



# Tutorium Skriptsprachen

2009 - Max Maurer



# Rekursives Akronym

PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor



# Hello World



# Hello World!

```
<?php  
echo "Hallo, Welt!\n";  
?>
```

Default

```
statler:php Max$ php hallowelt.php  
Hallo, Welt!  
statler:php Max$ █
```



# Allgemeines



# Fakten



Entstanden:	1995
Erfinder:	Rasmus Lerdorf
Firma:	The PHP Group
Lizenz:	PHP License
Stärken:	Sehr einfach HTML-Mix möglich
Anwendungsgebiete:	fast ausschließlich Internetseiten

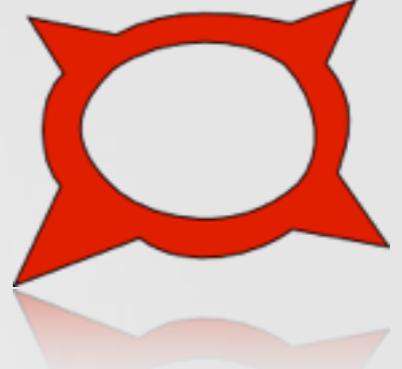


# Rasmus Lerdorf

- Ursprünglich in Perl geschriebene „Personal Home Page Tools“
- Erfassen der Zugriffe auf Lerdorfs Lebenslauf
- PHP3 komplett neu von Suraski und Gutmans
- Momentan aktuelle Version: 5.3.1



Rasmus Lerdorf  
(c) Wikimedia Commons



# Einsatzgebiete

- Riesige Verbreitung bei Webseiten
- Eher semi-professionell
- Viele bekannte PHP-basierte Webframeworks
  - TYPO3, Joomla!, Drupal (CMS)
  - WordPress (Blog-Software)
  - Mediawiki
  - phpMyAdmin (MySQL-Datenbank Administration)



# Characteristika



- Interpreterbasierte Sprache
- Mit einer Erweiterung „bcompiler“ kann intermediate Bytecode erzeugt werden
- Programmierparadigmen: imperativ, objektorientiert
- schwach und dynamisch typisiert
- Garbage Collection und copy-on-write
- `<?php ?>`-Struktur ermöglicht Co-Existenz mit HTML-Code



# Code-Beispiele



# Der richtige Mix



- PHP-Code kann nur einen Teil der PHP-Datei ausmachen
- Andere Zeichen werden l zu l übernommen

```
<html>
<body>
<?php
echo "Hallo, Welt!\n";
?>
</body>
</html>
```

```
Default
statler:php Max$ php codemix.php
<html>
<body>
Hallo, Welt!
</body>
</html>
statler:php Max$ █
```

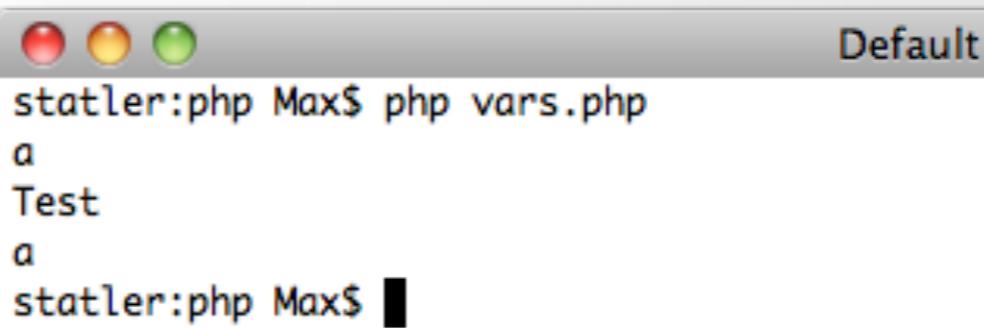


# Variablen und Sichtbarkeit



- Variablendefinition durch \$
- Normalerweise nur lokal sichtbar globale Variablen müssen übernommen werden
- Variablen können mit dem Inhalt einer anderen Variable aufgerufen werden

```
<?php
function func() {
    echo $local;
}
function func2() {
    global $local;
    echo "$local\n";
}
$local = "a";
$a = "Test";
echo $local."\n";
echo $$local."\n";
func();
func2();
?>
```



A screenshot of a terminal window titled "Default". The window shows the command "statler:php Max\$ php vars.php" followed by the output "a", "Test", and "a". The cursor is at the end of the third line.

```
statler:php Max$ php vars.php
a
Test
a
statler:php Max$ █
```



# Konstanten

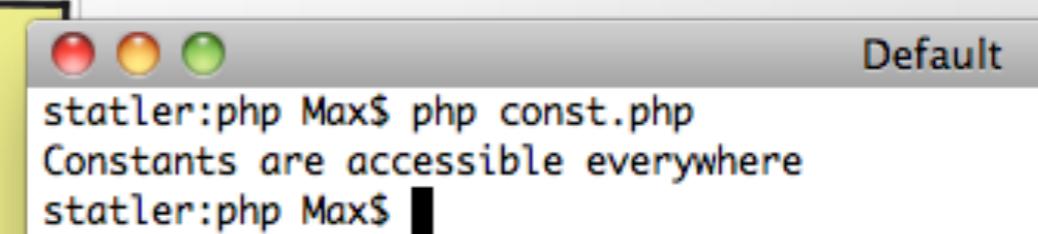


- mit ‚define‘ können Konstanten definiert werden
- ‚constant‘ ruft sie ab

```
<?php
define("CONST",
"Constants are accessible everywhere\n");

function func() {
    echo constant("CONST");
}

func();
?>
```



A screenshot of a terminal window titled "Default". The window shows the command "statler:php Max\$ php const.php" followed by the output "Constants are accessible everywhere" and then "statler:php Max\$". The terminal has a standard OS X look with red, yellow, and green close buttons.

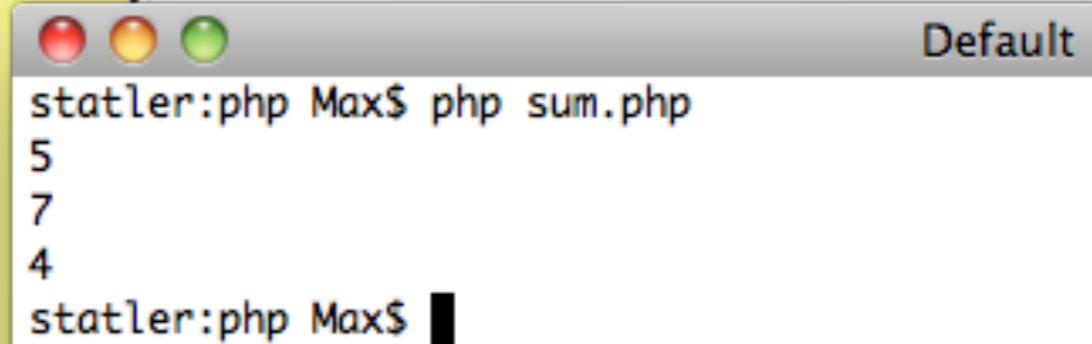


# Funktionen und Parameter



- Funktionsdefinitionen mit Schlüsselwort `function`
- Parameter erhalten Namen (mit \$) und optional einen Standardwert

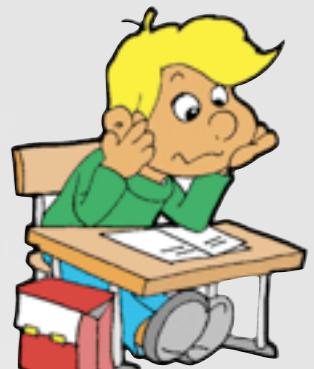
```
<?php
function sum($a=1, $b=3) {
    return $a+$b;
}
echo sum(2)."\n";
echo sum(3,4)."\n";
echo sum()."\n";
?>
```



A screenshot of a terminal window titled "Default". The window shows the command "statler:php Max\$ php sum.php" followed by three lines of output: "5", "7", and "4". The prompt "statler:php Max\$ █" is visible at the bottom.



# Klassen



- Können einfach wie Funktionen definiert werden

```
<?php

$obj = new cc;
echo $obj->var."\n";
$obj->increase();
echo $obj->var."\n";

class cc {
    public $var = 1;
    function __construct() {
        echo "object is beeing created!\n";
    }
    function increase() {
        $this->var++;
    }
}
?>
```

```
Default
statler:php Max$ php klassen.php
object is beeing created!
1
2
statler:php Max$
```



# Error Handling

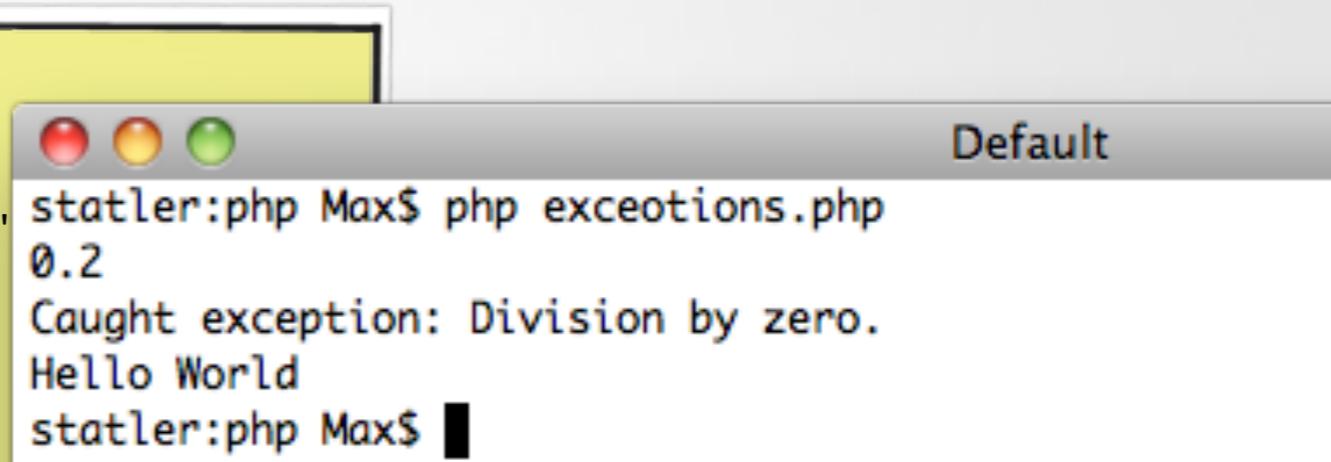


- Klassisch: try, catch, throw

```
<?php
function inverse($x) {
    if (!$x) {
        throw new Exception('Division by zero.');
    }
    else return 1/$x;
}

try {
    echo inverse(5) . "\n";
    echo inverse(0) . "\n";
    echo inverse(4) . "\n";
} catch (Exception $e) {
    echo 'Caught exception: ',
         $e->getMessage(), "\n";
}

// Continue execution
echo "Hello World\n";
```

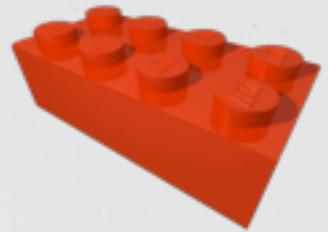


A terminal window titled 'Default' showing the execution of a PHP script. The script defines a function 'inverse' that throws an exception if the input is zero. It then tries to echo the results of calling 'inverse' with 5, 0, and 4. The output shows that the division by zero exception is caught and its message is printed. Finally, 'Hello World' is echoed at the end.

```
statler:php Max$ php exceotions.php
0.2
Caught exception: Division by zero.
Hello World
statler:php Max$
```



# Module



- PHP ist (mehr oder weniger) all-inclusive
- Module bereits beim Kompilieren festgelegt
- `phpinfo()` hat nützliche Informationen

A screenshot of a web browser window displaying the output of a `phpinfo()` script. The left side shows the PHP code, and the right side shows the generated configuration information.

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

Default

Configuration

bcmath

BCMath support => enabled

Directive => Local Value => Master Value  
bcmath.scale => 0 => 0

bz2

BZip2 Support => Enabled

Stream Wrapper support => compress.bz2://

Stream Filter support => bzip2.decompress, bzip2.compress

BZip2 Version => 1.0.5, 10-Dec-2007

calendar

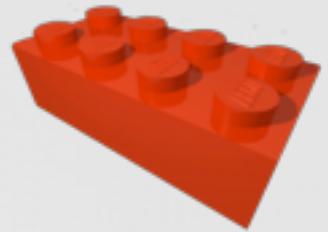
Calendar support => enabled

Core

PHP Version => 5.3.0



# Include und require



- Eigene Dateien können als Module eingelesen werden
- Falsch: include lädt dynamisch, require lädt immer
- Richtig: require bricht bei Fehlern ab, include warnt nur

```
Datei: includeMe.php
<?php
echo "Included!\n";
?>
```

```
<?php
    echo "one\n";
    include "includeMe.php";
    echo "two\n";
?>
```

```
Default
statler:php Max$ php include.php
one
Included!
two
statler:php Max$ █
```



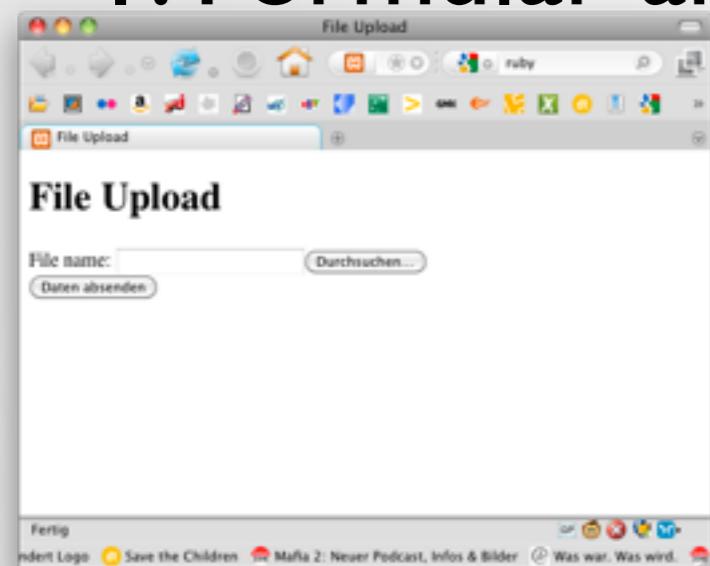
# Die Aufgabe



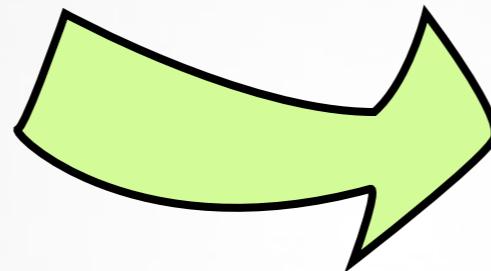
# Galerie Baukasten



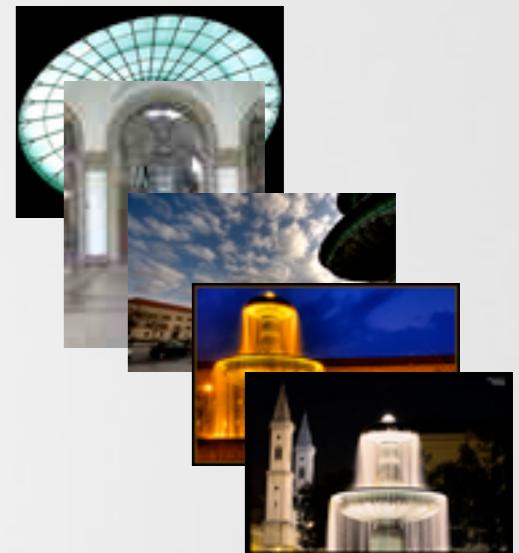
1. Formular anzeigen



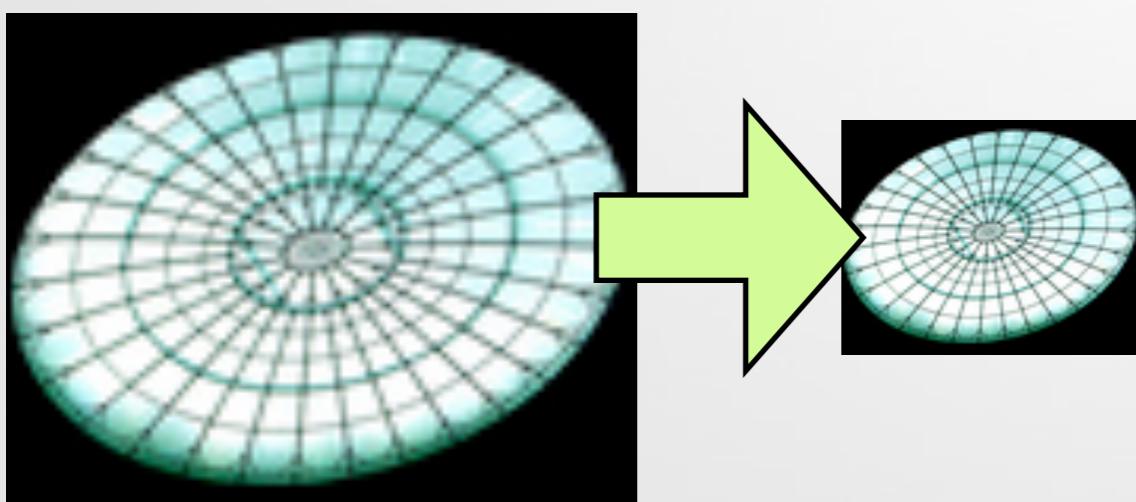
2. Zip-Datei hochladen



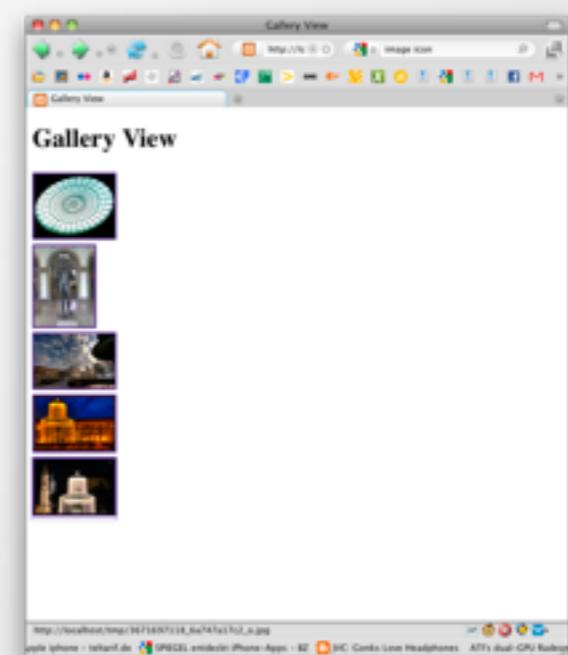
3. Entpacken



4. Thumbnails  
rendern

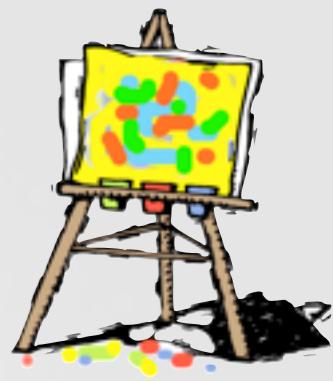


5. Gallerie Seite  
anzeigen





# Kommandozeilenversion



I. Kommandozeilenaufruf mit  
Zip-Datei

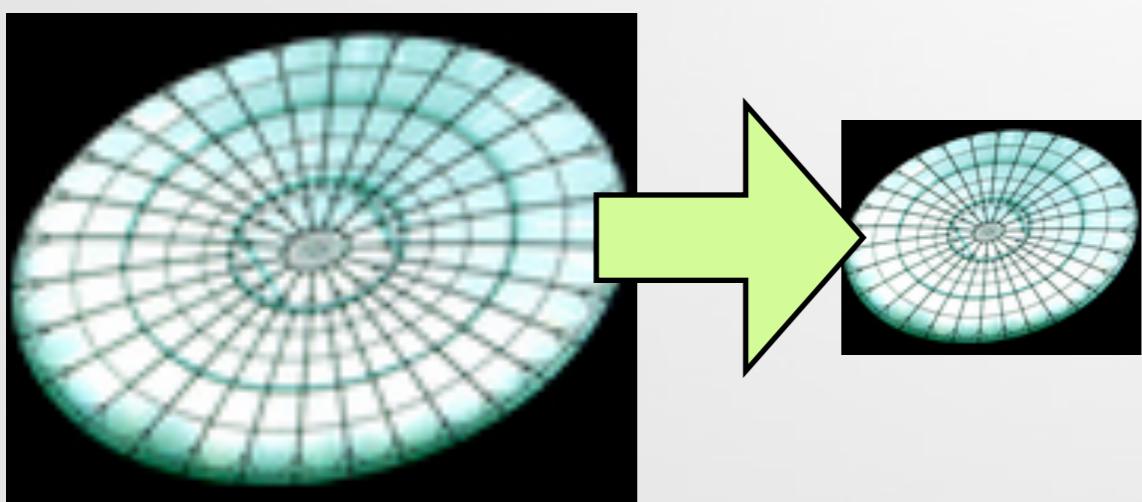
```
Default
d126:htdocs Max$ sudo python galleryCreator.py testbilder.zip
Password:
Sorry, try again.
Password:
testbilder.zip
d126:htdocs Max$
```



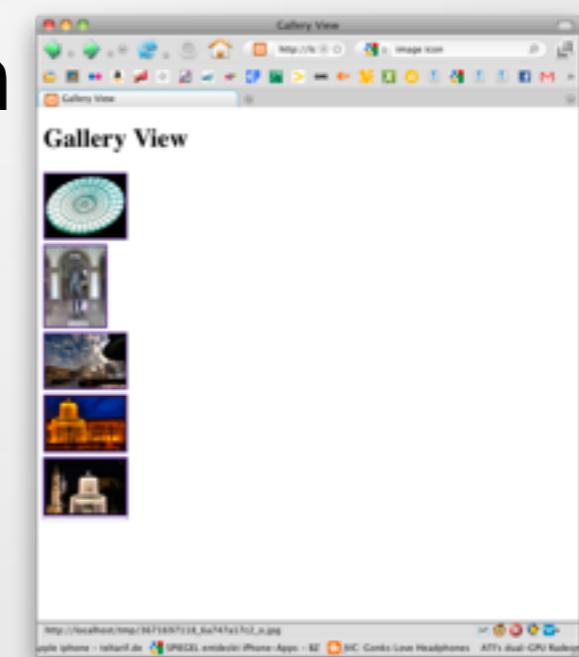
2. Entpacken



3. Thumbnails  
rendern



4. Gallerie Seite  
erzeugen





# Grundskript und Kommandozeile



# Grundskript

```
<?php
function error($text) {
    echo "<html><body><h1>".$text."</h1></body></html>";
    exit();
}

if ($argc>1) {
    # wir haben ein command line argument!
    echo "Command line";
    $filepath = $argv[1];
} else {
    echo $HTML_TEMPLATE;
}

?>
```



# HTML-Formulare



# HTML-Formulare

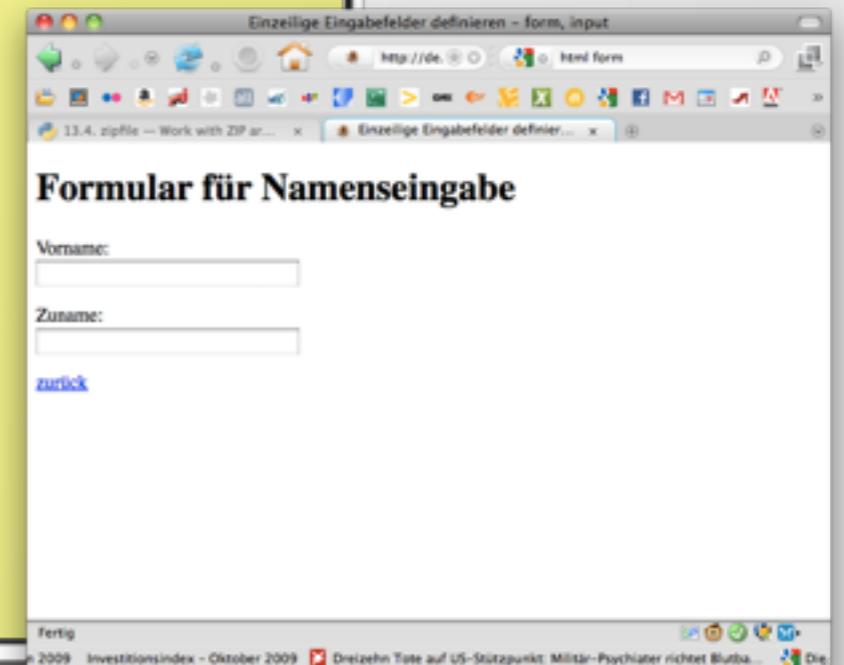
- Darstellung verschiedener Eingabemöglichkeiten
- Eingabefelder, Dropdown, Checkbox, Radio Button, Datei Upload, TextArea, Button

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd">

<html>
<head>
<title>Einzelige Eingabefelder definieren</title>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Formular f&uuml;r Namenseingabe</h1>

<form action="input_text.htm" method="post">
  <p>Vorname:<br><input name="vorname" type="text" size="30"
  maxlength="30"></p>
  <p>Zuname:<br><input name="zuname" type="text" size="30"
  maxlength="40"></p>
</form>
```





# Formulardaten allgemein

- Zwei Methoden: GET oder POST
- GET
  - Übergabe über die URL: „test.py?action=hallo&var1=wert1“
  - Direkt sichtbar und manipulierbar. Variablen bleiben bei Copy&Paste in E-Mails z.B. erhalten (z.B. Google Maps)
- POST
  - Nicht im Browser sichtbar auch nicht im Browser Cache gespeichert, werden im Anfrage-Header von HTTP übergeben



# Formulardaten in PHP

- Viele Sondervariablen (`$_SERVER`, `$_GET`,  
`$_POST`, `$_FILES`, `$_SESSION`, `$_COOKIE`)
- Immer bereits gefüllt

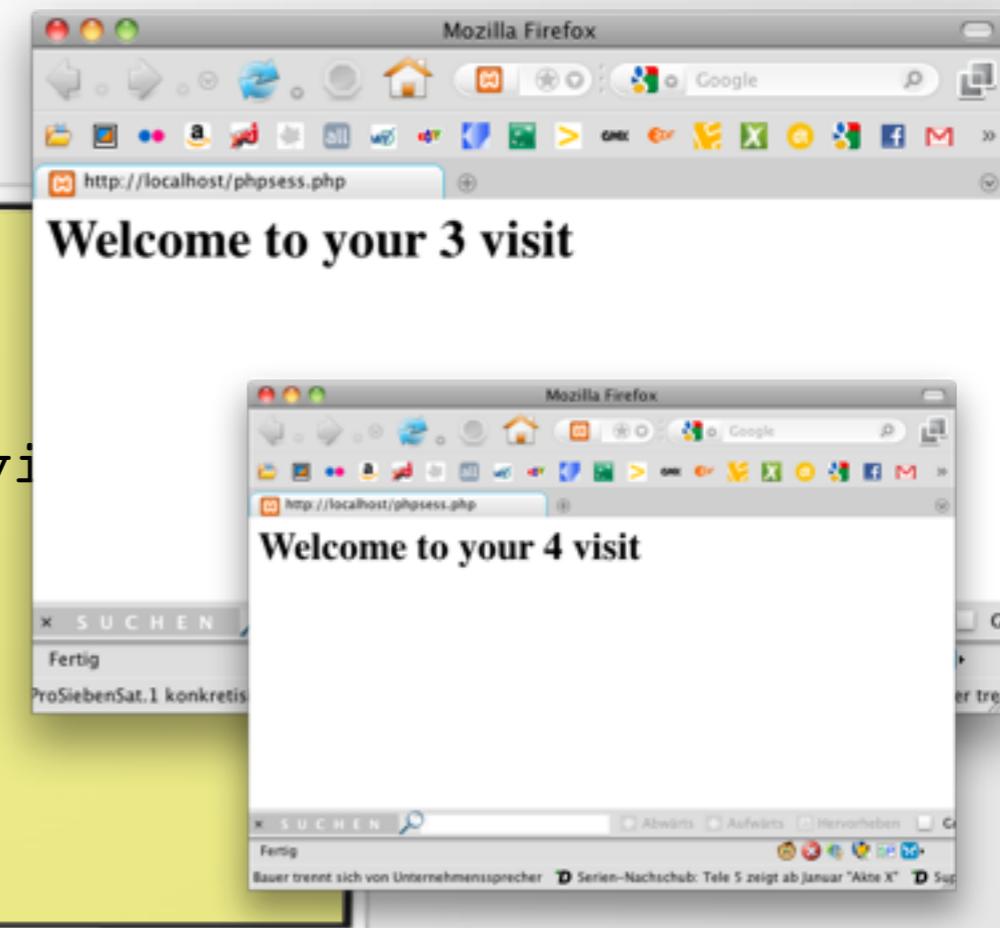
```
<?php  
echot $_GET['action'];  
?>
```



# Session-Variablen

- Sessions werden benötigt um Benutzer über mehrere Seitenaufrufe zu identifizieren
- Normalerweise kompliziert per Cookies
- Einfach in PHP!

```
<?php
session_start();
$_SESSION['times'] = $_SESSION['times']+1;
echo "Welcome to your ".$_SESSION['times']." visit
?>
```





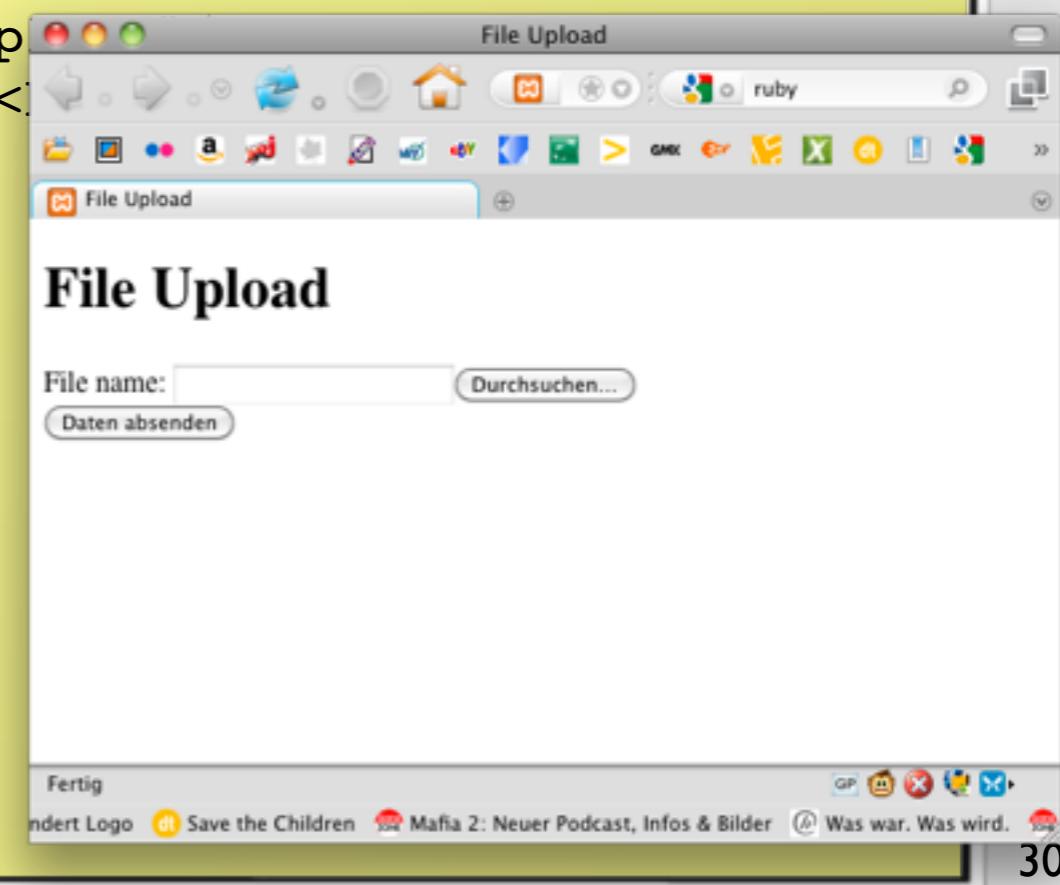
# Datei-Upload



# Formular ausgeben

```
<?php
$HTML_TEMPLATE = <<<eot
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1" ?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
    "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<html><head><title>File Upload (PHP)</title>
</head><body><h1>File Upload (PHP)</h1>
<form action="?action=upload" method="post" enctype="multipart/form-
data">
<input type="hidden" name="action" value="up
File name: <input name="file" type="file"/><
<input name="submit" type="submit"/>
</form>
</body>
</html>
eot;

    echo $HTML_TEMPLATE;
?>
```





# Upload auslesen

- Gelesene Datei temporär hinterlegt
- Kann einfach verschoben werden

```
<?php

$UPLOAD_DIR = "./tmp";
function processFile($key) {
    global $UPLOAD_DIR;
    $filepath = $UPLOAD_DIR . "/" . basename( $_FILES[$key]['name']);
    move_uploaded_file($_FILES[$key]['tmp_name'], $filepath);
    return $filepath;
}
$filepath = processFile('file');
?>
```



# ZIP-Datei entpacken



# Zugriff auf ZIP-Dateien

```
<?php
$zip = new ZipArchive;
$zip->open('test.zip')
$zip->extractTo('destination/dir/');
$zip->close();
?>
```



# Das 'ZipArchive'-Modul

- Umgang mit ZIP-Dateien
- Wichtige Parameter und Funktionen
  - `$zip = new ZipArchive` erzeugt ein neues Objekt für diese Zip-Datei
  - `$zip->numItems` gibt die Anzahl der Element in der Datei zurück
  - `$zip->statIndex($i)` gibt einen Informationsarray mit detaillierten Informationen zu einem Objekt zurück.
  - `$zip->extractTo($dest, $item)` entpackt ein oder mehrere Items. Problem: Die Ordnerstruktur der Datei bleibt immer erhalten und wird unterhalb von `$dest` angelegt



# Zugriff auf ZIP-Dateien

- Zip-Datei 'flat' entpacken

```
function unzip($filepath, $dir) {  
    $zip = new ZipArchive;  
    $zip->open($filepath);  
    for ($i=0; $i<$zip->numFiles;$i++) {  
        $item = $zip->statIndex($i);  
        preg_match('/^([^\/*]+)$/', $item['name'], $regs);  
        $filename = $regs[1];  
        if ($filename=="") continue;  
        if (preg_match('/^\.\/', $filename)) continue;  
        $fp = $zip->getStream($item['name']);  
        $contents = '';  
        while (!feof($fp)) {  
            $contents .= fread($fp, 2);  
        }  
        fclose($fp);  
        file_put_contents($dir."/".$filename, $contents);  
    }  
    $zip->close();  
}
```



# Lesen und Schreiben von Dateien

- Übliche vorgehensweise: Öffnen, Lesen/Schreiben, Schließen
  - `$fp = fopen($file, $mode)`
  - Modi: `r`, `r+`, `w`
  - `$content = fread($fp, $bytes)` oder `fwrite($fp, $bytes)`
  - `fclose($fp)` schließt die Datei
- Einfachere Möglichkeit
  - `file_put_contents($file, $contents)`
  - erzeugt Datei mit Inhalten und schließt diese sofort



# Zugriff auf ZIP-Dateien

- Zip-Datei 'flat' entpacken

```
function unzip($filepath, $dir) {  
    $zip = new ZipArchive;  
    $zip->open($filepath);  
    for ($i=0; $i<$zip->numFiles;$i++) {  
        $item = $zip->statIndex($i);  
        preg_match('/^([^\/*]+)$/', $item['name'], $regs);  
        $filename = $regs[1];  
        if ($filename=="") continue;  
        if (preg_match('/^\.\/', $filename)) continue;  
        $fp = $zip->getStream($item['name']);  
        $contents = '';  
        while (!feof($fp)) {  
            $contents .= fread($fp, 2);  
        }  
        fclose($fp);  
        file_put_contents($dir."/".$filename, $contents);  
    }  
    $zip->close();  
}
```



# Thumbnails schreiben



# Thumbnails schreiben

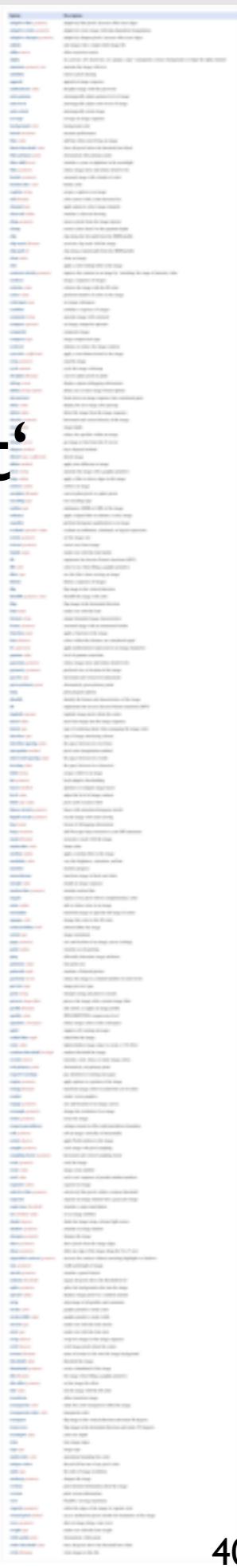
- Kein Modul verfügbar
- Extern per Kommandozeilenauftrag (‘convert’)

```
function createThumbnails($dir) {  
    $handle = opendir($dir);  
    while (false !== ($file = readdir($handle))) {  
        if ($file == ".") continue;  
        if ($file == "..") continue;  
        if (!preg_match('/\.\jpg$/', $file)) continue;  
        if (preg_match('/_T\.jpg$/', $file)) continue;  
        if (preg_match('/^\.\/', $file)) continue;  
        $inputfile = $dir."/".$file;  
        preg_match('/^(.*).jpg$/', $file, $regs);  
        $outputfile = $dir."/".$regs[1]."_T.jpg";  
        $cmd = "/usr/local/bin/convert -resize 100x100 $inputfile $outputfile";  
        exec($cmd);  
    }  
}
```



# ImageMagick

- Kommandozeilen Bildverarbeitung mit umfangreichem Bildumwandlungstool ‚convert‘
- Dateiformate (> 100!)
  - Beispiele: AVI, BMP, JPEG, MPEG, PCX, PNG, PSD, SVG, TTF, WMF
- Optionen (s. rechts)
  - nur Einige: fill, rotate, resize, white-point
- Mehr Infos: [www.imagemagick.org](http://www.imagemagick.org)





# Gallery Seite erzeugen

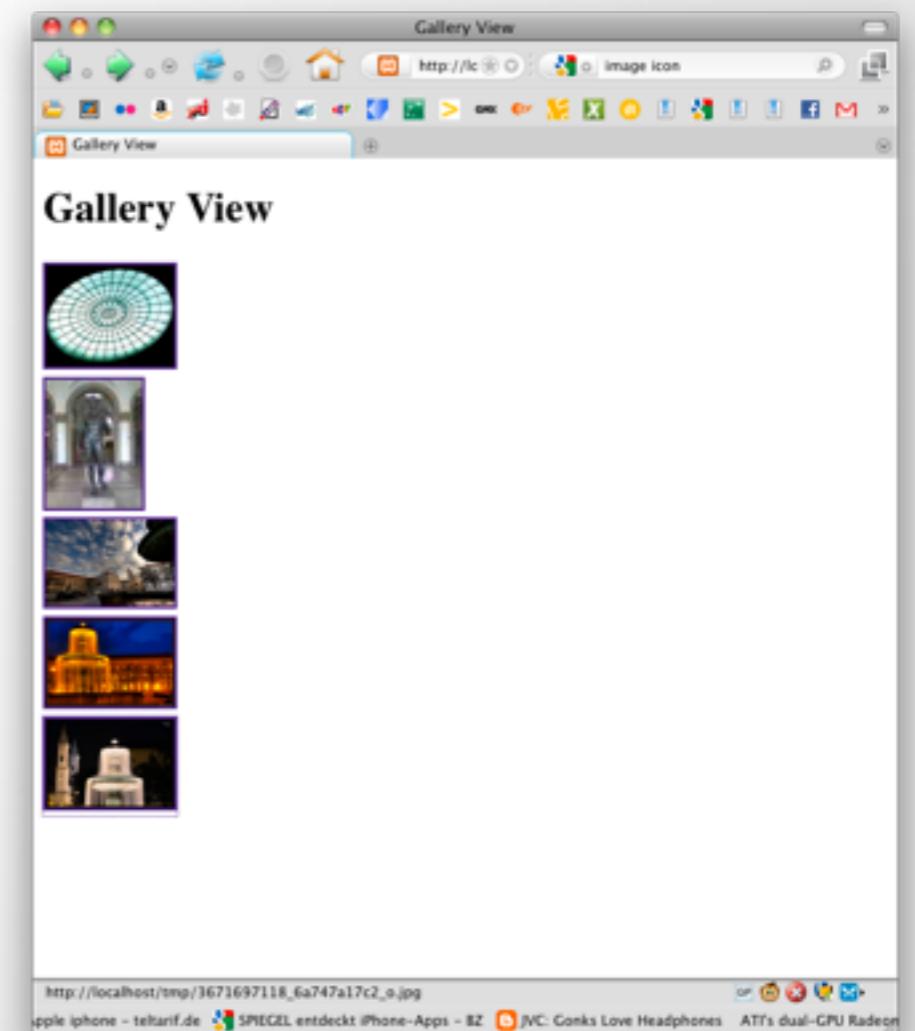


# Thumbnails schreiben

- Seite mit Template bauen und alle gefunden Bilder einfügen

```
$UPLOAD_TEMPLATE = <<<eot
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1" ?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<html><head><title>Gallery View (Ruby)</title>
</head><body><h1>Gallery View (Ruby)</h1>
eot;
$UPLOAD_DIR = "./tmp";
function generateWebsite($dir) {
    global $UPLOAD_TEMPLATE,$timeUpload,$timeUnzip,$timeThumbnails;
    $html = $UPLOAD_TEMPLATE;
    $handle = opendir($dir);
    while (false !== ($file = readdir($handle))) {
        if ($file == ".") continue;
        if ($file == "..") continue;
        if (!preg_match('/\.\jpg$/', $file)) continue;
        if (preg_match('/_T\.jpg$/', $file)) continue;
        if (preg_match('/^\./', $file)) continue;
        $inputfile = $dir."/.$file";
        preg_match('/(.*).jpg$/',$file,$regs);
        $outputfile = $dir."/.$regs[1]_.T.jpg";
        $html .= '<div class="image"><a href="';
        $html .= $inputfile;
        $html .= '"><img src=""';
        $html .= $outputfile;
        $html .= '"/></a></div>';
    }
    $html .= "Store file: $timeUpload seconds<br/>";
    $html .= "Unzip file: ".$( $timeUnzip-$timeUpload)." seconds<br/>";
    $html .= "Create thumbnails: ".$( $timeThumbnails-$timeUnzip)." seconds<br/>";
    $html .= "Overall: $timeThumbnails seconds<br/>";
    $html .= "</body></html>";
    return $html;
}

echo generateWebsite($UPLOAD_DIR)
```





# Zeit messen



# Zeitmessung

- Für Sekunden einfach
- Für Millisekunden wird Hilfsfunktion benötigt

```
function microtime_float() {  
    list($usec, $sec) = explode(" ", microtime());  
    return ((float)$usec + (float)$sec);  
  
}  
  
$start = microtime_float();  
$filepath = processFile('file');  
$timeUpload = microtime_float() - $start;
```



# Kompletter Code



# Gallery Uploader Code

```
<?php
$HTML_TEMPLATE = <<<eot
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1" ?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
    "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<html><head><title>File Upload (PHP)</title>
</head><body><h1>File Upload (PHP)</h1>
<form action="?action=upload" method="post" enctype="multipart/form-data">
<input type="hidden" name="action" value="upload"/>
File name: <input name="file" type="file"/><br/>
<input name="submit" type="submit"/>
</form>
</body>
</html>
eot;

$UPLOAD_TEMPLATE = <<<eot
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1" ?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
    "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<html><head><title>Gallery View (Ruby)</title>
</head><body><h1>Gallery View (Ruby)</h1>
eot;

$UPLOAD_DIR = "./tmp";
$start = microtime_float();

function error($text) {
    echo "<html><body><h1>".$text."</h1></body></html>";
    exit();
}
```



# Gallery Uploader Code

```
function processFile($key) {
    global $UPLOAD_DIR;
    $filepath = $UPLOAD_DIR . basename( $_FILES[$key]['name']);
    move_uploaded_file($_FILES[$key]['tmp_name'], $filepath);
    return $filepath;
}

function unzip($filepath, $dir) {
    $zip = new ZipArchive;
    $zip->open($filepath);
    for ($i=0; $i<$zip->numFiles;$i++) {
        $item = $zip->statIndex($i);
        preg_match('/([^\/*])$/',$item['name'],$regs);
        $filename = $regs[1];
        if ($filename=="") continue;
        if (preg_match('/^\./', $filename)) continue;
        $fp = $zip->getStream($item['name']);
        $contents = '';
        while (!feof($fp)) {
            $contents .= fread($fp, 2);
        }
        fclose($fp);
        file_put_contents($dir . "/" . $filename,$contents);
    }
    $zip->close();
}
```



# Gallery Uploader Code

```
function createThumbnails($dir) {
    $handle = opendir($dir);
    while (false !== ($file = readdir($handle))) {
        if ($file == ".") continue;
        if ($file == "..") continue;
        if (!preg_match('/\.\jpg$/', $file)) continue;
        if (preg_match('/_T\.jpg$/', $file)) continue;
        if (preg_match('/^\./', $file)) continue;
        $inputfile = $dir."/".$file;
        preg_match('/(.*?)\.\jpg$/', $file, $regs);
        $outputfile = $dir."/". $regs[1]."_T.jpg";
        $cmd = "/usr/local/bin/convert -resize 100x100 $inputfile $outputfile";
        exec($cmd);
    }
}

function generateWebsite($dir) {
    global $UPLOAD_TEMPLATE,$timeUpload,$timeUnzip,$timeThumbnails;
    $html = $UPLOAD_TEMPLATE;
    $handle = opendir($dir);
    while (false !== ($file = readdir($handle))) {
        if ($file == ".") continue;
        if ($file == "..") continue;
        if (!preg_match('/\.\jpg$/', $file)) continue;
        if (preg_match('/_T\.jpg$/', $file)) continue;
        if (preg_match('/^\./', $file)) continue;
        $inputfile = $dir."/".$file;
        preg_match('/(.*?)\.\jpg$/', $file, $regs);
        $outputfile = $dir."/". $regs[1]."_T.jpg";
        $html .= '<div class="image"><a href="';
        $html .= $inputfile;
        $html .= '"></a></div>';
    }
    $html .= "Store file: $timeUpload seconds<br/>";
    $html .= "Unzip file: ".$( $timeUnzip-$timeUpload)." seconds<br/>";
    $html .= "Create thumbnails: ".$( $timeThumbnails-$timeUnzip)." seconds<br/>";
    $html .= "Overall: $timeThumbnails seconds<br/>";
    $html .= "</body></html>";
    return $html;
}
```



# Gallery Uploader Code

```
function microtime_float() {
    list($usec, $sec) = explode(" ", microtime());
    return ((float)$usec + (float)$sec);
}

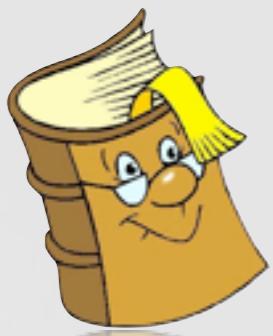
if ($argc>1) {
    # wir haben ein command line argument!
    echo "Command line";
    $filepath = $argv[1];
    $timeUpload = microtime_float()-$start;
    unzip($filepath, UPLOAD_DIR);
    $timeUnzip = microtime_float()-$start;
    createThumbnails(UPLOAD_DIR);
    $timeThumbnails = microtime_float()-$start;
    $html = generateWebsite(UPLOAD_DIR);
#    File.open("gallery.html", 'w') {|f| f.write(html) }
    exit();
} else {
    if ($_GET['action'] == "upload") {
        $filepath = processFile('file');
        $timeUpload = microtime_float()-$start;
        unzip($filepath, $UPLOAD_DIR);
        $timeUnzip = microtime_float()-$start;
        createThumbnails($UPLOAD_DIR);
        $timeThumbnails = microtime_float()-$start;
        echo generateWebsite($UPLOAD_DIR);
        exit();
    }
    echo $HTML_TEMPLATE;
}
?>
```



# Nächste Veranstaltung?



# Literatur



- PHP Manual <http://www.php.net/manual/en/index.php>
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- PHP Tutorials: <http://www.tizag.com/phpT/fileupload.php>



# Bildnachweis



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