\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*PHP notes\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Basic concept related to programming.

1. How to create folder dynamically via date using cmd.

- mkdir %date%

2 concept1 a folder name can’t contain illegal character like \,/,?,\*,””,|,:,<>

2. If while running the command mkdir %date% if you get an error, incorrect sysntax error

3. Make sure your date format does not contain illegal character \,/,?,\*,””,|,:,<>

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*First browsernetscape navigator\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*First Search EngineYahoo \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Basic story:

1.php is a our technology and php is a server side language.

Q.. Why not php execute on the browser.?

https://www.facebook.com

file:///C:\Users\vikku shukla\OneDrive\Desktop\App2021\php\04-12-2021

1.according to client server model.

2.Any thing which is loaded by client(browser) will be called as resource.

Common terms used is webtech.-->

1.human(End user)(request)

2.God(server)(respose)

End-user will use browser as a interface (plateform) to make a request by using url.

Ques.. How end user is going to make a request?

using URL

Ques. How many types of request are there?

There can be only 2 types of request.

1 synchronous Request php,python,jsp,.net….ect

2.Asynchronous Request Ajax,node.js

Synchronous Request A request in which one event depends on other request to happen such type of request is called Synchronous request. These request are blocking in nature.

For ex.

1. Jsalert();

2. Phpform submit

Asynchronous Request A request in which one event doesn’t depends on other request to happen such type of request is called Asynchronous request. These request are non-blocking in nature.

Ex.-->

1.node js----window.alert()

R1-----------------------------wait

R2---------------------------process---success

R3-----------------------------wait

R4------------------------------processsuccess

2.Php

R1 --------------------wait

R2---------------wait

R3-------wait

R4--wait

------------Mascot- logo of a technology---------------

Php Mascot elePHPant

Php designed by ----Resmus lerdorf

Developerphp development team Zend Technology

Date 5-12-21

Getting started with laragon:-

1. while opening laragon screen you will called as laragon control panel.

1 menu

All the important.

Settings, logs, errors, initialization, configurations, related to apache, mysql, php will be listed here.

IMPORTANT FILE:

1. .ini-initialisation fileit contains all the important services permission, assets,utilities required by any program during start-up. Ex: php.ini,laragon.ini,mysql.ini,etc

2. .log log files error files.-->it will contains all the runtime error /exception occurred during execution of the program.

3. It store the information with alerts status.

1.success

2.info

3.warning

4.danger(critical)

Question

.cnf of.confimportant file to run www This menu will open and show all the projects you will create any c:/laragon/www

| p1.php

| array

1. Server document root: it contains the system path

C:/laragon/www

QUES”:-> what is document root of wamp?

C:/wamp/www

what is document root of Xampp?

C:/xampp/htdocs

2. Explore Menu: it is used to open the existing project in explorer window.

3. Shere: used to share the resource with your team-mates connected to network.

4. Project Launcher[]it will lounch every project in url.

5. Quick App:

In PHP every project is a , APP;

App can be classified[community-name] app

For example:

1. Wordpress communitywordpress app

2. Laravel communitylaravel app

3. Drupal community drupal app

4. codeIgnitor communitycodeignitor app or CI app

…..

….

Etc

Using quick app we can automatically, configure and install application.

4.

Which server you are using?

Apache server

Apache arver is INSTALLED on laragon server,

What is my current file name:p1.php

Where this is stored:

Inside c:/laragon/www inside laragon server where you are want to access p1.php

From where you can acess this index.php

From browser,

Where index.php is stored?

Inside c:/laragon/www

| index.php

From where you can access this index.php

From browser(client). Make the request

url.(uniform resource locator):

uri.(uniform resource identifier).:

url has fallowing parts:

url is the kind of web-address to some resource located at any server.

url can be two type:

1.Protocal based-: uses ip address

2.Non-protocal based:- uses ip address

http:/localhost:80

http:/[::1]:80

http:/127:0:0:1:80

ftp://

http://

https://

smtp://--mail server

ssh://--gitbase

ssl://

they all called web-driver(protocols)

whatsapp://

zoom://

file:/// :-(///-system drivers)

file://-:(web driver)

uri syntax-:

[protocol\_name]://<sub domain>/<domain>/<host>:<port>/<resource-name>

World internet handling service-:IEEE

Web handling-:w3c(world wide web consortium)

Client----------------------------request---------------------------server

----------------------------response-----------------------------

|-----------------------------medium(internet)---------------------

|layer -1 |layar-2||layar-3|layar-4|layar-5|layar-6|layar-7

Case 4-:

Laragon (server)web-interface-:

Server—on

Php –apache-on

Mysql:on

Make the request using browser ,for hthp://localhost:<apache-port>

http://localhost:80

quick open using cmd

window+R

type cmd hit enter

start chrome.exe localhost

haw many ways you can execute the php code

1.php cli mode

(i)laragon terminal

(ii)git-bash

(iii)cmd/pawershell

(iv)php interactive mode php REPL php>

Haw to lounch php repl mode

Open cmd type php –a;

Php>without opening and closing of php tags but; is mendatory.

C:\Users\om prakash yadav>php -a

Interactive shell

php > $x='omprakash';

php > echo $x;

omprakash

php >

note::php –a and php –s are called as commond line argument;

on supplying these arguments the program starts executing in the same ,given environment.

Php –v:virsion

Haw to see list of all argument

Php –a:interactive mode.

Php –r: excute the code as readline.

Ex-:C:\Users\om prakash yadav>php -r "echo'hi this is techpile technology';"

hi this is techpile technology

C:\Users\om prakash yadav>----

Php –v:display the current virsion of php

Php- –virsion:display the current virsion of php.

Php –s:run the inbuilt cli server of php<@v php 5.6.2>

Php –help,-h:run the help

Php –m:loads all the important modules initialised by php.ini.

Wap to run a php code as read line.

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C:\Users\om prakash yadav>php -r "echo'hi this is techpile technology';"

hi this is techpile technology

C:\Users\om prakash yadav>

2.php web mode

1.php cli server -- Php –s<url>:<any-port-no>

2.using laragon web interface.

We have only two types program in programming language.

1.with input.:addition of two input:

2.without input :hello world:

Haw to create our first input program in web interface.

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input feild :html form

1.create html form

2.add any on of field you require.

3.add a submit button

4.add form tag,with action,and mothod="GET"and metho="POST";

5.add the server-side page url which is goning to handle the request the server-side.

6.fill the form and hit on submit button

7. you will not found 404 error. becouse resource does not exist.

8.create server side page, which can handle,client request process data and give the respose.

9.use the supar globle variable of php to accept the request\ $\_Request to handle the form

feilds.

10. since, $\_REQUEST is a ,array,it has a key as name and feild attribute,in htmlform and use

echo stetement to display the output and after words comment it.

11. note that,add id and name attribute on html form to handle each form control on server-side.

concept:this is concept is valid for all language jsp,python ,asp.net,and php also.

id--->for java script or client.

name---->for server side.

using cleint side validation on php.-:

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what is validation and types of validation-:

1.validating or restracting the user from entering the invalid data in the form feild is

called validation.

client side:

front end language:(html,css,css3,less,sass,vanillajs(javascript),jquery,bootstrap,tailwinn

css,spg,jpg,images,fonts,icons,theame,widgrth,layout,other frmaworks of js (reactjs,Angular,

BAckbonjs,Emberjs,nextjs,redux,AngularJS,....,VUeJs))

server side:

back end language includeing database.

as-:

(c++,go,Rust,c,Php,python,Ruby,R,NOde.js,expressjs,java(jsp,servelet),asp.net,scala,perl,...)

data base-:

SQL based database (structered database) .

1.oracle

2.mysql3

3.SQLite.

4.mariaDB.

5.MS SQL.

unstructured data base:no -SQL database

1.mongoDB

2.dynamo DB

3.couchDB

4.redies

5.postgrelsql

6.firebase

8.s3(simple storege service) bucket(AWS).

most confusing qustion-:

the diffrence between validation ,authentication,authorisation.

1:validation-:

validation will prevent server from, provoiding invalid data or uploading illigle

file formet in the database or server by the user.

for example-:

enter the name-:12345654 invalid valiadtion process

upload pic:upload bahubali.mp4 2gb only 20kb file allowed.

invalide file---->process--->validation.

incase of validetion there is no involvement of database.

validation:js:client side.

validation:php:server side.

for validation always do server side,or both side,

both side: both side validation should be done,becouse there may be ,chance

that user may have block his java script or disable the javascript.

interview qustion-:

QUS1:-

making email id unique for each ragistration is example of ?

ans:authentication why?

becouse user email will be checked from database.

note-:

incase of validation either from client side and server side logic will be involved in

not,database.

but,checking the formet of email is validation.

omprakashyadav5257@gmail.com--->format match--->pattern-->pattern matching.or regular

exepression.

2.Authentication-:

cross checking the identity of existing user from database is called as authentication

such type of feature is used in case of

login,Email verfication,unique eMail,forget password,google login,fb login,github login,linked in

login,otp verification ,otp login...,itc.

QUS1:

captcha((c)completely (a) automated (p)public (t)turing test to tell(c) computer and

(h)humaen (a)aparts) is which type of validation.

ans-:

it is always server side.it involeveld session is storage which is process server side only

--->session data that is already encrypted.

3.authorozation-:

authorozation refers to permission ,given to authenticatied user.

onec the user is valid then it may have few permission or may not have any permission .this concept

is authorozation.

for eg:

i can ragister in pannel---> login in there (authenticaticeted)

--->loggind--->i cannot see any course(autherised for any course).

for eg2:

users are two type-:

1.trial user.-->10 faeture.---non-autherised.

2.preimieum.---->20 feature---autherised

type of authorization-:

1.no authorization(user--->role)

2.fully autherized(super admin--->role).

3.partially autherized (admin--->role)

roles and permission is kind of authorization.

eg:

school erp(enterprise resource planning).

1.teacher

|add attendance

|view attendance

2.student

|view attendance

here ,student cannot add attendance ,becouse student is not authorized for ,adding attendance.

in order to take input on console window or cli mode,

we need a scanner .php file where we define input() function.

explaination of input () function inside scanner.php

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in order to understand this, haw input function works,

fallowing concepts are required

1.use echo stetement.-:

we can use echo stetement for printing value the string value,any variable value or, any constant

litrel.

as-:

php > echo 'hello world';

hello world

php > echo "hello ram!";

hello ram!

php > echo 10; //constant literal.

10

php > $x=10;

php > echo $x;

10

php > echo true;

1

php > echo false;

php > printf("%d",false);

0

php > echo '';

php > echo json\_encode('');

""

php > echo json\_encode(false);

false

php >

php > echo PHP\_EOL;

php > echo json\_encode(PHP\_EOL);

"\r\n"

qus-:

php > $x=(false=='');

a)1

b)0

c)

D)non of these

ans-:1

explain-:

== compair containt.

qus 2-:$x=(false==='');

a)1

b)0

c)

D)non of these

ans-:c.

explain=

false is contain false becouse false is boolian false and ''/ is string false but datatype is not

match so it is false

php > $x=(false==='');

php > echo $x;

php > echo (int)$x;

0

php > echo json\_encode($x);

false

php >

note-:

for known datatype-: echo getType($x);

echo return type=string.

echo will evaluate ,the ,expression as string.

lower conversion:int.

upper conversion:string.

array to conversion string-:

php > echo [10,20,30];

Notice: Array to string conversion in php shell code on line 1

Array

php > echo join ([10,20,30]);

102030

php >

php > echo implode('',[10,20,30]);

102030

php >

php > echo null;

php > echo json\_encode(null);

null

qus2:-null==false;

ans-:

1,valid/true;

qus3-:null===false;

ans-:

false,boolian false.

qus4-:echo(0=='');

ans-:1 /true.

qus-:echo(0==null);

ans:-1 true.

qus-:

php > echo(0==null);

1

php > echo(null==0);

1

php > echo (0==false);

1

note-::(type casting)

null==0==false==''==true==1

=== we can find the diffrence.

2.driver protocal[protocal]:-

3.returning from a function.

4.concept-of user-define function.

5.using defoult argument in a function.

6.file-pointer and file handling.

7.input output buffer or I/o streams.

8.using trim() function.

QUS:- do you support inbuilt,console input function.

ans-:

yes, readline() is predefine function used take input.

wap in php to perform addition of two numbers using readline() method in cli.

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ans-:pawersell mode-:

start notepad++ p3.php

$no1=readline('Enter first number :');

$no2=readline('Enter first number :');

$sum=$no1+$no2;

printf("the sum is %d",$sum);

output//-:

C:\laragon\www\app-2021\cli>php p3.php

Enter first number :12

Enter first number :13

the sum is = 25

cli mode -:

C:\laragon\www\app-2021\cli>php -a

Interactive shell

php > $name=readline('enter first name');

enter first name12

php > $name2=readline('enter second number:');

enter second number:13

php > $res=$name+$name

php > echo $res;

25

ex 2:-

php >

C:\laragon\www\app-2021\cli>php -a

Interactive shell

php > $name=readline();

techpile

php > echo $name;

techpile

php > $name=readline('enter the name :');

enter the name :techpile

php > echo $name;

techpile

php >

note -:

cli clear commond-:echo "e/[H/e[j]]";