch of information about the request, the server, and our environment.

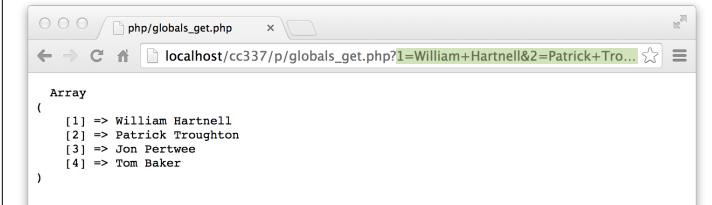
```
<!doctype html>
<html>
<head>
<title>php/globals_server.php</title>
</head>
<body>
<pre>
<?php print_r($_SERVER); ?>
</pre>
</body>
</html>
```

php/globals_server.php

Array
[HTTP_HOST] => localhost [HTTP_CONNECTION] => keep-alive [HTTP_ACCEPT] => text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9, [HTTP_USER_AGENT] => Mozilla/5.0 (Macintosh; Intel Mac OS X 10_9_5 [HTTP_ACCEPT_ENCODING] => gzip,deflate,sdch [HTTP_ACCEPT_LANGUAGE] => en-US,en;q=0.8 [HTTP_IF_MODIFIED_SINCE] => Wed, 24 Apr 2013 07:42:42 (GMT) [PATH] => /usr/bin:/bin:/usr/sbin:/sbin [SERVER_SIGNATURE] => [SERVER_SOFTWARE] => Apache/2.2.26 (Unix) DAV/2 PHP/5.4.30 mod_ssl [SERVER_NAME] => localhost [SERVER_ADDR] => 127.0.0.1 [SERVER_PORT] => 80 [REMOTE_ADDR] => 127.0.0.1 [REQUEST_URI] => /Library/WebServer/Documents [SERVER_ADMIN] => you@example.com [SCRIPT_FILENAME] => /Library/WebServer/Documents/cc337/examples/globals_server.php [REMOTE_PORT] => 53800 [GATEWAY_INTERFACE] => CGI/1.1 [REQUEST_METHOD] => GET [QUERY_STRING] => [REQUEST_URI] => /cc337/examples/globals_server.php [SCRIPT_NAME] => /cc337/examples/globals_server.php [PHP_SELF] => /cc337/examples/globals_server.php [REQUEST_TIME_FLOAT] => 1413179025.024 [REQUEST_TIME] => 1413179025

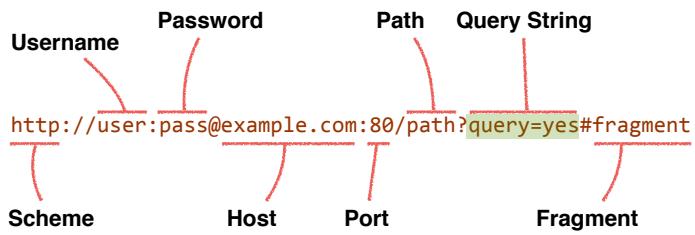
\$_GET

- The **\$_GET** superglobal contains all variables passed in via the *Query String* portion of the *URL*



```
Array
(
    [1] => William Hartnell
    [2] => Patrick Troughton
    [3] => Jon Pertwee
    [4] => Tom Baker
)
```

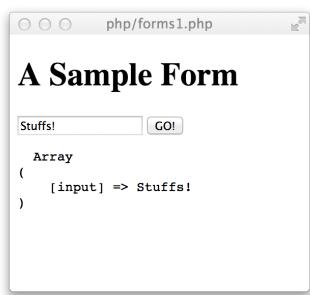
Query String



- Key / Value Pairs
- URL Encoded Values

Forms

- Forms processing is one of the major uses for server side code.
- More HTML elements!!
- Example



A Sample Form

Stuffs!

```
Array
(
    [input] => Stuffs!
)
```

Forms

- A bunch of different HTML form elements.

The screenshot shows a browser window titled "Form HTML Elements". It displays a table with columns for "HTML Element", "attributes", and "Example". The elements shown are:

HTML Element	attributes	Example
input	type="text"	<input type="text"/>
input	type="checkbox"	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
input	type="radio"	<input type="radio"/>
input	type="submit"	A Submit Button
input	type="color"	<input type="color"/>
input	type="date"	<input type="date"/> mm/dd/yyyy
input	type="file"	<input type="file"/> Choose File No file chosen
input	type="range"	<input type="range"/>
textarea		<input style="height: 40px; width: 100%;" type="text"/>
select		<input type="button" value="Option One"/>
select	size="4"	<input type="button" value="Option One"/> Option Two Option Three Option Four
meter		<input type="meter"/>

<form>

- The **<form>** element defines an HTML form, and dictates where the form data is sent, and how.
 - the **action** attribute says where to send this form's data when the form is submitted.
 - the **method** attribute says how to send the data, either with an **HTTP GET** command or **POST**.

```
<form action="forms3.php" method="POST">
  <input type="text" name="input" size="20">
  <input type="submit" value="GO!">
</form>
```

<input>

- The **<input>** element is the basic, and most flexible of the form elements.
- Basic text input fields.
- Submit buttons.
- Password fields.
- Checkboxes and radio buttons

```
<input type="text" name="input" size="20">
<input type="checkbox" name="check" checked>
<input type="radio" name="radioset">
<input type="submit" value="A Submit Button">
```

The screenshot shows a browser window titled "Form HTML Elements". It displays a table with columns for "HTML Element", "attributes", and "Example". The elements shown are:

HTML Element	attributes	Example
input	type="text"	<input type="text"/>
input	type="checkbox"	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
input	type="radio"	<input type="radio"/>
input	type="submit"	A Submit Button
input	type="color"	<input type="color"/>
input	type="date"	<input type="date"/> mm/dd/yyyy
input	type="file"	<input type="file"/> Choose File No file chosen
input	type="range"	<input type="range"/>

\$_GET and **\$_POST**

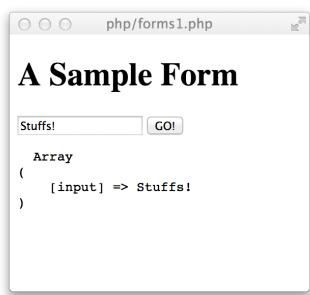
- PHP provides us with these superglobal arrays
- User input
- Don't Trust it!

\$_POST

- The **\$_POST** superglobal array contains all key/value pairs passed in via a **POST** HTTP request.
- Usually as the result of a **Form** submission

\$_POST

```
<!doctype html>
<?php
$input = "";
if (!empty($_POST)) {
    $input = print_r($_POST, true);
}
?>
<html>
<head>
<title>php/forms1.php</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>A Sample Form</h1>
<form action="forms1.php" method="POST">
    <input type="text" name="input" size="20">
    <input type="submit" value="GO!">
</form>
<pre>
<?php echo $input; ?>
</pre>
</body>
</html>
```



Datatypes

- PHP only does type checking at *run time*.
- Variables have an internal type, but are aggressively type converted based on situation.

Datatypes

- Boolean
- Integer
- Float (Double)
- String
- Array
- Object
- Resource
- NULL

```
[@] [?] [?] markfischer — php — 69x26
php > var_dump(true);
bool(true)
php > var_dump(1);
int(1)
php > var_dump(3.1415);
float(3.1415)
php > var_dump("Inconceivable!");
string(14) "Inconceivable!"
php > var_dump([1]);
array(1) {
[0]=>
int(1)
}
php > var_dump(new DateTime());
object(DateTime)#1 {
    ["date"]=>
    string(26) "2014-10-05 18:44:20.000000"
    ["timezone_type"]=>
    int(3)
    ["timezone"]=>
    string(15) "America/Phoenix"
}
php > var_dump(fopen("tmp.txt", "w"));
resource(2) of type (stream)
php > []
```

<http://php.net/manual/en/language.types.php>

Built In Functions

- PHP has 'em. Seriously, lots of them.
- Different from Java, or C, where the language defines very little in the way of functionality.
 - Functions are included manually via import statements.
- PHP defines hundreds of built-in functions, available in the global scope.

String Functions

- Its probably more useful to talk about datatypes as they relate to built in functions.

echo	Outputs a string
printf	Print a C style formatted string
strlen	Gets the length of a string
strtoupper	Returns an uppercase string
trim	Remove whitespace from the beginning and end of a string
ucfirst	Uppercase the first character of a string
	nearly 100 more...

<http://php.net/manual/en/book.strings.php>

String Functions

```
<?php
$s = "a long time ago...\n";
echo $s;
echo strlen($s) . "\n";
echo strtoupper($s);
echo ucfirst($s);

$w = "    a padded string    ";
echo "" . $w . "\n";
echo "" . trim($w) . "\n";
```



<http://php.net/manual/en/book.strings.php>

String Escaped Characters

- Standard sort of escape mechanism for things like newlines and tabs.
- \n for a newline
- \t for a tab

```
<?php
$s = "a long time ago...\n";
echo $s;
echo strlen($s) . "\n";
echo strtoupper($s);
echo ucfirst($s);

$w = "    a padded string    ";
echo "" . $w . "\n";
echo "" . trim($w) . "\n";
```

String Concatenation

- The period . is our concatenation operator in PHP

```
<?php  
$s = "a long time ago...\n";  
  
echo $s;  
echo strlen($s) . "\n";  
echo strtoupper($s);  
echo ucfirst($s);  
  
$w = "    a padded string    ";  
echo "" . $w . "'\n";  
echo "" . trim($w) . "'\n";
```

Integers

- Formally, an integer in PHP is a member of the set:

$$\mathbb{Z} = \{\dots, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$$

- \$a = 0; // A decimal integer
- \$a = -123; // A negative decimal integer
- \$a = 0123; // An octal integer: 83
- \$a = 0x2A; // A hexadecimal integer: 42
- \$a = 0b11111111; // A binary integer: 255

Floats

- Floats, Doubles, Reals. PHP calls them all Floats
- \$a = 3.1415;
- \$a = 1.2e4;
- \$a = 7E-10;
- All ways to define a float value

Arithmetic Operators

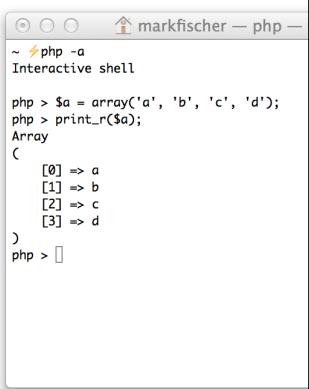
- You can, you know... do math, and stuff.
- PHP will convert an integer to a float before arithmetic
- `$a = 1 + 2;` // int = int + int
- `$a = 5 - 2.45;` // float = (int cast to float) + float
- `$a = 5.5 / 0.5;` // float = float ÷ float

Arithmetic Operators

<code>\$a + \$b</code>	Addition
<code>\$a - \$b</code>	Subtraction
<code>-\$a</code>	Negation
<code>\$a / \$b</code>	Division
<code>\$a * \$b</code>	Multiplication
<code>\$a % \$b</code>	Modulo
<code>\$a ** \$b</code>	Exponent (\$a raised to the \$b power) New in PHP 5.6

Arrays

- Arrays in PHP are all *ordered Maps* under the hood.
- A map associates Keys and Values
- The basic array structure associates numerical keys (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) with their values.
- `$a = array('a', 'b', 'c', 'd');`



```
markfischer — php —
~ $php -a
Interactive shell
php > $a = array('a', 'b', 'c', 'd');
php > print_r($a);
Array
(
    [0] => a
    [1] => b
    [2] => c
    [3] => d
)
php > 
```

Arrays

- You can specify the keys for arrays using the `key => value` syntax.
- `$a = array('a' => 'A');`

```
markfischer — php — 60x20
php > $a = array('a' => 'A', 'b' => 'B');
php > print_r($a);
Array
(
    [a] => A
    [b] => B
)
php > 
```

Arrays

- Any element who's key is not explicitly set receives and auto-increment key.
- They start incrementing as they're used, so `$a[0]` does not *always* indicate the first element of an array!

```
<?php
$a = array(
    'a' => 'A',
    'B',
    'c' => 'C',
    'D'
);

markfischer — php — 60x20
php > print_r($a);
Array
(
    [a] => A
    [0] => B
    [c] => C
    [1] => D
)
php > var_dump($a[0]);
string(1) "B"
php > 
```

Arrays

- Array values can be any valid type.
- A given array can have values of many different types.
- You can have arrays as values in an array element, leading to complex nested structures.

```
$a = array(
    'name' => 'Mark',
    'classes' => array(
        'cs245',
        'cs345',
        'cs453'
    )
);

markfischer — php — 60x20
php > print_r($a['classes']);
Array
(
    [0] => cs245
    [1] => cs345
    [2] => cs453
)
php > 
```

Array Functions

- There are quite a lot of array functions!

<code>\$a["foo"] = 1</code>	Assigns the value 1 to the element with a key of "key"
<code>array_push(\$a, 2)</code>	Appends a new element to the end of the array with a value 2
<code>\$a[] = 2</code>	Same as above. Shortcut for <code>array_push()</code>
<code>array_pop(\$a)</code>	Pops an element off the end of the array and returns its value.
<code>array_keys(\$a)</code>	Returns an array of all the keys for the array <code>\$a</code>
<code>sort(\$a)</code>	Sort the elements in array <code>\$a</code> by their keys.
	There are 75 more!

<http://php.net/manual/en/ref.array.php>

print_r()

- Similar to var_dump(), print_r() will print the contents of an object to STDOUT
- Can be made to return a string instead of printing to STDOUT
- It doesn't report anything about data types
- Looks a little bit nicer
- Doesn't append line breaks

print_r()

- Similar to var_dump(), print_r() will print the contents of an object to STDOUT
- Can be made to return a string instead of printing to STDOUT
- It doesn't report as much about data types (still some though)
- Looks a little bit nicer
- Doesn't append line breaks (except with arrays and objects)

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "markfischer — php — 80x". The output of the command `print_r($obj);` is displayed. The output shows a `stdClass Object` with properties: `[name] => CS 337`, `[semester] => Fall 2014`, `[room] => HARV 204`, and `[students] => Array`. The `[students]` array has three elements: `[0] => Alice`, `[1] => Bob`, and `[2] => Charlie`.

```
markfischer — php — 80x
php > print_r($obj);
Hello World
Hello
php > $obj = new StdClass();
php > $obj->name = "CS 337";
php > $obj->semester = "Fall 2014";
php > $obj->room = "HARV 204";
php > $obj->students = array('Alice', 'Bob', 'Charlie');
php > print_r($obj);
stdClass Object
(
    [name] => CS 337
    [semester] => Fall 2014
    [room] => HARV 204
    [students] => Array
        (
            [0] => Alice
            [1] => Bob
            [2] => Charlie
        )
)
php > 
```

Booleans

- Truth or dare! Well.. `true` or `false`
- Case *insensitive*
 - `true` `TRUE` `True` `trUE` // All of these are true!
 - `FALSE` `false` `fALsE` // Yup, all false

Booleans

- Most values in PHP are `true`, there are also many which are `false`.
- Some of the things that are `false` (there are others):
 - `false` (well... duh)
 - the integer value `0` // this one causes us problems later...
 - the float value `0.0`
 - an empty string, i.e. `""`
 - an array with zero elements
 - the special type `NULL`
 - any unset variable (think `undefined` from javascript)

<http://php.net/manual/en/language.types.boolean.php>

Objects

- PHP gained true object oriented support in PHP 5.0
- Classes are declared and inherited
- Instances are created of classes via the `new` keyword.

Objects

- Objects can have properties, methods, constructors
- Supports single inheritance
- Supports public, private, protected visibility
- Lots more on objects as we go

```
class foo {  
    private $a = 1;  
    private $b = 2;  
  
    public function f() {  
        return $this->a + $this->b;  
    }  
}
```

```
markfischer — php — 60x20  
php > $o = new foo();  
php > var_dump($o->f());  
int(3)  
php >
```

HOW LONG CAN YOU WORK ON MAKING A ROUTINE TASK MORE EFFICIENT BEFORE YOU'RE SPENDING MORE TIME THAN YOU SAVE?
(ACROSS FIVE YEARS)

		HOW OFTEN YOU DO THE TASK				
		50/DAY	5/DAY	DAILY	WEEKLY	MONTHLY
HOW MUCH TIME YOU SHAVE OFF	1 SECOND	1 DAY	2 HOURS	30 MINUTES	4 MINUTES	1 MINUTE
	5 SECONDS	5 DAYS	12 HOURS	2 HOURS	21 MINUTES	5 MINUTES
	30 SECONDS	4 WEEKS	3 DAYS	12 HOURS	2 HOURS	30 MINUTES
	1 MINUTE	8 WEEKS	6 DAYS	1 DAY	4 HOURS	1 HOUR
	5 MINUTES	9 MONTHS	4 WEEKS	6 DAYS	21 HOURS	5 HOURS
	30 MINUTES		6 MONTHS	5 WEEKS	5 DAYS	1 DAY
	1 HOUR			10 MONTHS	10 DAYS	2 DAYS
6 HOURS					2 MONTHS	2 WEEKS
1 DAY						1 DAY
						8 WEEKS
						5 DAYS

Functions

- PHP began life as a procedural & function based language.
- Only added Objects late in life.
- PHP loves functions.

Anatomy of a Function

The diagram shows a PHP function definition with various parts labeled:

- function keyword**: Points to the word "function".
- name of the function**: Points to the identifier "addTwo".
- argument list**: Points to the parameters "\$a1" and "\$a2".
- { } surround function statements**: Points to the opening brace "{".
- can return a single thing**: Points to the "return" statement.

```
function addTwo($a1, $a2) {
    $sum = $a1 + $a2;
    return $sum;
}
```

Functions

- Functions can be declared at the top level, or inside other functions
- Functions have global scope, no matter where they are declared
- Scope is different than namespaces, we won't go into namespaces

```
<?php
function foo() {
    function foo2() {
        return "bar!";
    }

    return foo2();
}

// Cannot call foo2() here,
// it doesn't exist yet!
var_dump(foo());

// Now we can call foo2, its been
// defined by calling foo()
var_dump(foo2());
```

File IO

- Reading from a local or remote file is pretty straight forward
- Writing to files is a bit more complicated

Reading from a File

- `file_get_contents("path/to/file")`
- Reads the entire contents of a file into memory and returns it as a string.

```
<?php  
$fileText = file_get_contents('file.txt');  
echo $fileText;
```

- This example reads the entire contents of 'file.txt' into a variable called `$fileText`;

Reading from a File

- `fopen('path/to/file', 'r')`
- Creates a file handle that can be referenced by further function calls.
- Can open files in read mode, or write mode.
- Doesn't read the entire file into memory, so useful for working with large files, or for files where you don't want everything, just specific pieces.

This is a text file.
It has a few lines of text in it.
Nothing much to see here.

```
<?php  
// Open a file handle to 'file.txt'  
$fileHandle = fopen('file.txt', 'r');  
  
// Read one line from the $fileHandle  
$aLine = fgets($fileHandle);  
  
// Read another line from the $fileHandle  
$anotherLine = fgets($fileHandle);  
  
echo $anotherLine;
```

```
~/php ✚ php fopen.php  
It has a few lines of text in it.  
~/php ✚
```

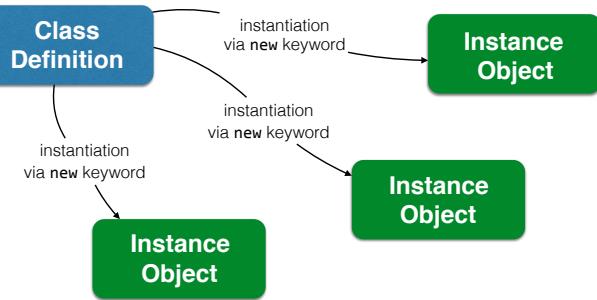
Remote Files

- Most PHP file operations that take a path can accept any type of stream.
- Get the remote contents of a URL

```
<?php  
  
$webpage = file_get_contents("http://www.example.com");  
  
echo $webpage;
```

Objects

- PHP 5 introduced full well thought out objects.



Objects

- Classes are defined with the `class` keyword.
- New objects are created with the `new` keyword.

```
<?php  
  
class droid  
{  
    $type = "";  
  
    function __construct($setType) {  
        $this->type = $setType;  
    }  
  
    $droid1 = new droid('protocol');  
    $droid2 = new droid('astromech');
```

```

class keyword
class name
properties
methods created
with function
keyword
$this refers
to the object
instance

```

`<?php`

```

class droid
{
    $type = "";
    $name = "";

    function __construct($setType) {
        $this->type = $setType;
    }

    function setName($n) {
        $this->name = $n;
    }
}

```

Objects

- PHP uses the `->` characters to do object access. Works pretty much the same way that a period `.` does in Java and Javascript.

```

method call
property
access

```

`<?php`

```

$droid1 = new droid('astromech');

$droid1->setName('R2D2');

echo $droid1->name;

```

Objects

- Special `__construct()` method
- This method is called and passed any parameters when being instantiated via the `new` keyword.

```

<?php

class droid
{
    $type = "";

    function __construct($setType) {
        $this->type = $setType;
    }

    $droid1 = new droid('protocol');
    $droid2 = new droid('astromech');
}

```

Control Structures

- if .. else
- for
- foreach
- while
- continue
- break

if ... elseif ... else

- Basic branching logic.
- If an expression is TRUE, do one thing, otherwise do something **else**

```
<?php  
$expression = false;  
  
if ($expression == true) {  
    echo "Something is true.\n";  
} else {  
    echo "Something is false.\n";  
}
```

<http://php.net/manual/en/control-structures.elseif.php>

if ... elseif ... else

- Can test multiple conditions with the **elseif** keyword
- It's all one word – **elseif** not two words
- **else-if**

```
<?php  
$something = 'Green';  
  
if ($something == 'Blue') {  
    echo "Something is blue.\n";  
} elseif ($something == 'Green') {  
    echo "Something is green.\n";  
} else {  
    echo "Something is not Blue or Green.\n";  
}
```

for (;;) { }

- Basic C style for loop

```
<?php
$colors = array("red", "orange", "yellow");
for($i = 0; $i < count($colors); $i++) {
    echo "Color: " . $colors[$i];
}
```

for (;;) { }

The diagram illustrates the three components of a for loop:

- Initialization:** Points to the first part of the condition expression, `$i = 0`.
- Condition Check:** Points to the middle part of the condition expression, `$i < count($colors)`.
- Iteration Expression:** Points to the final part of the condition expression, `$i++`.

```
for($i = 0; $i < count($colors); $i++) {
    ...
}
```

<http://php.net/manual/en/control-structures.for.php>

foreach()

- Do something **for each** element in a collection

```
<?php
$colors = array("red", "orange", "yellow");
foreach($colors as $c) {
    echo "Color: $c\n";
}
```

foreach()

- Works on all types of keys, not just numerical

```
<?php
$person = array(
    "name"    => "Mark Fischer",
    "role"    => "Instructor"
);

foreach($colors as $key => $val) {
    echo "$key: $val\n";
}
```

while()

- Keep doing something until a condition is false

```
<?php
$fh = fopen('somefile.txt', 'r');

while ($line = fgets($fh)) {
    doWorkOn($line);
}

fclose($fh);
```

continue

- Stop this iteration of a loop, and go on to the next iteration

```
<?php
$people = array(
    array("name" => "Mark Fischer", "role" => "Instructor"),
    array("name" => "Margrit McIntosh", "role" => "Student"),
    array("name" => "Michale Hirst", "role" => "Student"),
);

// Echo only students
foreach($people as $p) {
    if ($p['role'] == "Instructor") {
        continue;
    }

    echo $p['name'] . "\n";
}
```

break

- Stops all iterations of a loop

```
<?php  
$numbers = range(0, 100);  
  
$numEvens = 0;  
foreach($numbers as $n) {  
    echo $n . "\n";  
  
    if ( ($n % 2) == 0 ) {  
        $numEvens++;  
    }  
  
    if ($numEvens >= 5) {  
        break;  
    }  
}
```

Troubleshooting

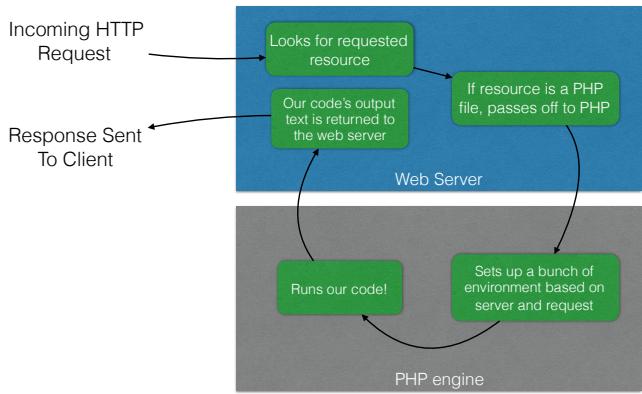
- White Screen of Death
- Error Reporting
- Display Errors



PHP Sessions

- One way to solve the stateless nature of the Web
- Each Request is an isolated event
- How do we keep track of people between page views?

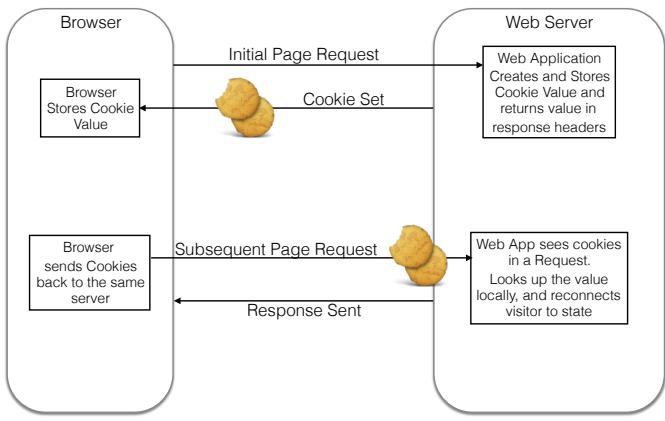
Web Servers and PHP



Cookies

- Web browsers allow sites to store small bits of information – cookies – locally on our computers
- Cookies are sent to the browser as part of the HTTP response headers
- Sent back to the server on subsequent requests
- The server keeps track of who has which cookie ID, and can keep track of visitors.

Cookies



PHP Cookies

- PHP has a **setcookie()** function that handles the details of constructing a properly formatted **Set-Cookie** response header.

```
// Set a new cookie
$value = "SomeValueString";
$cookieName = "CS337-Test-Cookie";
$expiration = time() + 3600;
setcookie($cookieName, $value, $expiration);
```

<http://localhost/cc337/p/cookies.php>

PHP Sessions

- PHP has a session handling system built in.
- Based on cookies, and server-side file storage by default.
- Beginning a PHP session sets a cookie on the client.
- That cookie is then used to retrieve locally stored data from the server, and present it in the **\$_SESSION** superglobal.

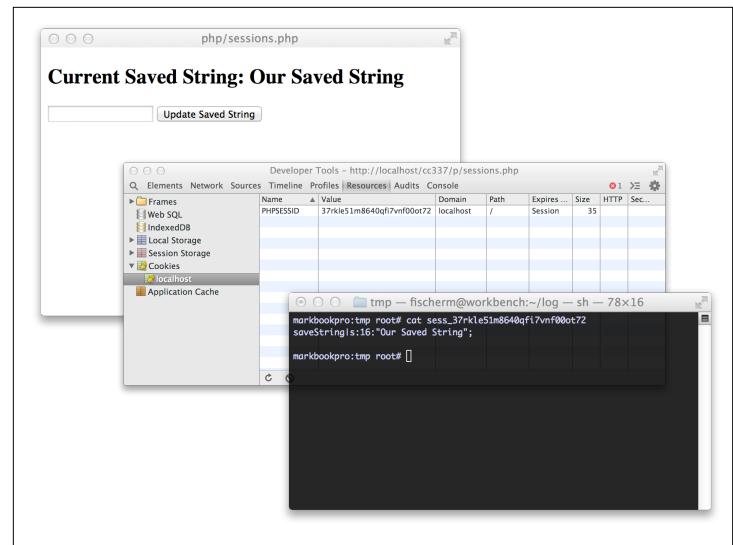
PHP Sessions Example

```
<?php
session_start();

// If we're POSTing to this page, it's probably a form update
if (!empty($_POST)) {
    $newSavedString = $_POST['saveString'];
    $_SESSION['saveString'] = $newSavedString;
    // Redirect to the page via GET to fix the back button issue
    header('Location: sessions.php');
}

<!doctype html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>php/sessions.php</title>
</head>
<body>
    <section>
        <h2>
            Current Saved String: <?php echo $_SESSION['saveString']; ?>
        </h2>
    </section>

    <section>
        <form action="sessions.php" method="POST">
            <input name="saveString" type="text">
            <input type="submit" value="Update Saved String">
        </form>
    </section>
</body>
</html>
```



PHP Sessions

- MUST call `session_start()` before sending ANY response to the browser.
- Once the server begins sending text back to the browser, all headers must be sent first.
- Since sessions depend on cookies, the cookie must be sent along with the response headers, before any content.

```
<?php
session_start();

// If we're POSTing to this page, it's probably a form update
if (!empty($_POST)) {
    $newSavedString = $_POST['saveString'];
    $_SESSION['saveString'] = $newSavedString;
    // Redirect to the page via GET to fix the back button issue
    header('Location: sessions.php');
}

<!doctype html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>php/sessions.php</title>
</head>
<body>
    <section>
        <h2>
            Current Saved String
        </h2>
    </section>

    <section>
        <form action="sessions.php" method="POST">
            <input name="saveString" type="text">
            <input type="submit" value="Update Saved String">
        </form>
    </section>
</body>
</html>
```

PHP Sessions

- What Can I keep in `$_SESSION` ?
- Any *serializable* value
 - Scalars (int, float, string, bool, etc)
 - Arrays – As long as all array elements are also serializable
 - Objects – Again, as long as all properties are serializable

PHP Sessions

- What isn't allowed in `$_SESSION` ?
- Mostly resources:
 - Open file handles
 - Network sockets
 - Streams
- Closures
- Some objects – Any objects with references to non-serializable things

Go Talk About MySQL