



Topic

- The concept of Form Upload with PHP and JQuery.
- Introduction to the concept of cookies.
- Introduction to session concepts.

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Objectives

Students are expected to:

1. Students are able to create upload forms using PHP and jQuery.
2. Understand the basic concepts of cookies and its use.
3. Understand the basic concept of session and its use.

Introduction

File Upload

File upload in PHP is the process of uploading files from a user's computer to a web server. File uploads are useful in many cases such as when users want to upload a profile picture, document, or other media to a website. To do this, it can use the HTML element `<input type="file">` along with PHP to manage the upload process.

Here are the general steps to implement file uploads in PHP:

- Create an HTML form to upload a file:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>File Upload</title>
</head>
<body>
  <form action="upload.php" method="post" enctype="multipart/form-data">
    <input type="file" name="fileToUpload" id="fileToUpload">
    <input type="submit" value="Upload File" name="submit">
  </form>
</body>
</html>
```

- Create a PHP script (**upload.php**) to manage file uploads:

```

<?php
if (isset($_POST["submit"])) {
    $targetDirectory = "uploads/"; // Direktori tujuan untuk menyimpan file
    $targetFile = $targetDirectory . basename($_FILES["fileToUpload"]["name"]);

    if (move_uploaded_file($_FILES["fileToUpload"]["tmp_name"], $targetFile)) {
        echo "File berhasil diunggah.";
    } else {
        echo "Gagal mengunggah file.";
    }
}
}

```

Above, we take some important steps:

- Create an HTML form with an element `<input type="file">` that allows users to select the file they want to upload.
- Set the form `enctype` attribute to `"multipart/form-data"` so that the file can be uploaded.
- When the user clicks the "Upload File" button, the form data will be sent to `the upload.php`.
- In `upload.php`, we check if the user has clicked the submit button (`$_POST["submit"]`) and then specify the destination directory to save the file to.
- `move_uploaded_file()` is used to move files from a temp directory to a predefined destination directory.
- The corresponding message (success or failure) will be displayed to the user.

Make sure you have an `uploads` directory on your server, and give it the appropriate permissions so that PHP can store files there.

Practical Section 1. Files

Step	Description
1	Create a new file in the <code>dasarWeb</code> directory, naming it <code>form_upload.php</code> .
2	Type into the <code>form_upload.php</code> code file below. <pre> <html> <head> <title>File Upload</title> </head> <body> <form action="upload.php" method="POST" enctype="multipart/form-data"> <input type="file" name="myfile"> <input type="submit" name="submit"> </form> </body> </html> </pre>
3	Create a new file named <code>upload.php</code> that will be used for processing <code>form_upload.php</code> .

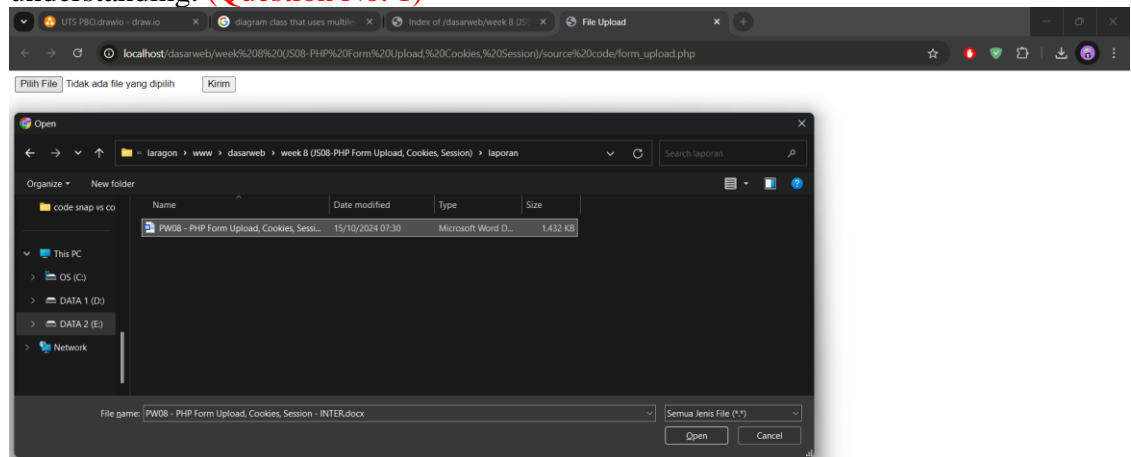
```
<?php
if(isset($_POST["submit"])){
    $targetdir = "uploads/"; //Direktori tujuan untuk menyimpan file
    $targetfile = $targetdir . basename($_FILES["myfile"]["name"]);

    if(move_uploaded_file($_FILES["myfile"]["tmp_name"], $targetfile)){
        echo "File berhasil diunggah.";
    }
    else{
        echo "Gagal mengunggah file.";
    }
}
?>
```

4

Save the file, then open a browser and run localhost/dasarWeb/form_upload.php.

Select a file and click the Submit button. Observe what happens and record your understanding. (Question No. 1)

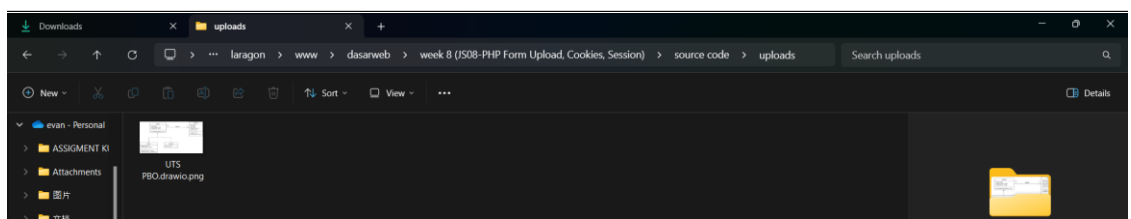
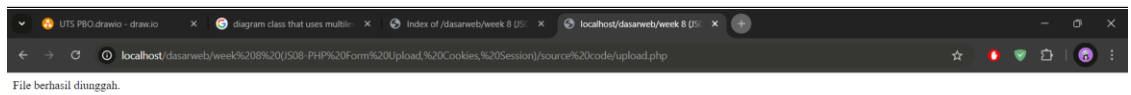
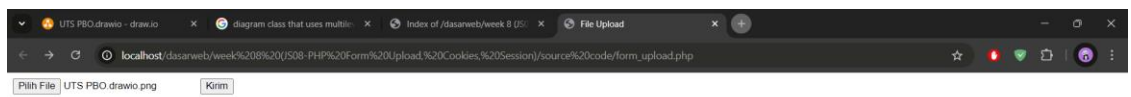


- This HTML form allows users to upload files to the server, and PHP processes and stores the files in the destination directory, displaying a success or failure message.

5

Next, create a folder named **uploads** in the **dasarWeb**. Re-run localhost/dasarWeb/form_upload.php.

Select a file and click the Submit button. Observe what happens and record your understanding. (Question No. 2)



- Once the uploads folder is created, the files uploaded via the form will be saved there, and a success or failure message is displayed depending on the folder permissions.

6

Change the contents of the **upload.php** file with the following code

```

<?php
if(isset($_POST["submit"])){
    $targetdir = "uploads/"; //Direktori tujuan untuk menyimpan file
    $targetfile = $targetdir . basename($_FILES["myfile"]["name"]);
    $fileType = strtolower(pathinfo($targetfile, PATHINFO_EXTENSION));

    $allowedExtensions = array("jpg", "jpeg", "png", "gif");
    $maxsize = 5*1024*1024;

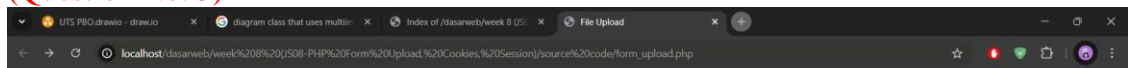
    if (in_array($fileType, $allowedExtensions) && $_FILES["myfile"]["size"]<=$maxsize)
    {
        if(move_uploaded_file($_FILES["myfile"]["tmp_name"], $targetfile)){
            echo "File berhasil diunggah.";
        }
        else{
            echo "Gagal mengunggah file.";
        }
    }
    else{
        echo "File tidak valid atau melebihi ukuran maksimum yang diizinkan";
    }
}
?>

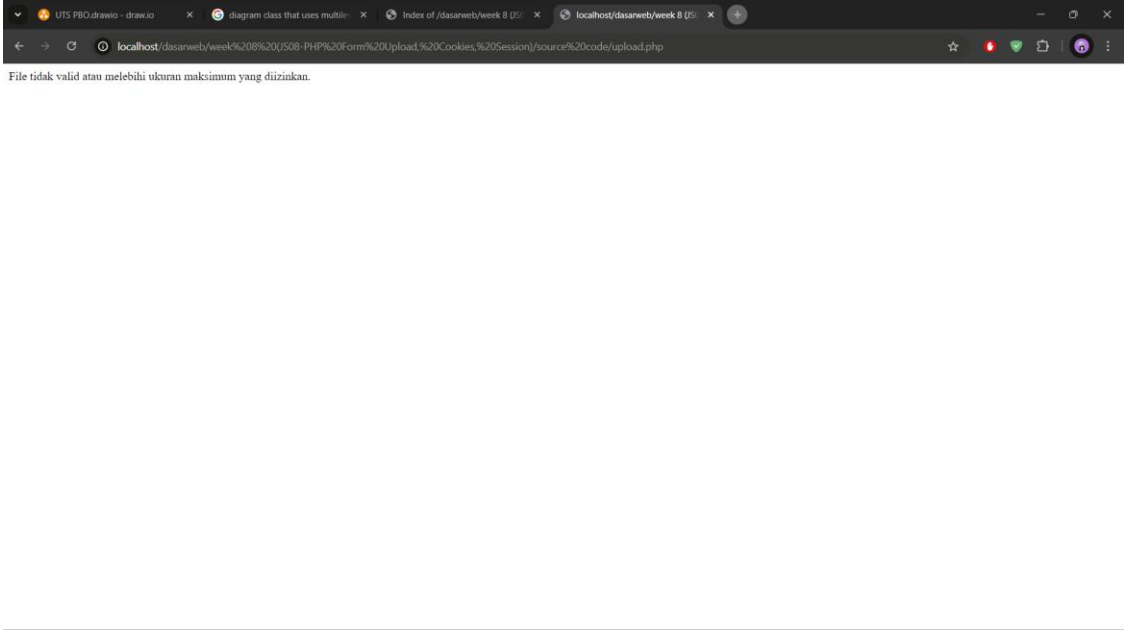
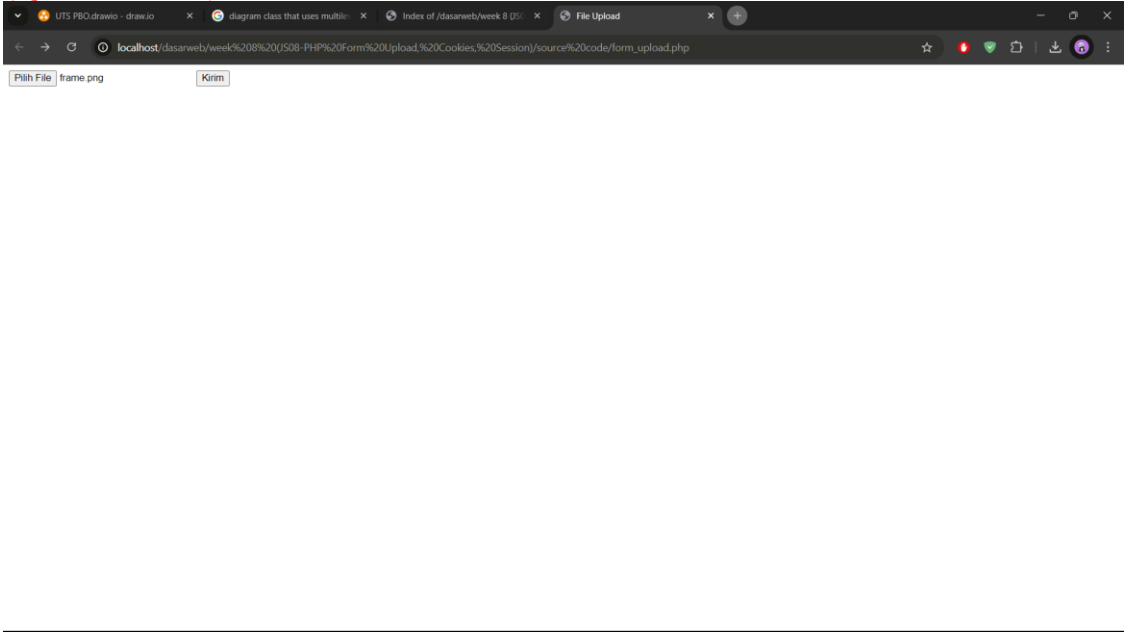
```

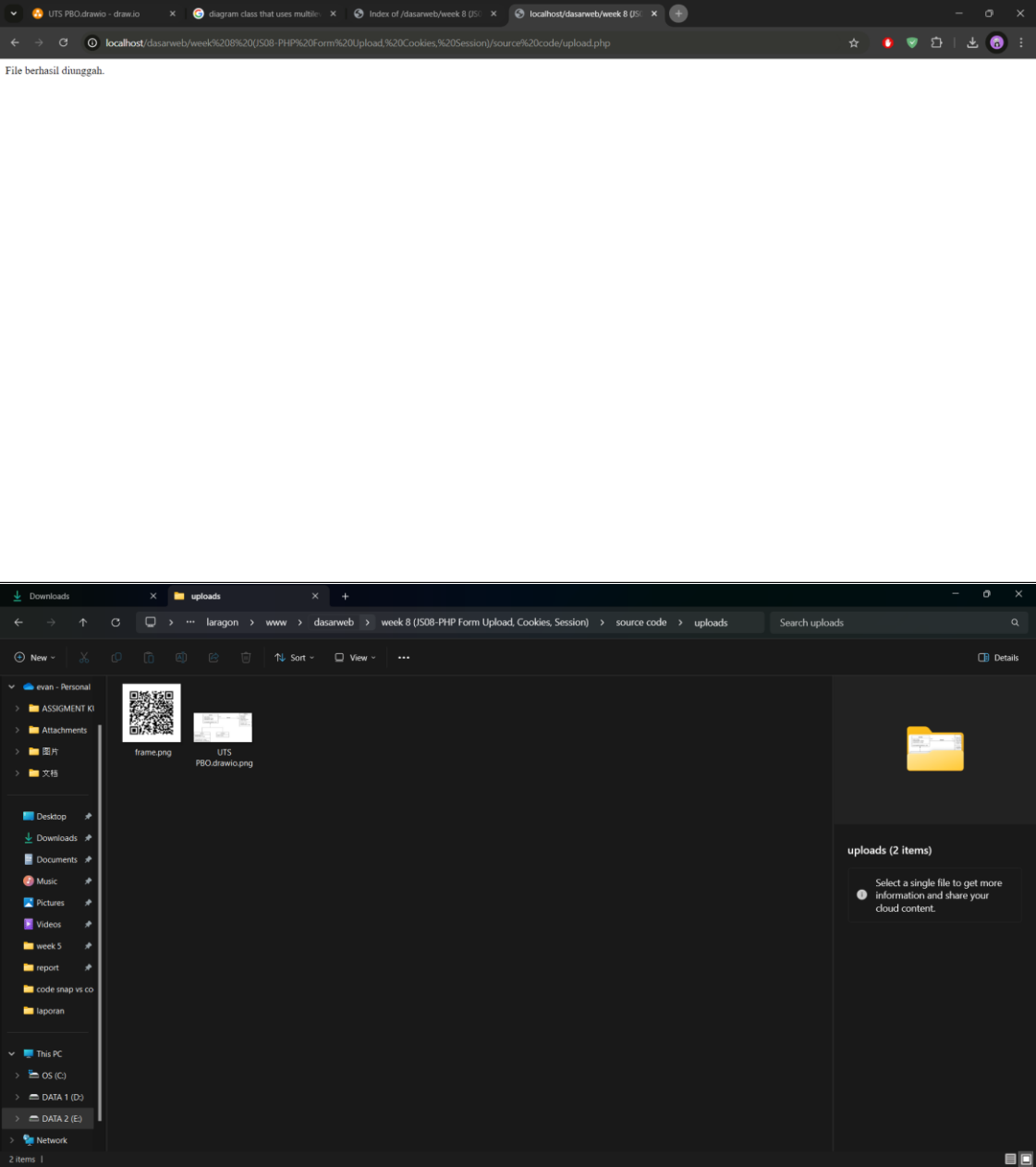
7

Save the file, open a browser and run **localhost/dasarWeb/form_upload.php**
 Select a file with the .pdf extension or .docx. Click the Submit button.
 Observe what happens and record your understanding.

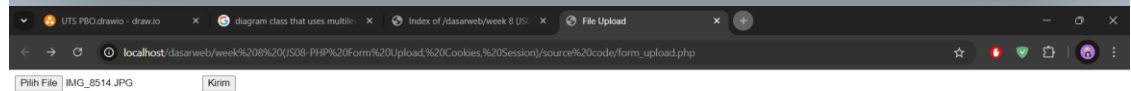
(Question No. 3)

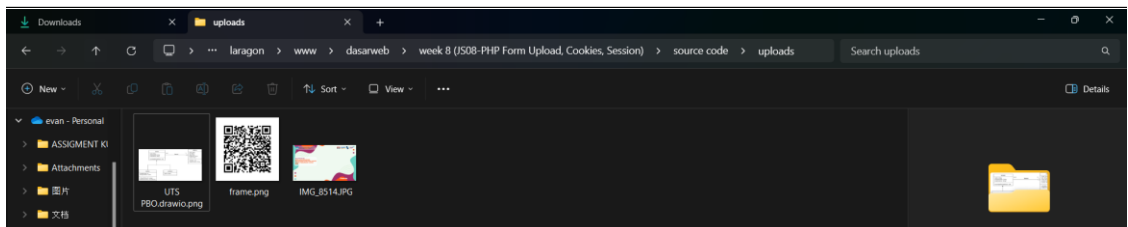
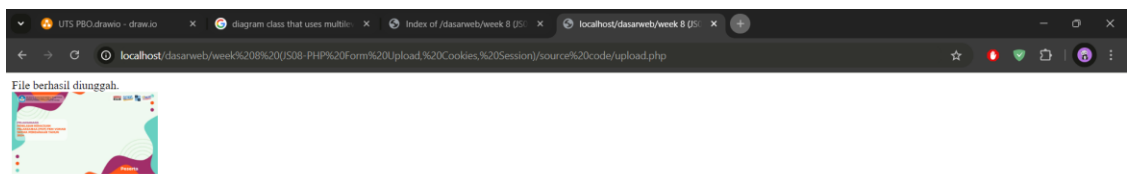


	<div data-bbox="320 163 1449 790"></div> <div data-bbox="320 790 1449 913"><ul style="list-style-type: none">- The form will reject files with .pdf or .docx extensions, and display the message “The file is invalid or exceeds the maximum allowed size.” because those extensions are not included in the allowed list.</div>
8	<div data-bbox="320 925 1449 1037"><p>Next run localhost/dasarWeb/form_upload.php again . Select a file with the extension .jpg, .jpeg, .png, or .gif. Click the Submit button. Observe what happens and record your understanding.</p></div> <div data-bbox="320 1037 1449 1706"><p>(Question No. 4)</p><div data-bbox="320 1075 1449 1706"></div></div>

	 <p>The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <code>localhost/dasarweb/week%20(508-PHP%20Form%20Upload,%20Cookies,%20Session)/source%20code/upload.php</code>. The page displays the message "File berhasil diunggah." Below this, a file explorer window is open to the "uploads" folder, showing two files: "frame.png" and "UTS PBO.drawio.png". The file explorer's sidebar shows the file is located in "DATA 2 (E:)".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The form will accept files with allowed extensions and appropriate sizes, then save them in the uploads folder, displaying a success message if successful.
9	<p>Add script from step 6 to display thumbnail image files with a width of 200 and height following the changes automatically after the image file is successfully uploaded. Screen shoot the additional code. Explain your understanding after adding the program code.</p> <p>(Question No. 5)</p>

```
1  if (isset($_POST["submit"])) {
2      $targetdir = "uploads/"; // direktori tujuan untuk menyimpan file
3      $targetfile = $targetdir . basename($_FILES["myfile"]["name"]);
4      $fileType = strtolower(pathinfo($targetfile, PATHINFO_EXTENSION));
5      $allowedExtensions = array("jpg", "jpeg", "png", "gif");
6      $maxsize = 5 * 1024 * 1024;
7
8      if (in_array($fileType, $allowedExtensions) && $_FILES["myfile"]["size"] <= $maxsize) {
9          if (move_uploaded_file($_FILES["myfile"]["tmp_name"], $targetfile)) {
10             echo "File berhasil diunggah.";
11
12             // Menampilkan thumbnail gambar
13             echo '<br>';
14         } else {
15             echo "Gagal mengunggah file.";
16         }
17     } else {
18         echo "File tidak valid atau melebihi ukuran maksimum yang diizinkan.";
19     }
20 }
```





- Once the image file is successfully uploaded, additional code displays a thumbnail that is 200 pixels wide and auto-height to maintain the aspect ratio, providing immediate visual feedback to the user.

10

Next, change the contents of the **upload.php** file with the following code.

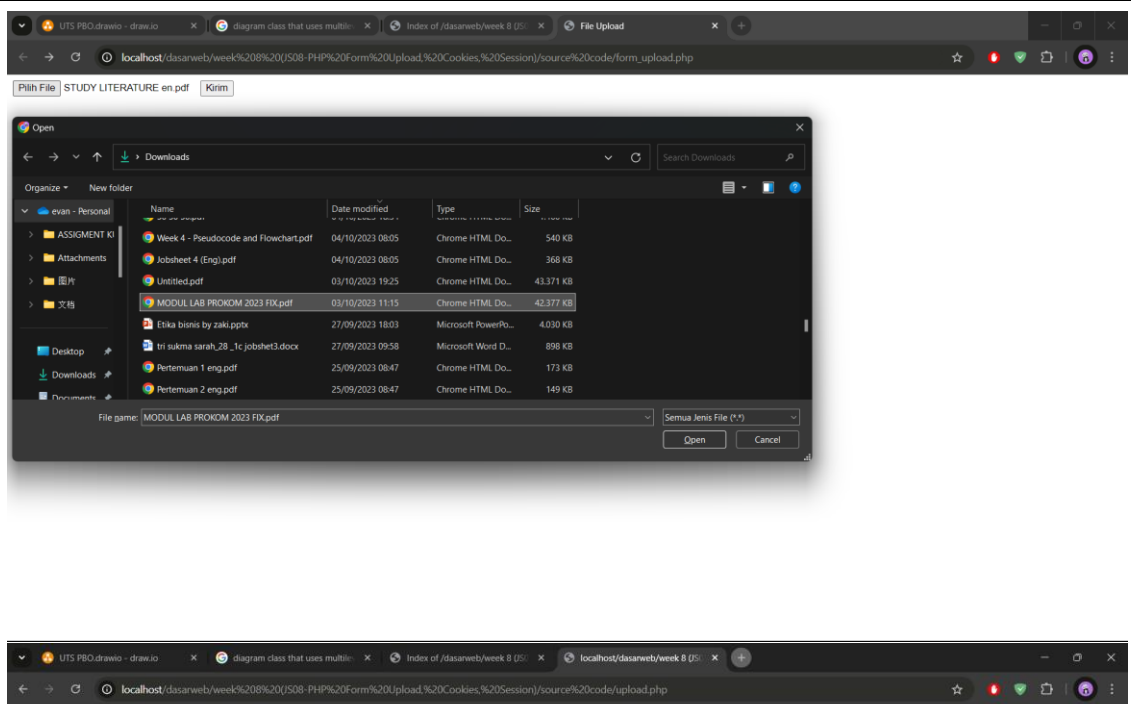
```
<?php
if(isset($_POST["submit"])){
    $targetdir = "uploads/"; //Direktori tujuan untuk menyimpan file
    $targetfile = $targetdir . basename($_FILES["myfile"]["name"]);
    $fileType = strtolower(pathinfo($targetfile, PATHINFO_EXTENSION));

    $allowedExtensions = array("txt", "pdf", "doc", "docx");
    $maxsize = 3*1024*1024;

    if (in_array($fileType, $allowedExtensions) && $_FILES["myfile"]["size"]<=$maxsize)
    {
        if(move_uploaded_file($_FILES["myfile"]["tmp_name"], $targetfile)){
            echo "File berhasil diunggah";
        }
        else{
            echo "Gagal mengunggah file.";
        }
    }
    else{
        echo "File tidak valid atau melebihi ukuran maksimum yang diizinkan";
    }
}
```

11

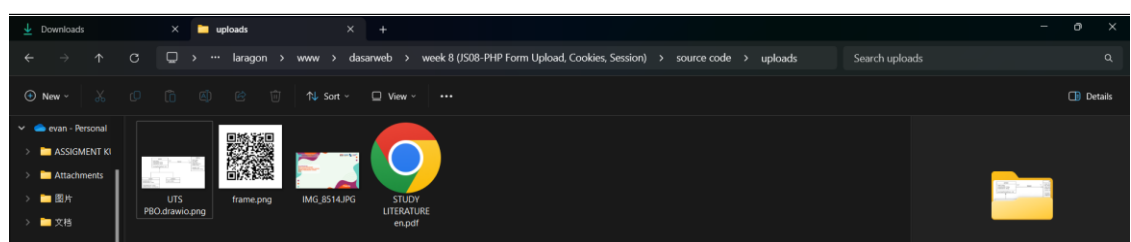
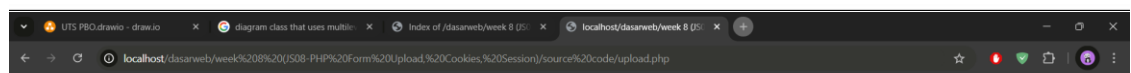
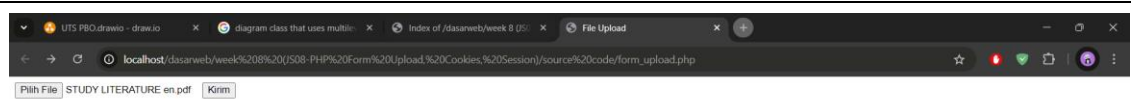
Save the file, open a browser and run **localhost/dasarWeb/form_upload.php** Select a file with an extension of .txt, .pdf, .doc, or .docx that is more than 5 MB in size. Click the Submit button. Observe what happens and record your understanding.
(Question No. 6)



- This happened because the uploaded file exceeded the set maximum size limit (5 MB), so the upload process failed, and the error message was displayed to the user as feedback.

12

Next run **localhost/dasarWeb/form_upload.php** again.
 Select a file with the extension .txt, .pdf, .doc, or .docx that is less than 3 MB in size.
 Click the Submit button. Observe what happens and record your understanding.
 (Question No. 7)

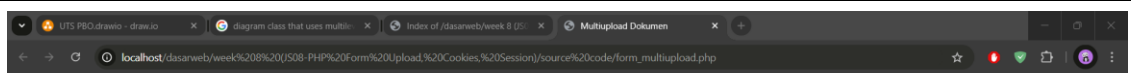


- This indicates that the uploaded file meets the allowed extension and size criteria, so the file was successfully saved in the uploads folder and the upload process was successful.

Practical Section 2. Multi Upload File

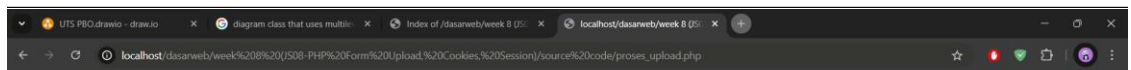
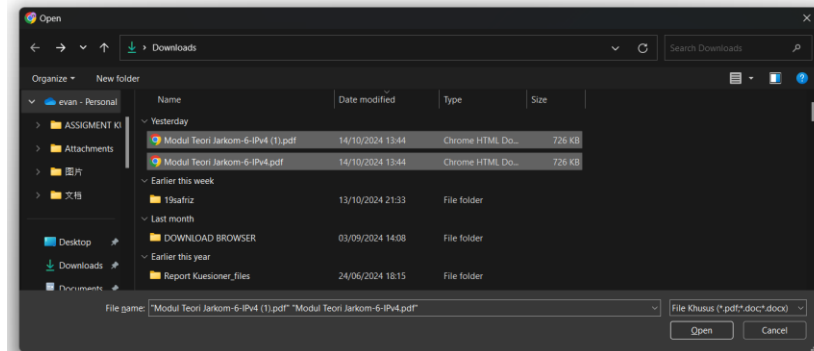
Step	Description
1	Create a new file named <code>form_multiupload.php</code> .
2	Type the following code into <code>form_multiupload.php</code> .

	<pre> <!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <title>Multiupload Dokumen</title> </head> <body> <h2>Unggah Dokumen</h2> <form action="proses_upload.php" method="post" enctype="multipart/form-data"> <input type="file" name="files[]" multiple="multiple" accept=".pdf, .doc, .docx"> <input type="submit" value="Unggah" /> </form> </body> </html> </pre>
3	<p>Create a new file named proses_upload.php. Type the following code.</p> <pre> <?php // Lokasi penyimpanan file yang diunggah \$targetDirectory = "documents/"; // Periksa apakah direktori penyimpanan ada, jika tidak maka buat if (!file_exists(\$targetDirectory)) { mkdir(\$targetDirectory, 0777, true); } if (\$_FILES['files']['name'][0]) { \$totalFiles = count(\$_FILES['files']['name']); // Loop melalui semua file yang diunggah for (\$i = 0; \$i < \$totalFiles; \$i++) { \$fileName = \$_FILES['files']['name'][\$i]; \$targetFile = \$targetDirectory . \$fileName; // Pindahkan file yang diunggah ke direktori penyimpanan if (move_uploaded_file(\$_FILES['files']['tmp_name'][\$i], \$targetFile)) { echo "File \$fileName berhasil diunggah.
"; } else { echo "Gagal mengunggah file \$fileName.
"; } } } else { echo "Tidak ada file yang diunggah."; } </pre>
4	<p>Save the file, open the browser and run localhost/dasarWeb/form_multiupload.php. Select multiple files at once to upload. What do you understand from the script in the file? Record your understanding.</p> <p>(Question No. 8)</p>

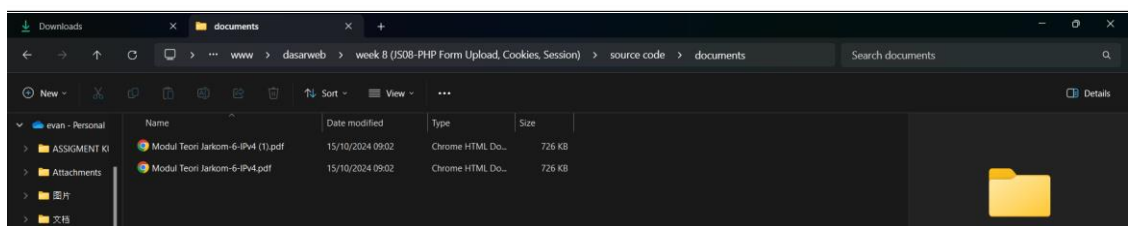


Unggah Dokumen

Pilih File Tidak ada file yang dipilih Unggah



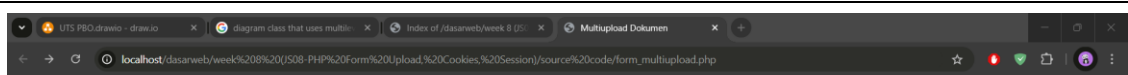
File Modul Teori Jarkom-6-IPv4 (1).pdf berhasil diunggah.
File Modul Teori Jarkom-6-IPv4.pdf berhasil diunggah.



- This script allows users to upload multiple document files at once to the server, check the existence of storage directories, and provide feedback on the success or failure of each file upload.

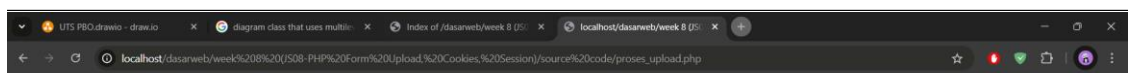
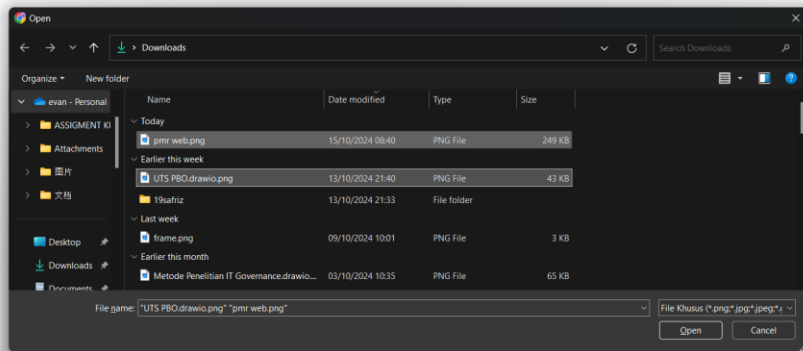
5

Change the code for multi upload of images.
Screen shoot the code changes and provide an explanation of the code.
(Question No. 9)

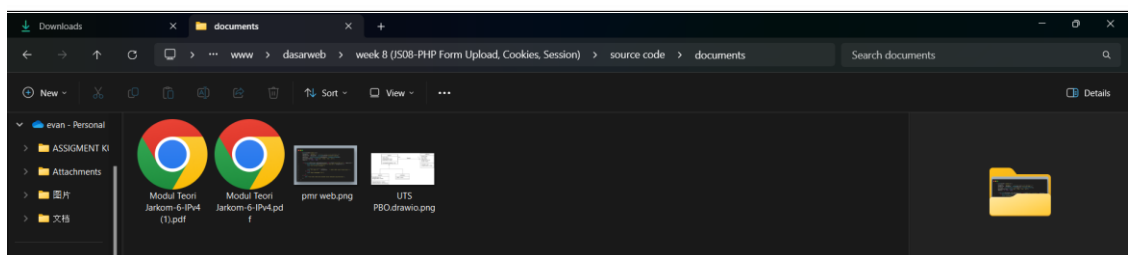


Unggah Dokumen

Pilih File Tidak ada file yang dipilih Unggah



File pmr.web.png berhasil diunggah.
File UTS PBO.drawio.png berhasil diunggah.



- This change adapts the previous code to allow image uploads, with validation to ensure only image files are allowed. Thus, users can upload multiple images at once with ease.

Practical Section 3. Upload Files with PHP and JQuery

Step	Description
1	Create a new file named <code>form_upload_ajax.php</code>

2	<p>Type the following code on the <code>form_upload_ajax.php</code></p> <pre> <!DOCTYPE html> <html> <head> <title>Unggah File Dokumen</title> </head> <body> <form id="upload-form" action="upload_ajax.php" method="post" enctype= "multipart/form-data"> <input type="file" name="file" id="file"> <input type="submit" name="submit" value="Unggah"> </form> <div id="status"></div> <script src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-3.6.0.min.js"></script> <script src="upload.js"></script> </body> </html> </pre>
3	<p>Create a new file named <code>upload.js</code>. Write the following code.</p> <pre> \$(document).ready(function(){ \$('#upload-form').submit(function(e){ e.preventDefault(); var formData = new FormData(this); \$.ajax({ type: 'POST', url: 'upload_ajax.php', data: formData, cache: false, contentType: false, processData: false, success: function(response){ \$('#status').html(response); }, error: function(){ \$('#status').html('Terjadi kesalahan saat mengunggah file.');<!-- } }); }); }); </pre--> </pre>
4	<p>Create a new file named <code>upload_ajax.php</code>. Write the following code.</p>

```
<?php
if (isset($_FILES['file'])) {
    $errors = array();
    $file_name = $_FILES['file']['name'];
    $file_size = $_FILES['file']['size'];
    $file_tmp = $_FILES['file']['tmp_name'];
    $file_type = $_FILES['file']['type'];
    @$file_ext = strtolower(" " . end(explode('.', $_FILES['file']['name'])) . "");
    $extensions = array("pdf", "doc", "docx", "txt");

    if (in_array($file_ext, $extensions) === false) {
        $errors[] = "Ekstensi file yang diizinkan adalah PDF, DOC, DOCX, atau TXT.";
    }

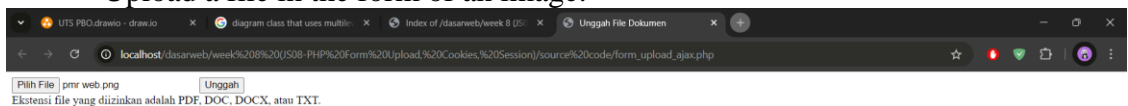
    if ($file_size > 2097152) {
        $errors[] = 'Ukuran file tidak boleh lebih dari 2 MB';
    }

    if (empty($errors) == true) {
        move_uploaded_file($file_tmp, "documents/" . $file_name);
        echo "File berhasil diunggah.";
    } else {
        echo implode(" ", $errors);
    }
}
```

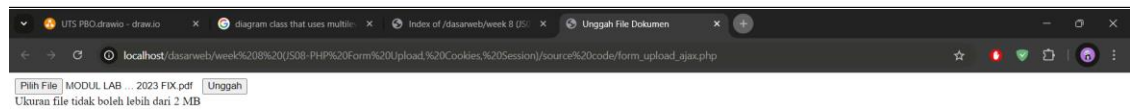
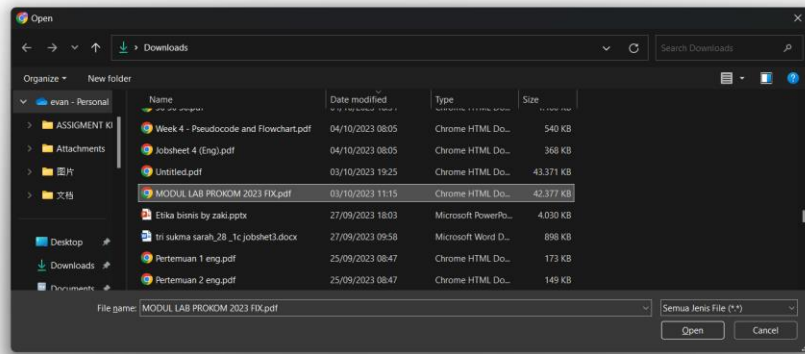
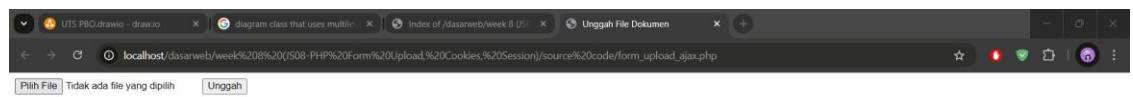
5

Save the file, then open a browser and run
localhost/dasarWeb/form_upload_ajax.php.

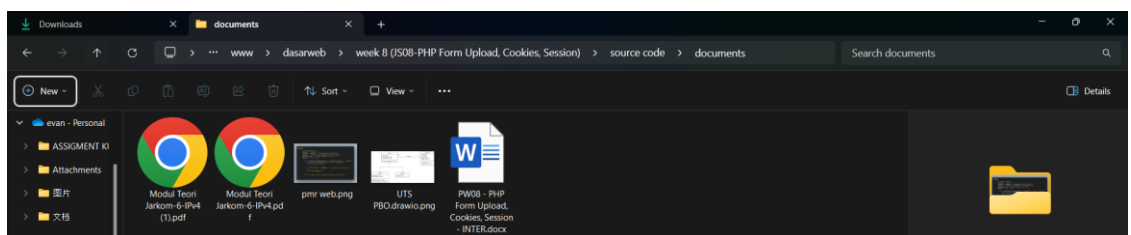
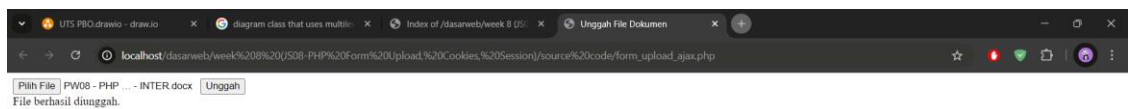
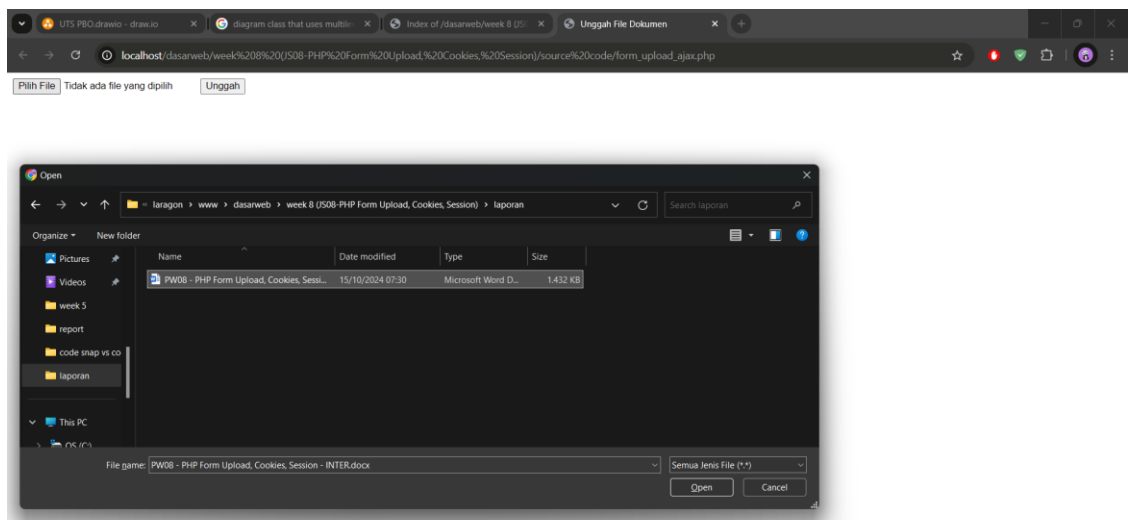
- Upload a file in the form of an image.



- Uploading an image file: This should fail with the error message about allowed file extensions.
- Upload a PDF file that is > 4 MB in size.



- Uploading a PDF file > 4MB: This should fail with the error message about file size.
- Upload .docx files with a size of < 2 MB.



- Uploading a .docx file < 2MB: This should successfully upload and display the "File berhasil diunggah" message.

Observe what is happening and explain your understanding.

(Question No. 10)

6

Change the code to be able to do multi-upload image files. Screenshot the code changes and explain the code.

(Question No. 11)

```

1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3
4  <head>
5      <title>Unggah File Dokumen</title>
6  </head>
7
8  <body>
9      <form id="upload-form" action="upload_ajax.php" method="post" enctype="multipart/form-data">
10         <input type="file" name="files[]" id="file" multiple>
11         <input type="submit" name="submit" value="Unggah">
12     </form>
13     <div id="status"></div>
14     <script src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-3.6.0.min.js"></script>
15     <script src="upload.js"></script>
16 </body>
17
18 </html>

```

```

1  <?php
2  if (isset($_FILES['files'])) {
3      $errors = array();
4      $extensions = array("jpg", "jpeg", "png", "gif");
5
6      foreach ($_FILES['files']['tmp_name'] as $key => $tmp_name) {
7          $file_name = $_FILES['files']['name'][$key];
8          $file_size = $_FILES['files']['size'][$key];
9          $file_tmp = $_FILES['files']['tmp_name'][$key];
10         $file_type = $_FILES['files']['type'][$key];
11         @ $file_ext = strtolower(end(explode('.', $_FILES['files']['name'][$key])));
12
13         if (in_array($file_ext, $extensions) === false) {
14             $errors[] = "$file_name: Ekstensi file yang diizinkan adalah JPG, JPEG, PNG, atau GIF.";
15         }
16
17         if ($file_size > 2097152) {
18             $errors[] = "$file_name: Ukuran file tidak boleh lebih dari 2 MB";
19         }
20
21         if (empty($errors) == true) {
22             move_uploaded_file($file_tmp, "documents/" . $file_name);
23         }
24     }
25
26     if (empty($errors) == true) {
27         echo "File berhasil diunggah.";
28     } else {
29         echo implode(" ", $errors);
30     }
31 }

```



```
1  $(document).ready(function () {  
2    $("#upload-form").submit(function (e) {  
3      e.preventDefault();  
4      var formData = new FormData(this);  
5      $.ajax({  
6        type: "POST",  
7        url: "upload_ajax.php",  
8        data: formData,  
9        cache: false,  
10       contentType: false,  
11       processData: false,  
12       success: function (response) {  
13         $("#status").html(response);  
14       },  
15       error: function () {  
16         $("#status").html("Terjadi kesalahan saat mengunggah file.");  
17       },  
18     });  
19   });  
20 });  
21
```

- This code allows users to upload multiple image files at once by validating the file extension and size. If the files are eligible, they will be moved to the specified directory, and the results of the upload process will be displayed on the page in real-time using AJAX.

Practical Section 4. Decorate Upload Files

Step	Description
1	Modifiy the code of file <code>form_upload_ajax.php</code> in Practical Section 3

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<head>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="upload.css">
    <title>Unggah File Dokumen</title>
</head>

<body>
    <div class="upload-form-container">
        <h2>Unggah File Dokumen</h2>
        <form id="upload-form" action="upload.php" method="post" enctype=
"multipart/form-data">
            <div class="file-input-container">
                <input type="file" name="file" id="file" class="file-input">
                <label for="file" class="file-label">Pilih File</label>
            </div>
            <button type="submit" name="submit" class="upload-button" id="upload-button"
disabled>Unggah</button>
        </form>
        <div id="status" class="upload-status"></div>
    </div>

    <script src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-3.6.0.min.js"></script>
    <script src="upload.js"></script>
</body>

</html>

```

2

Also modify the **upload.js** file as shown in the following code.

```

$(document).ready(function(){
    $('#file').change(function(){
        if (this.files.length > 0) {
            $('#upload-button').prop('disabled', false).css('opacity', 1);
        } else {
            $('#upload-button').prop('disabled', true).css('opacity', 0.5);
        }
    });

    $('#upload-form').submit(function(e){
        e.preventDefault();

        var formData = new FormData(this);

        $.ajax({
            type: 'POST',
            url: 'upload_ajax.php',
            data: formData,
            cache: false,
            contentType: false,
            processData: false,
            success: function(response){
                $('#status').html(response);
            },
            error: function(){
                $('#status').html('Terjadi kesalahan saat mengunggah file.');
```

3

Create a new file named **upload.css**. Type the following code:

```
.upload-form-container {
  max-width: 400px;
  margin: 0 auto;
  padding: 20px;
  border: 1px solid #ccc;
  border-radius: 5px;
  text-align: center;
}

h2 {
  margin: 0;
  font-size: 24px;
  color: #333;
}

.file-input-container {
  display: flex;
  justify-content: center;
  align-items: center;
  margin: 20px 0;
}

.file-input {
  display: none;
}

.file-label {
  background: #3498db;
  color: #fff;
  padding: 10px 20px;
  border-radius: 5px;
  cursor: pointer;
}

.upload-button {
  background: #2ecc71;
  color: #fff;
  padding: 10px 20px;
  border: none;
  border-radius: 5px;
  cursor: pointer;
  opacity: 0.5; /* Opacity to make it appear faded */
}

.upload-button:disabled {
  background: #ccc; /* Change color when disabled */
  cursor: not-allowed; /* Change cursor style when disabled */
}

.upload-status {
  margin-top: 20px;
  font-weight: bold;
}
```

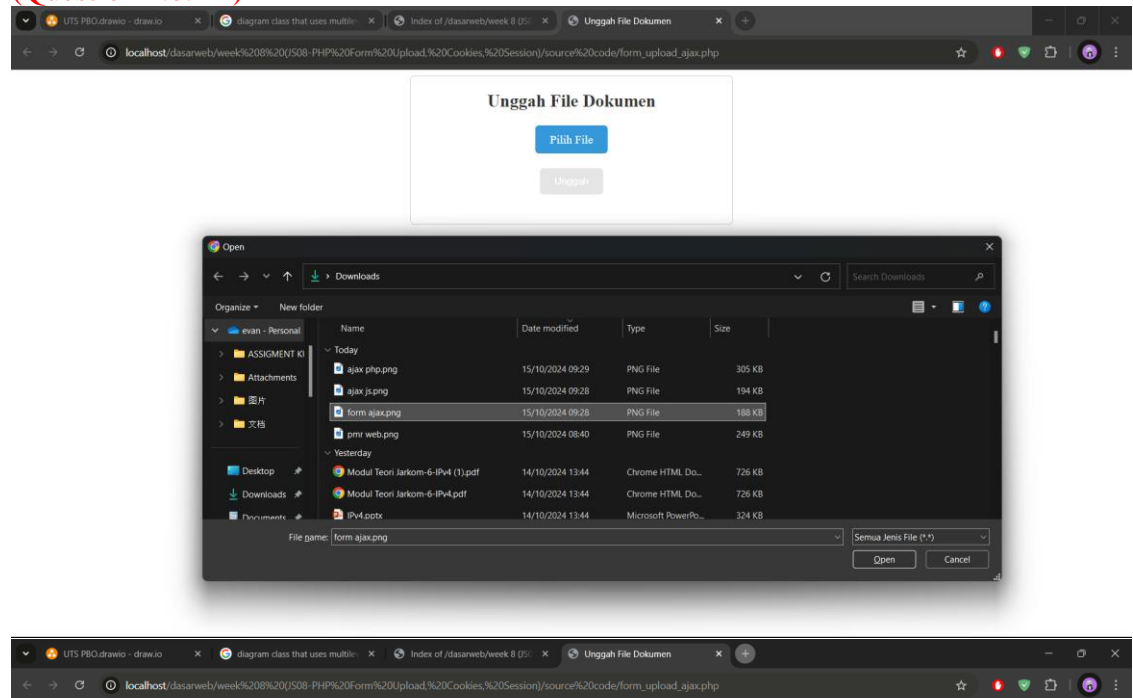
4

Save the file. Open a browser and run

`localhost/dasarWeb/form_upload_ajax.php`.

What do you understand from the program code above? Record your understanding.

(Question No. 12)



- This program is designed to allow users to upload image files with a more interactive and responsive interface. Users can view the upload status directly, and the upload button is only activated when a file is selected. The program combines HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and PHP to provide a good user experience in the file upload process.

Introduction to Cookies

A *cookie* is a value that is sent and embedded by a server on the client's computer. Cookies are small files that are generally less than 100 bytes, so they won't affect your browsing speed. Cookies contain Description relating to the user. Cookies are useful for making it easier for users, such as "remembering" users every time they visit the same website.

The Description stored in *cookies* is simple data about user habits. A simple example is when a user visits a website that offers a view with English and Indonesian versions. If the user selects Indonesian, *the cookies* will automatically save the configuration. This configuration will be remembered, so that if the user visits the website again, the user does not need to select the language type again.

Cookies have an expiration date, meaning that any data stored on the user's computer could at some point be lost or destroyed. Based on their age, *cookies* are divided into two types, namely *session cookies* and *persistent cookies*. *Session cookies* are a type of *cookie* that is stored temporarily and will disappear when the user closes *the browser*. *These session cookies* are usually used in the "shopping cart" feature of online shopping sites. *Persistent cookies* are a type of *cookie* that is permanently stored on the computer until the user decides to delete it. *Persistent cookies* are generally used in the "remember me" feature when logging in.

PHP has functions that can be used to create and retrieve cookie values. Cookies must be declared before the page is displayed, which means they are written before the **<html> tag**. *Cookies* are created using **the setcookie()** function. Here is the basic syntax of **the setcookie()** function:

```
<?php
    setcookie(name, value, expire);
?>
```

Description:

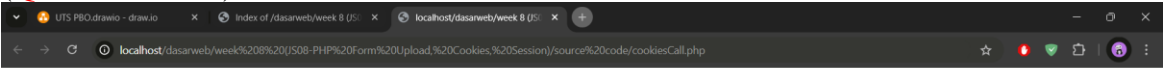
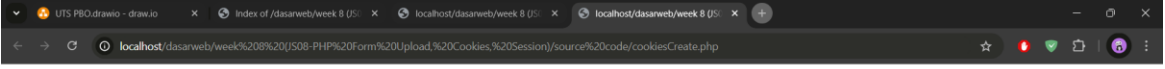
- **name**, is the name of *the cookie* or variable that identifies *the cookie*
- **value**, contains the value stored in *the cookie*
- **expire**, is the period of time *that cookies* will be stored on the computer

After knowing how to create *cookies*, then the value of the cookies that have been created can be retrieved using the **\$_COOKIE** variable. The following is the syntax for retrieving the value *of cookies*:

```
<?php
    $_COOKIE['user'];
?>
```

Practical Section 5. Creating Cookies

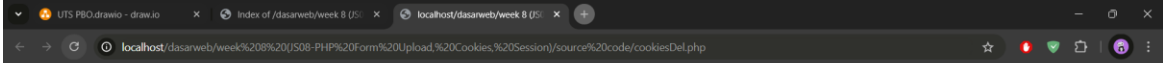
Step	Description
1	Create a new file named cookiesCreate.php , then type the following code. <pre>1 <?php 2 setcookie("user", "Polinema", time()+3600); 3 ?></pre>
2	Create a new file named cookiesCall.php , then type the following code. <pre>1 <?php 2 echo \$_COOKIE['user']; 3 ?></pre>
3	Open a <i>browser</i> and run the program code in step 2 by typing localhost/dasarWeb/cookiesCall.php

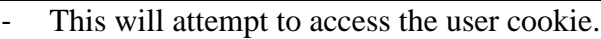
4	<p>Observe and explain your observations (Question No. 13)</p>  <p>Polinema</p> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Since you haven't created the cookie yet, nothing will be displayed, or an undefined index error might occur because the user cookie doesn't exist yet.
5	<p>Open a <i>browser</i> and run the program code step 1 by typing localhost/dasarWeb/cookiesCreate.php</p>
6	<p>Repeat step 3.</p>
7	<p>Observe and explain the results displayed (Question No. 14)</p>  <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This will create a cookie named user with the value Polinema that will expire in one hour.
8	<p><i>Restart</i> your computer.</p>
9	<p>Once the computer is turned on, restart Apache on the laragon.</p>

10	Open the same browser as before then repeat step 3.
11	<p>Observe and explain the results displayed. (Question No. 15)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - After restarting computer and Apache, the cookie should still exist if the same browser session is used, and you should still see Polinema displayed. However, if more than one hour has passed since the cookie was created, or if the browser session has been cleared, the cookie will expire, and the value will not be displayed.

Practical Section 6. Deleting the Value of Cookies

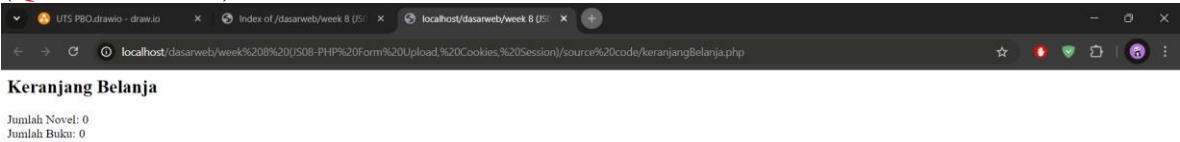
In this Practical Section, it will be discussed how to delete the value of *cookies*. If in the previous Practical Section the *cookies* were set with an *expiration* `time()+3600`, then to delete the cookie value is as follows:

Step	Description
1	<p>Create a new file with <code>cookiesDel.php</code> name, then type the following code.</p> <pre> 1 <?php 2 setcookie("user", "Polinema", time()-3600); 3 ?> </pre>
2	<p>Open a <i>browser</i> and run the program code by typing <code>localhost/dasarWeb/cookiesDel.php</code></p>
3	<p>Open a <i>browser</i> and run the program code from the part 5 Practical Section by typing <code>localhost/dasarWeb/cookiesCall.php</code></p>
4	<p>Observe and describe the results from steps 2 and 3, then draw conclusions. (Question No. 16)</p>  <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This will set the user cookie with an expiration time in the past, effectively deleting it.



One example of the use of *cookies* is the "shopping cart" feature on the online store web application. The shopping cart contains the items that the user will buy. *Cookies* are used to remember the number of items selected by the user. Here is an example of the use of *cookies* in the shopping cart feature:

Step	Description
1	<p>Create a new file with formBeli.html name, then type the following code.</p> <pre> 1 <html> 2 <head> 3 </head> 4 <body> 5 <form action="prosesBeli.php" method="POST"> 6 <p> Jumlah Novel yang dibeli : 7 <input type="text" name="beliNovel" value= "0" size="2"> </p> 8 <p> Jumlah Buku Teks yang dibeli : 9 <input type="text" name="beliBuku" value= "0" size="2"> </p> 10 <input type="submit"> 11 </form> 12 </body> 13 </html> </pre>
2	<p>Create a new file named prosesBeli.php, then type the following code.</p> <pre> 1 <?php 2 if(isset(\$_POST["beliNovel"]) && isset(\$_POST["beliBuku"])){ 3 setcookie("beliNovel", \$_POST["beliNovel"]); 4 setcookie("beliBuku", \$_POST["beliBuku"]); 5 header("location:keranjangBelanja.php"); 6 } 7 } </pre>

3	<p>Create a new file named keranjangBelanja.php, then type the following code.</p> <pre> 1 <html> 2 <head> 3 </head> 4 <body> 5 <h2> Keranjang Belanja </h2> 6 7 <?php 8 \$beliNovel=\$_COOKIE['beliNovel']; 9 \$beliBuku = \$_COOKIE['beliBuku']; 10 11 echo "Jumlah Novel:" . \$beliNovel . "
"; 12 echo "Jumlah Buku :" . \$beliBuku ; 13 ?> 14 </body> 15 </html> </pre>
4	<p>Open a browser and run the program code step 3 by typing localhost/dasarWeb/keranjangBelanja.php</p>
5	<p>Observe and explain the results displayed. (Question No. 17)</p>  <p>- Since no cookie is set yet, the page will either show no data or an error indicating the cookies do not exist.</p>
6	<p>Run the program code step 1 by typing localhost/dasarWeb/formBeli.html</p>
7	<p>Fill in the number of novels and textbooks you want to buy and then click the "submit" button.</p>
8	<p>Observe and explain the results displayed. (Question No. 18)</p> <p>- After submitting the form, the prosesBeli.php script sets the cookies for beliNovel and beliBuku with the respective values and redirects to keranjangBelanja.php. The keranjangBelanja.php will then display the number of novels and textbooks based on the set cookies.</p>

9	Close <i>the browser</i> then reopen <i>the browser</i> then re-run the program code step 3 by typing localhost/dasarWeb/keranjangBelanja.php
10	Observe and explain the results displayed. (Question No. 19) - If the cookies haven't expired and the browser hasn't been cleared, the values for beliNovel and beliBuku should still be available and displayed.

Session Introduction

Session is one of the facilities in PHP that is used to store data as a result of being stored in variables, so that the data can be accessed by the user as long as the *session* variable is not emptied or deleted. *Sessions* are almost the same in principle as *cookies*, the difference is the position of the data storage. If *cookies* store data on the *client*, the *session data* will be stored on the server side. So *sessions* are relatively safer to use to store confidential value variables such as *usernames* and *passwords* at the time of login. Examples of using *sessions* include storing valid login Description in only one session and storing records of ordering goods in the *e-commerce/online* transaction system. The following table describes the comparison of *cookies* and *sessions*:

Comparison of *Cookies* and *Sessions*

	Storing Description	Storage Location	Can be summoned	Global	Can be called up at another time	Browser Restricted	User editable
<i>Cookies</i>	Yes	<i>Client</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>Session</i>	Yes	<i>Server</i>	Yes	Yes	Not	Not	Not

To create a *session* in PHP the **session_start()** function is used. Here is the basic syntax for starting a *session*:

```
<?php
    session_start();
?>
```

Once *the session* starts, the *session* variable can be used. The variable in question is the PHP global variable **\$_SESSION**. Here's the syntax of using the **\$_SESSION** global variable:

```
<?php
    $_SESSION['nameVariable'];
?>
```

Practical Section 8. Creating a Session

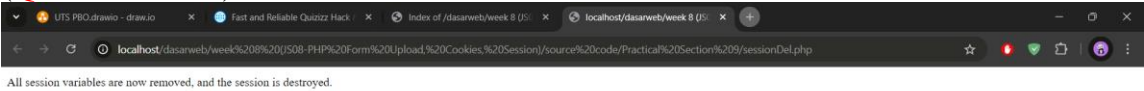
Step	Description
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1	<p>Create a new file named sessionCreate.php, then type the following code.</p> <pre> 1 <?php 2 session_start(); 3 ?> 4 5 <!DOCTYPE html> 6 <html> 7 <body> 8 <?php 9 \$_SESSION["favcolor"] = "green"; 10 \$_SESSION["favanimal"] = "cat"; 11 echo "Session variables are set."; 12 ?> 13 </body> 14 </html> </pre>
2	<p>Create a new file named sessionCall.php, then type the following code.</p> <pre> 1 <?php 2 session_start(); 3 ?> 4 <!DOCTYPE html> 5 <html> 6 <body> 7 <?php 8 echo "Favorite color is " . \$_SESSION["favcolor"] . "
"; 9 echo "Favorite animal is " . \$_SESSION["favanimal"] . "."; 10 ?> 11 </body> 12 </html> </pre>
3	<p>Open a <i>browser</i> and run the program code in step 2 by typing localhost/dasarWeb/sessionCall.php</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Before running sessionCreate.php, no session variables are set, so you might see errors or nothing displayed for the session variables.
4	<p>Open a <i>browser</i> and run the program code step 1 by typing localhost/dasarWeb/sessionCreate.php</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This will start a session and set session variables favcolor to "green" and favanimal to "cat".
5	Repeat step 3
6	<p>Observe and explain the results displayed (Question No. 20)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This time, the page will display "Favorite color is green" and "Favorite animal is cat", confirming that the session variables were set and retrieved successfully.

Practical Section 9. Removing Session Values


PHP provides a **session_destroy()** function that can be used to delete *sessions*.

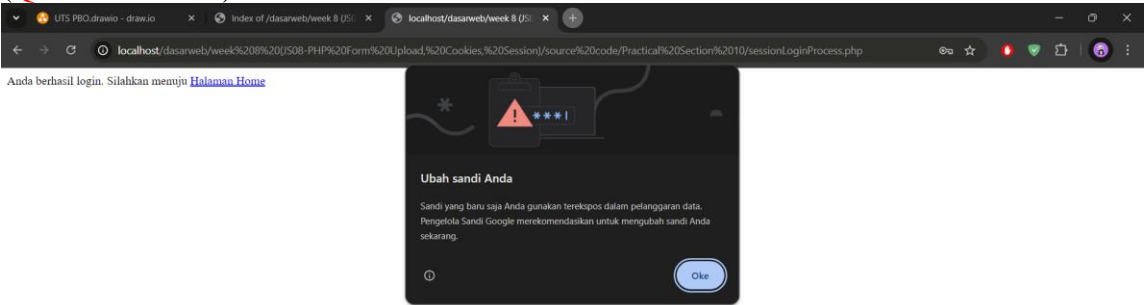
Step	Description
1	Create a new file named sessionDel.php , then type the following code.

	<pre> 1 <?php 2 session_start(); 3 ?> 4 5 <!DOCTYPE html> 6 <html> 7 <body> 8 <?php 9 session_unset(); 10 session_destroy(); 11 12 echo "All session variables are now removed, and the session is destroyed." 13 ?> 14 </body> 15 </html> </pre>
2	<p>Open a <i>browser</i> and run the program code by typing localhost/dasarWeb/sessionDel.php</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - After running sessionDel.php, a message will be displayed saying "All session variables are now removed, and the session is destroyed."
3	<p>Open a <i>browser</i> and run the program code from the Practical Section 8 by typing localhost/dasarWeb/sessionCall.php</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When run sessionCall.php after destroying the session, the session variables favcolor and favanimal will no longer exist. As a result, you might see errors or nothing displayed since the session data has been removed.
4	<p>Observe and explain the results displayed. (Question No. 21)</p>  <p>The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <code>localhost/dasarweb/week%208%20(S08-PHP%20Form%20Upload%20Cookies%20Session/source%20code/Practical%20Section%209/sessionDel.php</code>. The page content displays the message: "All session variables are now removed, and the session is destroyed."</p> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using session_unset() removes all session variables. - Using session_destroy() ends the session and removes all session data. - After destroying the session, attempting to access previously set session variables will result in them being unavailable, confirming the session and its data have been cleared.

Practical Section 10. Implementation of *Session* on the Login Feature

Step	Description
1	<p>Create a new file named sessionLoginForm.html, then type the following code</p> <pre data-bbox="300 264 1337 972"> <html> <head> <title>File Upload</title> </head> <body> <form action="sessionLoginProcess.php" method="POST"> <table> <tr> <td>Username</td> <td><input type="text" name="username" size="20"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Password</td> <td><input type="password" name="password" size="20"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>&nbsp;</td> <td><input type="submit" name="login" value="Login"></td> </tr> </table> </form> </body> </html> </pre>
2	<p>Create a file named sessionLoginProcess.php, then type the following code.</p> <pre data-bbox="300 1034 1449 1433"> <?php \$username = \$_POST['username']; \$password = \$_POST['password']; if(\$username=="admin" && \$password=="1234"){ session_start(); \$_SESSION["username"] = \$username; \$_SESSION["status"] = 'login'; echo "Anda berhasil login. Silahkan menuju Halaman Home"; } else{ echo "Gagal login. Silahkan login lagi Halaman Login"; } ?> </pre>
3	<p>Create a file named homeSession.php, then type the following code.</p>

	<pre><html> <head> <title>Halaman Home</title> </head> <body> <?php session_start(); if(\$_SESSION['status']=='login'){ echo "Selamat datang " . \$_SESSION['username']; }
Logout <?php } else{ echo "Anda belum login, silahkan"; } Login <?php } } </body> </html></pre>
4	<p>Create a file named sessionLogout.php, then type the following code.</p> <pre><?php session_start(); session_destroy(); echo "Anda berhasil logout"; ?></pre>
5	<p>Open a <i>browser</i> and run the program code by typing localhost/dasarWeb/sessionLoginForm.html</p>
6	<p>Log in using your email username and password "0000".</p>
7	<p>Observe and explain the results displayed (Question No. 22)</p>  <p>- The login will fail, and the message "Gagal login. Silahkan login lagi Halaman Login" will be displayed.</p>

8	<p>Re-run the program code by typing localhost/dasarWeb/sessionLoginForm.html Log in using the username "admin" and password "1234".</p>
9	<p>Observe and explain the results displayed (Question No. 23)</p>  <p>The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying 'localhost/dasarweb/week 8 (U...' and the page URL 'localhost/dasarweb/week%208%20(U08-PHP%20Form%20Upload%20Cookies,%20Session)/source%20code/Practical%20Section%2010/sessionLoginProcess.php'. The page content shows a message 'Anda berhasil login. Silahkan menuju Halaman Home'. Overlaid on this is a dark-themed dialog box titled 'Ubah sandi Anda' (Change your password). The dialog contains the text: 'Sandi yang baru saja Anda gunakan terekspos dalam pelanggaran data. Pengelola Sandi Google merekomendasikan untuk mengubah sandi Anda sekarang.' (The password you just used was exposed in a data breach. Google Password Manager recommends changing your password now.) and an 'Oke' button.</p> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The login will succeed, and the message "Anda berhasil login. Silahkan menuju Halaman Home" will be displayed. Clicking the link will take you to homeSession.php, which will display a welcome message with the username and a logout link.
10	<p>Describe the sequence of the process from login to logout (also mention the order in which the files are processed) (Question No. 24)</p> <p>User visits sessionLoginForm.html:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The login form is displayed to the user. <p>User submits the form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Action: Form data is sent to sessionLoginProcess.php. <p>sessionLoginProcess.php:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check Credentials: Compares submitted username and password. - Session Creation: If credentials match ("admin" and "1234"), a session is started, and session variables username and status are set. - Redirection: User is directed to homeSession.php. - Failed Login: If credentials do not match, an error message is displayed with a link back to the login form. <p>User visits homeSession.php:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Session Check: Checks if the session status is 'login'. - Display: Shows a welcome message with the username if logged in. If not, prompts to log in.

	<p>User clicks on Logout link:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Action: Directs to sessionLogout.php. <p>sessionLogout.php:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Session Destroy: Ends the session and destroys session data.- Confirmation: Displays a message confirming the logout.
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