# PHP and Forms

CS/IT 490 WD, Fall 2013

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### **Breakdown**

- GET and POST
- Handling form data
- Form validation
- Saving form data to a text file

## **GET and POST**

- When we create a form in HTML, we have the option to set its method attribute to "get" or "post".
- If you set it to "get", then the name-value pairs for each input item will be displayed in the URL.
- Post is more invisible, and does not affect the URL.

## **GET and POST**

- A URL with GET data can be cached, a POSTed form cannot be cached
- GET has a maximum length, but POST does not.
- If your form has a password field, after the submit is hit, the GET data will show up in the URL.

http://www.w3schools.com/php/php\_forms.asp

## **GET and POST**

 In PHP, the associative array of form data can be accessed with

\$\_GET or

\$\_POST

http://www.w3schools.com/php/php\_forms.asp

- Remember that with form elements, you will be setting name attributes.
- Values corresponding to these names may be typed in (text box, text area) or selected (check boxes / radio buttons)
- The name/value pairs will show up in \$\_GET or \$\_POST once the form has been submitted.
- Remember that the id attribute is for JavaScript, CSS, and XHTML. PHP cares about the names.

<input type="text" id="username" name="username" />

Will be accessible via:

\$\_POST["username"]

<input type="radio" id="ship1" name="shipping" value="home" />

Will be accessible via:

\$\_POST["shipping"]

If this first radio button is selected, then the value of \$\_POST["shipping"] will be "home".

```
<h2>Form Output</h2>
<? print r( $ POST ); ?>
<form method="post">
       <label for="username">Username</label>
       <input type="text" id="username" name="username" />
   <input type="checkbox" id="is0ver21" name="is0ver21" value="true" />
       <label for="is0ver21">0ver 21?</label>
   <input type="radio" id="ship1" name="shipping" value="home" />
       <label for="ship1">Ship to Home</label>
       <input type="radio" id="ship2" name="shipping" value="business" />
       <label for="ship2">Ship to Business</label>
       <input type="radio" id="ship3" name="shipping" value="school" />
       <label for="ship3">Ship to School</label>
   <input type="submit" name="submit-form" value="true" />
   </form>
```

#### Form Output

This sample code is under the folder "Forms" in the PHP folder.

## Form validation

- While you can validate a form with JavaScript to make sure that required fields are filled in, and of the right type...
- You should always validate form data from the server-side!
- JavaScript is good for quick feedback, but it can be exploited. Always make sure to validate the data with PHP!

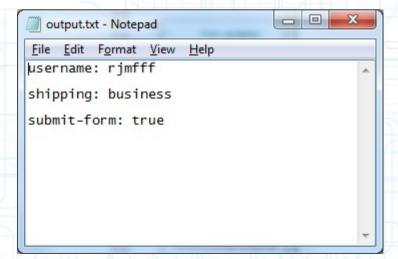
## Form validation

- Regular Expressions are useful for form validation, but they can be a little hard to use in the beginning.
- You can read a RegEx intro here: http://www.zytrax.com/tech/web/regex.htm
- Good RegEx tester: http://www.regular-expressions.info/javascriptexample.html
- RegEx Reference page: http://www.regular-expressions.info/reference.html
- We will do some basic examples later.

## Saving form data to a text file

```
// save data
      $filepath = "output.txt";
10
      $fileHandler = fopen( $filepath, "w" );
11
      if ( $fileHandler == false )
13
          print_r( error_get_last() );
14
15
          exit();
16
17
      foreach ( $ POST as $key=>$value )
18
19
          fwrite( $fileHandler, $key . ": " . $value . "\n\n" );
20
21
22
      fclose( $fileHandler ):
23
24
```

- Sample code for saving form data is also on the class webpage.
- Something similar will be used for Assignment 3



25

?>

#### **Practice**

- Just another concept that is best illustrated through actually working on something similar.
- Sample code on class page should be for guidance.
- We will work some samples in class.

