

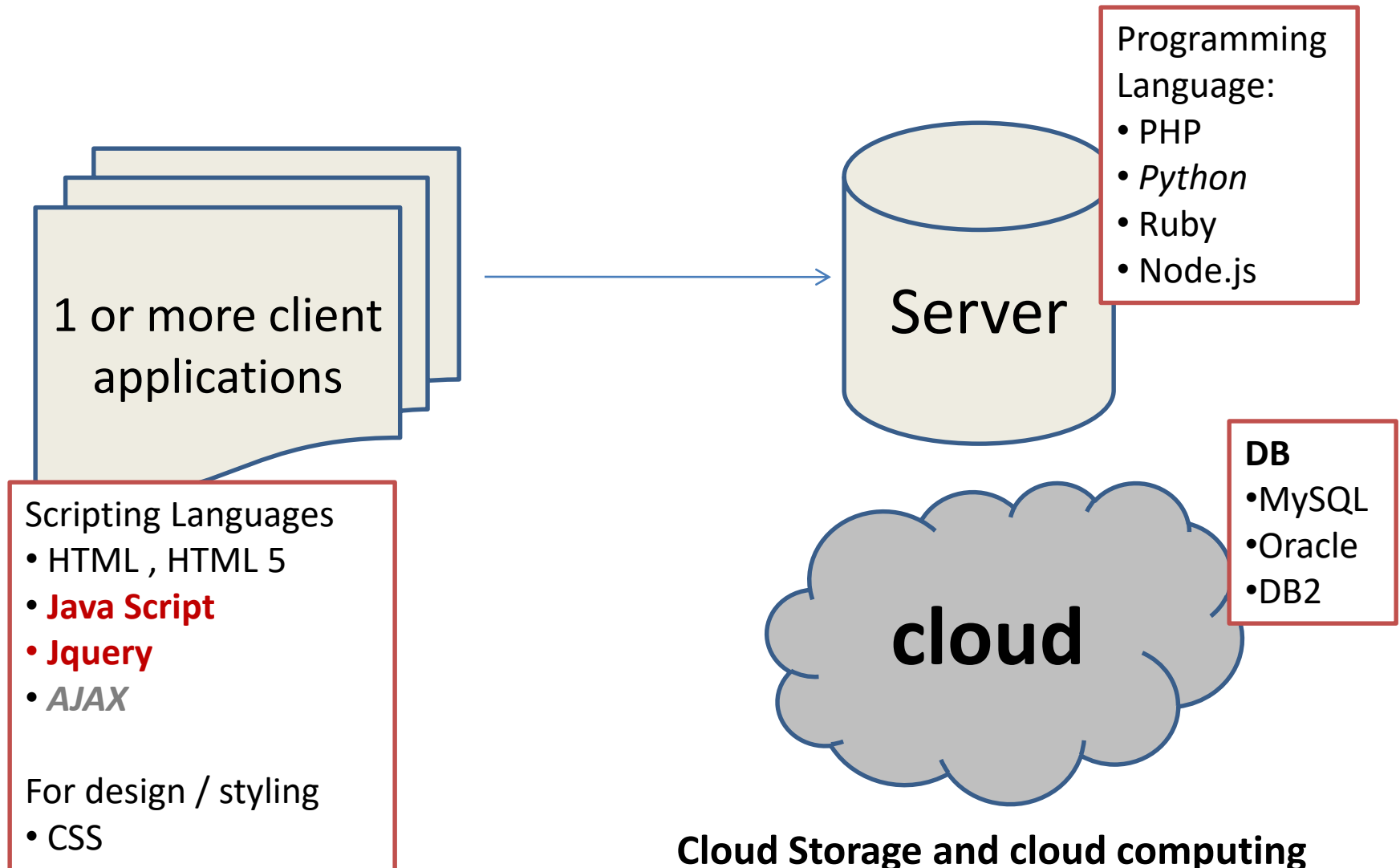
Introductory workshop on PHP-MySQL



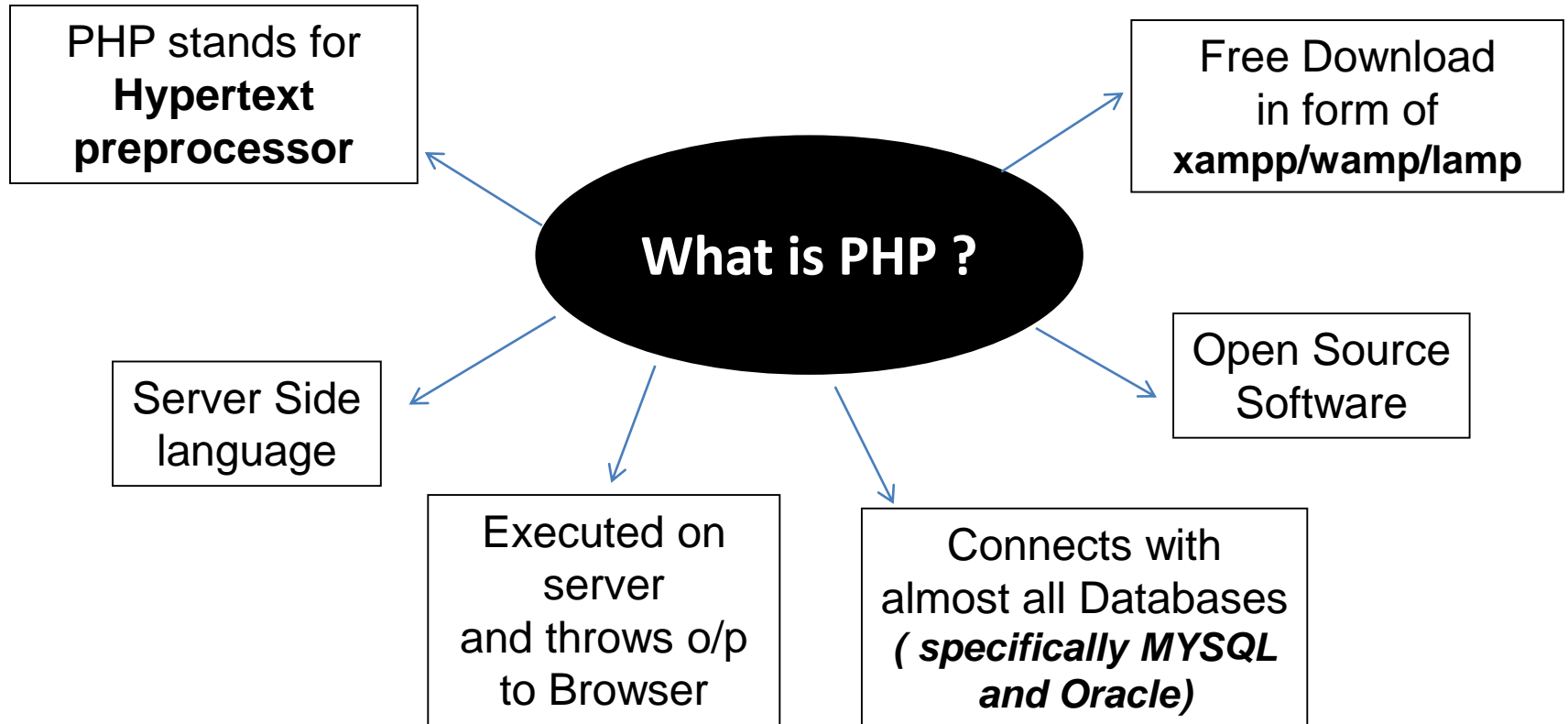
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Full Stack development : UI + Server Side



Module 1 : Basics of PHP



Installing WAMP / XAMPP Server

Download xampp from <http://sourceforge.net/projects/xampp/>

Or visit monster.suven.net or monster.suvenconsultants.com

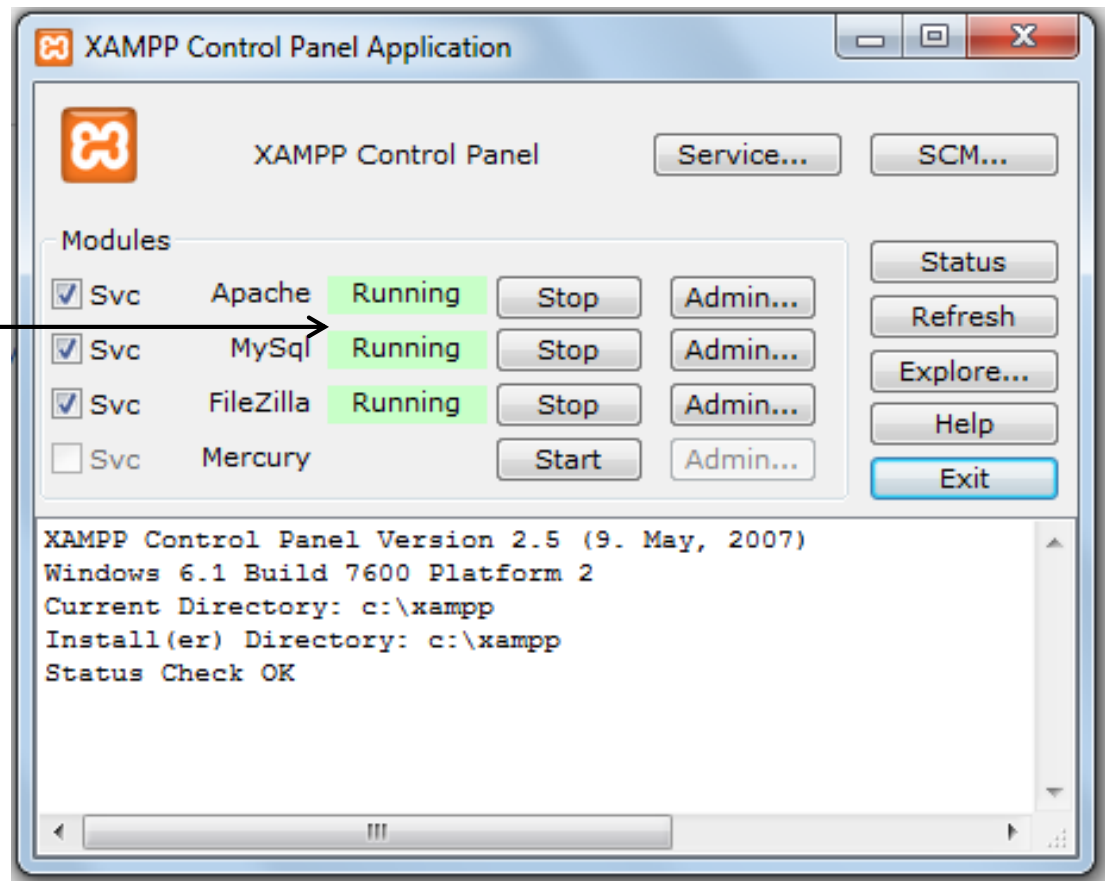
After installation following XAMPP Control Panel will appear.

Select 3 services

1. Apache
2. MySQL
3. FileZilla

Start them.

When the services come to Run state, you would see Like this



CHECK XAMPP OR WAMP

Open browser → type localhost → see if the xampp or wamp home page opens or not.

Steps to code “hello.php” file and test server :

- **Open Notepad or Notepad++**
- **Type simple php script**

```
<?php
```

```
Echo “ hi all from suven consultants”;
```

```
?>
```

- **Save this file as .php in either**
 - **‘htdocs’ (for xampp) or ‘www ’ (for wamp) folder**

Create a test folder in htdocs or www and place all our php files their. In browser type localhost/test/hello.php

Open browser → type localhost/hello.php → see o/p

Now check whether the PHPMyAdmin is running ?

This is needed for MySQL (DB work)

Steps :

1. Open browser
2. Type localhost
3. See left menu
4. Click on PHPMyAdmin
5. This kind of interface should open.



Server: localhost Database: winestore

Structure SQL Search Query Export Import Operations Privileges Drop

Table	Action	Records	Type	Collation	Size	Overhead	
<input type="checkbox"/> customer		650	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	176.0 KiB	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> grape_variety		21	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	32.0 KiB	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> inventory		1,049	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	80.0 KiB	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> items		7,780	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	416.0 KiB	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> orders		2,254	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	128.0 KiB	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> region		9	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	32.0 KiB	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> users		0	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	32.0 KiB	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> wine		1,048	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	144.0 KiB	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> winery		300	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	80.0 KiB	-	
<input type="checkbox"/> wine_variety		1,553	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	128.0 KiB	-	
10 table(s)		Sum	14,664	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	1.2 MiB	0 B

Check All / Uncheck All With selected: [v]

Print view Data Dictionary

Create new table on database winestore

Name: [] Number of fields: []

Go

Open new phpMyAdmin window

E.g.: 1:

```
<form action="test.php" method="get" name="f1">  
Enter your Login Id:<input type="text" name="lid"/><hr>  
Enter your password:<input type="password" name="pwd"/>  
Enter your Email:<input type="email" name="mailid"/>  
<input type="submit" value="click me"/>  
</form>
```

Explain the attributes action, method , name in the <form> tag ?

E.g.: 2: Code test.php to fetch data passed from HTML form ?

```
// test.php v1
```

```
// test.php v3 -> $_POST[]
```

```
// test.php v2 -> $_GET[]
```

```
// test.php v4 -> $_REQUEST[]
```


Example : One of the most important module on a ecommerce site.

CAPTCHA generation

HTML contact form with CAPTCHA

What is CAPTCHA ?

CAPTCHA is a randomly generated alpha numeric image. It improves security of the login form.

Need for it :

There are spammers and hackers who are looking for exploitable web forms. It is essential to secure our form against all 'holes' that those hackers are searching for.

How does the spammers/hackers exploit HTML forms?

a) As a relay for sending bulk unsolicited emails.

b) Prevent the use of Spam bots.

What are Spam Bots ?

What is DOS (denial of service) Attack ?

Form_with_captcha.php is 2-tier programming. Justify ?

Answer questions on : form_with_captcha.php, captcha.php, submit.php ?

1	Purpose of Captcha Code ?
2	<code><td></td></code>
3	Purpose of <code>session_start()</code> ;
4	<code>int mt_rand (int \$min , int \$max)</code>
5	<code>\$image_p = imagecreate(\$width, \$height);</code>

6	<code>\$black = imagecolorallocate(\$image_p, 0, 0, 0); // 1st call – bg colour</code>
7	<code>\$white = imagecolorallocate(\$image_p, 255, 255, 0); // 2nd call – fg colour</code>
8	<code>imagestring(\$image_p, 14, 35, 10, \$text, \$white);</code> // 1. image 2. fontSize 3. x coordinate 4. y coordinate 5. text 6. colour_of_text
9	<code>imagejpeg(\$image_p, null, 80);</code> // 1. image source 2. file path mostly kept null* 3. quality (0 – worst to 100 - best) *if the file just created , as to be stored at some location then specify the path.
10	<code>if(\$_POST["code"]==\$_SESSION['vercode'])</code>

Module 2 : Basics of Sessions

Objectives :

- 1> What is a session ?
- 2> How to see and manage them ?

PHP Sessions

Stored in Browser



A PHP **session variable** is used to store information about, or settings for a user session. Session variables hold information about one single user, and are available to all pages in one application.

Session - Introduction

When you are working with an application, you open it, do some changes and then you close it. This is much like a Session. The computer knows who you are. It knows when you start the application and when you end. But on the internet there is one problem: the web server does not know who you are and what you do because the HTTP address doesn't maintain state.

A PHP session solves this problem by allowing you to store user information on the server for later use (i.e. username, shopping items, etc). However, session information is temporary and will be deleted after the user has left the website. If you need a permanent storage you may want to store the data in a database.

Sessions work by creating a unique id (UID) for each visitor and store variables based on this UID. The UID is either stored in a cookie or is propagated in the URL.

Starting a PHP Session

We must first start up the session before we can store user information in PHP session.

Note: The `session_start()` function must appear BEFORE the `<html>` tag.

```
<?php session_start(); ?>
```

We can store session variables by using following piece of code:

// store session data

```
$_SESSION['username']=$_REQUEST['username'];
```

```
$_SESSION['fname']=$_REQUEST['fname'];
```

```
echo "Welcome " . $_SESSION['fname']; // using or accessing a session
```

Destroying a PHP Session

//following code will destroy the session set by `session_start()`

```
session_destroy(); // note : would clear session id only.
```

and use `unset($_SESSION[variable])` to clear all session variables.

How to get the session id ? Is it unique for every Browser ?

After destroying the session , does the session variables immediately clears ?

No. Justify.

Module 3 : Basics of Database Connectivity

Objectives :

- 1> Basics of Database ?
- 2> How to connect Php with MySQL ?
- 3> Code a Login-Logout module
- 4> Understand importance of Session management in Login-Logout

List the steps for starting a login-Logout session. (SESSION MANAGEMENT)

1. Create a simple html page to accept the user name and password. On submitting a php file should be called.
2. In the php file first **do a database connection*** query to find username and password in the Database. Check whether they are the same as entered by the user , if yes then proceed else show error message.
3. Start a session after validating username and password.
4. For confirmation print the session id and some welcome message.

*Steps for DB connectivity :

Step 1: data base connectivity. (**`$con=mysqli_connect('localhost','root',");`**)

Step 2: select the database over the connection object.

(**`mysqli_select_db('user_info',$con);`**)

Step 3: Fire query over connection and the data base.

(**`$result=mysqli_query($sql,$con)`**)

Step 4: Fetch row by row from result set. (**`$row=mysqli_fetch_assoc($result);`**)

First file : to be coded for understanding SESSION MANGEMENT

Name : login.html (This is (tier 1))

```
<html>
<head>
    <title>Session variables</title>
</head>
<body>
<p>User login</p>
<form action="check_user.php" method="post">
<input type="email" name="email"/> :Email <br /><br />
<input type="password" name="password"/> :Password <br />
<input type="submit" value="submit"/>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<?php
$con=mysqli_connect('localhost','root',''); // connects to the DB
mysqli_select_db($con, 'user_info'); // selects one DB out of many DBs
$email=$_REQUEST['email']; // fetch data from login.html file
$password=$_REQUEST['password'];
$sql="SELECT * FROM user where email='$email' and password='$password'";
$result=mysqli_query($con, $sql) or die(mysqli_error()); // fire query over user table

if(mysqli_num_rows($result)>0) {
    //user exist , hence set session variables
    $row=mysqli_fetch_assoc($result); // fetch a record
    session_start(); // start the session to store session variables
    $_SESSION['user_status']='logged_in'; // writing data into session array
    $_SESSION['user_name']=$row['name'];

    echo"<h4>Session variables have been set</h4>";
    echo "Welcome ". $_SESSION['user_name'] . "<br />";
    echo "<a href='logout.php'/>Logout</a>";
    mysqli_close($con);
}
else {
    echo"<h2>User not found</h2> You might have entered invalid user information."
}
```

This is the Third file. Name : logout.php (This is also tier 2)

```
<?php
session_start(); // permission to use Session variables

unset($_SESSION['user_status']); // unsets or clears the Sess var
unset($_SESSION['user_name']);

session_destroy(); // clears the Sess Id

echo "thank you , vst again";
echo "<br>";
echo "<a href='login.html'/>LogIn Again</a>";
?>
```

Why should we unset Session Variables before destroying the Session during logging Out ?

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