

# Web Technologies and Programming Lecture 24

#### Passing Data Between Pages

## **Summary of Previous Lecture**

- Operators in PHP
  - Arithmetic Operators: +, -,\*, /, %, \*\*
  - Assignment Operators: =
  - String Operators: . , .=
  - Increment/decrement Operators: ++ , --
  - Logical Operators: AND, OR, NOT, XOR, &&, ||, !
  - Comparison Operators: >, <, <=, >=
  - Equality Operators: ==, !=, ===
- Conditional statements
- if statement executes some code if one condition is true
- if...else statement executes some code if a condition is true and another code if that condition is false
- if...elseif....else statement executes different codes for more than two conditions
- switch statement selects one of many blocks of code to be executed

# **Summary of Previous Lecture**

- Looping statements
  - For Loop
  - While Loop
  - Do-While Loop
  - ForEach Loop
- Arrays in PHP
  - Associative arrays
  - Sorting arrays

# **Today's Lecture Outline**

- Super Global variables
- Passing form data
- Passing data with sessions

- Forms provide a mean of submitting information from the client to the server.
- We can create HTML forms using <form> tag
- Method and action are the most common attributes of <form>

#### action

 gives the URL of the application that is to receive and process the forms data

#### method

- sets the HTTP method that the browser uses to send the form's data to the server for processing
  - most common methods are POST or GET

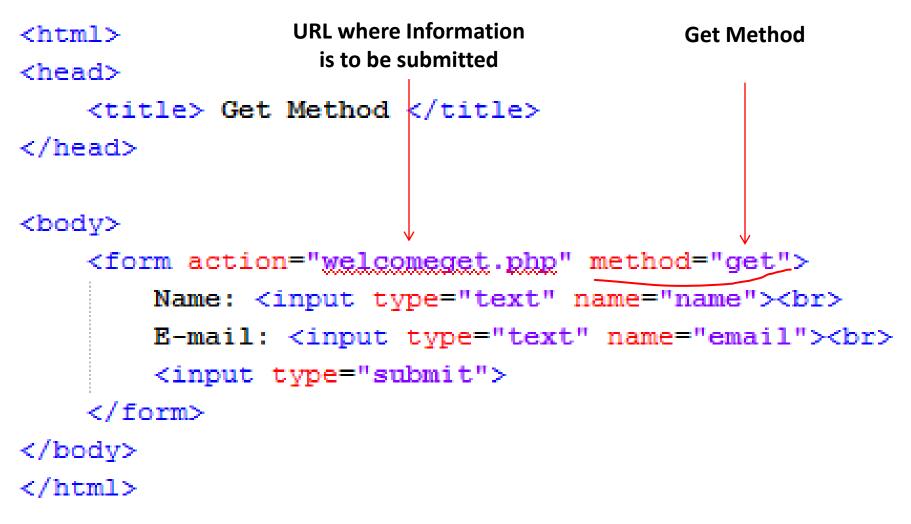
- When to Use GET?
- You can use GET (the default method):
- If the form submission is passive (like a search engine query), and without sensitive information.

- When to Use GET?
- When you use GET, the form data will be visible in the page address:
- action\_page.php?firstname=Mickey&last

name=Mouse

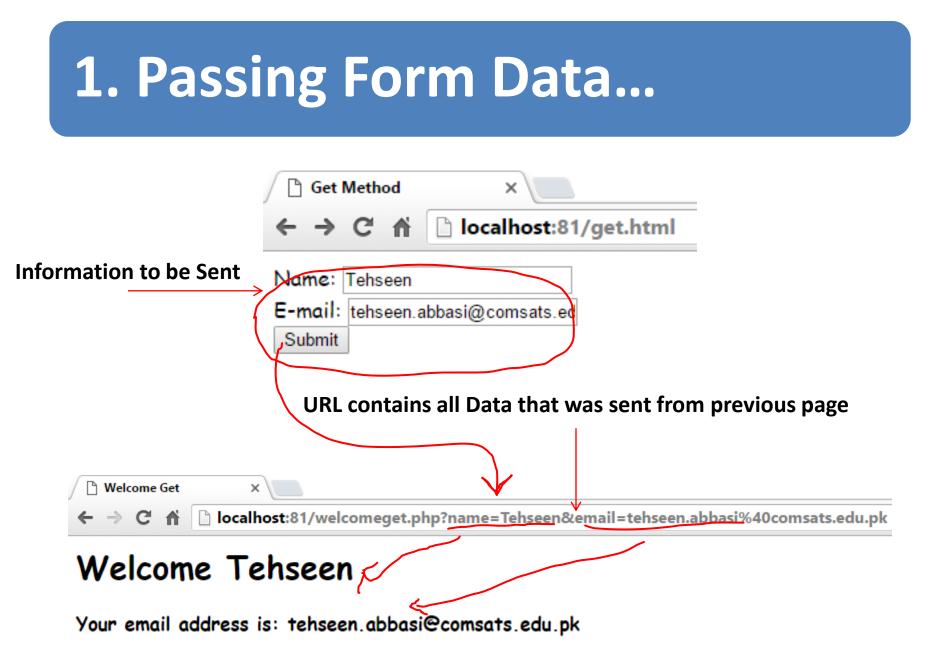
#### • Get Method:

- all Form Data is encoded into the URL, appended the action URL as query string parameters
- Information is visible to everyone
- It has the amount limit
- Get method should only be used when the data is not sensitive
- Get should not be used when sending passwords or sensitive data



#### **Getting Name**

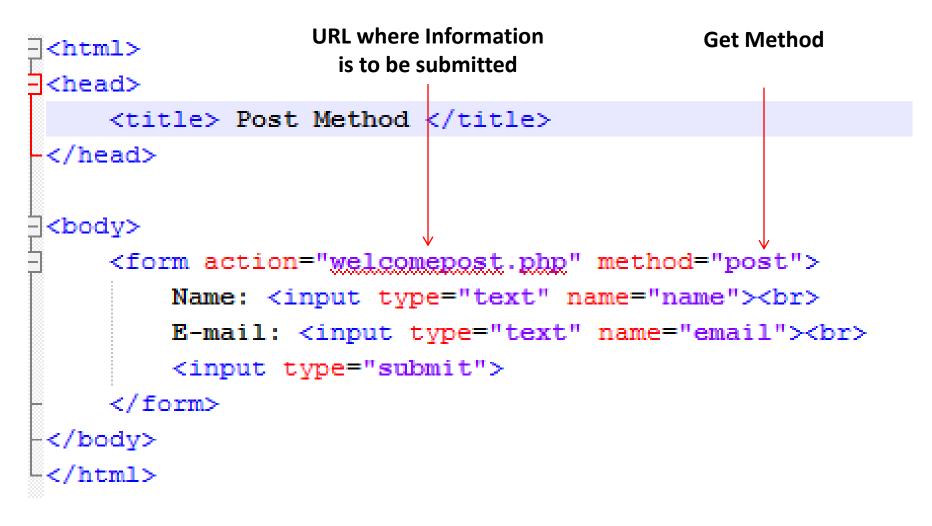
```
<html>
<html>
<title> Welcome Get </title>
</head>
<body>
<h1> Welcome <?php echo $_GET["name"]; ?><br>
<h1> Welcome <?php echo $_GET["name"]; ?><br>
<h3> Your email address is: <?php echo $_GET["email"]; ?> </h3>
</body>
</html>
```

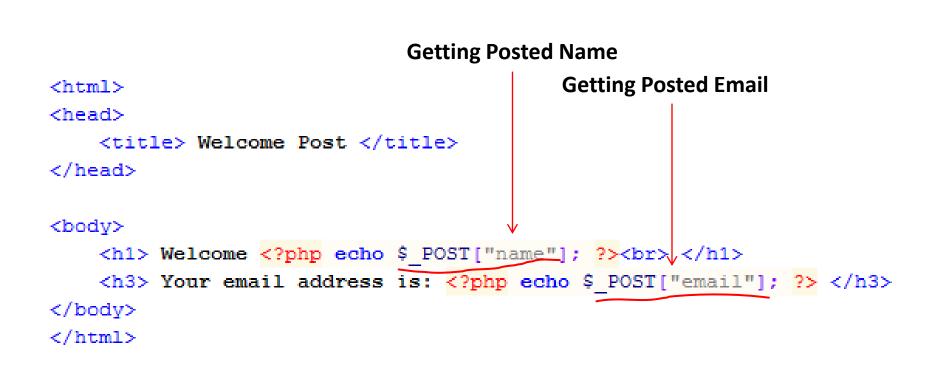


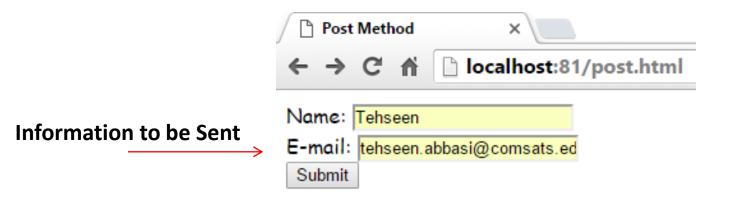
- When to Use POST?
- You should use POST:
- If the **form is updating data**, or includes sensitive information (password).
- **POST offers better security** because the submitted data is not visible in the page address.

#### • Post method:

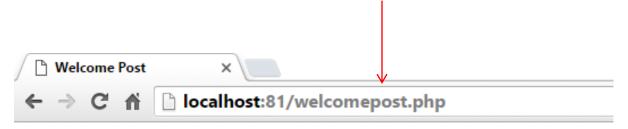
- Form Data appears within the message body of the HTTP request
- Information sent will be invisible to others
- No limit on data amount
- When using sensitive data such as passwords, use Post Method.







URL contains no Data that was sent from previous page



#### Welcome Tehseen

Your email address is: tehseen.abbasi@comsats.edu.pk

#### 1. Compare GET vs. POST

#### Compare GET vs. POST

The following table compares the two HTTP methods: GET and POST.

	GET	POST
BACK button/Reload	Harmless	Data will be re-submitted (the browser should alert the user that the data are about to be re-submitted)
Bookmarked	Can be bookmarked	Cannot be bookmarked
Cached	Can be cached	Not cached
Encoding type	application/x-www-form-urlencoded	application/x-www-form-urlencoded or multipart/form- data. Use multipart encoding for binary data
History	Parameters remain in browser history	Parameters are not saved in browser history
Restrictions on data length	Yes, when sending data, the GET method adds the data to the URL; and the length of a URL is limited (maximum URL length is 2048 characters)	No restrictions
Restrictions on data type	Only ASCII characters allowed	No restrictions. Binary data is also allowed
Security	GET is less secure compared to POST because data sent is part of the URL	POST is a little safer than GET because the parameters are not stored in browser history or in web server logs
	Never use GET when sending passwords or other sensitive information!	
Visibility	Data is visible to everyone in the URL	Data is not displayed in the URL

 Several predefined variables in PHP are "superglobals", which means that they are always accessible, regardless of scope - and you can access them from any function, class or file without having to do anything special.

- PHP automatically makes few variables available in your program
- These are array variables and can be accessed by name
- These variables are called super-global variables because they can be accessed without regard to scope

- <u>\$\_</u>GET:
  - contains all the query string variables that were attached to the URL

# • **\$\_POST**:

 – contains all the submitted form variables and their data

- \$\_GET:
  - <html>
    - <body>
    - <a

href="test\_get.php?subject=PHP&web=W3schools
.com">Test \$GET</a>
</body>
</html>

Result:

Study PHP at W3schools.com

- \$\_POST:
- <html>
   <body>

echo \$name;

</body> </html>

```
<form method="post" action="<?php echo $_SERVER['PHP_SELF'];?>">
Name: <input type="text" name="fname">
<input type="submit">
</form>
<?php
if ($_SERVER["REQUEST_METHOD"] == "POST") {
// collect value of input field
$name = $_POST['fname'];
if (empty($name)) {
    echo "Name is empty";
    } else {
```

#### <body> Get Method <form action="welcomeget.php" method="get"> localhost:81/get.html Name: <input type="text" name="name"><br> → C fi E-mail: <input type="text" name="email"><br> Name: Tehseen <input type="submit"> E-mail: tehseen.abbasi@comsats.ed </form> Submit </body> Welcome Get × localhost:81/welcomeget.php?name=Tehseen&email=tehseen.abbasi%40comsats.edu.pk C fi name email \$\_GET tehseen.abbasi@comsats.edu.pk *V***Fehseen**

#### <body>

<form action="welcomepost.php" method="post">
 Name: <input type="text" name="name"><br>

E-mail: <input type="text" name="email"><br>

<input type="submit">

</form>

</body>

Post Method		nod	×	
←	→	G	fi	🗋 localhost:81/post.html
Nai	me:	Tehs	een	
E-mail: tehseen.abbasi@comsats.ed				
Su	bmit			



#### **1.2 Accessing Form Data on Action Page**



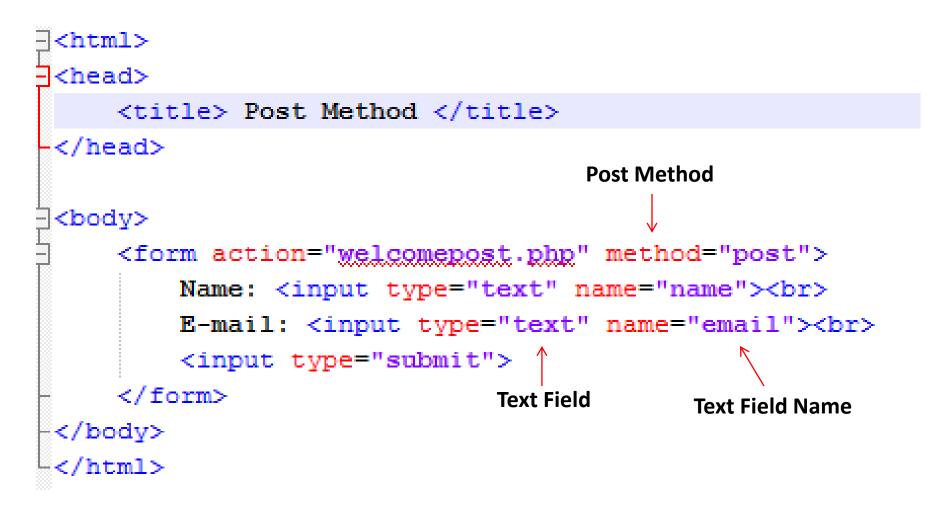


#### **1.2 Accessing Form Data on Action Page**



Post Method X	
← → C ♠ Docalhost:81/post.html	
Name: Tehseen E-mail: tehseen.abbasi@comsats.ed Submit	<body> <h1> Welcome <?php echo \$ POST["name"]; ?> </h1> <h3> Your email address is: <?php echo \$ POST["email"]; ?> </h3> </body>

#### 2. Passing Text Field Data



#### 2. Passing Text Field Data...

<html>

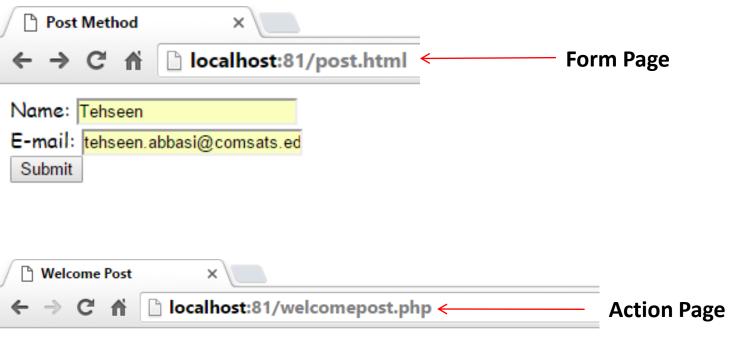
<head>

```
<title> Welcome Post </title>
```

</head>

# <body> <h1> Welcome <?php echo \$\_POST["name"]; ?><br> </h1> <h3> Your email address is: <?php echo \$\_POST["email"]; ?> </h3> </body> </html> Display A Message

#### 2. Passing Text Field Data...



#### Welcome Tehseen

Your email address is: tehseen.abbasi@comsats.edu.pk

## 2. Passing Hidden Field Data...

```
<html>
<head>
    <title> Post Method </title>
</head>
<body>
    <form action="hiddenfieldaction.php" method="post">
        Name: <input type="text" name="name"/><br>
        E-mail: <input type="text" name="email"/><br>
        <input type="hidden" name="hnum" value="3247"/><br>
        <input type="submit">
    </form>
</body>
                    Hidden Field
                                  Field Name
```

</html>

**Hidden Value** 

# 2. Passing Hidden Field Data...

```
<html>
<head>
    <title> Welcome Post </title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1> Welcome <?php echo $ POST["name"]; ?><br> </h1>
    <h3> Your email address is: <?php echo $ POST["email"]; ?> </h3>
    Your Ticket Number is: <?php echo $ POST["hnum"]; ?> 
</body>
</html>
```

**Accessing Hidden Value** 

# 2. Passing Hidden Field Data...

Post Method     ×       ← → C ☆     □ localhost:81/hiddenfield.html					
Name: Tehseen E-mail: tehseen.abbasi@comsats.ed	No Third Entry				
Submit					
Welcome Post     ×					
← → C ↑ localhost:81/ <u>hiddenfieldaction.p</u>	<u>hp</u>				
Welcome Tehseen					
Your email address is: tehseen.abbasi@co	msats.edu.pk				
Your Ticket Number is: 3247 <	Hidden Field Data				

#### 2.3 Getting Value From Checkbox

<html>

<head>

<title> Post Method </title>

</head>

#### <body>

```
<form action="CheckBoxesAction.php" method="post">
Which of The Following Languages Do You Know?<br>
<input type="checkbox" name="php" value="PHP"/> PHP <br>
<input type="checkbox" name="asp" value="ASP"/> ASP.NET <br>
<input type="submit">
</form>
</body>
</html>
KeckBox Name Value
```

# **2.3 Getting Value From Checkbox**

<html> <head> <title> Welcome Post </title> </head> PHP Value <body> <h1> Welcome User! </h1> <h3> Your Selection Is:/</h3> <?php echo \$ POST["php"]; ?> (p) echo \$ POST["asp"]; </body> </html> **ASP** Value

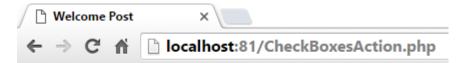
# 2.3 Getting Value From Checkbox...

Post Method			hod	×
÷	⇒	G	fi	🗋 localhost:81/checkboxes.html
Wh	ich	of T	he l	Following Languages Do You Know?

PHP

ASP.NET

Submit



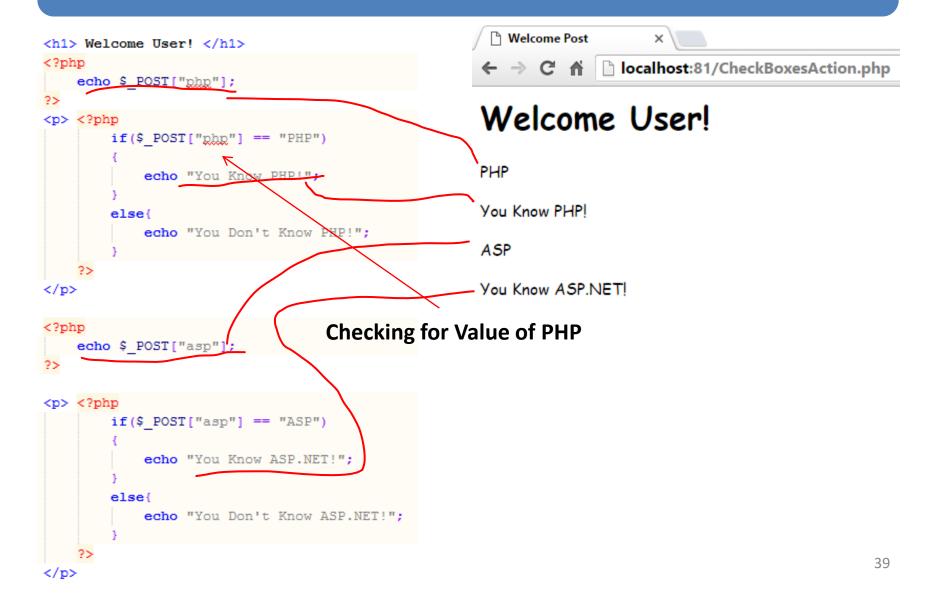
#### Welcome User!

Your Selection Is:

PHP

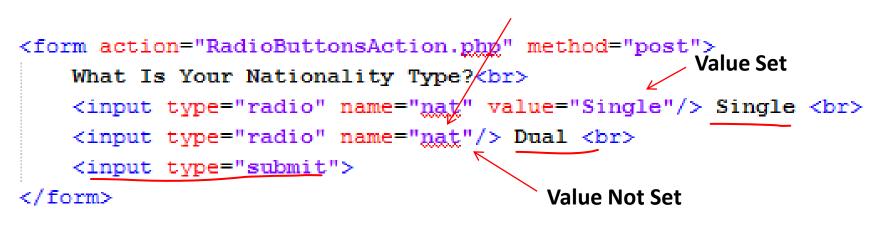
ASP

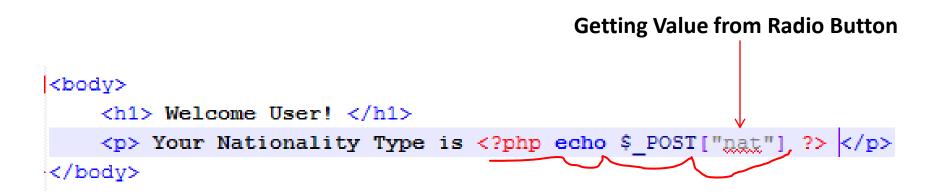
# 2.3 Getting Value From Checkbox...



# **2.4 Getting Value From Radio Button**

#### Same Name





# **2.4 Getting Value From Radio Button...**

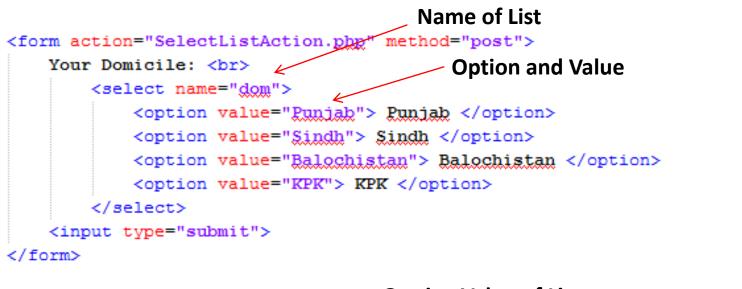
Radio Buttons Selection ×
← → C ♠ □ localhost:81/RadioButtons.html
What Is Your Nationality Type? Single Uual Submit
🕒 Welcome Post 🛛 🗙

← → C 🔺 🗋 localhost:81/RadioButtonsAction.php

#### Welcome User!

Your Nationality Type is Single

# **2.5 Getting Value From Select List**



Getting Value of List

```
<body>
```

<h1> Welcome User! </h1>
You Have <?php echo \$\_POST["dom"] ?>'s Domicile 
</body>

# 2.5 Getting Value From Select List...

<ul> <li>← → C ▲</li> <li>Punjab</li> <li>Iocalhost:81/SelectList.html</li> </ul>	🗋 Radio But	tons Selection 🔿	×	
	← → C	🔺 🗋 local	host:81/SelectList.ht	tml
🕒 Welcome Post 🛛 🗙	🕒 Welcome	Post	×	
← → C f localhost:81/SelectListAction.php	← → C	n 🗋 local	lhost:81/SelectListA	ction.php

# Welcome User!

You Have Punjab's Domicile

# **3. Passing Variables Using Sessions**

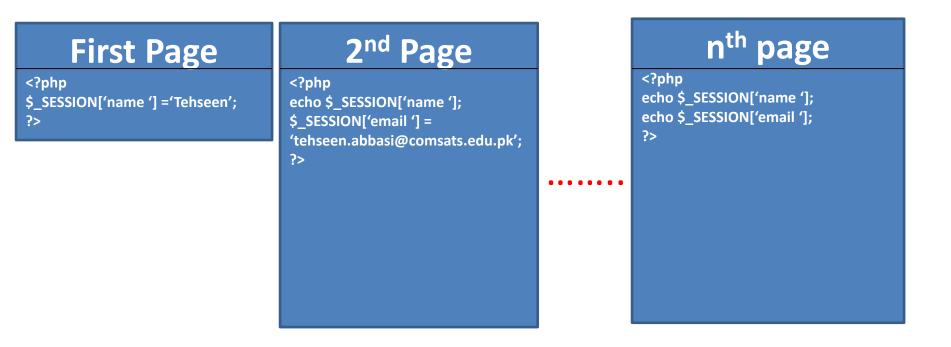
 A session is basically a temporary set of variables that exists only until the browser has shut down

# • **\$\_SESSION:**

 represents data available to a PHP script that has previously been stored in a session

# **3.** Passing Variables Using Sessions...





# **3.** Passing Variables Using Sessions

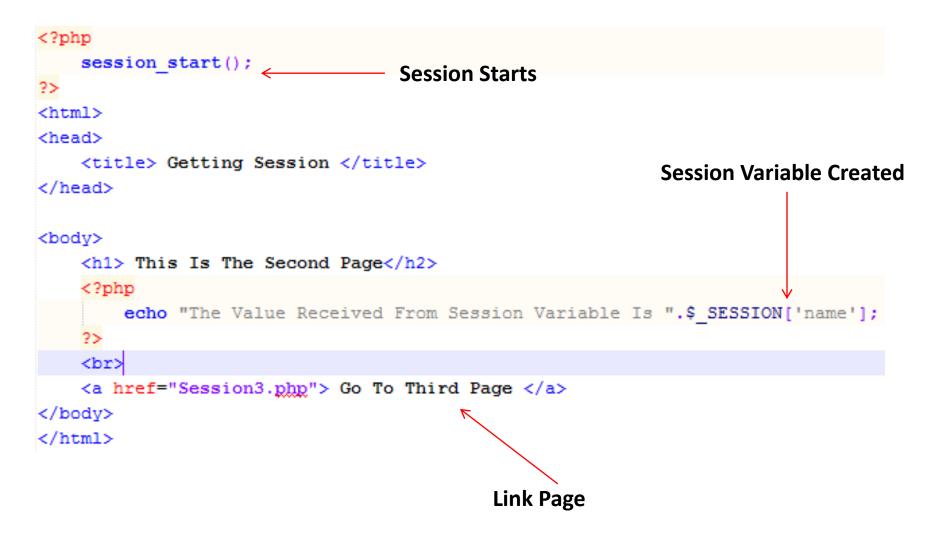
### session\_start()

- is used to start a session
- \$\_SESSION['variable\_name']
  - is used to store data in session variable
- session\_destroy()
  - is used to destroy a session
- unset(\$\_SESSION['variable\_name'])
  - is used to unset a specific variable

# **3.** Passing Variables Using Sessions...



# 3. Passing Variables Using Sessions...



# 3. Passing variables using sessions...

🖞 Using Session

← → C 🏦 🗋 localhost:81/Session1.php

#### Welcome to The First Page

×

Go To Next Page

🕒 Getting Session 🛛 🗙	
← → C f localhost:81/Session2.php	Session Variable's Value
This Is The Second Page	
The Value Deseived From Section Variable To Tabasan	

The Value Received From Session Variable Is Tehseen <u>Go To Third Page</u>

# 3. Passing variables using sessions...



# 3. Passing variables using sessions...

/ Ľ	Destroying	Session	×		
¢	⇒ C	n 🗋 loca	lhost:81/	Session3.php	
Te	hseen ←	Se	ssion Acce	ssed	
	Destroying Session	×			Session Destroyed
←	→ C fi 🗋	localhost:81/Se	ssion3.php		
( )	<b>\</b>				
( ! Call	Stack	ndetined index:	name in C:\v	vamp\www\Session3.php	on line 12
	Time	Memory	Function	Location	
1	0 0009	241464	{main}()	Session3 php:0	

# Summary of Today's Lecture

- Passing Form Data
  - action
  - method (POST or GET)
    - When to Use GET?
    - When to Use POST?
    - Compare GET vs. POST
- Super Global Variables

# Summary of Today's Lecture

- Passing data with forms
  - Passing Text Field Data
  - Passing Hidden Field Data
  - Getting Value From Checkbox
  - Getting Value From Radio Button
  - Getting Value From Select List
- Using session Variables

# **THANK YOU**