September 28, 2015

Pseudo-Code (last part of Lecture 4)

\*Output the even number between x and y:

Input x, input y

for i = x to y

if i is even

output i

end if

end for

In this case, input: x and y, output: needs to count

\*write a loop to count how many of the numbers are multiple of 3 between x and y

Input x, input y

Counter /=空集

For i = x to y

If i is divided by 3

Counter = counter + 1

End if

End for

LECTURE 5

PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor (all things are sent to a server, and sent back in html form)

An open source software: free to download and use

Server-side scripting language: scripts are executed on the server

PHP files:

Contains text, HTML tags, and code

Returned to the browser as HTML

Have files extension of

PHP Syntax:

A PHP scripting block

Can be anywhere in the documents: starts with <?php, ends with ?>

Contains: HTML tags

Each basic statement (assigning and calling(?)) in PHP ends with a semicolon

Example:

<html>

<body>

<?php

Echo “COEN 10”;

?>

</body>

</html>

Comments

PHP VARIABLES

Used for storing values: text strings, numbers, arrays

After a variable is created/declared: it can be used again and again

Variables in PHP start with a $

Declaring a variable in PHP: $var\_name = value

Example:;

<?php

$txt= “this is a string”

$x=5

?>

Some rules about name

Can only contain alpha-numeric characters and underscores (a-z,A-Z,0-9, AND \_) ($ABC/=$abc) ($1abc is not ok)

PHP Numerical Operators:

Arithmetic Operator:

+,-,\*,/ (addition, subtraction, multiplication, division), $x = 5%2=1 (% modulus) $x= 5/2 (if x is real, x= 2.5, if x is integer, x= 2), ++: increment($x++>>>>$x= $x+1), --: decrement

Assignment operator (shortcut)

= x =y(variable is always on the left side)

+ = x + = y same as x = x + y

-= x - = y same as x = x – y

\* x \*=y same as x= x\*y

Conditional operators

== <equal to>

!= <not equal to>

> <greater than>

>= <greater than or equal to>

<

<=

< > <not equal to>

Logical operators

To combine conditions

&& and: true if both conditions are tru

|| or: true if at least one condition is tru

! not: true if the condition is false

Examples:

$x= 2;

$y= 4;

If (x >2 || y=4)

Precedence Order

!>>>>>>>>>.highest precendence

\*/%

+ -

< <= > >=

== != <>

&&

||

=>>>>>>>>>lowest precedence

PHP STRINGS: string variables are used for value for

String operators: 1. The assignment operator (=)

2. the

You can Combining the two strings with (.=)

$x = “abc”; $x .= “def”; // same as $x = $x. “def”;

After this code, $x will have the string “abcdef”

PHP FUNCTIONS: php provides a set of functions to help with common tasks

To call a function:

Which returns a value: $ x = function\_name ();

Which does not return a value: function\_name ();

Functions may receive one or more arguments:

And return a value:

The strops () function (you need to count from zero): searches for a string within a

LECTURE16

PHP- Forms

Php forms: used to input data and transfer it from html to php

Clicking submit, you are going to go from x.php to y.php

PHP - $\_GET Function

The built-in $\_GET function: used to collect values from a form sent with method =”get”

The “y.php” file uses the $\_GET function to collect form data: the names of the form fields are

PHP - $\_POST Function(is way more secure than GET): used to collect values from a form sent with method =”post information is not visible: limit :8MB

PHP - $ COOKIE Function