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## Basic PHP Syntax

Arrays

Strings and regular expressions

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## Array functions

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| function name(s)   | description                     |
|--|---------------------------------|
| <a href="#">count</a>  | number of elements in the array |
| <a href="#">print_r</a>  | print array's contents          |
| <a href="#">array_pop</a> , <a href="#">array_push</a> ,<br><a href="#">array_shift</a> , <a href="#">array_unshift</a>  | using array as a stack/queue    |
| <a href="#">in_array</a> , <a href="#">array_search</a> , <a href="#">array_reverse</a> ,<br><a href="#">sort</a> , <a href="#">rsort</a> , <a href="#">shuffle</a>              | searching and reordering        |
| <a href="#">array_fill</a> , <a href="#">array_merge</a> , <a href="#">array_intersect</a> ,<br><a href="#">array_diff</a> , <a href="#">array_slice</a> , <a href="#">range</a> | creating, filling, filtering    |
| <a href="#">array_sum</a> , <a href="#">array_product</a> , <a href="#">array_unique</a> ,<br><a href="#">array_filter</a> , <a href="#">array_reduce</a>                        | processing elements             |

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## Arrays

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```
$name = array();           # create
$name = array(value0, value1, ..., valueN);
$name[index]              # get element value
$name[index] = value;     # set element value
$name[] = value;          # append
```

PHP

```
$a = array();              # empty array (length 0)
$a[0] = 23;               # stores 23 at index 0 (length 1)
$a2 = array("some", "strings", "in", "an", "array");
$a2[] = "Ooh!";           # add string to end (at index 5)
```

PHP

- Append: use bracket notation without specifying an index
- Element type is not specified; can mix types

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## Array function example

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```
$tas = array("MD", "BH", "KK", "HM", "JP");
for ($i = 0; $i < count($tas); $i++) {
    $tas[$i] = strtolower($tas[$i]);
}
$morgan = array_shift($tas);
array_pop($tas);
array_push($tas, "ms");
array_reverse($tas);
sort($tas);
$best = array_slice($tas, 1, 2);
```

PHP

- the array in PHP replaces many other collections in Java
  - list, stack, queue, set, map, ...

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## foreach loop

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```
foreach ($array as $variableName) {  
    ...  
}  
  
$fellowship = array("Frodo", "Sam", "Gandalf",  
    "Strider", "Gimli", "Legolas", "Boromir");  
print "The fellowship of the ring members are: \n";  
for ($i = 0; $i < count($fellowship); $i++) {  
    print "{$fellowship[$i]}\n";  
}  
print "The fellowship of the ring members are: \n";  
  
foreach ($fellowship as $fellow) {  
    print "$fellow\n";  
}
```

PHP

PHP

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## Multidimensional Arrays

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```
<?php $AmazonProducts = array( array("BOOK", "Books", 50),  
                                array("DVDs", "Movies", 15),  
                                array("CDs", "Music", 20)  
                                );  
for ($row = 0; $row < 3; $row++) {  
    for ($column = 0; $column < 3; $column++) { ?>  
        <p> | <?= $AmazonProducts[$row][$column] ?>  
        <?php } ?>  
    </p>  
<?php } ?>
```

PHP

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## Multidimensional Arrays (cont.)

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```
<?php $AmazonProducts = array( array("Code" => "BOOK",  
    "Description" => "Books", "Price" => 50),  
                                array("Code" => "DVDs",  
    "Description" => "Movies", "Price" => 15),  
                                array("Code" => "CDs",  
    "Description" => "Music", "Price" => 20)  
                                );  
for ($row = 0; $row < 3; $row++) { ?>  
    <p> | <?= $AmazonProducts[$row]["Code"] ?> | <?=  
$AmazonProducts[$row]["Description"] ?> | <?=  
$AmazonProducts[$row]["Price"] ?>  
    </p>  
<?php } ?>
```

PHP

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## String compare functions

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| Name   | Function                          |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| <a href="#">strcmp</a>                                       | compareTo                         |
| <a href="#">strstr</a> , <a href="#">strchr</a>              | find string/char within a string  |
| <a href="#">strpos</a>                                       | find numerical position of string |
| <a href="#">str_replace</a> , <a href="#">substr_replace</a> | replace string                    |

- ❑ Comparison can be:
  - ▣ Partial matches
  - ▣ Others
- ❑ Variations with non case sensitive functions
  - ▣ [strcasecmp](#)

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## String compare functions examples

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```
$offensive = array( offensive word1, offensive word2);  
$feedback = str_replace($offcolor, "%!@*",  
$feedback);
```

PHP

```
$test = "Hello World! \n";  
print strpos($test, "o");  
print strpos($test, "o", 5);
```

PHP

```
$toaddress = "feedback@example.com";  
if(strstr($feedback, "shop")  
    $toaddress = "shop@example.com";  
else if(strstr($feedback, "delivery")  
    $toaddress = "fulfillment@example.com";
```

PHP

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## Embedded PHP

## Regular expressions

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|                |                                 |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| [a-z]at        | #cat, rat, bat...               |
| [aeiou]        |                                 |
| [a-zA-Z]       |                                 |
| [^a-z]         | #not a-z                        |
| [[[:alnum:]]+] | #at least one alphanumeric char |
| (very) *large  | #large, very very very large... |
| (very){1, 3}   | #counting "very" up to 3        |
| ^bob           | #bob at the beginning           |
| com\$          | #com at the end                 |

PHPRegExp

- ❑ Regular expression: a pattern in a piece of text
- ❑ PHP has:
  - POSIX
  - Perl regular expressions

## Printing HTML tags in PHP = bad style

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```
<?php  
print "<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC \"-//W3C//DTD XHTML  
1.1//EN\" \"\"";  
print "  
\"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml11/DTD/xhtml11.dtd\">\"";  
print "<html xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml\">\"";  
print " <head>\"";  
print " <title>Geneva's web page</title>\"";  
...  
for ($i = 1; $i <= 10; $i++) {  
print "<p> I can count to $i! </p>\"";  
}  
?>
```

HTML

- ❑ best PHP style is to minimize print/echo statements in embedded PHP code
- ❑ but without print, how do we insert dynamic content into the page?

## PHP expression blocks

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```
<?= expression ?>
```

PHP

```
<h2> The answer is <?= 6 * 7 ?> </h2>
```

PHP

The answer is 42

output

- PHP expression block: a small piece of PHP that evaluates and embeds an expression's value into HTML
  - `<?= expression ?>` is equivalent to:

```
<?php print expression; ?>
```

PHP

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## Expression block example

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```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.1//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml11/DTD/xhtml11.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head><title>CSE 190 M: Embedded PHP</title></head>
<body>
<?php
for ($i = 99; $i >= 1; $i--) {
?>
<p> <?= $i ?> bottles of beer on the wall, <br />
<?= $i ?> bottles of beer. <br />
Take one down, pass it around, <br />
<?= $i - 1 ?> bottles of beer on the wall. </p>
<?php
}
?>
</body>
</html>
```

PHP

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## Common errors: unclosed braces, missing = sign

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```
...
<body>
<p>Watch how high I can count:
<?php
for ($i = 1; $i <= 10; $i++) {
?>
    <? $i ?>
</p>
</body>
</html>
```

PHP

- if you forget to close your braces, you'll see an error about 'unexpected \$end'
- if you forget = in `<?=>`, the expression does not produce any output

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## Complex expression blocks

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```
...
<body>
<?php
for ($i = 1; $i <= 3; $i++) {
?>
    <h<?= $i ?>>This is a level <?= $i ?> heading.</h<?= $i
?>>
    <?php
}
?>
</body>
```

PHP

This is a level 1 heading.

This is a level 2 heading.

This is a level 3 heading.

output

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## Functions

## Default Parameter Values

```
function print_separated($str, $separator = ", ") {
    if (strlen($str) > 0) {
        print $str[0];
        for ($i = 1; $i < strlen($str); $i++) {
            print $separator . $str[$i];
        }
    }
}
```

PHP

```
print_separated("hello"); # h, e, l, l, o
print_separated("hello", "-"); # h-e-l-l-o
```

PHP

- if no value is passed, the default will be used

## Functions

```
function name(parameterName, ..., parameterName) {
    statements;
}
```

PHP

```
function quadratic($a, $b, $c) {
    return -$b + sqrt($b * $b - 4 * $a * $c) / (2
* $a);
}
```

PHP

- parameter types and return types are not written
- a function with no return statements implicitly returns NULL

## PHP Arrays Ex. 1

- Arrays allow you to assign multiple values to one variable. For this PHP exercise, write an array variable of weather conditions with the following values: rain, sunshine, clouds, hail, sleet, snow, wind. Using the array variable for all the weather conditions, echo the following statement to the browser:

We've seen all kinds of weather this month. At the beginning of the month, we had snow and wind. Then came sunshine with a few clouds and some rain. At least we didn't get any hail or sleet.

- Don't forget to include a title for your page, both in the header and on the page itself.

## PHP Arrays Ex. 2

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- *For this exercise, you will use a list of ten of the largest cities in the world. (Please note, these are not the ten largest, just a selection of ten from the largest cities.) Create an array with the following values: Tokyo, Mexico City, New York City, Mumbai, Seoul, Shanghai, Lagos, Buenos Aires, Cairo, London.*
- *Print these values to the browser separated by commas, using a loop to iterate over the array. Sort the array, then print the values to the browser in an unordered list, again using a loop.*
- *Add the following cities to the array: Los Angeles, Calcutta, Osaka, Beijing. Sort the array again, and print it once more to the browser in an unordered list.*