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Web Programming with PHP

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WEB APPLICATION FRAMEWORK



Index

- Predefined variables
- Form handling
- Session handling



Predefined variables (1)

- Method for retrieving external variables
- They are `superglobal`: they are available in every context, sin tener que declararlas con `global`
- Associative arrays (key, value)
- Content depends on execution mode (web, command line) and operating system



Predefined variables (2)

- Predefined variables:
 - `$GLOBALS`: access to global variables
 - `$_COOKIE`: *cookies*
 - `$_ENV`: environment variables
 - `$_FILES`: files uploaded to the current script via the HTTP POST method
 - `$_GET`: data passed to the current script via the HTTP GET method
 - `$_POST`: data passed to the current script via the HTTP POST method
 - `$_REQUEST`: `$_GET`, `$_POST` y `$_COOKIE`
 - `$_SERVER`: data provided by the web server
 - `$_SESSION`: session variables available to the current script



Predefined variables (3)

- `$_ENV`: environment variables
- Example:
 - HOME
 - PATH
 - PWD
 - USER
 - ...



Predefined variables (4)

- `$_SERVER`: data provided by the web server
- A large number of these variables are from CGI
- Example:
 - HTTP_ACCEPT
 - PATH
 - REMOTE_ADDR
 - REMOTE_PORT
 - SERVER_NAME
 - SERVER_PORT
 - ...

Predefined variables (and 5)

- Example:

```
<?
echo "$_SERVER['REMOTE_ADDR']";
?>
```

- How to get the key and the value of each element:

```
<?
reset($_SERVER);
while((list($key, $value) = each($_SERVER)) !=
FALSE)
echo "$key => $value<br>";
?>
```

Form handling (1)

- Access through global predefined variables:
 - \$_GET: data sent by GET method or through URL
 - \$_POST: data sent by POST method
 - \$_REQUEST: content of \$_GET and \$_POST
- If the `register_globals` directive is set on `php.ini`, then these variables will also be made available in the global scope of the script
 - Due to security problems, this feature is deprecated in PHP 5 and removed in PHP 6

Form handling (2)

- Form:

```
<form action="respuesta.php?value=10"
  method="post">
<input type="text" name="name">
</form>
```

- PHP (are all of them possible?):

```
<?
  echo 'value: ' . $_GET['value'] . '<br>';
  echo 'value: ' . $_POST['value'] . '<br>';
  echo 'value: ' . $_REQUEST['value'] .
    '<br>';
  echo 'name: ' . $_GET['name'] . '<br>';
  echo 'name: ' . $_POST['name'] . '<br>';
  echo 'name: ' . $_REQUEST['name'] . '<br>';
?>
```

Form handling (3)

- Form:

```
<form action="respuesta.php?value=10"
  method="post">
<input type="text" name="name">
</form>
```

- PHP (are all of them possible?):

EMPTY

```
<?
  echo 'value: ' . $_GET['value'] . '<br>';
  echo 'value: ' . $_POST['value'] . '<br>';
  echo 'value: ' . $_REQUEST['value'] .
    '<br>';
  echo 'name: ' . $_GET['name'] . '<br>';
  echo 'name: ' . $_POST['name'] . '<br>';
  echo 'name: ' . $_REQUEST['name'] . '<br>';
?>
```



Form handling (4)

- Array values from a form:
 - `<select multiple>`
 - `<input type="checkbox" />`
- Write “[]” at the end of the name in the HTML
- We can use `count ()` to get the number of elements in the array



Form handling (and 5)

- Form:


```
<select name="lista[]" multiple>
<option>Spain</option>
<option>Russia</option>
<option>Germany</option>
</select>
```
- PHP:


```
<?
    $lista = $_POST['lista'];
    for($i = 0; $i < count($lista); $i++)
        echo "$lista[$i]<br>";
?>
```



Session handling (1)

- Session support consists of a way to preserve certain data across subsequent accesses
- A visitor accessing your web site is assigned a unique id, the so-called session id
 - This is either stored in a cookie on the user side or is propagated in the URL
- The session support allows you to register arbitrary numbers of variables to be preserved across requests



Session handling (2)

- When a visitor accesses your site, PHP will check whether a specific session id has been sent with the request
 - If this is the case, the prior saved environment is recreated



Session handling (3)

- `session_start()` :
 - Creates a session or resumes the current one based on the current session id
- `session_register('variable')` :
 - Register one or more global variables with the current session
- `session_id()` :
 - Get and/or set the current session id



Session handling (4)

- `session_unregister('variable')` :
 - Unregister a global variable from the current session
- `session_is_registered('variable')` :
 - returns TRUE if there is a global variable with the name registered in the current session, FALSE otherwise
- `session_destroy()` :
 - Destroys all data registered to a session

Session handling (5)

- Page 1:

```
<?
  session_start();
  session_register('counter');
  $counter++;
?>
<html> ... </html>
```

- Page 2:

```
<? session_start(); ?>
<html>
<body>
<?
  echo "counter: $counter";
?>
</body>
</html>
```

Session handling (6)

- Alternative way: global predefined variable
 \$_SESSION
- You don't need:
 - session_register()
 - session_unregister()
 - session_is_registered()
- We can use array functions (count, foreach, etc.)
to consult session data
- Recommended for improved security and code
readability



Session handling (and 7)

- Page 1:

```
<?
  session_start();
  $_SESSION['counter']++;
?>
<html> ... </html>
```

- Page 2:

```
<? session_start(); ?>
<html>
<body>
<?
  echo "counter: " . $_SESSION['counter'];
?>
</body>
</html>
```