In this lesson, you’ve begun to learn how to use PHP to generate HTML. This will become even more powerful as we learn how to get information from the client and use that to create dynamic websites.

Let’s review what we’ve learned so far:

* The front-end of a website consists of JavaScript, CSS, HTML, images, and other *static assets* sent to the *client*.
* When we navigate to a website the browser is the *client*, and it sends a request to the back-end for all the assets needed to view and interact with the website.
* The back-end consists of a *web server* and all the logic and data needed to create and maintain a website or web application.
* PHP is a back-end language.
* PHP can be used to generate HTML files.
* We embed PHP scripts within HTML by inserting PHP code between the opening (<?php) and closing (?>) tags.

You’re ready to start handling forms in PHP!

To review:

* <?= is shorthand for <?php echo.
* PHP provides superglobals which can be accessed anywhere in the script.
  + $\_GET is an associative array containing data from a GET request.
  + $\_POST is an associative array containing data from a POST request.
  + $\_REQUEST is an associative array containing data from both GET and POST requests. It should only be used if you don’t care which method was used.
* The array keys in the PHP request superglobals are set by the name attributes in the HTML form, which need to be unique.
* The action attribute is used to specify which file should handle data from the form request.