

Lecture Sheet on “+MySQL” Day-13: (PHP)

Pagination and others

Time: 2 hours

This course provides the learner with information about implementing pagination for a enormous length of data retrieved from database or other source.

Objectives	Topics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Adjust behavior for server settings ❖ Pass variables and values to a script ❖ Paginate query results ❖ Use HTTP headers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Adjusting behavior for server settings ❖ Sending values manually ❖ Paginating query results ❖ Understanding HTTP headers

Passing Variables in PHP

If you pass variables in the URL in PHP4, and then move your scripts to a server running PHP5, you may notice they no longer work. Things such as `www.example.com/script.php?color=red` in PHP4 would automatically assign `$color = red`.... how can you make it work in PHP5?

PHP5 is also capable of handling variables in this manor. The difference is that **register_globals** is turned OFF in `php.ini` by default in PHP5, and turned ON by default in PHP4. To make the passed variables work you have two options:

1.) Turn `register_globals` ON in the `php.ini` file

or

2.) Use `$_GET['var']` for example `www.example.com/script.php?color=red` you would use:
`$color = $_GET['color']`

An overview of a Dynamic Page

First we should work with the sessions. Declare them at the top.

```
<?php
    session_start();
    include_once "common.php";
    $conn=dbconnect();
?>
```

Now the doctype data and Meta tags and the CSS external document.

<!-- Doctype, Meta tags here -->

Now coloring the zebra table(Alternate color rows)

```
<style type="text/css">
table.zebra tr.even td { background-color:#d5d5d5 }
table.zebra tr.odd td { background-color:#e5e5e5 }
table.zebra tr:hover td { background-color:#EEF24A; color:#FF0000 }
.style1 { color: #FF6600 }
#container2 {
    width:100%;
    background-color:#fff;
```

```
border:1px solid #ccc;
padding:0px;
}
.pg {
text-decoration:none;
padding-left:5px;
padding-right:5px;
font-family:vardana;
font-size:11px;
border:1px solid #ccc;
color:#333;
background-color:#fff;
}
a.pg:hover { background-color:#FFFFCc; }
</style>
```

Now a bit of tricky jQuery for implementing the CSS automatically on the table zebra.

```
<script type="text/javascript" src="scripts/jquery.js"></script>
<script type="text/javascript">
$( function(){ $('table.zebra tr:even').addClass('even');
                $('table.zebra tr:odd').addClass('odd');
            });
</script>
</head>
<body>
```

Now some layout design with DIVs. You already learnt in previous classes.

```
<div id="wrapper">
<div id="container">
<div id="header"><?php include_once "head.php";?></div>
<div id="main">
<div id="left"><?php include_once "leftpanel.php";?></div>
<div id="content">
<div id="cont">
<table width="98%" border="0" align="center" cellpadding="0" cellspacing="0">
<tr>
<td valign="top">
<table width="100%" border="0" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0">
<tr>
<td><div id="container2">
```

<!-- Pagination -->

```
<?php
//vars declarations
$pageNumber=(isset($_GET['page'])&&is_numeric($_GET['page']))? $_GET['page']: 1;
$perpage=15;
$padding=10; // number of pages to show to right and left
$startIndex= ($pageNumber* $perpage)-$perpage;
```

```

$totalCount="SELECT COUNT(id) as Total FROM member_table";
$rsCount=mysql_query($totalCount, $conn) or die(mysql_error());
$rowCount=mysql_fetch_object($rsCount);

$numOfPages=ceil($rowCount->Total/$perpage);
echo "We have <font color='#ff0000'><b>[ ".$rowCount->Total." ]</b></font> Members registered
with us!!";

echo "<h4 align='center'>The Last 5 members who signed up</h4>";

# Last Five members who signed up
$lastfive = mysql_query("SELECT id, name, sex, view FROM member_table ORDER BY id DESC
LIMIT 5");
if (mysql_num_rows($lastfive) == 0) echo 'No Member Found!'; // table is empty
else{
    echo "<table width='100%' cellpadding='4' cellspacing='2' class='zebra'>";
    while(list($id, $name, $sex, $view) = mysql_fetch_row($lastfive))
    {
        echo "<tr >";
        echo "<td><b>$name</b></td>";
        echo "<td>Gender: <font color='#0000ff'>{ $sex }</font></td>";
        echo "<td>Visitors: ($view)</td>";
        echo "<td><a href='member-details.php?id=$id'>Details</a></td>";
        echo "</tr>";
    }
    echo "</table>";
} # Last Five Members who signed up codes Ended

# Featured Members
echo "<h4 align='center'>Featured Members</h4>";
$randfive = mysql_query("SELECT id, name, sex, view FROM member_table order by rand()
LIMIT 5 ");
if (mysql_num_rows($lastfive) == 0) echo 'No Member Found!'; // table is empty
else{
    echo "<table width='100%' cellpadding='4' cellspacing='2' class='zebra'>";
    while(list($id, $name, $sex, $view) = mysql_fetch_row($randfive))
    {
        echo "<tr >";
        echo "<td><b>$name</b></td>";
        echo "<td>Gender: <font color='#0000ff'>{ $sex }</font></td>";
        echo "<td>Visitors: ($view)</td>";
        echo "<td><a href='member-details.php?id=$id'>Details.&#8658;</a></td>";
        echo "</tr>";
    }
    echo "</table>";
} // Featured Members

echo "<h4 align='center'>List of all Members</h4>";
echo "<div align='right'>Viewing page <b><font color='\"#ff9000\">[ <u>$pageNumber</u>

```

```
]</font></b> of Total <b>[ $numOfPages ]</b> pages</div>";
```

```
echo "<div id='pg1' align='center'>"; //div for pagination
```

```
echo "<a class='pg' href='members.php?page=1'>First</a> ";
```

```
if ($pageNumber>1) echo "<a class='pg' href='members.php?page=" . ($pageNumber-1) . ">Previous</a> ";
```

```
# Now print the starting padding numbers
```

```
if(($pageNumber-$padding)>1){
```

```
    echo " :::";
```

```
    $lowerlimit=$pageNumber-$padding;
```

```
    for ($i=$lowerlimit; $i<$pageNumber; $i++)
```

```
        echo "<a class='pg' href='members.php?page=" . $i . ">" . $i . "</a> ";
```

```
    }
```

```
else {
```

```
    for ($i=2; $i<$pageNumber; $i++)
```

```
        echo "<a class='pg' href='members.php?page=" . $i . ">" . $i . "</a> ";
```

```
    }
```

```
#if the page was accessed without a an input at header or the input has problem
```

```
if (($pageNumber!=0) && ($pageNumber!=1) && ($pageNumber!=$numOfPages))
```

```
    echo "<b>-". $pageNumber . "</b>";
```

```
#Now the ending Padding Numbers
```

```
if(($pageNumber + $padding) < $numOfPages){
```

```
    $supperLimit=$pageNumber + $padding;
```

```
    for($i=($pageNumber+1); $i <= $supperLimit; $i++)
```

```
        echo "<a class='pg' href='members.php?page=" . $i . ">" . $i . "</a> ";
```

```
    echo " :::";
```

```
}
```

```
else{
```

```
    for($i=($pageNumber+1); $i< $numOfPages; $i++)
```

```
        echo "<a class='pg' href='members.php?page=" . $i . ">" . $i . "</a> ";
```

```
}
```

```
//print Current page
```

```
if ($pageNumber<$numOfPages) print "<a class='pg'
```

```
href='members.php?page=" . ($pageNumber+1) . ">Next</a> ";
```

```
echo " <a class='pg' href='members.php?page=$numOfPages'>Last</a> ";
```

```
echo "</div>"; # End of Pagination DIV
```

```
#Here we show the table of data
```

```
$result = mysql_query("SELECT id, name, sex, view FROM member_table ORDER BY view  
DESC LIMIT $startIndex,$perpage");
```

```
if (mysql_num_rows($result) == 0) echo 'No Member Found!'; // table is empty
```

```
else{
```

```
    echo "<table width='100%' cellpadding='4' cellspacing='2' class='zebra'>";
```

```
    while(list($id, $name, $sex, $view) = mysql_fetch_row($result))
```

```
    {
```

```

        echo "<tr>";
        echo "<td><b>$name</b></td>";
        echo "<td>Gender: <font color='#0000ff'>{ $price}</font></td>";
        echo "<td>$medium</td>";
        echo "<td>Visitors: ($view)</td>";
        echo "<td><a href='member-details.php?id=$id'>Details</a></td>";
        echo "</tr>";
    }
    echo "</table>";
}
#Our Table of data Ends
?>
#Now We gonna copy the upper pagination codes to the end of table through JavaScript
<div id="pg2" align="center">
<script type="text/javascript">
document.getElementById('pg2').innerHTML=document.getElementById('pg1').innerHTML;
</script></div>
<!-- Done -->
        </div></td></tr>
    </table></td>
</tr>
</table>
</div>
</div>
<div id="right"><?php include_once "right_panel.php";?></div>
<div id="footer"><?php include_once "footer.php";?></div>
</div> </div></div></body></html>

```

header (PHP 4, PHP 5)

header — Send a raw HTTP header

Description

void **header** (string \$string [, bool \$replace [, int \$http_response_code]])

header() is used to send a raw HTTP header. See the HTTP/1.1 specification(<http://www.faqs.org/rfcs/rfc2616>) for more information on HTTP headers.

Remember that **header()** must be called before any actual output is sent, either by normal HTML tags, blank lines in a file, or from PHP.

```

<html>
<?php
/* This will give an error. Note the output
 * above, which is before the header() call */
header('Location: http://www.example.com/');
?>

```

Parameters

string

The header string.

There are **two special-case header calls**. The first is a **header that starts with the string "HTTP/"** (case is not significant), which will be used to figure out the HTTP status code to send. For example, if you have configured Apache to use a PHP script to handle requests for missing files (using the *ErrorDocument* directive), you may want to make sure that your script generates the proper status code.

```
<?php
header("HTTP/1.0 404 Not Found");
?>
```

The **second special case is the "Location:"** header. Not only does it send this header back to the browser, but it also returns a *REDIRECT* (302) status code to the browser unless some *3xx* status code has already been set.

```
<?php
header("Location: http://www.example.com/"); /* Redirect browser */
```

```
/* Make sure that code below does not get executed when we redirect. */
exit;
?>
```

replace

The optional *replace* parameter indicates whether the header should replace a previous similar header, or add a second header of the same type. By default it will replace, but if you pass in **FALSE** as the second argument you can force multiple headers of the same type. For example:

```
<?php
header('WWW-Authenticate: Negotiate');
header('WWW-Authenticate: NTLM', false);
?>
```

http_response_code Forces the HTTP response code to the specified value.

Return Values No value is returned.

Example 1609. Download dialog

If you want the user to be prompted to save the data you are sending, such as a generated PDF file, you can use the Content-Disposition(<http://www.faqs.org/rfcs/rfc2183>) header to supply a recommended

filename and force the browser to display the save dialog.

```
<?php
// We'll be outputting a PDF
header('Content-type: application/pdf');

// It will be called downloaded.pdf
header('Content-Disposition: attachment; filename="downloaded.pdf"');

// The PDF source is in original.pdf
readfile('original.pdf');
?>
```

Example 1610. Caching directives

PHP scripts often generate dynamic content that must not be cached by the client browser or any proxy caches between the server and the client browser. Many proxies and clients can be forced to disable caching with:

```
<?php
header("Cache-Control: no-cache, must-revalidate"); // HTTP/1.1
header("Expires: Mon, 26 Jul 1997 05:00:00 GMT"); // Date in the past
?>
```

Note: You may find that your pages aren't cached even if you don't output all of the headers above. There are a number of options that users may be able to set for their browser that change its default caching behavior. By sending the headers above, you should override any settings that may otherwise cause the output of your script to be cached.

Additionally, `session_cache_limiter()` and the *session.cache_limiter* configuration setting can be used to automatically generate the correct caching-related headers when sessions are being used.