




PHP2


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HTML Forms

- Each html form have to include information how the form should be processed.
- `<form name=formname action=url method=get | post>`
- Action is the URL that will be used to processed the form, e.g. an php script.
- Get or Post is the method of sending information to the target URL


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Get method

- The get method appends the data to the URL as name/value pairs:
`http://url?name1=value1 & name2=value2`
- The target URL can use the variable using the `$_GET[]` array.
- See gallery2.php for example.

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Post Method

- The Post method does not append to the URL, hence URL cleaner.
- Similar to get, except use of `$_POST[]` array instead of `$_GET[]`.
- E.g.


```
foreach($_POST as $key=>$value){
    print $key;
    print ... //need to handle whether
                // value is an array or value
}
```
- To loop through all values.

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- You can look at the post information using the following script as handler.php
- ```
<?php
 phpinfo();
?>
```
- And look at the PHP variable section

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## Uploading files

- You may want to upload a file with the following in the form:  
`<input type=file accept=<mime_type> name=<field_name> value=<default_filename>>`
- You should include `enctype="multipart/form-data"` in the `<form ...>` tag.
- A text box with a Browse button is generated.
- You have to set `file_uploads` setting in `php.ini` to upload files (default is on, unless you have changed it).

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- The temporary uploaded file will be deleted after the script terminated.
- Use `is_uploaded_file` to check the validity of the file, and use `move_uploaded_file` to move the file to your destination.

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```
<?php
$path="d:/web/uploads/";

$filedata=$_FILES['notes'];
$tmpfile=$filedata['tmp_name'];
if (is_uploaded_file($tmpfile)) {
 $destination=$path . $filedata['name'];
 if (move_uploaded_file($tmpfile, $destination)) {
 print "File moved to $destination
\n";
 }
 else {
 print "Cannot move file to $destination
\n";
 }
}
else
 print "No uploaded file
\n";
?>
```

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## Reading remote URL

- You can open an URL in php script.
- Use `fsockopen()`
- `fsockopen(URL, portnum)`
- To read data from the socket, you have to send the following to the server:
  - GET filename HTTP/1.1\r\n
  - Host: <url>\r\n
  - Connection: Close\r\n\r\n

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```
<?php
print<<<HTML
<html>
<body>
HTML:

$hostname="localhost";

if ($fp = fsockopen($hostname, 8080));
else die("Cannot connect to $hostname
\n");

$cmd = "GET /ex1.html HTTP/1.1\r\n";
$cmd .= "Host: localhost\r\n";
$cmd .= "Connection: Close\r\n\r\n";
fputs($fp, $cmd);

while (!feof($fp)) {
 $line = $line . fgets($fp, 256);
}
fclose($fp);

print "<pre>";
print $line;
print "</pre>";
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```

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## Identify the current script

- Sometimes it is useful to identify the current script, e.g. a recursive script
- You can use the superglobal variable `$_SERVER['PHP_SELF']`; to get the current script.

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## The Superglobal `$_FILE`

- The information of uploaded file is stored in the variable `$_FILE`, which is a 2D array. 1<sup>st</sup> index is filename.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> index with keys:
  - name: name of the uploaded files
  - type: MIME type of the uploaded file
  - tmp\_name: temporary name of file
  - error: error code of upload error
  - size: size of files in bytes.

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