* PHP - Introduction :-

→ PHP was developed by "Rasmus Lerdorf" in 1994.

↳ In 1995, he developed package called personal Home page tools, which became the first publicly distributed version of PHP.

↳ originally, PHP was an acronym for "Hyperlexl- preprocessor"

What is PHP :-

↳ PHP is an open source, interpreted and object-oriented server-side scripting language. It is used to develop web applications.

↳ PHP is an interpreted language, i.e there is no need for compilation.

↳ As a server-side scripting language, PHP is naturally used for form handling and database access.

↳ Database access has been a prime focus of PHP development; as a result, it has driver support for 15 different database systems.

↳ PHP is a server-side, XHTML-embedded scripting language, as such, it is an alternative to CGI (Common Gateway Interface) ASP (Active server pages) and JSP (Java server pages).

→ The PHP processor has two modes of operations
  ↳ copy mode
  ↳ Interpret mode

→ The PHP processor, takes a PHP document file as input and produces an XHTML document file.

↳ When, the PHP processor finds XHTML code in the input file, it simply copies it to the output file.

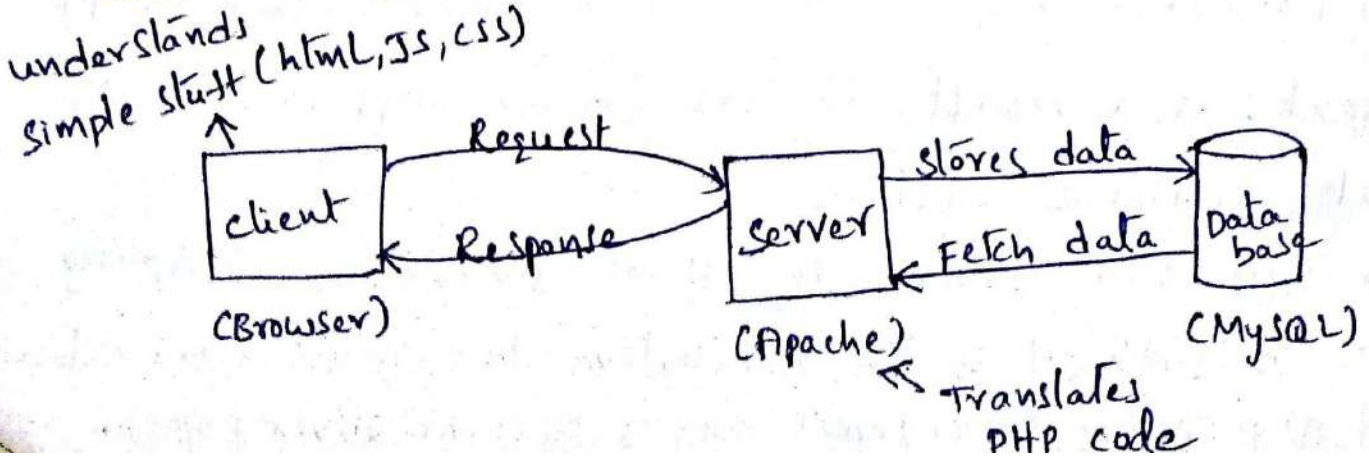
↳ When, it encounters PHP script in the input file, it interprets it and sends output of the script to the output file.

↳ The new file (output file) is sent to the requesting browser

Note:- PHP is usually purely interpreted programming language

→ PHP is can be used in popular websites like, Facebook, yahoo, Wikipedia and word processor.

* client - server model (Request - Response cycle)



→ In this, Apache can be used as server, MySQL as database and PHP as scripting language.

Installing PHP :-

↳ To install PHP, We need to install AMP (Apache, MySQL, PHP) software pack. It is available for all operating systems. And it is an open source (free of cost).

↳ WAMP for Windows
↳ LAMP for Linux
↳ MAMP for Mac
↳ SAMP for Solaris
↳ XAMPP (cross, Apache, MySQL, PHP, Perl) for cross platforms.

→ To check, the WAMP stack is installed or not, just open browser and type "Localhost" at address bar as url, then we will get WAMP homepage (i.e installed successfully).

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* PHP Example :-

It is very easy to create a simple PHP example, To do so, create a file and write HTML tags + PHP code and save this file with .php extension.

⇒ To create PHP file, better use text editors (notepad, notepad++

→ All PHP code write between php tag.

Syntax of php tag is

opening tag ← <? php

// code here

?> → closing tag

→ In php, each statement ends with ; (semicolon).

* **echo statement:-**

↳ echo statement is used to print something on screen. Just like print function in 'C' prog language.

Ex:- echo "Hello... Welcome!".

o/p: Hello... Welcome!

Ex: echo "Hello" . 10*3;

o/p: Hello 30

Note: In PHP, . (dot) symbol is used to concatanate two strings.

↳ To create PHP file, we need to know basic knowledge of html (Hyperlext markup language) to generate static content where php script generates dynamic content.

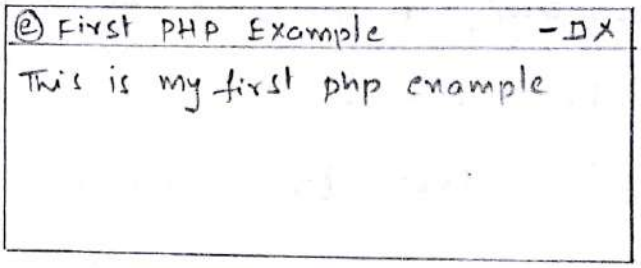
HTML tags + php script = php file.

Example :-

"First.php"

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title> First PHP Example </title>
  </head>
  <body>
   <?php
     echo "This is my first php example";
   ?>
  </body>
</html>
```

o/p :-



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* Comments in PHP :-

↳ Generally, comments are used to describe (or) hide any line of code so that developer can understand the code easily.

↳ PHP supports Single line and Multi-line comments.

→ Single line comments — //

Ex: // Single line comment

→ Multi-line comments — /* ... */

Ex: /* This is
a multi-line
comment */

* Declaring variables in PHP :-

↳ A variable in PHP is a name of memory location that holds data.

(or)

↳ A variable is a temporary storage that is used to store data temporarily.

→ In PHP, a variable is declared using $ sign followed by variable name.

Syntax: $variablename = value;

Rules for naming variable :-

↳ In php, variables must start with letter (or) under - score only.

↳ The variable can't be start be with numbers and special symbols.

Example:

```
$a = 'hello';      }
$_b = 'Madhu';     }  valid

$4c = "hello";     }
$%d = 'Madhu';     }  invalid
```

→ In php, variable names are case-sensitive, so variable name "A" is different from "a". i.e $A ≠ $a.

Ex: $A = "Madhu";
$a = 'Kiran';

where both ($A, $a) are different.

→ PHP is a loosely typed language, it means PHP automatically converts the variable to its correct data type.

Ex:- `$str = "hello";` // string type.
`$x = 200;` // integer type.
`$y = 14.6;` // float type.

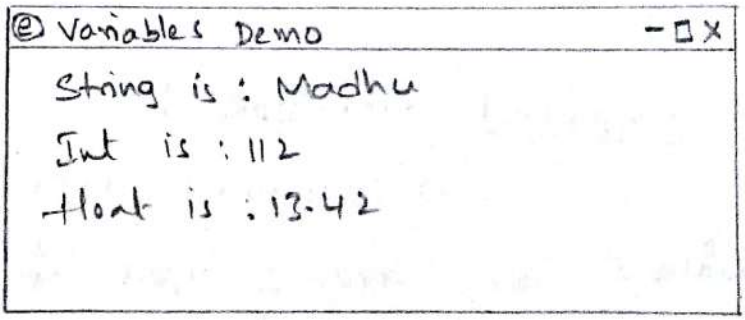
here, no need to declare (or) specify any data type.

Example :-

"vardemo.php"

```
<html>
 <head>
  <title> Variables Demo </title>
 </head>
 <body>
  <?php
    $str = "Madhu";
    $x = 112;
    $y = 13.42;
    echo "String is : $str <br/>";
    echo "Int is : $x <br/>";
    echo "float is : $y <br/>";
  ?>
 </body>
</html>
```

o/p :-



* Datatypes in PHP :-

↳ Generally, the datatypes are used to hold different types of data (or) values.

(or)

↳ Datatype specifies what type of data (or) value will be stored in variable.

→ PHP supports 8 primitive data types that can be categorized into 3 types

1. scalar data types
2. compound data types
3. special data types

⇒ scalar data types :

↳ scalar data type contains only a single value.

There are 4 scalar data types.

→ boolean Ex: $status = TRUE;

→ integer Ex: $n = 15;

→ float Ex: $f = 16.61;

→ string Ex: $str = "Madhu";

⇒ compound data types :

↳ compound data type contains more than one value. There are 2 types of compound data types

→ array Ex:- $n = array(1,2,3,4,5);

→ object Ex: $s = new student();

⇒ Special data types :-

↳ php supports 2 special data types

→ resource Ex: Any file (or) database

→ Null Ex: NULL (or) null (or) $age = null;

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*Operators in PHP :-

↳ An operator is a symbol i.e used to perform operations on operands.

↳ PHP supports following operators,

Those are

- Arithmetic operators :-

+	Addition
-	Subtraction
*	Multiplication
/	Division
%	Modulus
**	exponentiation

- Assignment operators :-

=	Assignment
+=	Assignment after Addition
-=	Assignment after Subtraction
*=	Assignment after Multiplicati
/=	" " Division.
%=	" " Modulus.

- Increment / Decrement operators :-

++	Increment
--	Decrement

- **Comparison (or) Relational operators :-**

==	Equal	===	Identical (if variables are of the same type & both variables have same value)
<> (or) !=	Not equal	!==	Not Identical
>	Greater than	>=	Greater than (or) equal to
<	Less than	<=	Less than or equal to

- **Logical operators :-**

and	And	&&	And
or	Or	||	Or
xor	Xor	!	Not

- **String operators :-**
  - . Concatenation
  - .= concatenation assignment

- **Array operators :-**

+	Union	===	Identity
==	Equality	!==	Non-Identity
<> (or) !=	InEquality		

↳ We can also categorize operators on behalf of operands. They can be categorized in 3 forms

→ Unary operators : Works on single operands, such as ++, -- etc.

→ Binary operators : Works on two operands, such as +, -, *, /, etc.

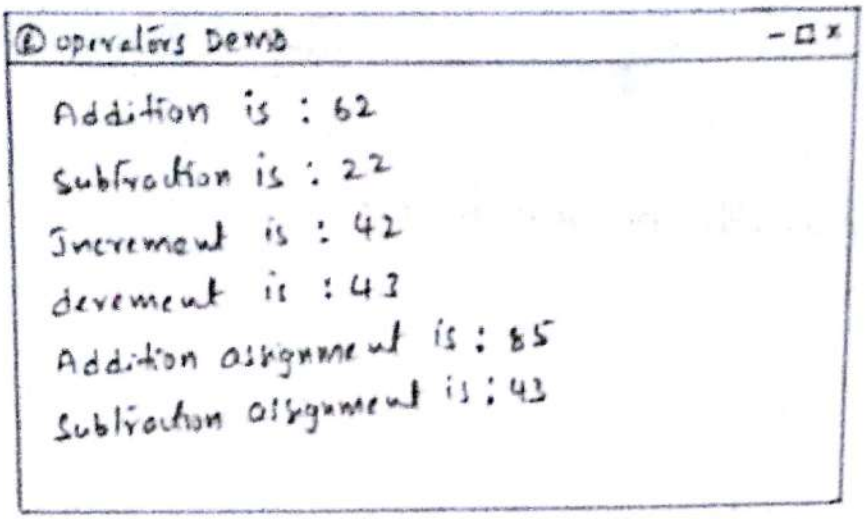
→ Ternary Operators : Works on three operands, such as condition ? value1 : value2

Example :-

"OperatorDemo.php"

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title> Operators Demo </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <?php
        $a = 42;
        $b = 20;
        $c = $a + $b;
        echo " Addition is : $c <br/>";
        $c = $a - $b;
        echo " Subtraction is : $c <br/>";
        $c = $a++;
        echo " Increment is : $c <br/>";
        $c = $a--;
        echo " Decrement is : $c <br/>";
        $c += $a;
        echo " Addition assignment is : $c <br/>";
        $c -= $a;
        echo " Subtraction assignment is : $c <br/>";
    ?>
  </body>
</html>
```

o/p:-



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* control structures in php :-

↳ control structures (or) statements

- → conditional statements
- → Loop statements
- → Jump statements

- conditional statements :-

→ conditional statements are used to perform differe actions based on different conditions.

→ PHP supports following conditional statements

↳ if statement :- executes some code if one condition is true.

Syntax:

```
if (condition)
{
  statements (or) code
}
```

↳ if-else statement :- executes some code if condition is true and another code if that condition is false.

Syntax :

```
if (condition)
{
  code (or) statements
}
else
{
  code (or) statements
}
```

↳ if-elseif-else statement :- executes different codes for more than two conditions.

Syntax :-

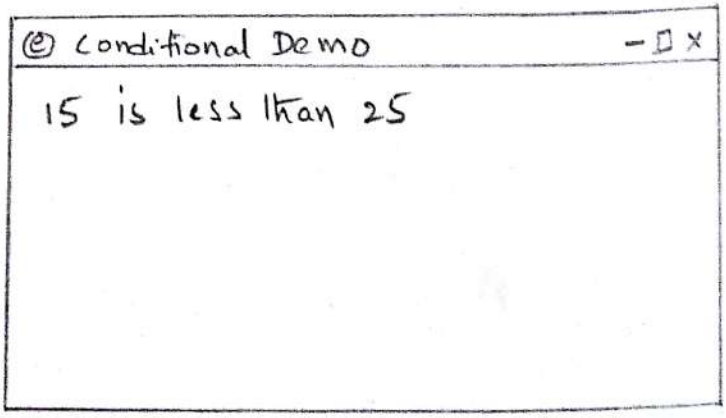
```
if (condition)
{
  code
}
elseif (condition)
{
  code
}
elseif (condition)
{
  code
}
:
else
{
  code
}
```

Example :-

"conditionalDemo.php"

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title> conditional Demo </title>
  </head>
  <body>
  <?php
      $x = 15;
      $y = 25;
      if ($x > $y)
      {
        echo " $x is greater than $y";
      }
      elseif ($x < $y)
      {
        echo " $x is less than $y";
      }
      else
      {
        echo " $x is equal to $y";
      }
  ?>
  </body>
</html>
```

o/p:-



↳ switch statement :- used to execute one block of statements from multiple conditions.

Syntax:

```
switch (expression)
{
 case value1 : code
               break;
 case value2 : code
               break;
 ...
 default : code
}
```

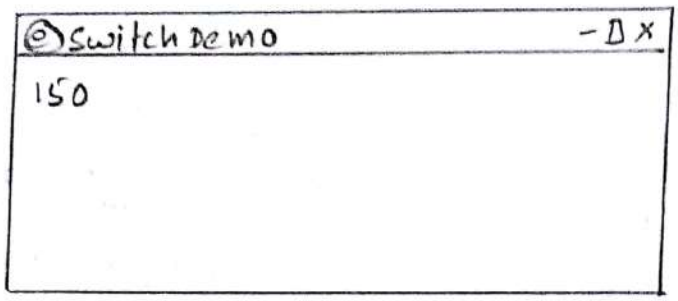
Example :-

"switchDemo.php"

```
<html>
 <head>
  <title> SwitchDemo </title>
 </head>
 <body>
  <?php
    $x = 15;
    $y = 10;
    $op = '*';
    switch ($op)
    {
     case '+' : echo $x + $y;
                break;
     case '-' : echo $x - $y;
                break;
```

```
        case '*': echo $x * $y;
                  break;
        case '/': echo $x / $y;
                  break;
        case '%': echo $x % $y;
                  break;
        default: echo "Invalid operator!";
?>
</body>
</html>
```

o/p:



- Loop statements :-

→ Loop statements can be used to execute set of code for the specified number of times.

→ PHP supports following loop statements

↳ While Loop :- executes a block of code as long as the specified condition is true.

Syntax :-
```
while (condition)
{
  code (or) statements
}
```

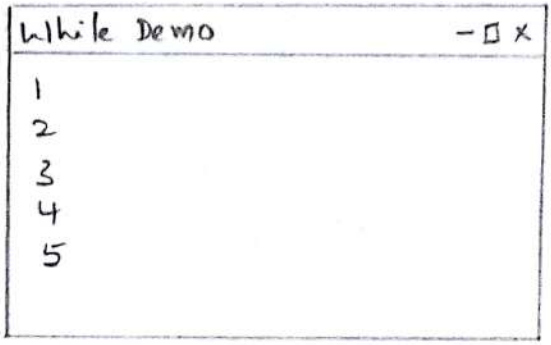
Note :- While should be used if number of iteration is not known.

Example :-

"whileDemo.php"

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title> While Demo </title>
  </head>
  <body>
   <?php
     $n=1;
     while ($n<=5)
     {
      echo "$n <br/>";
      $n++;
     }
    ?>
  </body>
</html>
```

o/p:-



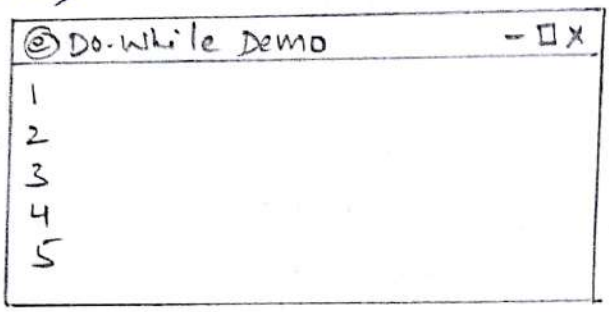
↳ Do..While Loop :- It will always execute the block of code once, it will then check condition, and repeat the loop while the specified condition is True.

Syntax:-
```
do
{
  code (or) statements
} while (condition);
```

→ It executes the code at least one time always because condition is checked after executing the code.

Example :- "DowhileDemo.php"

```
<html>
 <head>
  <title> DO-While Demo </title>
 </head>
 <body>
  <?php
     $n=1;
     do
     {
      echo "$n <br/>";
      $n++;
     }while ($n<=5);
  ?>
 </body>
</html>
```



↳ FOR Loop :- Executes a block of code for the specified number of times.

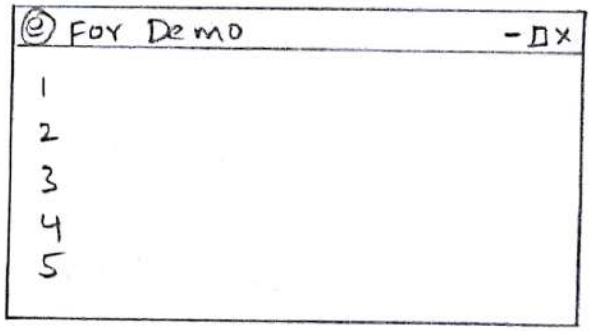
Syntax :- for (initialization; condition; increment/decrement)
{
code (or) statements
}

Note :- For loop should be used if number of iteration is known otherwise use while loop.

Example :-

"ForDemo.php"

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title> For Demo </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <?php
      for ($n=1; $n<=5; $n++)
      {
        echo "$n <br/>";
      }
    ?>
  </body>
</html>
```



- Jump statements :-

→ Jump statements are used to alter the normal control flow of loop statements.

→ PHP supports following jump statements

↳ break :- When a break statement is encountered inside a loop, the loop is terminated and program control resumes at the next statement following the loop.

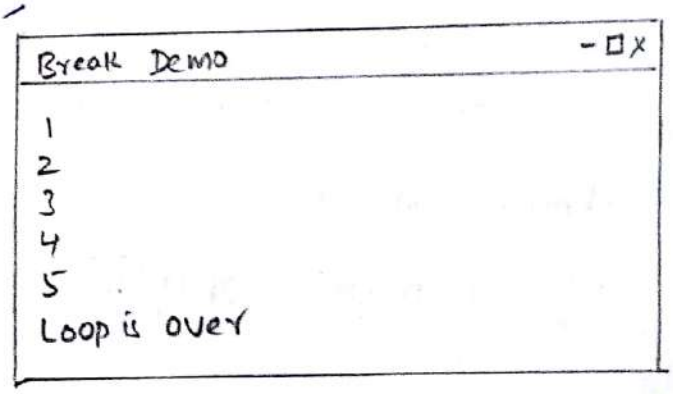
Syntax :- break;

→ In simple words, the break is used to breaks (stops) a loop execution.

Example :-

"BreakDemo.php"

```
<html>
 <head>
   <title> Break Demo </title>
 </head>
 <body>
  <?php
    for($n=1; $n<=10; $n++)
    {
      if( $n == 6)
       {
        break; // terminates loop if $n is 6
       }
      echo "$n <br/>";
    }
    echo "Loop is over";
  ?>
 </body>
</html>
```



↳ continue :- When a continue statement is encountered inside the loop, remaining statements are skipped and loop proceeds with the next iteration.

Syntax :- continue;

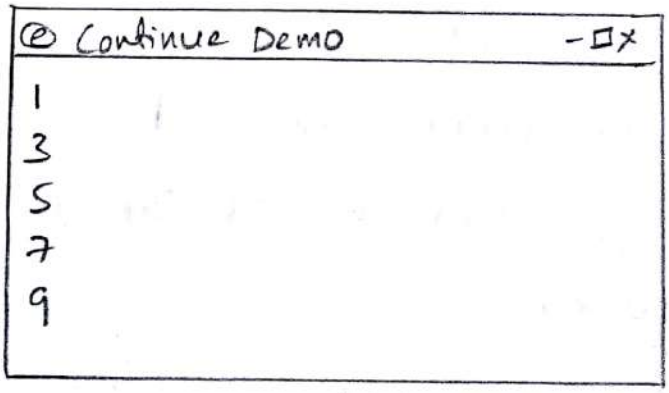
→ In simple words, the continue is used to skip the

particular iteration and jumps to the next iteration of a particular loop.

Example :-

"continueDemo.php"

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title> Continue Demo </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <?php
      for($n=1; $n<=10; $n++)
      {
        if($i%2 == 0)
        {
          continue; //skip next stmt if $n is even.
        }
        echo "$n <br/>";
      }
    ?>
  </body>
</html>
```



* Expressions :-

↳ Expressions are the most important building blocks of PHP. In PHP, almost anything you write is an expression.

↳ The simplest way to define an expression is "anything that has a value".

↳ In other words, an expression is madeup of with variables and operators, that evalutes to a single value.

Ex:-

```
$a = 15;
$b = 20;
$c = $a + $b;
```

---

* Arrays :-

↳ An array is a special variable, which can hold more than one value at a time.

(or)

↳ An array can hold many values under single name, and we can access the values by referring to an index number.

→ In php, the array() function is used to create an array.

```
array();
```

→ There are 3 types of arrays
  ↳ Indexed Array
  ↳ Associative Array
  ↳ Multidimensional Array.

⇒ Indexed Array :-

→ In php, index is represented by number. which is starts from 0.

→ In this array, all elements are assigned to an index number by default.

→ There are two ways to define indexed array:

1st_Way :

```
$marks = array(60, 72, 66);
```

2nd_Way :

```
$marks[0] = 60;
$marks[1] = 72;
$marks[2] = 66;
```

Example :-

"IArray.php"

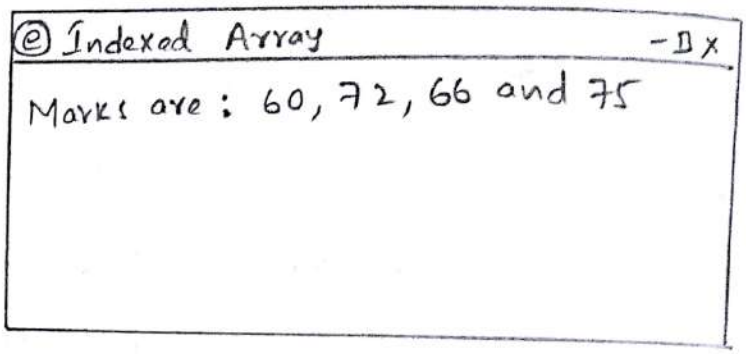
```
<html>
  <head>
    <title> Indexed Array </title>
  </head>
```

```
<body>
 <?php
    $marks = array(60, 72, 66, 75);
     echo "Marks are : $marks[0], $marks[1], $marks[
                                and $marks[3]";
 ?>
</body>
</html>
```

(or)

```
$marks[0] = 60;
$marks[1] = 72;
$marks[2] = 66;
$marks[3] = 75;
```

O/P:-



→ Associative Array :-

→ The associative arrays are very similar to Indexed arrays in term of funtionality but they are different in terms of their index.

→ Associative array will have their index as string so that we can establish a strong association between key and value.

→ In php, we can associate name with each array element using '=>' symbol.

→ There are two ways to define associative array.

1st way :

```
$marks = array("Madhu" => 60, "Kiran" => 72,
                "Giri" => 66, "Kalam" => 75);
```

2nd way :

```
$marks["Madhu"] = 60;
$marks["Kiran"] = 72;
$marks["Giri"] = 66;
$marks["Kalam"] = 75;
```

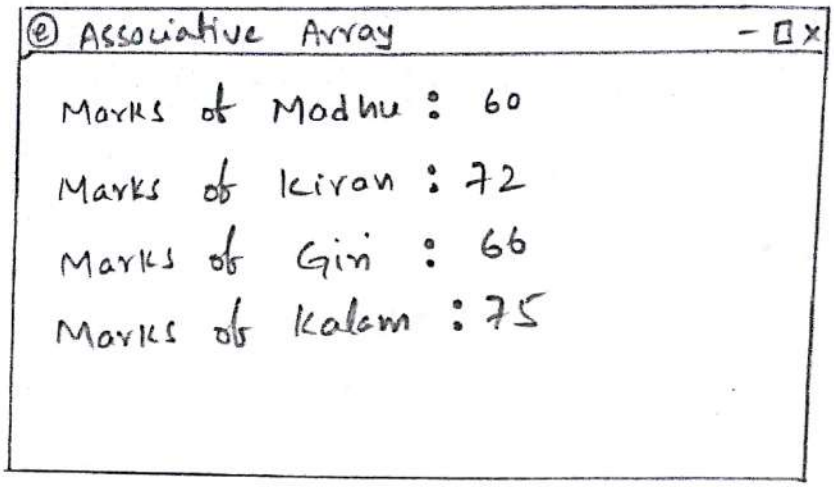
Example :-

"AArray.php"

```
<html>
 <head>
  <title> Associative Array </title>
 </head>
 <body>
  <?php
   $marks = array("Madhu" => 60, "Kiran" => 72,
                  "Giri" => 66, "Kalam" => 75);

   echo "Marks of Madhu :" . $marks["Madhu"] . "<br/>";
   echo "Marks of Kiran :" . $marks["Kiran"] . "<br/>";
   echo "Marks of Giri :" . $marks["Giri"] . "<br/>";
   echo "Marks of Kalam :" . $marks["Kalam"] . "<br/>";
  ?>
 </body>
</html>
```

o/p:-



⇒ Multidimensional Array :-

→ In php, Multidimensional array is also known as array of arrays. It allows you to store tabular data in an array.

→ Multidimensional array can be represented in the form of Matrix which represented by rows and columns.

Defn:

```
$students = array (
            array (501, "Hari", 72),
            array (502, "Madhu", 62),
            array (503, "Naveen", 82)
            );
```

→ A Multidimensional array is an array containing one or more arrays. php understands multidimensional arrays that are two, three, four, five (or) more levels deep.

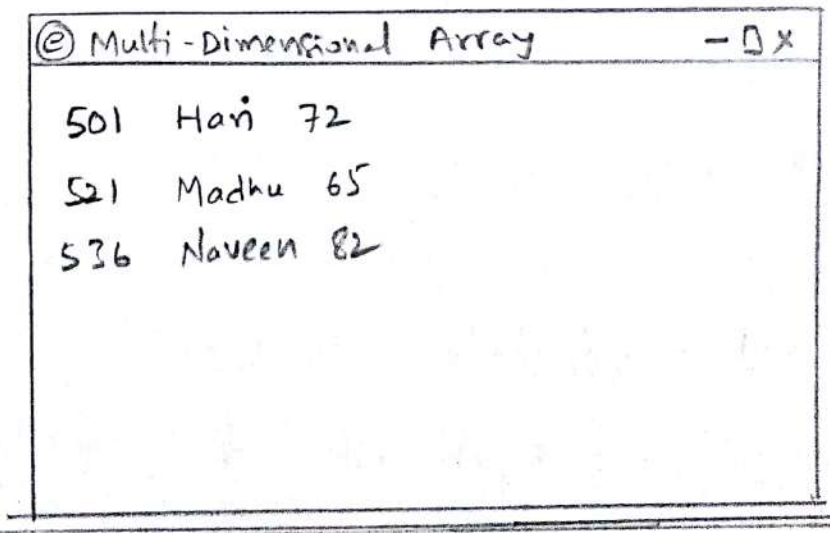
Example :-

"MDArray.php"

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title> Multi-Dimensional Array </title>
  </head>
  <body>
  <?php
    $students = array (
                  array (501, "Hari", 72),
                  array (521, "Madhu", 65);
                  array (536, "Naveen", 82));

    for ($i=0; $i<3; $i++)
    {
    for ($j=0; $j<3; $j++)
    {
      echo $students [$i] [$j]." ";
    }
     echo "<br/>";
    }
  ?>
  </body>
</html>
```

O/P:-



* Strings :-

↳ A string is a sequence of characters i.e used to store and manipulate text.

↳ There are 2 ways to specify string in PHP.

→ Single quotes Ex:- $str = 'Hello world';

→ Double quotes Ex:- $str = "Hello world";

→ Where in single quoted string, we can store multi-line text, special characters and escape sequences.

→ Where in Double quoted string, we can't able use special characters directly.

Example:- $str = ' php stands for "Hypertext preprocessor" ';

echo $str; o/p: php stands for "Hypertext pre processor"

$str = " php stands for "Hypertext preprocessor" ";

echo $str; o/p: parse error, syntax error.

⇒ String functions in php :-

↳ PHP provides various string functions to access and manipulate strings.

↳ A list of important string functions are

1. strtolower() :-

→ It returns string in lowercase letter.

Syntax :- strtolower (string $str)

Example :-
```
<?php
$str = "My name is MADHU";
$slr = strtoLower ($str);
echo $str;
?>
```
O/P :- my name is madhu

2. strtoupper() :-

→ It returns string in upper case letter.

Syntax :- strtoupper (string $str)

Example :-
```
<?php
$slr = "madhu";
$str = strtoupper ($str);
echo $str;
?>
```
O/P :- MADHU

3. ucwords() :-

→ It returns string converting first character of each word into uppercase

Syntax :- ucwords (string $str)

Example :-
```
<?php
$str = "my name is madhu";
$slr = ucwords ($str);
echo $str;
```
O/P :- My Name Is Madhu

4. strlen() :-

→ It returns length of the string.

Syntax:- strlen(string $str)

Example:-
```
<?php
$str = "Madhu T";
$len = strlen($str);
echo $len;
?>
```
o/p:- 7

5. strrev() :-

→ It returns reversed string.

Syntax:- strrev(string $str)

Example:-
```
<?php
$str = "Madhu T";
$str = strrev($str);
echo $str;
?>
```
o/p:- T uhdam

6. str_word_count() :-

→ It counts the number of words in a string.

Syntax:- str_word_count(string $str)

Example:-
```
<?php
$str = "Hello World!";
$wc = str_word_count($str);
echo $wc
?>
```
o/p:- 2

7. strpos() :-

→ It searches for a specific text within a string. If a match is found, the function returns the character position of the first match. If no match is found, it will return False.

Syntax :- strpos($str, $text)

Example :-
```
<?php
echo strpos("Hello world!", "world");
?>
```
o/p: 6.

8. str_replace() :-

→ It replaces some characters with some other characters in a string.

Syntax :- str_replace($oText, $nText, $str)

Example :-
```
<?php
echo str_replace("world", "Madhu", "Hello world!");
?>
```
o/p :- Hello Madhu!

9. substr() :-

→ It returns a sub part of a string.

Syntax :- substr($string, $start, $length)

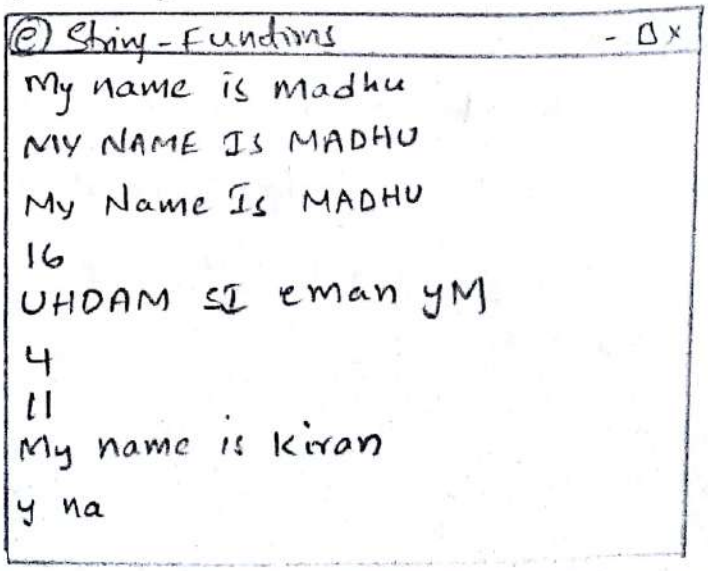
Example :-
```
<?php
echo substr("Hello world", 6);
echo substr("Hello world", 1, 4);
?>
```
o/p :- world
ello

Example :-

"StringFunDemo.php"

```
<html>
  <head>
    <title> String-Functions </title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <?php
      $str = "My name is MADHU";
      echo strtolower($str); echo "<br/>";
      echo strtoUpper($str); echo "<br/>";
      echo ucwords($str); echo "<br/>";
      echo strlen($str); echo "<br/>";
      echo strrev($str); echo "<br/>";
      echo str_word_count($str); echo "<br/>";
      echo strpos($str, "MADHU"); echo "<br/>";
      echo str_replace("MADHU", "Kiran", $str); echo "<br/>";
      echo substr($str, 1, 4);
    ?>
  </body>
</html>
```

O/P



* Functions:-

→ A function is a piece of code that is used to perform a particular task.

→ PHP supports both built-in and user-defined functions.

→ The main advantage of functions is that code-resusability. (Write once Invoke Multiple).

→ PHP supports thousands of built-in functions.

→ And, php allows the user to define own functions, by using "function" Keyword.

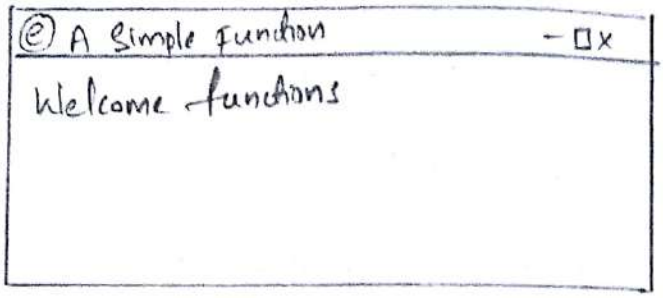
Syntax:-
```
function functionname()
{
  //code
}
```

Note:- Function name must be start with letter and underscore only.

Example:- "simplefun.php"
```
<html>
<head>
  <title> A simple function </title>
</head>
<body>
 <?php
   function msg(){ //defining function
    } echo "welcome functions";
```

```
msg();// calling function.
?>
</body>
</html>
```

o/p:-



→ parameterized functions are functions with parameters. you can pass any number of parameters inside a function.

→ we can pass the information in function through arguments which are separated by comma.

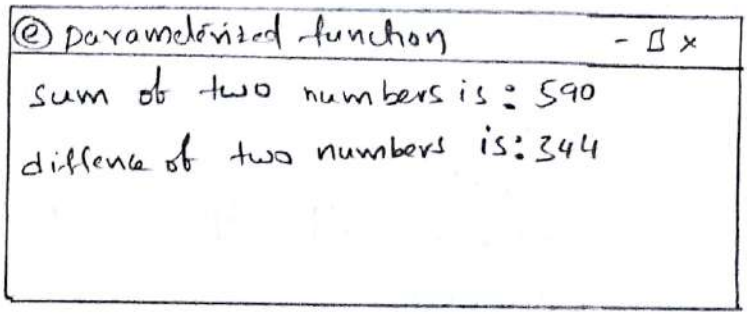
→ These passed parameters (or) arguments acts as variables inside your function.

Example:- "paramfun.php"

```
<html>
<head>
  <title> parameterized functions </title>
</head>
<body>
<?php
  function add ( $x, $y) // defining function
  {
    $sum = $x + $y;
    echo " sum of two numbers is : $sum <br/>";
  }
  add (467, 123); // calling function
```

```
function sub($x, $y) // defining function
{
  $diff = $x - $y;
 echo " diffence of two numbers is : $diff";
}
sub(467, 123); // calling function
?>
</body>
</html>
```

o/p:



→ PHP allows you to call function by value and reference.

* call by value:

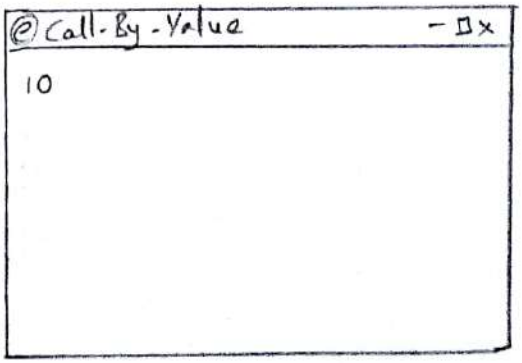
In case of call by value, actual value is not modified if it is modified inside the function.

"callbyvalueFun.php"

Example:-

```
<html>
<head> <title> Call-By-Value </title> </head>
<body>
<?php
function increment($i)
{
  $i++;
}
$i=10;
increment($i);
echo $i;
</body>
</html> ?>
```

o/p:



* call by reference :

→ In case of call by reference, actual value is modified if it is modified inside the function.

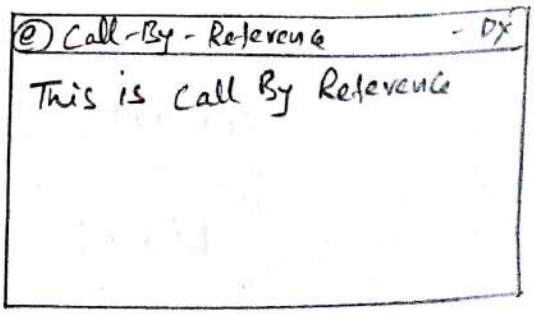
→ In such case, you need to use & (ampersand) symbol with formal arguments.

→ The & represents reference of the variable.

Example :- "callbyreferenceFun.php"

```
<html>
<head>
<title> Call - By - Reference </title>
</head>
<body>
<?php
function adder(&$str2)
{
  $str2 .= 'Call By Reference';
}
$str = 'This is ';
adder($str);
echo $str;
?>
</body>
</html>
```

o/p :-

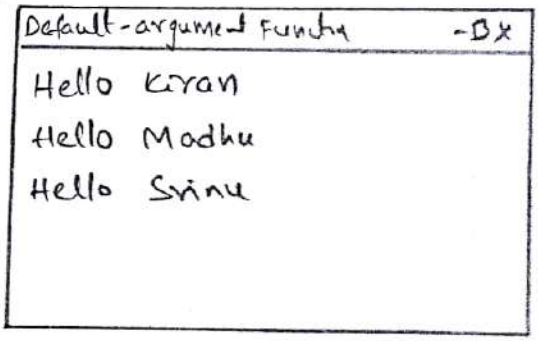


→ PHP allows you to define default argument values. In such case if you don't pass any value to the function, it will use default argument value.

Example:-

```
<html>
<head>
<title> Default-argument Function </title>
</head>
<body>
<?php
function msg ($name = "Madhu")
{
echo " Hello $name <br/>";
}
msg("Kiran");
msg();
msg("Srinu");
?>
</body>
</html>
```

O/P:



Example:-

```
<?php
function add($n1=10, $n2=10){
$n3 = $n1 + $n2;
echo " Addition is : $n3 <br/>";
}
add();
add(20);
add(20,40);
?>
```

O/P:

Addition is : 20
Addition is : 30
Addition is : 60

* Recursive Function :-

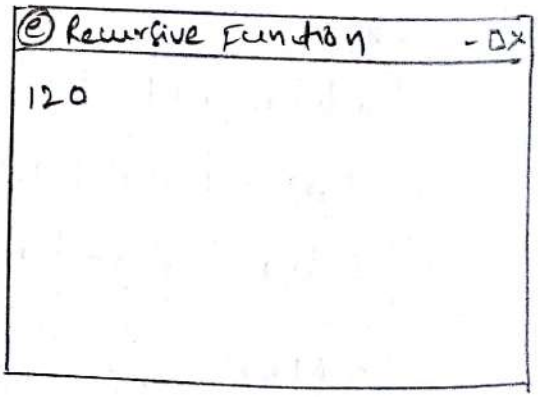
→ PHP also supports recursive function. In such case, we call current function within function. It is also known as recursion.

"RecursiveFun.php"

Example :-

```
<html>
<head>
 <title> Recursive Function </title>
</head>
<body>
 <?php
  function factorial ($n)
  {
    if ($n < 0)
      return -1;
    if ($n == 0)
      return 1;
    return ($n * factorial ($n-1));
  }
  echo factorial (5);
 ?>
</body>
</html>
```

O/P



* Reading data from web form controls :-

→ To read data from a form, we need to use superglobal variables.

→ A superglobal variable is a built in php variable that is available in any scope.

→ PHP supports two superglobal variables, those are

↳ $_GET - contains list of all field names and values sent by a form using the get method.

↳ $_POST - contains list of all field names and values sent by a form using the post method.

⇒ Get Form :-

→ Get request is the default form request. The data passed through get request is visible on the URL browser so it is not secured.

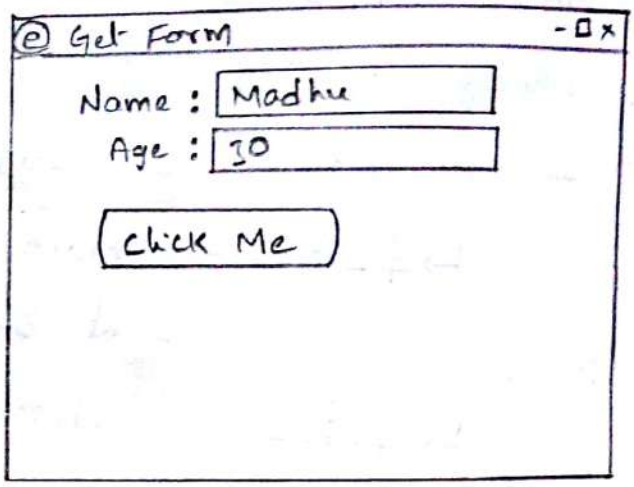
→ We can able to send limited amount of data through get request.

Example :- "GetForm.html"

```
<html>
 <head>
  <title> Get Form </title>
 </head>
 <body>
```

```
<form action = "Getform.php" method = "get">
Name : <input type = "text" name = "name" /> <br/> <br/>
AGe : <input type = "text" name = "age" /> <br/> <br/>
<input type = "submit" value = "click me" />
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

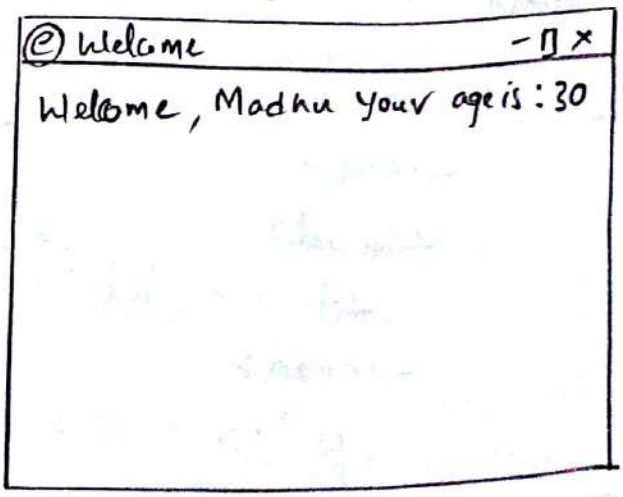
o/p:



"Getform.php"

```
<html>
<head>
<title> Welcome </title>
</head>
<body>
<?php
$name = $_GET["name"];
$age = $_GET["age"];
echo "welcome, $name your age is : $age";
?>
</body>
</html>
```

o/p:



⇒ post Form :-

→ post request is widely used to submit form that have large amount of data such as file upload, login form, registration form etc.

→ The data passed through post request is not visible on the URL browser so it is secured.

Example :- "postForm.html"

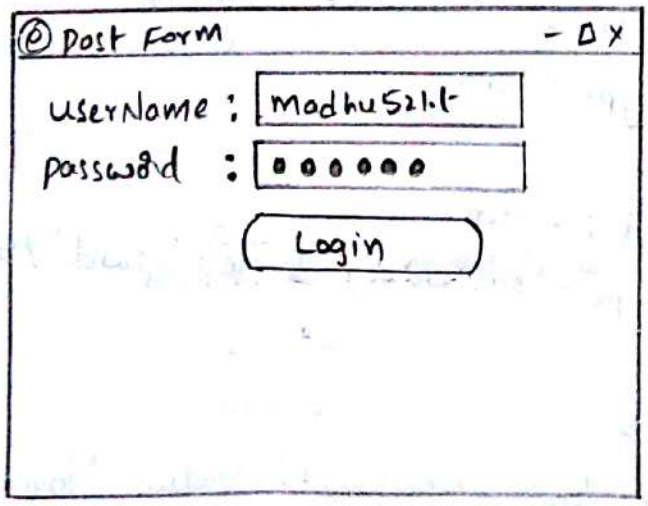
```
<html>
 <head>
  <title> post Form </title>
 </head>
 <body>
  <form action = "postform.php" method = "post">
  <table>
  <tr> <td> UserName : </td>
       <td> <input type = "text" name = "uname" /> </td>
  </tr>
  <tr> <td> password : </td>
       <td> <input type = "password" name = "pwd" /> </td>
  </tr>
  <tr> <td> </td>
       <td> <input type = "submit" value = "login" /> </td>
  </tr>
  </table>
  </form>
 </body>
</html>
```

"postForm.php"

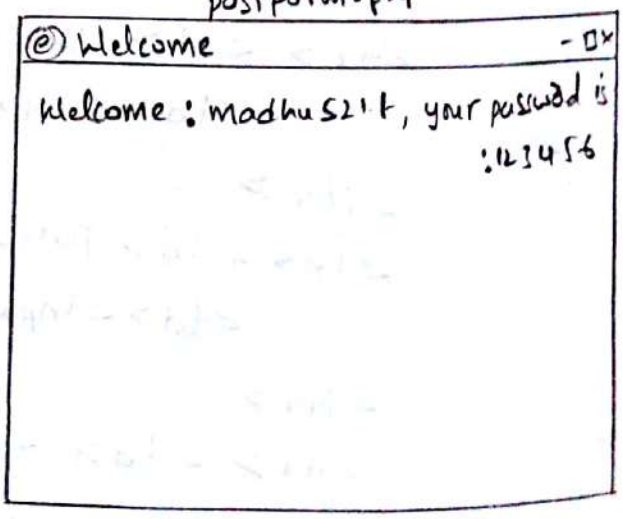
```
<html>
 <head>
  <title> Welcome </title>
 </head>
 <body>
  <?php
    $name = $_POST["uname"];
    $pwd = $_POST["pwd"];
    echo " Welcome : $name, your password is : $pwd";
  ?>
 </body>
</html>
```

o/p:

postForm.html



postForm.php



Note:- post method uses http protocol, to send data. This provide secured way to send the data.

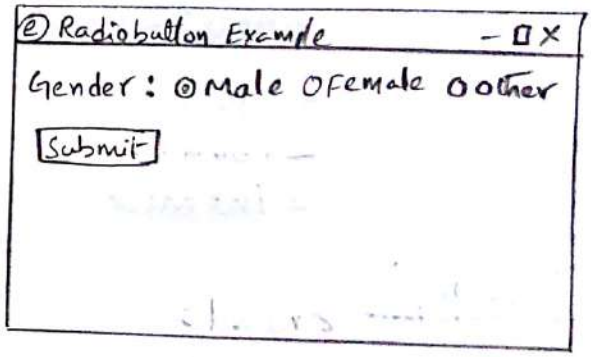
→ Don't use Get method if form has password or other sensitive information sent to the server.

• Reading data from Radio button :-

Example :- "Radiogen.html"

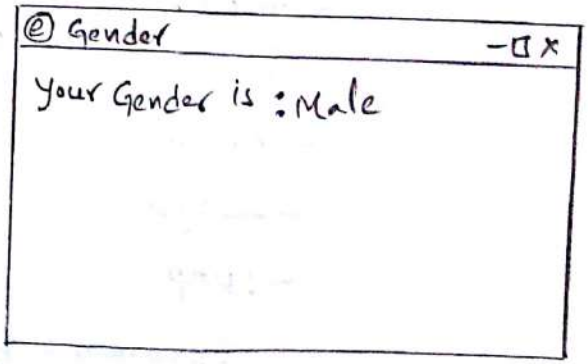
```
<html>
 <head>
   <title> Radiobutton Example </title>
 </head>
 <body>
  <form action = "radiogen.php' method = "post' >
  <b> Gender : </b>
  <input type = "radio" name = "gen" value = "Male" > Male </input>
  <input type = "radio" name = "gen" value = "FeMale" > Female </input>
  <input type = "radio" name = "gen" value = "other" > other </input>
  <br/> <br/>
  <input type = "submit" value = "submit" />
  </form>
 </body>
</html>
```

o/p:



"radiogen.php"

```
<html>
 <head>
  <title> Gender </title>
 </head>
 <body>
  <?php
     $gen = $_POST['gen'];
     echo "your Gender is : $gen";
  ?>
 </body>
</html>
```

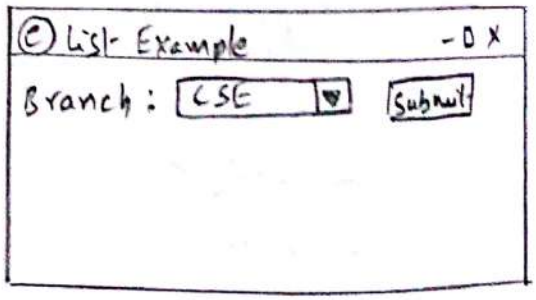


• Reading data from select list :-

Example: "ListDemo.html"

```
<html>
 <head>
  <title> List Example </title>
 </head>
 <body>
 <form action="list.php" method="post">
 <b> Branch : </b>  
 <select name="branch">
 <option value="CSE"> CSE </option>
 <option value="ECE"> ECE </option>
 <option value="EEE"> EEE </option>
 </select>
   <input type="Submit" value="Submit" />
 </form>
 </body>
 </html>
```

o/p:



"list.php"

```
<html>
 <head>
  <title> List </title>
 </head>
 <body>
  <?php
    $branch = $_POST['branch'];
    echo "your branch is : $branch";
  ?>
 </body>
 </html>
```