

Chapter 3-part 1:Form Handling

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HTML Form: POST Method

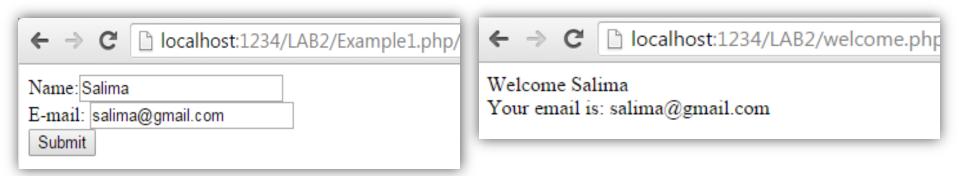
When the user fills out the form and clicks the submit button, the form data is sent for processing to a PHP file named "welcome.php".

```
<html>
<body>
<form action="welcome.php" method="post">
Name: <input type="text" name="name"><br/>
E-mail: <input type="text" name="email"><br/>
       <input type="submit">
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

PHP File: \$_POST [...]

```
<html>
<body>
Welcome <?php echo $_POST["name"]; ?><br/>
Your email is: <?php echo $_POST["email"]; ?>
</body>
</html>
```

The output could be something like this:



HTML Form: GET Method

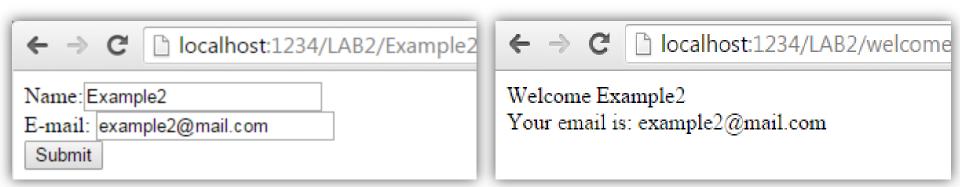
Same example as the previous form using a get method

```
<html>
<body>
<form action="welcome.php" method="get">
Name: <input type="text" name="name"><br/>
E-mail: <input type="text" name="email"><br/>
       <input type="submit">
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

PHP File: \$_GET [...]

```
<html>
<body>
Welcome <?php echo $_GET["name"]; ?><br/>
Your email is: <?php echo $_GET["email"]; ?>
</body>
</html>
```

The output could be something like this:



GET vs. POST

Both **GET** and **POST** create an **array that holds key/value pairs**, where keys are the names of the form controls and values are the input data from the user.

- Both **GET** and **POST** are treated as **\$_GET** and **\$_POST**, which are superglobals.
- **\$_GET** is an array of variables passed to the current script via the URL parameters.
- **\$_POST** is an array of variables passed to the current script via the HTTP POST method.

When to use GET?

Information sent from a form with the GET method is visible to everyone (all variable names and values are displayed in the URL).

GET also has a limitation of 2000 characters to send.

GET may be used for sending non-sensitive data.

Note: GET should NEVER be used for sending passwords or other sensitive information!

When to use POST?

Information sent from a form with the POST method is **invisible to others** (all names/values are embedded within the body of the HTTP request)

POST has **no limits** on the amount of information to send.

POST supports **advanced functionality** such as support for multi-part binary input while uploading files to server.



Developers prefer POST for sending form data.

HTML Form Elements

HTML Tag	Definition
<input/>	specifies an input field, allows user to enter data.
<textarea></th><th>defines a multi-line text input control.</th></tr><tr><th><but</th><th>defines a clickable button.</th></tr><tr><th><select></th><th>is used to create a drop-down list.</th></tr><tr><th><option></th><th>defines an option in a select list.</th></tr><tr><th><fieldset></th><th>used to group related elements in a form.</th></tr><tr><th><label></th><th>defines a label for an <input> element.</th></tr></tbody></table></textarea>	

Lab



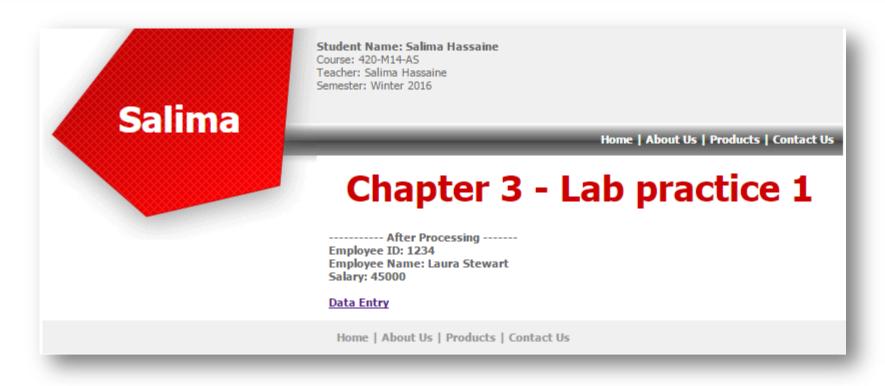
Exercise 1: Form (Data Entry)

Modify the file **Template.php** to include a **Form** that allows the users to enter the following data:

Salima	Student Name: Salima Hassaine Course: 420-M14-A5 Teacher: Salima Hassaine Semester: Winter 2016 Home About Us Products Contact Us
	Chapter 3 - Lab practice 1 EmployeeId: 1234 First Name: Laura Last Name: Stewart Gross Salary: 45000 Submit
	Home About Us Products Contact Us

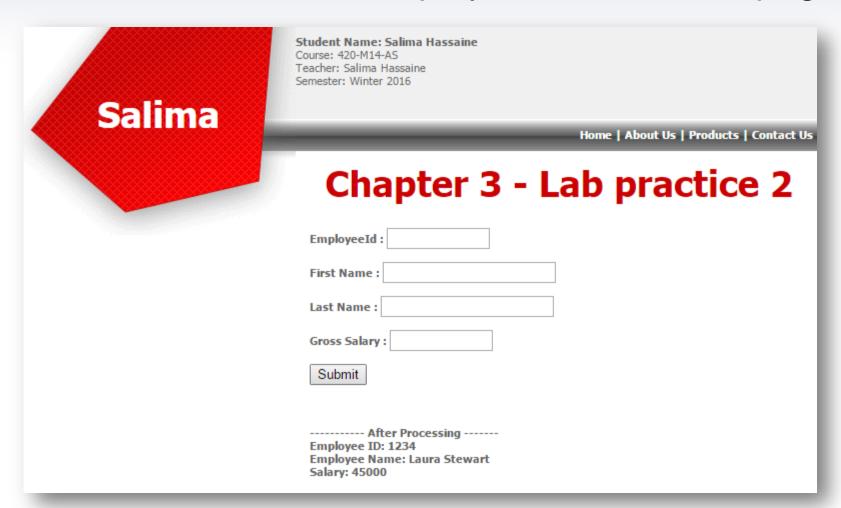
Exercise 1: Form (Data Display)

After submitting the Form, the data is displayed on another page.



Exercise 2: Form (Data Display)

In this case the data is displayed on the same page.



Questions?

