"ift"

Unit → 2

STRING :-

String is a sequence of character is the same as 1 byte this means a php support only 1-256 Character Set.

Ex⇒ ' '

- Ram
- " Ram"

Type of String

- Single quote String
- double quote String
- here doc's String

Single quoted :⇒ when String is specified with single quote all variable in the string will not concider as variable

Ex:- 'R', Syntax = 'String'

Double quoted :⇒ double quoted String replace varible with their value as well as escape sequence

Ex:-
```
$NUM = 10;
echo " the value of num is $num";
```

(3) here does String :-

It is use to embbed a large piece of text in our script which may include lot of single or double quotes, without having to constantley to escape them.

Syntex:-

<<< does_stringname ----

----

doesstringname;

Ex:- echo <<< START ----

START;

Escape Sequence:-

1. \' → To escape ' within single quoted String
2. \" → To escape " within duble quoted String
3. \\ → To escape the backslash.
4. \$ → To escape $.

\n → To add line bracks b/w Strings.
\t → To add tab Space
\r → for Carriage return

Creating String :-

for Creating String this synten must followed

Syntax :-

```
<? php
   =
   =
?>
```

Ex :-
```
<? php
$ car = " Farrari ";
echo " my favrate Car is $ car; " <br/> ";
echo " my favourit car is $ {car} " . " <br> ";
echo " my favourite car is $ {car} " . <br> ;
?>
```

Accessing String :-

we might be wondering how we can access the each character of a string. php makes this easy for us. to access a character at a particular position

Synten :- $ char = $ str [position];

Ex :-
```
<? php
$mystr = " welcome to php String ";
echo $ mystr [0], " <br/> ";
echo $ mystr [6]. <br/> ;
$mystr [25]. ' ? ';
echo $ mystr . " <br/> ";
?>
```

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★ Searching String :-

The Strpos() function is use in php to find the position of the first occurence of a string inside another string. This fun is case sensitive or it is binare-safe function.

Related function :-

Syntax : Strpos (string, find, start)

- Strrpos() :- finds the position of the last occurrence of a string inside another String. It is case sensitive.
- Stripos() :- find the position of the first occurence of a string inside another String
- Strripos() :- find the position of the last occurence of a string inside another string. It is case insensitive.

Ex :
```
<?php
  echo Strpos ("I Love Php. I Love php too!", "Php");
?>
```

★ Replacing String :-

Ex
```
<?php
  echo Str_replace ("world", "Peter", "Helloworld");
?>
```

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The Str-replace function replace some Character with the some other Character in a String

Rule of this function:-

⇒ if the string to be searched in an array it returns an array.

⇒ if the string to be searched in an array find and replace operation is also performed with every array element.

⇒ if both finds and replace are array and replace has fewer elements that finds an empty string will be used or replace.

⇒ if find is an array and replace is string the replace string will be used for every find value.

Parameter	Description
Find	required, Specifies the value to find
replace	Specifies the value to replace the value in find
String	Specifies the string to be searched
Count	Specifies a variable that Count's the number of replacements.

Ex:
```
<?php
$arr = array ("blue", "red", "green", "yellow");
print-r (str-replace ("red", "pink", $arr. $i));
echo "replacement : $i";
?>
```

Formatting String:-

```
<?php
$number=9;
$str="Billion";
$txt=sprintf("there are %.0 million bicycles in
        %s",$number,$str);
echo $txt;
?>
```

The sprintf() function writes a formatted string to a variable.

for Ex:-

The arg1 and arg2 or argt+ parameter will be inserted at percent (%) sign in the main string. The function works "step by step" at the first % sign, arg1 inserted at the second % sign, arg2 is inserted etc.

Syntax:-

sprintf (format, arg1, arg2, argt+)

Ex:-

```
<?php
    $nomber=123;
    $txt=sprintf("with 2 decimals:
        %.1f $.2f <br/> with no
        decimals: %.1f",$number);
    echo $txt;
?>
```

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Regular expression :-

Regular expression are powerfull pattern matching algorithem that can be performed in a single expression.

Regular expression use arithmatic operator such as (+, -, ^) to create complex expression.

Regular expression help us to accomplish tasks such as validating email address, Ip address etc.

- Regular expression simply identifying pattern in string data by calling a single function this saves us coding time.

- When validating user input such as email addresses domain names telephone number, Ip address.

- Highlighting keyword in such result.

→ When creating a custom html template Regular expression can be used to identify the template tags and replace them with actual data.

Now look at the commonly used regular expression function in php :->

(1) Preg_match :- This function is used to

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perform a pattern match on a string. it returns, true if a match is found and false if a match is not found

This function is to perform a simple pattern match for the word in a given ur

```
<?php
$my-url = "www.guru99.com";
if (preg-match ("/guru/", $my-url))
  {
  echo "the url $my-url Contain guru"
  }
else
  {
  echo "the url $my-url does not Contain
  }
?>
```

(2) Preg-Split :- This function is used the perform a pattern match on a string and then split the result into a numeric array.

We will take a string phase and explode it into an array. The pattern to be mathod is a single space.

```
<?php
$my-TEXT = "I love regular expression";
$my-array = preg-split ("/ /", $my-text
print-r ($my-array);
?>
```

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(3) Preg-replace :- this function is used to perform a pattern match on a string and then replace the match with the specified text.

```
<?php
$text = "we at gure.. Strive to make quality
        education affordable to the masses.gure99.
        com";
$text = preg_replace ("/gure/", '<Span style =
        "background:yellow"> gure</span>',
        $text);
echo $text;
?>
```

Php String library function's

(1) Strlen() :-

php has a predefined function to get the length of a string. Strlen() displays the length of any string. it is more commonly used in validating (Fixed) input fields where the user is limited to enter a fixed length of character

Syntax : Strlen(string);

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Ex:- <?php
echo strlen ("welcome to Cloudways");
?>
output 20

(10) Strrep():- php provide a function for repeate string
Syntax:- Str_rep (string, repeat)
Ex:- <?php
echo Str_rep ("=", 13);
?>

(2) ~~Strcount ()~~
(2) Str_word_count ():-

A function which enables display of number of w in any specific string is Str_word_Count().
Syntax : Str_word_Count (String)
Ex: <?php
Str_word_Count ("welcome");
?>

(3) Strrev():-
A function strrev() is used for reversing a String. we can use this function to get reverse version of any string
Syntax:- Strev (String)
Ex:- <?php
echo Strrev ("welcome to");
?>

(4) Strpos ():- A function enables serching particular text within a String. It work simply by matching the spec text in String
Syntax Strpos (String, text);
Ex:- <?php
echo Strpos ("welcome");
?>

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(5) str_replace () :-

A function is built-in function basically used for replacing specific text within a string

Syntax :- str_replace (String to be replace - text - string)

Ex :- <?php
echo str_replace ("blood", "the programe", "welcome to good");
?>

(6) Strtolwr () :- A function that use to Convert string into lower case

Syntax :- Strtolwr (string)

Ex :- <?php
echo Strtolwr ("HELLO");
?>

(7) Strtoupr () :- A function that use to Convert String into upper case

Syntax :- Strtoupr (string)

Ex :- <?PHP
echo Strtoupr ("Hello");
?>

(8) Str-split () :- for split string

Syntax :- Str-split (String, Chunksize)

ex. $s = "this is my college";
$ result = str-split ($s, 5);

(9) Strcmp () :- for compare string with another

Syntax : Strcmp (String1, String2)

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⇒ Function :-

function are similar to other programming language. A function is a piece of code which takes one more input in the form of parameter and does some proccessing and returns a value. A function name can start with letter or underscore (not a number)

Type of function

① Built-in function :-

A function is a self-Contained block of code that perform a specific task. Php has a huge collection of internal or built in function that we can call directly within Php scripts to perform a specific task like gettype(), print_r(), var_dump etc.

→
```
<?php
$name = "matthews"
echo Strlen ($name);
?>
```

② User-define function :-

Php also allows to user defined function. It is a way to create reusable code package that perform specific task and can be kept and maintained seperately form main program.

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Syntax :-

```
function functionname()
{
    // code to be executed
}
```

Ex :-

```
<?php
function what()
{
    echo "today is ". date('l', mktime());
}
what();
?>
```

Parameter passing :-

In php provide option to pass parameters inside a function we can pass as many as parameter we like these parameter work like varibles inside our function.

```
<html>
<body>
<?php
    function addfunction($num1, $num2)
    {
    $sum = $num1 + $num2;
    echo "Sum of two number is: $sum";
    }
    addfunction(10,20);
?>
</body> </html>
```

Passing argument by reference :-

It is possible to pass argument to function by reference, this means that a reference to the variable is manipulated by the function rather then a copy of the variable's value any changes made to an argument in these case will change the value of the original variable. we can pass an argument by reference by adding an ampersand to the variable name in either the function call or the function definition.

```
<HTML>
<body>
<? php
   function add five ( $num)
   {
      $ num += 5;
   }
function addsix (& $num)
  {
    $ num+=6;
  }
$ orig num =10;
addfive ( $ orig num);
echo "orig hal value is $ orig num <br/>";
addsix ( $ orig num);
echo " orignal value is $ orig num <br/>";
?> </body> </HTML>
```

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✱ function returning value :-

A function can return a value using the return statement in conjunction with a value or object return stop the execution of the function and send the value back to the calling code.

✱ we can return more then one value from a function using return array (1,2,3,4,)

```
<?php
    function addfunction ($num, $num2)
    {
        $num = $num + $num2;
        return $sum;
    }
$return-value = addfunction (10, 20);
echo "Returned value from the function :
        $ return-value");
?>
```

✱ Dynamic function Call :- It is possible to assign function name as string to variables and then treat there varibles exactly as we would the function name itself. In php we can use a arrow operator (->) for calling function

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```
<?php
function sayHello()
{
    echo "Hello<br/>";
}
$function_holder = "sayHello";
$function_holder();
?>
```

☆ Default value for function parameters:-

We can set a parameter to have a default value if function caller doesn't pass it.

```
<?php
function printme ($param = NULL)
{
    print $param;
}
printme ("this is test");
printme();
?>
```

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8. Call by refrence:-

```
<?php
    function swap ( $a, $b)
    {
      echo $a"    ", $b; //6,7
       $a = 8;
       $b = 10;
    }
     $p = 6
     $q = 7
     echo $p." " $q; //6,7
     swap ( &$p, &$q)
     echo $p." ", $q;

?>
```

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Unit III rd

Form data handling :-

Form :- When we login into a website or into our mail box, we are interacting with a form.

forms are used to get input form the user and submit it to the web server for proccesing.

☆ A form is an Html tag that Contains graphical user interface item such as input box, check boxes radio button etc.

☆ The form is defined the <form> ... </form> tags and GUI items are defing form elements such as input.

b.php

```
<HTML>
<body>
<form action = "a.php" method = "post">
Enter your name <input type = "text" name = "sname"/>
<input type "submit" />
</form>
</body> </HTML>
```

a.php

```
<?PhP
  echo "Good morning". $_POST ["sname"];
?>
```

There are two ways the browser Client can send

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Information to the web server.

(1) The post method
(2) The Get method

Before the browser send the information it encode it by using a skim called Url enoding. In this skim name/value pairs are join = (equal) sign and different pairs are separated by &.

name1 = value1 & name2 = value2 & name3 = value3 ---

Space are removed or replaced by + and any other non alpha-Numeric Character are replace with a hexadecimal value after the information is encoded it is send to the web server.

(1) The POST method :- Php $post is widelly use to Collect form data after submitting an Html form with method = "post".

The post method transfar information via Http headers the information is encoded as describe the case of get method as and put into a header Called QUERY-STRINGS

The post method doesn't have any restriction on data size to be sent.

The post method can be used to send ASCII and binary files.

The data send by post method goes threw Http header's so security depends on Http protocol

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The php provide $_post associative array to access all the send information using post method.

Information send from a form with the post method is to others and has no limit on the amount of invisible information to send.

- The post method does not have any restriction on data size to be sent.
- The post method can be used to send ASCII as well as binary data
- The data sent by post method goes through HTTP header so security depends on HTTP protocal, By using Secure HTTP we can make sure that our information is secure
- The php provides $_post associative array to access all the sent information using post method

```
<? PHP
if ($_post ["name"] // $_post ["age"])
{
    if (preg_match ("/[^A-Z a-z'-]/", $POST['name']))
    {
        die ("invalid name and name should be alpha");
    }
echo "welcome", $_post ['name'], "<br/>";
echo "you are", $_post ['age'], "years old";
exit();
?
```

```
<html>
<body>
<form action = "<?php $php-SELF ?>" method = "POST">
Name: <input type = "text" name = "name" />
Age: <input type = 'text' name = "age" />
<input type = "submit" />
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

(2) get method :

- get method can also be used to collect form data after submitting an html form.
- $GET can also collect data sent in the url the page and the encoded information are seprated by ?
- The get method ~~provide~~ produce the long string that applies in our location server low in the browser location base.
- The get method is respected to send upto 2000 character's only Never used get method if we have password or other sensitive information to be send to server.
- get method can not be used to send binary data like image or word document.

- php provide $GET associative array to access all the send information using GET method.
- The varible are displayed in the url this's ponible

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to bookmark in page.

- The Get method sends the encoded user information appened to the page request. The page and the encoded information are ~~ap~~ seprated by the ? character
- The GET method produces a long string that appears in server logs in the browser location box.
- The GET method is restricted to send upto 1024 character only.
- Never use GET method if we have password or other sensitive inferamation to be sent to the server.
- GET can't be used to send binary data like image or word documents to the server
- The data sent by GET method can be accessed using QUERY_STRING environment variable.
- The php provides $_GET associative array to access all the sent information using GET method.

```
<?php
if ($_GET["name"] || $_GET["age"])
{
    echo "welcome", $_GET['name'], "<br/>";
    echo "you're", $_GET['age'], "years old";
    exit();
}
?>
```

```
<html>
<body>
<form action = "<?php $php_SELF ?>" method = "GET">
name: <input type = "text" name = "name" />
Age: <input type = "text" Age = "Age" />
<input type = "submit" />
</form>
</body>
</HTML>
```

$_REQUEST Varible :-

Php $_REQUEST Varible Contain the content's of both $GET and $POST and $COOKIE we will discuss $Coo

The php $_REQUEST varible can be used to get the result from Form data Sent with both the GET and post methods

```
<?php
if ($_REQUEST["name"] || $_REQUEST["age"])
{
  echo "welcome". $_REQUEST["name"]. "<br/>";
  echo "you are". $_REQUEST['Age"]. "yearold";
  exit();
}
?>

<HTML>
<Body>
```

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<Form action="<? Php $ PHP_SELF ?>" method="POST">
Name: < input type="text" name="name" />
Age : < input type="text" name="Age" />
< input type="submit" />
</form>
</body>
</html>