DBW - PHP

DBW2017

PHP: PHP hypertext processor

- PHP is a "embedded" language.
 - Source code is included into normal HTML pages and executed by the web server
 - Most text is written as HTML outside PHP code.
- Source code is enclosed in

```
<?php .....?>
<script language="php"> .....</script>
Or <? ..... ?> for short (not always available)
<?= ....?> shorcut for including PHP output in HTML.
```

- PHP is a full featured language, but it is used mainly in web applications
- PHP has extensions for PDF, Flash, Databases,...

PHP scripts

 Usually stored as ...php files. Server should configured to handle php files. No special directory (like cgi-bin) required.

 Can be run as external CGI applications (not recommended) or executed by the web server.

Mostly used in combination with MySQL

Syntax similar to PERL

Data types

• Primitive:

- Boolean, integer, float, string
- No need to declare
- Numerical and string types can be interpreted as boolean (like PERL)

Complex

- Array (both lists and hashes), object
- Variable scope is always local!!
 - Global variables must be declared explicitly (global \$...), or used from \$GLOBALS[...]

Arrays

- Lists and hashes use the same format
- Creating arrays
 - \$array = Array (1,2,3,4,5,6);
 - \$array = Array (key1 => 1, key2 => 2, ...);
 - Numeric keys are used as indexes!!
- Values can be of any type
 - \$array = Array (key1 => Array (1,2,3,4,5), key2=>3);
- Elements are recovered as \$array[key]
- \$array[] = New_element goes to the end of the array

Predefined variables (Superglobals)

- \$GLOBALS (all of them)
- \$_SERVER (Server set vars, from CGI protocol)
- \$_GET (arguments of GET requests)
- \$_POST (arguments of POST requests)
- \$_COOKIE (cookies sent by the user)
- \$_FILES (uploades files)
- \$_ENV (S.O. environment vars)
- \$_REQUEST (\$_GET and \$_POST)
- \$_SESSION (persistent vars)

Forms

- Variables \$_GET or \$_POST and \$_REQUEST are set automatically
- Special characters are escaped (\) to avoid problems
- Multiple values can be passed from forms if name is set to "something[]"
 - <input type="text" name="param[]" size="30">
 - <select name="values[]" multiple>...</select>
- PHP changes special characters in field names by "-"

Control structures

```
If (cond)
      Command
   If (cond) {Block}
   If (cond1)
   elseif (cond2)
   else
While (cond) {BLOCK}
Do {BLOCK} while (cond)
Switch ($var) { case ... case ... case ...}
```

Functions

- function name (parameters) {BLOCK}
- Output is given by "return"
- Parameters can be passed by value (default) or by reference (indicated by &\$...)

Loops

- For (expr1; expr2; expr3;) {BLOCK}
- Foreach (expr_array as \$val) {BLOCK}
- Foreach (expr_array as \$key => \$value) {BLOCK}
 - \$key and \$value are copies of the original array elements (could be modified)
- Break / continue (last/next from PERL!)

Cookies PHP

• Set cookies:

```
Setcookie("UsersName", $name, time()+3600, '/',
   ".mmb.pcb.ub.es");
```

• Reading cookies:

```
$_COOKIE["UsersName"];
```

Sessions in Apache/PHP

- Apache web servers and PHP automatically send identification Cookies, and have a Session space assigned to every ID.
- PHP can store data variables in Session space. Those variables are available as long as user ID is identified

```
session_start ();

a) session_register("MySessionVar");
    $MySessionVar["user"]=$user;
    session_register("$user");
    $user="Pepe";

b) $_SESSION['user'] = "Pepe";
```

- Session persistence is normally based in the used of cookies.
- If cookies are not available, PHP adds a PHPSESSIONID hidden field to all forms

File uploads

- Requires a special encoding format to be declared in <form...enctype="multipart/form-data"> and entries like <input name="userfile" type="file"...>
- Information about uploaded files is in \$_FILES
 - \$_FILES["userfile"]["name"]
 - \$_FILES["userfile"]["type"]
 - \$_FILES["userfile"]["tmp_name"]
 - \$ FILES["userfile"]["size"]
 - \$_FILES["userfile"]["error"]
- move_uploaded_file (\$filename, \$new_destination)