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BCA/ BSCIT SEM - 2

Web Programming

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Unit 2 [Handling form with GET & POST](#)

- Variables from outside PHP(HTML Forms GET and POST):-
- When a form is submitted to a PHP script, the information from that form is automatically made available to the script.
- There are many ways to access this information here explaining Get & Post method of form object.

GET Method:-

- The Get method passes arguments from in page to the next page as a part of the URL(Uniform Resource Locator) query string.
- When used for form handling, GET appends the indicated variable name and value to the URL designated in the ACTION attribute with a question mark separator.
- Each item submitted via GET method is accessed in the handler via the \$_GET array.

Advantages of GET Method:-

- It construct an actual new and differentiable URL query string so user can bookmark this page.

Disadvantages of GET Method:

- It is not suitable for login form because username & password fully visible onscreen.
-

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- Every GET submission is recorded in the web server log, data set included.
- The length of URL is limited so limited data pass using GET METHOD.
- Query string to be limited 255 characters.

POST Method:-

- Post method is the preferred method of form submission.
- The form data set is included in the body of the form when it is forwarded to the processing agent(web server).
- No visible change to the URL will result according to the different data submitted.
- Each item submitted via POST method is accessed in the handler via the \$_POST array.

Advantages of POST Method:-

- It is more secure than GET because user entered information is never visible in the URL.
- There is a much larger limit on the amount of data that can be passed (a couple of kilobytes).

Disadvantages of POST method:-

- The result at a given moment cannot be bookmarked.
- The result should be expired by the browser, so that an error will result if the user employs the back button to revisit the page.
- This method can be incompatible with certain firewall setups.

Sr No.	Question	Answer
1.	URL Stands for?	Uniform Resource Locator
2.	Form submission type_____.	POST or GET

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Cookies

- Cookies are the temporary storage area where the information is to be stored.
- The cookies are seen in the address bar of the browser, history of websites visited.
- A cookie is often used to identify a user. A cookie is a small file that the server embeds on the user's computer.
- Each time the same computer requests a page with a browser, it will send the cookie too. With PHP, you can both create and retrieve cookie values.

Create Cookies With PHP

- A cookie is created with the `setcookie()` function.

Syntax:

`setcookie(name, value, expire, path, domain, secure, httponly);`

Retrieve the value of cookie

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- We then retrieve the value of the cookie "user" (using the global variable \$_COOKIE).
- We also use the isset() function to find out if the cookie is set.

Example:-

1) setcookies() send example:-

```
<?php
    $value ="something from somewhere";
    setcookie("testcookie",$value);
    setcookie("testcookie",$value,time()+3600);
?>
```

2) read cookie example:-

```
<?php
//echo $_COOKIE['testcookie'];
echo $HTTP_COOKIE_VARS["testcookie"];
//print_r($_COOKIE);
?>
```

3) setcookie() delete example:-

```
<?php
    setcookie("testcookie","",time()-3600);
?>
```

Sr No.	Question	Answer
1.	_____are the temporary storage area where the information is to be stored.	Cookies
2.	Cookies are tiny bits of information stored on your Web site computer.	visitor's
3.	cookies are stored in a commonly named_____.	Directory

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Session

- Sessions is the temporary storage area where the information is to be stored. The sessions are used when there is any kind of login.
- This login can be found in any E-mail account, shopping cart, downloading any projects or software.
- Where there is login there is session. Once the user gets login the username of the user is developed on each page until the user gets logout.
- So the entire session depends on the user, it gets started when the user logs in and it gets destroyed when the user logs out.
- A session is basically a temporary set of variables that exists only until the browser has shut down (unless you set this up differently in your php.ini file, which is another story altogether).
- **Example: Sessionstart.php**

```
1. <?php
2. // Start the session
3. session_start();
4. ?>
5. <html>
6. <body>
7. <?php
8. // Set session variables
9. $_SESSION["favcolor"] = "green";
10. $_SESSION["favanimal"] = "cat";
11. echo "Session variables are set.";
12. <a href="session_ex.php">Go next</a>
13. ?>
14. </body>
15. </html>
```

Example: session_ex.php

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

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```
2. <html>
3. <body>
4. <?php
5. echo "Favorite color is " . $_SESSION["favcolor"] . "<br>";
6. echo "Favorite animal is " . $_SESSION["favanimal"] . ".";
7.     print_r($_SESSION);
8. ?></body></html>
```

- To remove all global session variables and destroy the session, use session_unset() and session_destroy():

- **Example:**

```
1. <?php session_start(); ?>
2. <html>
3. <body>
   <?php
4.     // remove all session variables
5.     session_unset();
6.     // destroy the session
7.     session_destroy();
8.     print_r($_SESSION);
9. ?>
10.</body>
11.</html>
```

Sr No.	Question	Answer
1.	_____is the temporary storage area where the information is to be stored.	Sessions
2.	_____get or/and set the current session name.	session_name
3.	_____initialize session data.	session_start
4.	_____destroys all data registered to a session.	session_destro

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		y
5.	To start the session the function_____is used.	session_start()
6.	To destroy the session the function_____is to be used.	session_destroy()
7.	_____ get and/or set the current session id.	Session_id

Server variable

HTTP Cookies: \$_COOKIE:

- An associative array of variables passed to the current script via HTTP cookies. Automatically global in any scope.
- This is a 'super global', or automatic global, variable. This simply means that it is available in all scopes throughout a script. You don't need to do a global \$_COOKIE; to access it within functions or methods, as you do with \$HTTP_COOKIE_VARS.
- \$HTTP_COOKIE_VARS contains the same initial information, but is not an auto global. (Note that HTTP_COOKIE_VARS and \$_COOKIE are different variables and that PHP handles them as such)

- Example:-

```
<?php
```

```
This is a 'superglobal', setcookie("name","word");
```

```
echo 'hello'. htmlspecialchars($_COOKIE["name"]);
```


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?>

HTTP GET variables: \$_GET:-

- An associative array of variables passed to the current script via the HTTP GET method. Automatically global in any scope.
- This is a 'super global', or automatic global, variable. This simply means that it is available in all scopes throughout a script. You don't need to do a global \$_GET; to access it within functions or methods, as you do with \$HTTP_GET_VARS.
- \$HTTP_GET_VARS contains the same initial information, but is not an auto global. (Note that HTTP_GET_VARS and \$_GET are different variables and that PHP handles them as such)

HTTP POST variables: \$_POST:-

- An associative array of variables passed to the current script via the HTTP POST method. Automatically global in any scope.
- This is a 'super global', or automatic global, variable. This simply means that it is available in all scopes throughout a script. You don't need to do a global \$_POST; to access it within functions or methods, as you do with \$HTTP_POST_VARS.
- \$HTTP_POST_VARS contains the same initial information, but is not an auto global. (Note that HTTP_POST_VARS and \$_POST are different variables and that PHP handles them as such)

Request variables: \$_REQUEST:-

- An associative array consisting of the contents of \$_GET, \$_POST, and \$_COOKIE.
- This is a 'super global', or automatic global, variable. This simply means that it is available in all scopes throughout a script. You don't need to do a global \$_REQUEST; to access it within functions or methods.

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Global variables: `$_GLOBALS`:-

- An associative array containing references to all variables which are currently defined in the global scope of the script. The variable names are the keys of the array.
- This is a 'super global', or automatic global, variable. This simply means that it is available in all scopes throughout a script. You don't need to do a global `$GLOBALS`; to access it within functions or methods.

- Example:-

```
<?php
$_GET['name']='a';
$_POST['bar']='b';
var_dump($_GET);
var_dump($_POST);
var_dump($_REQUEST);
?>
```

Server variable: `$_SERVER`:-

- `$_SERVER` is an array containing information such as headers, paths, and script locations. The entries in this array are created by the web server. There is no guarantee that every web server will provide any of these; servers may omit some, or provide others not listed here.
- This is a 'super global', or automatic global, variable. This simply means that it is available in all scopes throughout a script. You don't need to do a global `$_SERVER`; to access it within functions or methods, as you do with `$HTTP_SERVER_VARS`.
- `$HTTP_SERVER_VARS` contains the same initial information, but is not an auto global. (Note that `$HTTP_SERVER_VARS` and `$_SERVER` are different variables and that PHP handles them as such).
- You may or may not find any of the following elements in `$_SERVER`. Note that few, if any, of these will be available (or indeed have any meaning) if running PHP on the command line.

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'GATEWAY_INTERFACE'

- What revision of the CGI specification the server is using; i.e. 'CGI/1.1'.

'SERVER_NAME'

- The name of the server host under which the current script is executing. If the script is running on a virtual host, this will be the value defined for that virtual host.

'REQUEST_METHOD'

- Which request method was used to access the page i.e 'GET', 'POST'.

'SERVER_PROTOCOL'

- Name and revision of the information protocol via which the page was requested; i.e. 'HTTP/1.0';

'SERVER_PORT'

- The port on the server machine being used by the web server for communication. For default setups, this will be '80'; using SSL, for instance, will change this to whatever your defined secure HTTP port is.

PHP GD Library

Introduction to Graphical display:-

- php provides a feature to draw any images using various kinds of shapes. The area where the shapes are to be drawn is known as canvas.
- There are 5 steps for the graphics image to be used in php.
- Create canvas.
- Allocate background color for canvas.
- Allocate foreground color for shapes.
- Draw shapes on the canvas.
- Place the canvas on the web-page.

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Canvas Function:-

1. Imagecreate()

- It is the first step to draw the image. This function is used for creating the canvas. To create the canvas fixed width and height is to be given.

Syntax:-

imagecreate(integer width, integer height)

Example:-

```
<?php
```

```
$canvas=imagecreate(500,500);
```

```
imagepng($canvas);
```

```
?>
```

Color Allocation Function:-

2. imagecolorAllocate()

- it is the next step for drawing the image on the canvas. This function is used for allocating the color to background of canvas and the shapes which are drawn. The colors which are to be used are in RGB format.

Syntax:-

imagecolorallocate(canvas_handler,int red, int green, int blue)

Example:-

```
<?php
```

```
$canvas=imagecreate(500,500);
```

```
$bk=imagecolorallocate($canvas,0,0,0);
```

```
imagepng($canvas);
```

```
?>
```

Shapes Function:-

3. imageline()

- This function is used to draw line on the canvas. It has 6 parameters to be taken as input.

Syntax:-

imageline(canvas variable,int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2,color)

Example:-

```
<?php
```

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```
$canvas=imagecreate(500,500);  
$bk=imagecolorallocate($canvas,0,0,0);  
$fg= imagecolorallocate($canvas,1,1,1);  
imageline($canvas,200,200,250,200,$fg);  
imagepng($canvas);  
?>
```

4. **imagerectangle() or imagefilledrectangle()- Draw a rectangle**

- **imagerectangle()**-- creates a rectangle of color col in image image starting at upper left coordinate x1, y1 and ending at bottom right coordinate x2, y2. 0, 0 is the top left corner of the image.

Syntax:-

int imagerectangle(resource image, int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2, int col)

int imagefilledrectangle(resource image, int x1, int y1, int x2, int y2, int col)

Example:-

```
<?php  
$canvas=imagecreate(500,500);  
$bk=imagecolorallocate($canvas,0,0,0);  
$fg= imagecolorallocate($canvas,1,1,1);  
imagefilledrectangle($canvas,200,200,250,200,$fg);  
imagepng($canvas);  
?>
```

5. **imageellipse() or imagefilledellipse()-Draw a filled ellipse**

Syntax:-

bool imagefilledellipse (resource image, int cx, int cy, int w, int h, int color)

imagefilledellipse() draws an ellipse centered at cx, cy (top left is 0, 0) in the image represented by image. W and h specifies the ellipse's width and height respectively. The ellipse is filled using color.

Example:-

```
<?php  
$canvas=imagecreate(500,500);
```

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```
$bk=imagecolorallocate($canvas,0,0,0);  
$fg= imagecolorallocate($canvas,1,1,1);  
imagefilledellipse($canvas,200,200,10,50,$fg);  
imagepng($canvas);  
?>
```

6. **imagepolygon() or imagefilledpolygon()**-Draw a filled polygon

Syntax:-

int imagefilledpolygon (resource image, array points, int num_points, int color)

imagefilledpolygon() creates a filled polygon in image image. points is a PHP array containing the polygon's vertices, i.e. points[0] = x0, points[1] = y0, points[2] = x1, points[3] = y1, etc. num_points is the total number of vertices.

Example:-

```
<?php  
$canvas=imagecreate(500,500);  
$bk=imagecolorallocate($canvas,0,0,0);  
$fg= imagecolorallocate($canvas,1,1,1);  
$array=array(100,100,150,100,50,110,100,100);  
Imagefilledellipse($canvas,$array,3,$color);  
imagepng($canvas);?>
```

7. **imagearc()**-Draw a partial ellipse

Syntax:-

int imagearc(resource image, int cx, int cy, int w, int h, int s, int e, int color)

imagearc() draws a partial ellipse centered at cx, cy (top left is 0, 0) in the image represented by image. W and h specifies the ellipse's width and height respectively while the start and end points are specified in degrees indicated by the s and e arguments. 0° is located at the three-o'clock position, and the arc is drawn counter-clockwise.

Example:-

```
<?php  
$canvas=imagecreate(500,500);
```

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```
$bk=imagecolorallocate($canvas,0,0,0);  
$fg= imagecolorallocate($canvas,1,1,1);  
imagearc($canvas,200,200,15,5,0,180,$color);  
imagepng($canvas);  
?>
```

8. **imagepng()** or **imagejpeg()** or **imagegif()**

The last step is to place this canvas on the web-page. This image can be in any format that is either PNG, JPEG or GIF.

If PNG image is to be created, then the function **imagepng()** is used.

If JPEG image is to be created, then the function **imagejpeg()** is used.

If GIF image is to be created, then the function **imagegif()** is used.

Syntax:-

imagepng(canvas variable)

imagejpeg(canvas variable)

imagegif(canvas variable)

Miscellaneous Function:-

9. **imagesx()**-Get image width

Syntax:-

int imagesx(resource image)

imagesx () returns the width of the image identified by image.

Example:-

```
<?php
```

```
$canvas=imagecreate(500,500);
```

```
echo imagesx($canvas);
```

```
?>
```

10. **imagesy()**-Get image height

Syntax:-

int imagesy(resource image)

imagesy () returns the height of the image identified by image.

Example:-

```
<?php
```

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```
$canvas=imagecreate(500,500);
```

```
echo imagesy($canvas);
```

```
?>
```

11. **imagecreatefromjpeg()** or **imagecreatefrompng()** --These functions are useful when working with images that are loaded using a function.

Syntax:-

```
imagecreatefromjpeg(filename having extension jpg)
```

or

```
imagecreatefrompng(filename having extension png)
```

Example:-

```
<?php
```

```
$load=imagecreatefromjpeg('sunset.jpg');
```

```
imagepng($load);
```

```
?>
```

12. **imagecopy()** --Copy part of an image

Syntax:-

```
int imagecopy ( resource dst_im, resource src_im, int dst_x, int dst_y, int src_x, int src_y, int src_w, int src_h)
```

Copy a part of src_im onto dst_im starting at the x,y coordinates src_x, src_y with a width of src_w and a height of src_h. The portion defined will be copied onto the x,y coordinates, dst_x and dst_y.

Example:-

```
<?php
```

```
$source=imagecreatefromjpeg('sunset.jpg');
```

```
$dest= imagecreatefromjpeg('winter.jpg');
```

```
Imagecopy($dest,$source,0,0,0,0,100,100);
```

```
imagepng($dest);
```

```
?>
```

13. **imagecopymerge()** --Copy and merge part of an image

Syntax:-

```
int imagecopymerge ( resource dst_im, resource src_im, int dst_x, int dst_y, int src_x, int src_y, int src_w, int src_h, int pct)
```


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Copy a part of src_im onto dst_im starting at the x,y coordinates src_x, src_y with a width of src_w and a height of src_h. The portion defined will be copied onto the x,y coordinates, dst_x and dst_y.

The two images will be merged according to pct which can range from 0 to 100. When pct = 0, no action is taken.

Sr No.	Question	Answer
1.	The area where the shapes are to be drawn is known as_____.	Canvas
2.	_____ is the first step to draw the image.	Imagecreate()
3.	_____ function is used for allocating the color to background of canvas and the shapes which are drawn.	imagecolorAllocate
4.	_____ function is used to draw line on the canvas.	Imageline
5.	_____ function is used to Draw a rectangle.	imagerectangle
6.	_____ function is used to draws an ellipse.	Imageellipse
7.	_____ function is used to Draw a polygon.	Imagepolygon
8.	_____ function is used to Draw a partial ellipse.	imagearc
9.	If PNG image is to be created, then the function _____ is used.	Imagepng
10.	If JPEG image is to be created, then the function _____ is used.	imagejpeg
11.	If GIF image is to be created, then the function _____ is used.	Imagegif
12.	_____ function is used to Get image width.	Imagesx
13.	_____ function is used to Get image height.	Imagesy
14.	_____ function is used to Copy part of an	Imagecopy

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	image.	
15.	function is used to Copy and merge part of an image.	Imagecopymerge

PHP Regular expression

- Regular expression means the formula or the general format of any string, or expression.
- It is used for pattern matching.
- It is also known as regexis. It checks any characters or digits which are specified in the format.
- It is used generally for the validation on server-side scripting.
- Types of regular expressions:-
- There are two types of regular Expression.
- POSIX Extended Regular Expression:-
- When this type of regular expression is used then the function `ereg()` is required to be used for the pattern matching.
- The function `ereg` is abbreviated as Extended Regular expression.
- There are different symbols used which are given below:

Symbol	Description
<code>^</code>	For starting the format string
<code>\$</code>	For ending the format string
<code>[a-z]</code>	Only lower case alphabets
<code>[A-Z]</code>	Only upper case alphabets
<code>[a-z A-Z]</code>	Only alphabets in any form
<code>[0-9]</code>	Only digits
<code>[a-z A-Z 0-9]</code>	Alphanumeric characters
<code>\</code>	Used when any special characters are to be used in the string
<code>()</code>	Used when more than one value is to be

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	checked
	For or condition
{n}	Is used when the lengths of the digits are known. Where n is an integer value
{n,m}	N for minimum value and m for maximum value

▪ Syntax:-

Boolean `ereg('format', variable/value to be checked)`

▪ Example:-

```
<?php
$date="04/09/2010";
if(ereg('^[0-9]{2}\ / [0-9]{2}\ / [0-9]{4}$',$date))
echo "valid date";
else
echo "not valid date";
?>
```

Perl Compatible Regular Expression:-

- This type of regular expression is developed using the perl language.
- The function which is used for the given regular expression is `preg_match()` that is perl regular expression.

Symbol	Description
\d	Any number
\D	For anything other than a number
\s	Any kind of whitespace
\S	anything other than whitespace
\W	Any word character
\w	Any other than a word character
\A	Beginning of string
\b	Word boundary
\B	Not a word boundary
\Z	End of string

▪ Syntax:-

Boolean `preg_match('format', variable/value to be checked)`

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▪ Example:-

```
<?php
$date="04/09/2010";
if(preg_match('^d{2}\d{2}\d{4}$',$date))
echo "valid date";
else
echo "not valid date";
?>
```

Sr No.	Question	Answer
1.	_____means the formula or the general format of any string, or expression.	Regular expression
2.	The function which is used for the given regular expression is_____that is perl regular expression.	preg_match()
3.	The function_____is required to be used for the pattern matching.	ereg()
4.	The function ereg is abbreviated as_____.	Extended Regular expression.

[Sending mail using mail\(\)](#)

mail-- send mail

• Syntax:-

bool mail (string to, string subject, string message , string headers , string parameters)

- mail () automatically mails the message specified in message to the receiver specified in to. Multiple recipients can be specified by putting a comma between each address in to.
- Email with attachments and special types of content can be sent using this function. This is accomplished via MIME-encoding .
- mail () returns TRUE if the mail was successfully accepted for delivery, FALSE otherwise.

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- If a fourth string argument is passed, this string is inserted at the end of the header. This is typically used to add extra headers. Multiple extra headers are separated with a carriage return and newline.

- Example:-

```
<?php
$to="email";
$subject="this is subject";
$message="this is simple text message";
$header="from:email";
$retval=mail($to,$subject,$message,$header);
If($retval==true)
{
    Echo "message sent successfully";
}
Else
{
    Echo "message could not be sent ";
}
?>
```

Sr No.	Question	Answer
1.	_____ automatically mails the message.	mail ()

[Sending mail using smtp\(\)](#)

Sending mail using smtp():

- Class.phpmailer.php
- Class.pop3.php
- Class.smtp.php
- Place all this file in same folder and in that folder create a new php file with code below to send mail using smtp().

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- Runtime Configuration:-
- The behaviour of these functions is affected by settings in php.ini.

- **Mail configuration options**

Name	Default	Changeable
smtp	"localhost"	PHP_INI_ALL
smtp_port	"25"	PHP_INI_ALL
sendmail_from	NULL	PHP_INI_ALL
sendmail_path	DEFAULT_SENDMAIL_PATH	PHP_INI_SYSTEM

- **smtp string**
- Used under Windows only: DNS name or IP address of the SMTP server PHP should use for mail sent with the mail() function.
- **smtp_port int**
- Used under Windows only: Number of the port to connect to the server specified with the smtp setting when sending mail with mail(); defaults to 25. Only available since PHP 4.3.0.
- **sendmail_from string**
- Which "From:" mail address should be used in mail sent from PHP under Windows.

sendmail_pathstring

PHP with AJAX

- AJAX:- Asynchronous JavaScript and XML.
- AJAX is not a new programming language, but a new technique for creating better, faster, and more interactive web applications.

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- With AJAX, a javascript can communicate directly with the server, with the XMLHttpRequest object. With this object, a javascript can trade data with a web server, without reloading page.
- AJAX uses asynchronous data transfer(HTTP requests) between the browser and the web server, allowing web pages to request small bits of information from the server instead of whole pages.
- The AJAX technique makes internet applications smaller, faster and more user-friendly.
- AJAX allows web pages to be updated asynchronously by exchanging small amounts of data with the server behind the scenes. This means that it is possible to update parts of a web page, without reloading the whole page.
- Classic web pages, (which do not use AJAX) must reload the entire page if the content should change.
- Examples of applications using AJAX: Google Maps, Gmail, Youtube, and Facebook tabs.

Sr No.	Question	Answer
1.	AJAX Stands for?	Asynchronous JavaScript and XML.
2.	AJAX uses_____data transfer between the browser and the web server.	Asynchronous

How AJAX works with PHP

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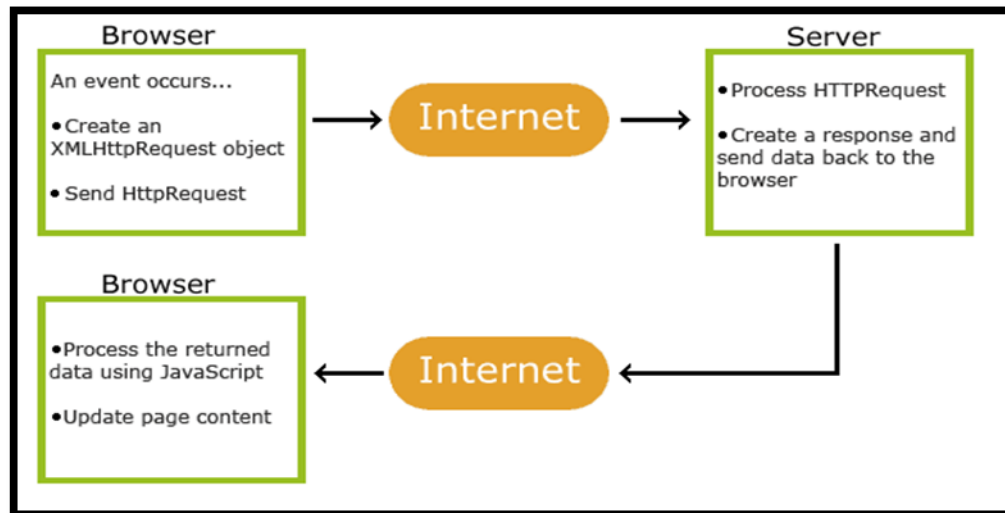
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AJAX is about better internet-application:-



- Internet-applications have many benefits over desktop applications; they can reach a larger audience, they are easier to install and support, and easier to develop.
- With AJAX, internet applications can be made richer and more user-friendly.

PHP AND AJAX:-

- There is no such thing as an AJAX server. AJAX runs in your browser. AJAX uses HTTP requests to request small pieces of information from the server, instead of whole pages.

XML HttpRequest:-

- To get or send information from/to database or a file on the server with traditional javascript, you will have to make an HTML form, and a user will have to click the “submit” button to send/get the information, wait for the server to respond, then a new page will load with the results.

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- With AJAX , your javascript communicates directly with the server, through the javascript XMLHttpRequest object.
- With the XMLHttpRequest object, a web page can make a request to, and get a response from a web server-without reloading the page. The user will stay on the same page, and he or she will not notice that scripts request pages, or send data to a server in the background.
- The XMLHttpRequest object is supported in all major browsers(internet explorer, firefox, chrome, opera, and safari).
- All new browsers use the built-in javascript XMLHttpRequest object to create an XMLHttpRequest object(IE5 and IE6 uses an ActiveXObject).
- The javascript code for creating an XMLHttpRequest object:

Example:-

```
If(window.XMLHttpRequest)
{
    //code for IE7+, firefox, chrome, opera, safari
    Return new XMLHttpRequest();
}
If(window.ActiveXObject)
{
    //code for IE6,IE5
    Return new ActiveObject("Microsoft.XMLHTTP");
}
```

AJAX is Based on Internet Standards

- AJAX is based on internet standards, and uses a combination of:
- XMLHttpRequest object (to exchange data asynchronously with a server)
- JavaScript/DOM (to display/interact with the information)
- CSS (to style the data)
- XML (often used as the format for transferring data)

AJAX - Send a Request To a Server

- To send a request to a server, we use the open() and send() methods of the XMLHttpRequest object:

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Example:

- xmlhttp.open("GET","ajax_info.txt",true);
xmlhttp.send();

Method	Description
Open (method,url,async)	Specifies the type of request, the URL, and if the request should be handled asynchronously or not. method: the type of request: GET or POST url: the location of the file on the server async: true (asynchronous) or false (synchronous)
send(string)	Sends the request off to the server. string: Only used for POST requests

GET Requests: A simple GET request

Example:

```
xmlhttp.open("GET","demo_get.php",true)  
xmlhttp.send();
```

AJAX - Server Response

- To get the response from a server, use the responseText or responseXML property of the XMLHttpRequest object.

Property	Description
responseText	get the response data as a string
responseXML	get the response data as XML data

The responseText Property

- If the response from the server is not XML, use the responseText property.
- The responseText property returns the response as a string, and you can use it accordingly:

- Example:**

```
document.getElementById("myDiv").innerHTML=xmlhttp.responseText;
```

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AJAX - The onreadystatechange Event

- When a request to a server is sent, we want to perform some actions based on the response.
- Three important properties of the XMLHttpRequest object:
- The onreadystatechange event is triggered every time the readyState changes.
- The readyState property holds the status of the XMLHttpRequest.

Property	Description
onreadystatechange	Stores a function (or the name of a function) to be called automatically each time the readyState property changes
readyState	Holds the status of the XMLHttpRequest. Changes from 0 to 4: 0: request not initialized 1: server connection established 2: request received 3: processing request 4: request finished and response is ready
status	200: "OK" 404: Page not found

Sr No.	Question	Answer
1.	your javascript communicates directly with the server, through the javascript_____object.	XMLHttpRequest
2.	The_____event is triggered every time the readyState changes.	onreadystatechange
3.	The_____property holds the status of the XMLHttpRequest.	readyState

Working with AJAX as background process

- With AJAX, your JavaScript communicates directly with the server, through the JavaScript XMLHttpRequest object. With an HTTP request, a web page can make a request to, and get a response from web server – without reloading the page.
- The user will stay on the same page, and he or she will not notice that scripts request pages, or send data to a server in the background.

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- By using the XMLHttpRequest object, a web developer can update a page with data from the server after the page has loaded.

Sr No.	Question	Answer
1.	With an_____, a web page can make a request to, and get a response from web server without reloading the page.	HTTP request