

Curs 11

2018/2019

Programarea aplicațiilor web

Tehnici PHP avansate

HTTP headers

- Permite transmiterea unor header-e specifice protocolului HTTP
- Structura mesajului
 - <initial line, different for request vs. response>
 - Header1: value1
 - Header2: value2
 - Header3: value3
 -
 - <optional message body goes here, like file contents or query data; it can be many lines long, or even binary data \$&*%@!^\$@>

HTTP headers

- header(string, code)

```
<?php header("HTTP/1.0 404 Not Found");?>
```

```
<?php header("Location: http://www.example.com/");  
/* Redirect browser */?>
```

```
<meta http-equiv="refresh" content="5;  
url=http://www.example.com/">
```

HTTP headers

- Header-ele HTTP se trimit inaintea oricaror alte date (HTML)
 - Inceput fisier: `<?php header("..."); ?><!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC ...
<html>...<body>...</body></html>`
 - Nici macar **un spatiu** nu trebuie sa apara inainte de primul `<?php`
 - Daca necesitatea de a trimite header-e poate aparea mai tarziu in script se foloseste obligatoriu `Buffer iesire`

Buffer iesire

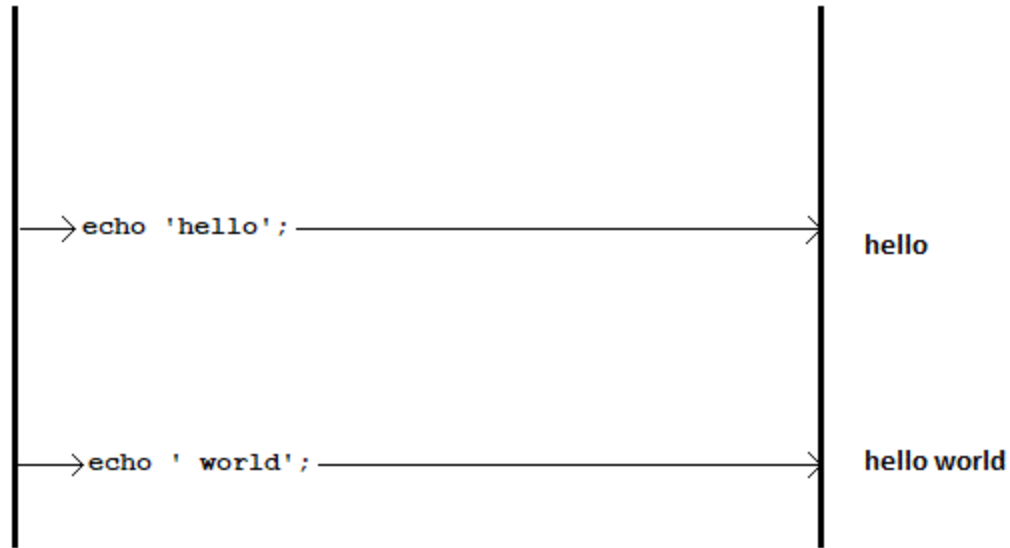
- Copie orice iesire a scriptului PHP intr-un buffer de memorie fara sa transmita nimic clientului
- Utilizat in general pentru conlucrarea cu header-e HTTP, evitarea generarii de HTML inainte de terminarea lucrului cu header-e
- `ob_start();`
- `ob_end_flush ();`
- `ob_end_clean ();`
- `ob_get_contents ()`

Buffer issue

No output buffering

PHP script

Client Browser

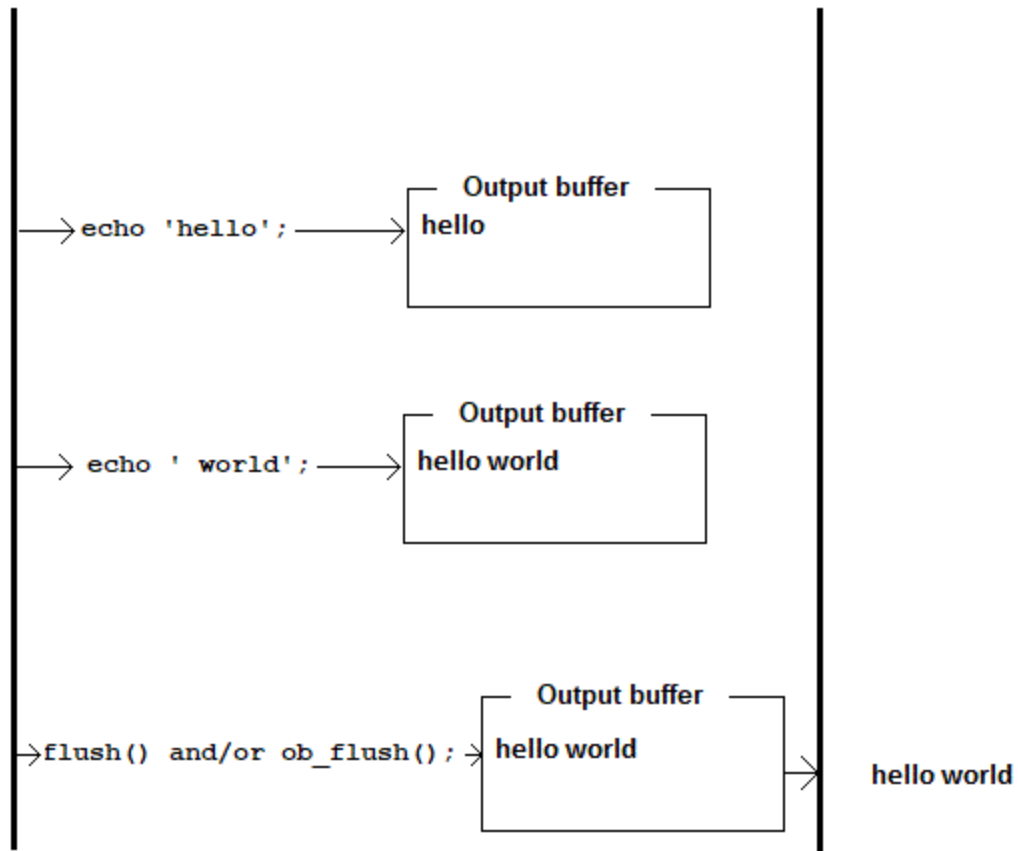


Buffer issues

Output buffering

PHP script

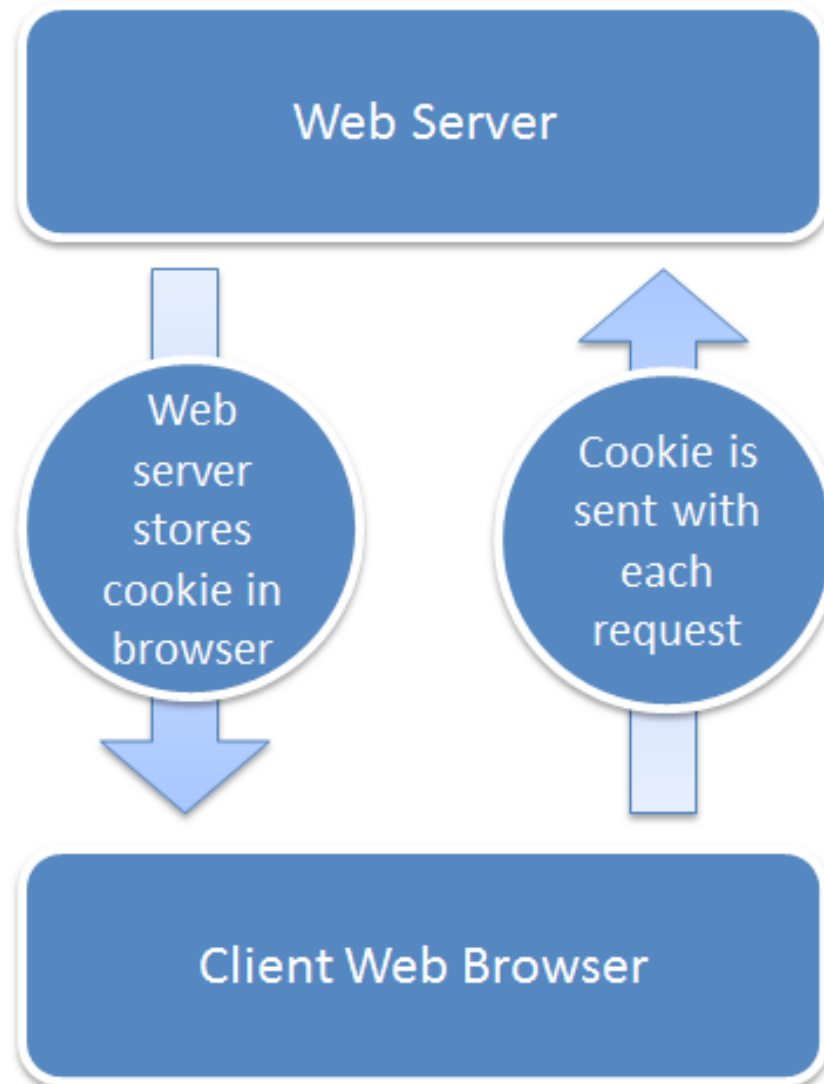
Client Browser



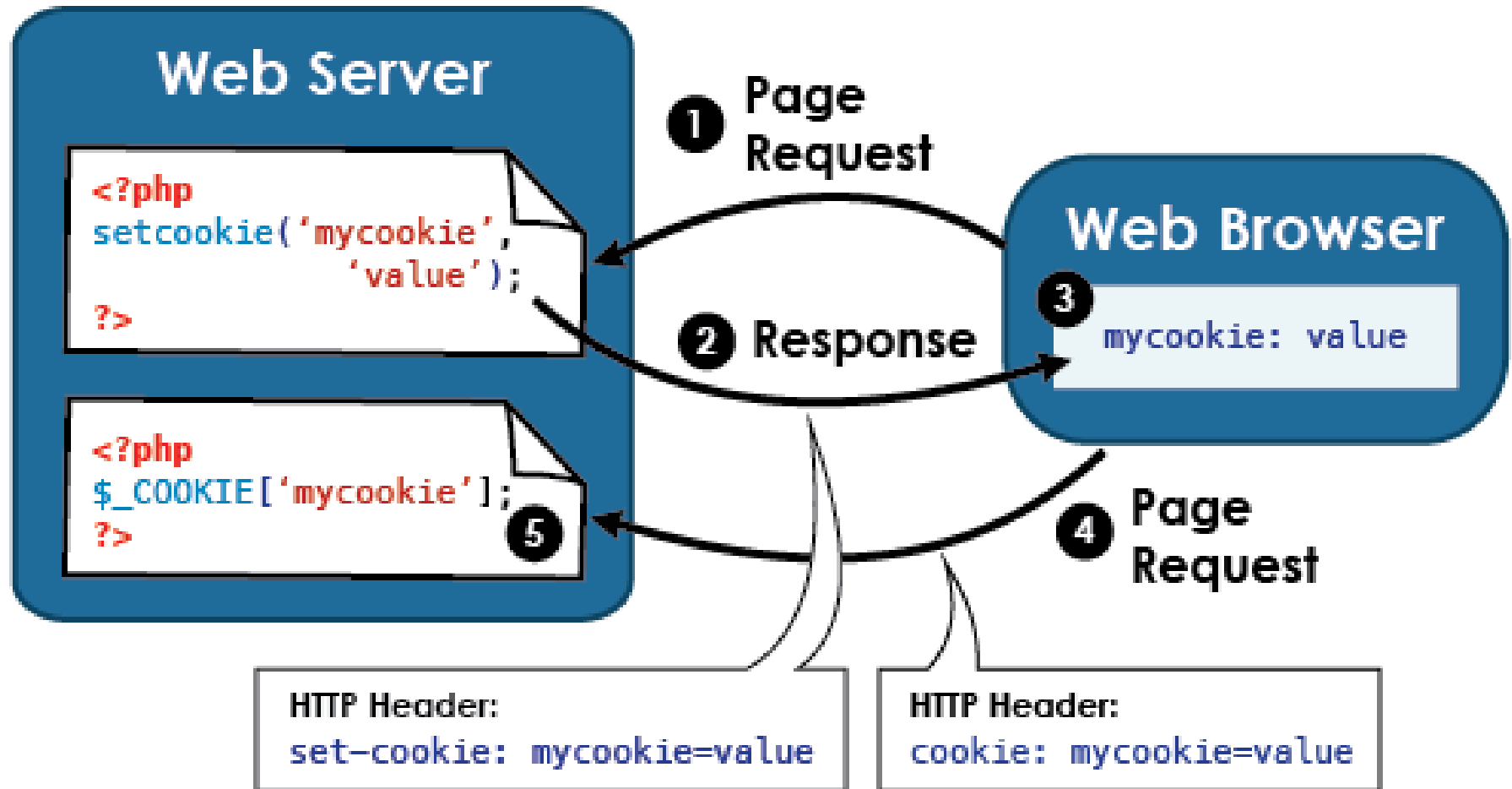
Cookies

- mici cantitati de date ce se stocheaza pe masina client (de obicei gestionat de browser)
- Circula impreuna cu (**este**) header HTTP
- setcookie (string name , string value , int expire , string path , string domain , bool secure , bool httponly)
 - nume (ptr. identificare)
 - value (valoarea/datele stocate)

Cookies



Cookies



Cookies

- `setcookie(string $name, string $value , int $expire = 0)`
 - `expire`: UNIX time stamp, nr. sec. din 1970
 - `time()+nr. sec. de viata dorite`
- datele se stocheaza pe client: probleme de securitate
- Se poate obtine valoarea memorata prin variabila globala `$_COOKIE['nume']`
 - **NU** in acelasi script
 - daca un script php trimite un cookie cu header-ele, de-abia urmatorul script accesat va primi acele cookie in header-e

Cookies

```
<?php
$value = 'something from somewhere';

setcookie("TestCookie", $value);
setcookie("TestCookie", $value, time()+3600); /* expire in 1
hour */
setcookie("TestCookie", $value, time()+3600, "~/rasmus/",
"example.com", 1);
?>
```

```
<?php
//Doar pe urmatoarele pagini !!!!

// Print an individual cookie
echo $_COOKIE["TestCookie"];

// Another way to debug/test is to view all cookies
print_r($_COOKIE);
?>
```

Cookies

```
<?php|
//Cookie arrays
// set the cookies
setcookie ("cookie[three]", "cookiethree");
setcookie ("cookie[two]", "cookietwo");
setcookie ("cookie[one]", "cookieone");

// after the page reloads, print them out
if (isset($_COOKIE['cookie']))
{
    foreach ($_COOKIE['cookie'] as $name => $value)
    {
        $name = htmlspecialchars($name);
        $value = htmlspecialchars($value);
        echo "$name : $value <br />\n";
    }
}
?>
```

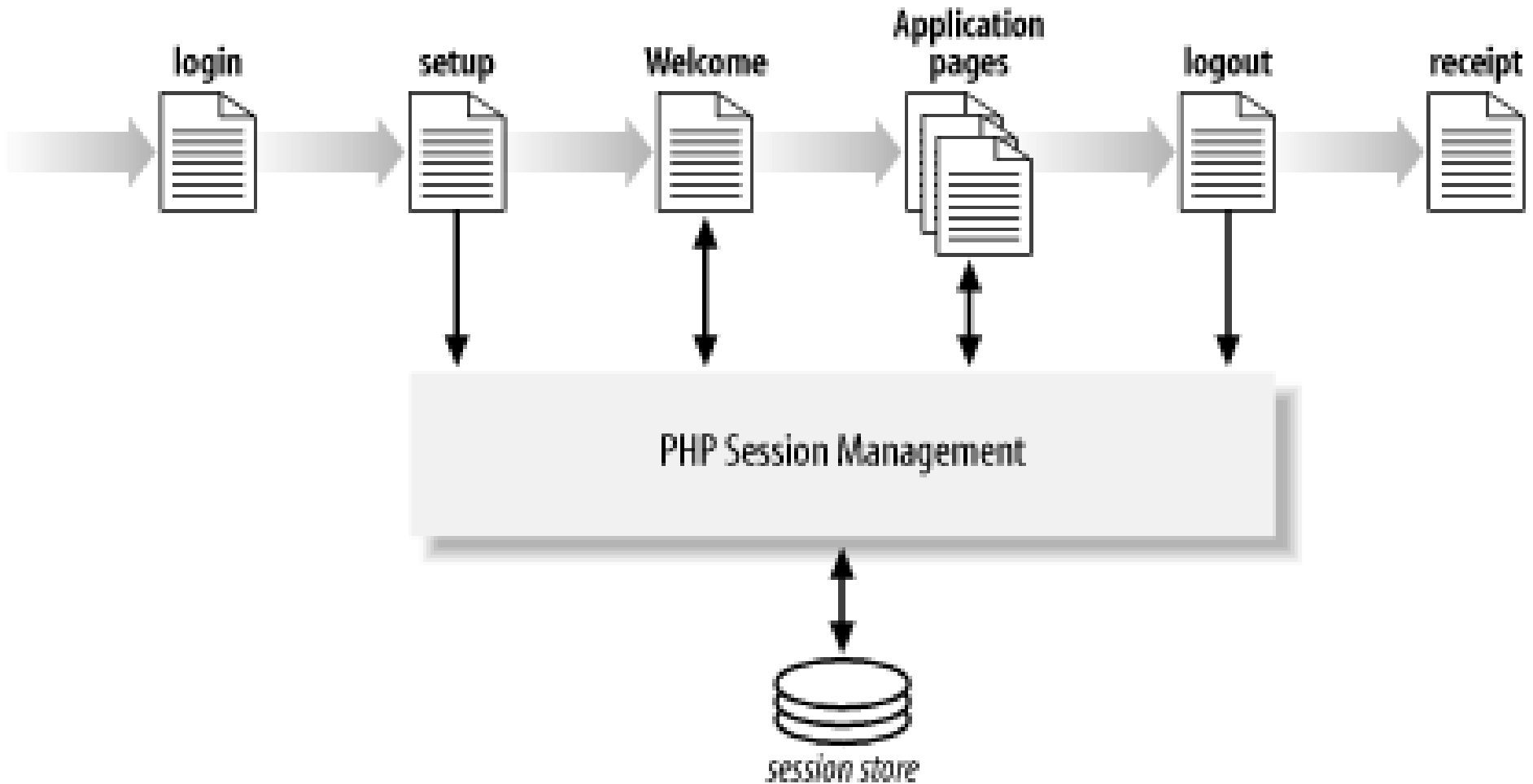
Sesiune

- cookie poate oferi "memorie" aplicatiilor web
- dezavantaje
 - datele se stocheaza la client, nu sunt in siguranta
 - nu se pot stoca oricate date (max. 20)
 - e posibil clientul sa nu accepte cookie
- Sesiunea pentru evitarea acestor dezavantaje
 - stocare pe server
 - oricat de mult date
 - daca clientul nu accepta cookie, "memoria" se realizeaza prin metoda "get"

Sesiune

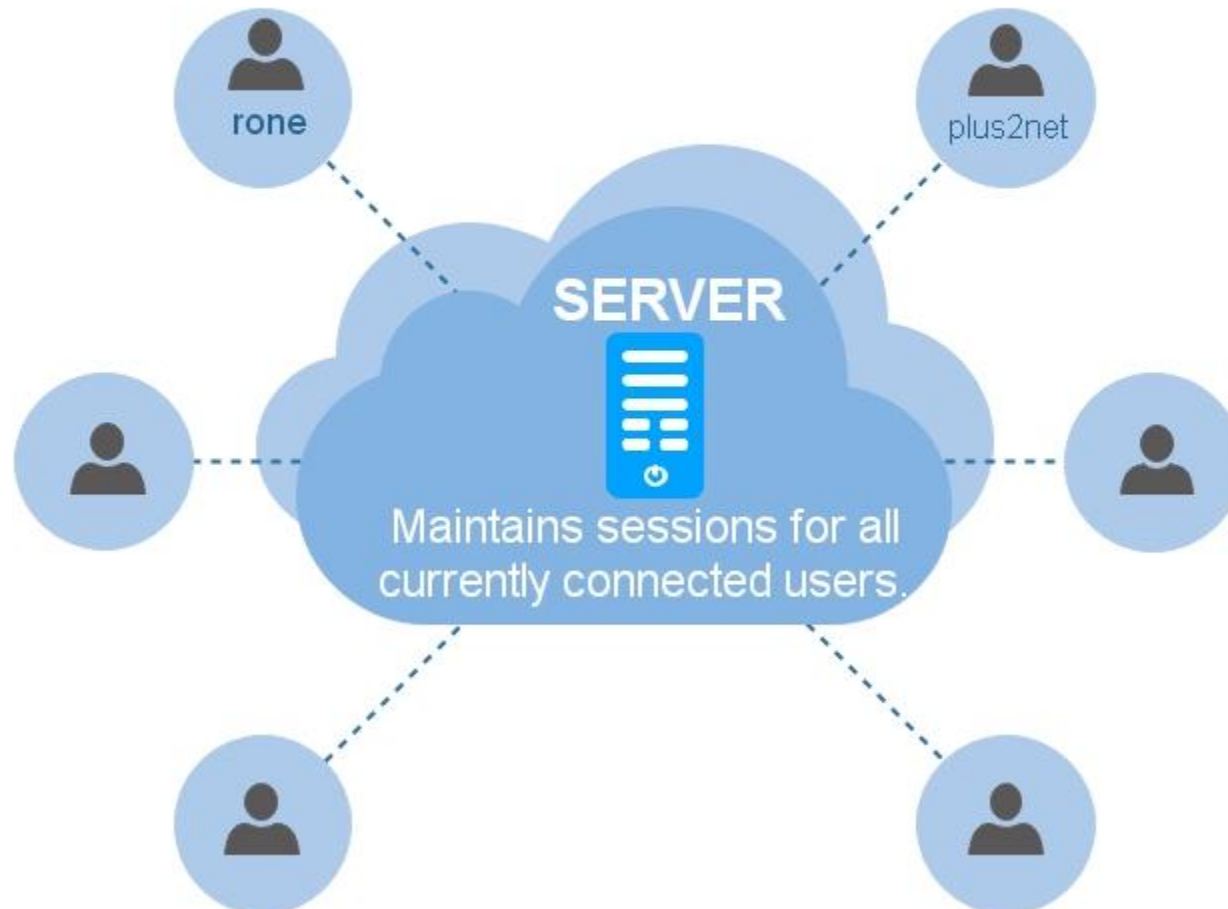
- `session_start()`; (session_ID din GET, POST, COOKIE)
- `session_write_close ()`;
- `session_id ([string id])`;
- datele se manipuleaza prin variabila globala `$_SESSION` care ofera acces la citirea/scrierea datelor

Sesiune



Sesiune

SESSIONS Management



Sesiune

```
<?php
// Initialize the session.
// If you are using session_name("something"), don't forget it now!
session_start();

// Unset all of the session variables.
$_SESSION = array();

// If it's desired to kill the session, also delete the session cookie.
// Note: This will destroy the session, and not just the session data!
if (isset($_COOKIE[session_name()]))
{
    setcookie(session_name(), '', time()-42000, '/');
}

// Finally, destroy the session.
session_destroy();?>
```

Sesiune

```
<?php
// page1.php

session_start();

echo 'Welcome to page #1';

$_SESSION['favcolor'] = 'green';
$_SESSION['animal'] = 'cat';
$_SESSION['time'] = time();

// Works if session cookie was accepted
echo '<br /><a href="page2.php">page 2</a>';

// Or maybe pass along the session id, if needed
//echo '<br /><a href="page2.php?' . SID . '">page 2</a>';
echo '<a href="page2.php?' . session_name() . ' = ' .
session_id() . '">page2</a>' ;
?>
```

Sesiune

```
<?php|
// page2.php

session_start();

echo 'Welcome to page #2<br />';

echo $_SESSION['favcolor']; // green
echo $_SESSION['animal'];   // cat
echo date('Y m d H:i:s', $_SESSION['time']);

// You may want to use SID here, like we did in page1.php
echo '<br /><a href="page1.php">page 1</a>';
?>
```

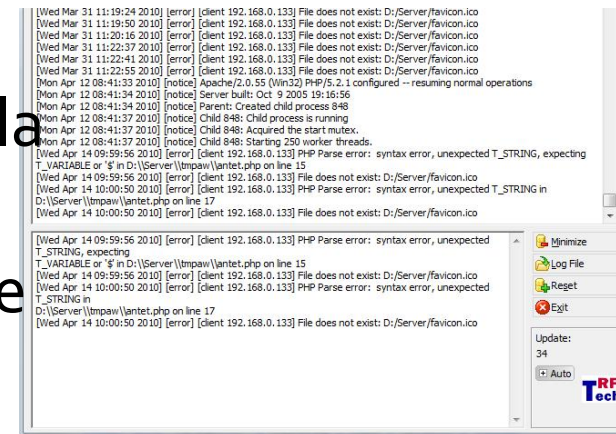
Aspecte practice recomandate in realizarea aplicatiilor web

Metode de lucru recomandate 1

- Daca nu aveti acces simplu la “log-urile” server-ului MySql puteti vedea cum ajung efectiv interogariile la el afisand temporar textul interogarii
 - `$query = "SELECT * FROM `produse` AS p WHERE `id_categ` = ".$row_result_c['id_categ'];`
`echo $query;` //util in perioada de testare
 - Textul prelucrat de PHP al interogarii va fi afisat in clar pe pagina facand mai usoara depanarea programului
 - Aceste linii **trebuie** eliminate in forma finala a programului ca masura de securitate

Metode de lucru recomandate 2

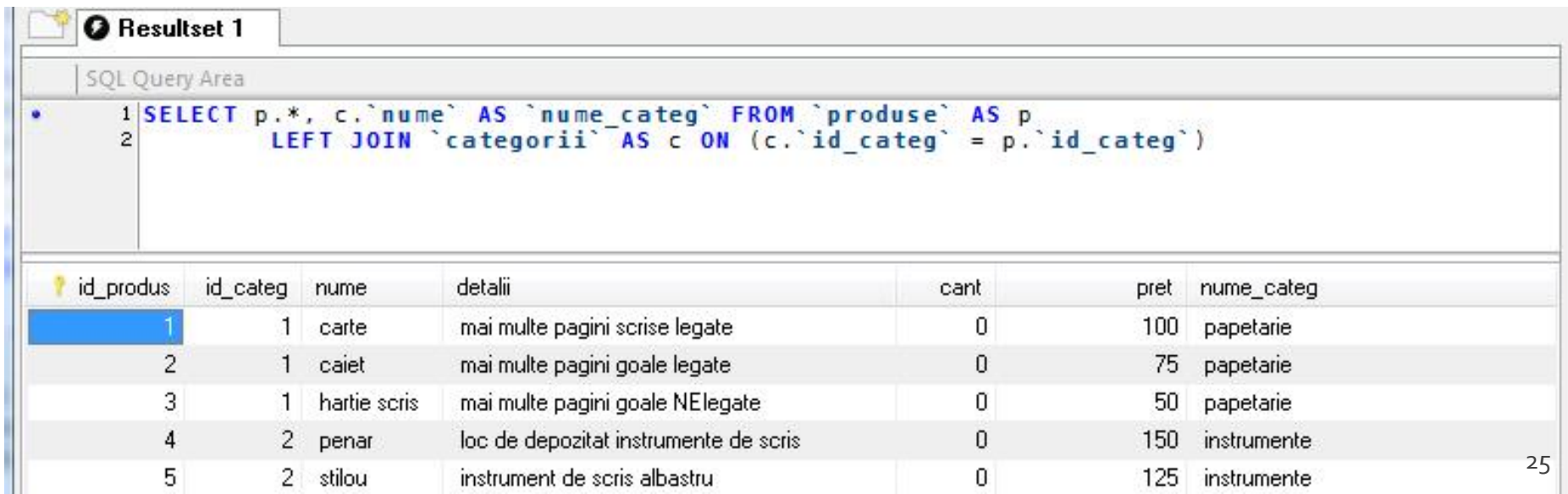
- Verificarea “log-ului” de erori al server-ului Apache ramane principala metoda de depanare a codului PHP.
- W2000: Utilizarea aplicatiei prezentata la laborator este mai comoda datorita automatizarii dar orice alta varianta este utila
- Centos 7.1:
 - putty → nano /var/log/httpd/error_log
 - <http://192.168.30.5/logfile.php> (nonstandard)



```
[Wed Mar 31 11:19:24 2010] [error] [client 192.168.0.133] File does not exist: D:/Server/favicon.ico
[Wed Mar 31 11:19:50 2010] [error] [client 192.168.0.133] File does not exist: D:/Server/favicon.ico
[Wed Mar 31 11:20:16 2010] [error] [client 192.168.0.133] File does not exist: D:/Server/favicon.ico
[Wed Mar 31 11:22:37 2010] [error] [client 192.168.0.133] File does not exist: D:/Server/favicon.ico
[Wed Mar 31 11:22:41 2010] [error] [client 192.168.0.133] File does not exist: D:/Server/favicon.ico
[Wed Mar 31 11:22:55 2010] [error] [client 192.168.0.133] File does not exist: D:/Server/favicon.ico
[Mon Apr 12 08:41:33 2010] [notice] Apache/2.0.55 (Win32) PHP/5.2.1 configured -- resuming normal operations
[Mon Apr 12 08:41:34 2010] [notice] Server built: Oct 9 2005 19:16:56
[Mon Apr 12 08:41:34 2010] [notice] Parent: Created child process 848
[Mon Apr 12 08:41:37 2010] [notice] Child 848: Child process is running
[Mon Apr 12 08:41:37 2010] [notice] Child 848: Acquired the start mutex.
[Mon Apr 12 08:41:37 2010] [notice] Child 848: Starting 250 worker threads.
[Wed Apr 14 09:59:56 2010] [error] [client 192.168.0.133] PHP Parse error: syntax error, unexpected T_STRING, expecting
T_VARIABLE or '$' in D:/Server/Impaw/antet.php on line 15
[Wed Apr 14 10:00:50 2010] [error] [client 192.168.0.133] File does not exist: D:/Server/favicon.ico
[Wed Apr 14 10:00:50 2010] [error] [client 192.168.0.133] PHP Parse error: syntax error, unexpected T_STRING in
D:/Server/Impaw/antet.php on line 17
[Wed Apr 14 10:00:50 2010] [error] [client 192.168.0.133] File does not exist: D:/Server/favicon.ico
[Wed Apr 14 09:59:56 2010] [error] [client 192.168.0.133] PHP Parse error: syntax error, unexpected
T_STRING, expecting
T_VARIABLE or '$' in D:/Server/Impaw/antet.php on line 15
[Wed Apr 14 09:59:56 2010] [error] [client 192.168.0.133] File does not exist: D:/Server/favicon.ico
[Wed Apr 14 10:00:50 2010] [error] [client 192.168.0.133] PHP Parse error: syntax error, unexpected
T_STRING in
D:/Server/Impaw/antet.php on line 17
[Wed Apr 14 10:00:50 2010] [error] [client 192.168.0.133] File does not exist: D:/Server/favicon.ico
```


Metode de lucru recomandate 3

- In perioada de definitivare a formei interogarilor MySql este de multe ori benefic sa se utilizeze mai intai **MySql Workbench/PhpMyAdmin** pentru incercarea interogarilor, urmand ca apoi, cand sunteti multumiti de rezultat, sa transferati interogarea SQL in codul PHP



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. At the top, there is a tab labeled "Resultset 1". Below it is the "SQL Query Area" containing the following SQL query:

```
1 SELECT p.*, c.`nume` AS `nume_categ` FROM `produse` AS p
2 LEFT JOIN `categorii` AS c ON (c.`id_categ` = p.`id_categ`)
```

Below the query area, the results are displayed in a table with the following columns: id_produș, id_categ, nume, detalii, cant, pret, and nume_categ. The first row is highlighted in blue.

id_produș	id_categ	nume	detalii	cant	pret	nume_categ
1	1	carte	mai multe pagini scrise legate	0	100	papetarie
2	1	caiet	mai multe pagini goale legate	0	75	papetarie
3	1	hartie scris	mai multe pagini goale NElegate	0	50	papetarie
4	2	penar	loc de depozitat instrumente de scris	0	150	instrumente
5	2	stilou	instrument de scris albastru	0	125	instrumente

Metode de lucru recomandate 3

MySQL Query Browser - Connection: root@server / tmpaw

File Edit View Query Script Tools Window Help

Transaction Explain Compare

Resultset 1

SQL Query Area

```
1 SELECT p.*, c.`nume` AS `nume_categ` FROM `produse` AS p
2 LEFT JOIN `categorii` AS c ON (c.`id_categ` = p.`id_categ`)
```

id_produș	id_categ	nume	detalii	cant	pret	nume_categ
1	1	carte	mai multe pagini scrise legate	0	100	papetarie
2	1	caiet	mai multe pagini goale legate	0	75	papetarie
3	1	hartie scris	mai multe pagini goale NElegate	0	50	papetarie
4	2	penar	loc de depozitat instrumente de scris	0	150	instrumente
5	2	stilou	instrument de scris albastru	0	125	instrumente
6	2	creion	instrument de scris gri	0	25	instrumente
7	3	cd	canta	0	50	audio-video
8	3	dvd	vizual	0	100	audio-video
9	3	blue ray	vizual extrem	0	500	audio-video

9 rows fetched in 0.0035s (0.0016s)

Edit Apply Changes Discard Changes First Last Search

1: 1

Metode de lucru recomandate 4

- eficienta unei aplicatii web
 - 100% - **toate prelucrarile "mutate" in RDBMS**
 - PHP **doar** afisarea datelor
- eficienta unei aplicatii MySql
 - 25% **alegerea corecta a tipurilor de date**
 - 25% **crearea indecsilor necesari in aplicatii**
 - 25% **normalizarea corecta a bazei de date**
 - 20% **cresterea complexitatii interogarilor pentru a "muta" prelucrarile pe server-ul de baze de date**
 - 5% **scrierea corecta a interogarilor**

Metode de lucru recomandate 5

- La implementarea unei aplicatii noi (proiect)
 1. Imaginarea planului aplicatiei (ex: C9, S14-S15)
 - "cum as vrea eu sa lucrez cu o astfel de aplicatie"
 - hartie/creion/timp – esentiale
 2. Identificarea datelor/transmisia de date intre pagini
 - get/post/fisier unic colectare-prelucrare
 - baza de date read/write
 3. Identificarea structurii logice a datelor utilizate
 - "clase" de obiecte/fenomene tratate identic
 - se are in vedere scalabilitatea (posibilitatea de crestere a numarului de elemente dintr-o clasa)

Metode de lucru recomandate 5

- La implementarea unei aplicatii noi (proiect)
 4. Realizarea structurii bazei de date
 - In general un tabel pentru fiecare clasa logica distincta **DAR...**
 - se are in vedere scalabilitatea (daca aplicatia creste sa **NU** apara cresterea numarului de clase/tabele) **SI...**
 - normalizare
 5. Identificarea tipului de date necesar pentru coloane
 - de preferat numerele intregi in orice situatie care presupune ordonare
 - dimensiunea campurilor nu mai mare decat e necesar (poate fi fortata prin atributul "size" in eticheta HTML "input")
 6. Imaginarea formei fizice a paginilor
 - "am mai vazut asa si mi-a placut" (Don't make me think!)
 - investigarea posibilitatii de a introduce functionalitate template

Metode de lucru recomandate 5

- La implementarea unei aplicatii noi (proiect)
 7. Popularea manuala a bazei de date cu date initiale
 - MySql Query Browser (sau PhpMyAdmin) / automat / imprumut
 - programarea individuala a paginilor are nevoie de prezenta unor date
 8. Programare individuala a paginilor
 - In general in ordinea din planul aplicatiei (de multe ori o pagina asigura datele necesare pentru urmatoarea din plan)
 - modul "verbose" activ pentru PHP (adica: `echo $a; print_r($matr)`)
 9. Pregatirea pentru distributie/mutare
 - testare detaliata (eventual un "cobai")
 - eliminarea adaosurilor "verbose"
 - backup
 - generarea unui eventual install/setup

MySql – eficienta

- eficienta unei aplicatii web
 - 100% - **toate prelucrarile "mutate" in RDBMS**
 - PHP **doar** afisarea datelor
- eficienta unei aplicatii MySql
 - 25% **alegerea corecta a tipurilor de date**
 - 25% **crearea indecsilor necesari in aplicatii**
 - 25% **normalizarea corecta a bazei de date**
 - 20% **cresterea complexitatii interogarilor pentru a "muta" prelucrarile pe server-ul de baze de date**
 - 5% **scrierea corecta a interogarilor**

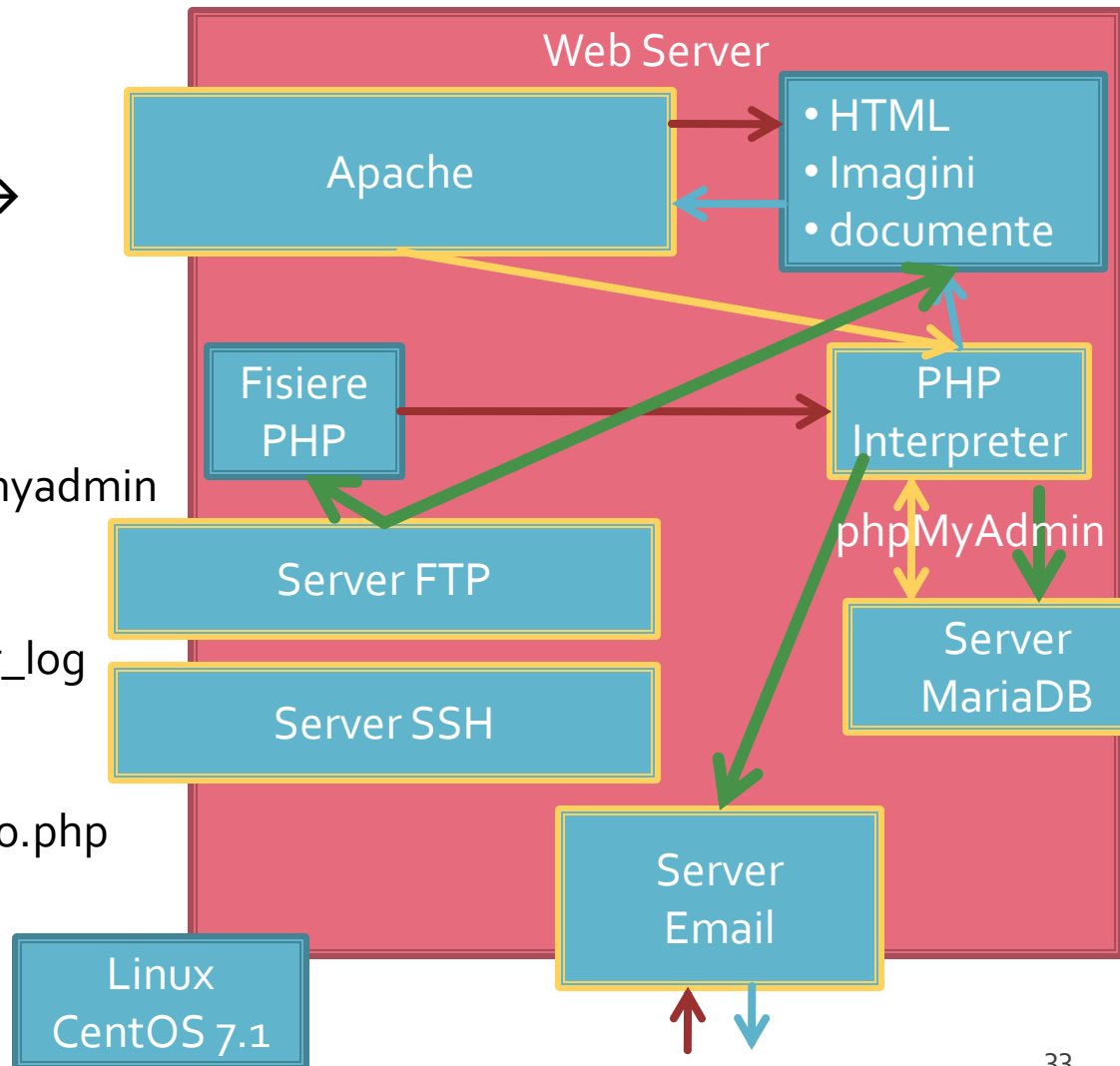
MySql (MariaDB) – Server Centos 7.1

Mini – Indrumar practic

Lucru cu bazele de date

Utilizare LAMP

1. login → root:masterrc
2. ifconfig → 192.168.30.5
3. putty.exe → 192.168.30.5 → SSH → root:masterrc (remote login)
4. [alte comenzi linux dorite]
5. FTP → Winscp → SFTP → student:masterrc@192.168.30.5
6. MySql → http://192.168.30.5/phpmyadmin → root:masterrc
7. Apache Error Log →
 - 7a. putty → nano /var/log/httpd/error_log
 - 7b. http://192.168.30.5/logfile.php (nonstandard)
8. PHP info → http://192.168.30.5/info.php



PhpMyAdmin

- <http://192.168.30.5/phpmyadmin>
 - root
 - parola administrator **MySql/MariaDB** (masterrc)



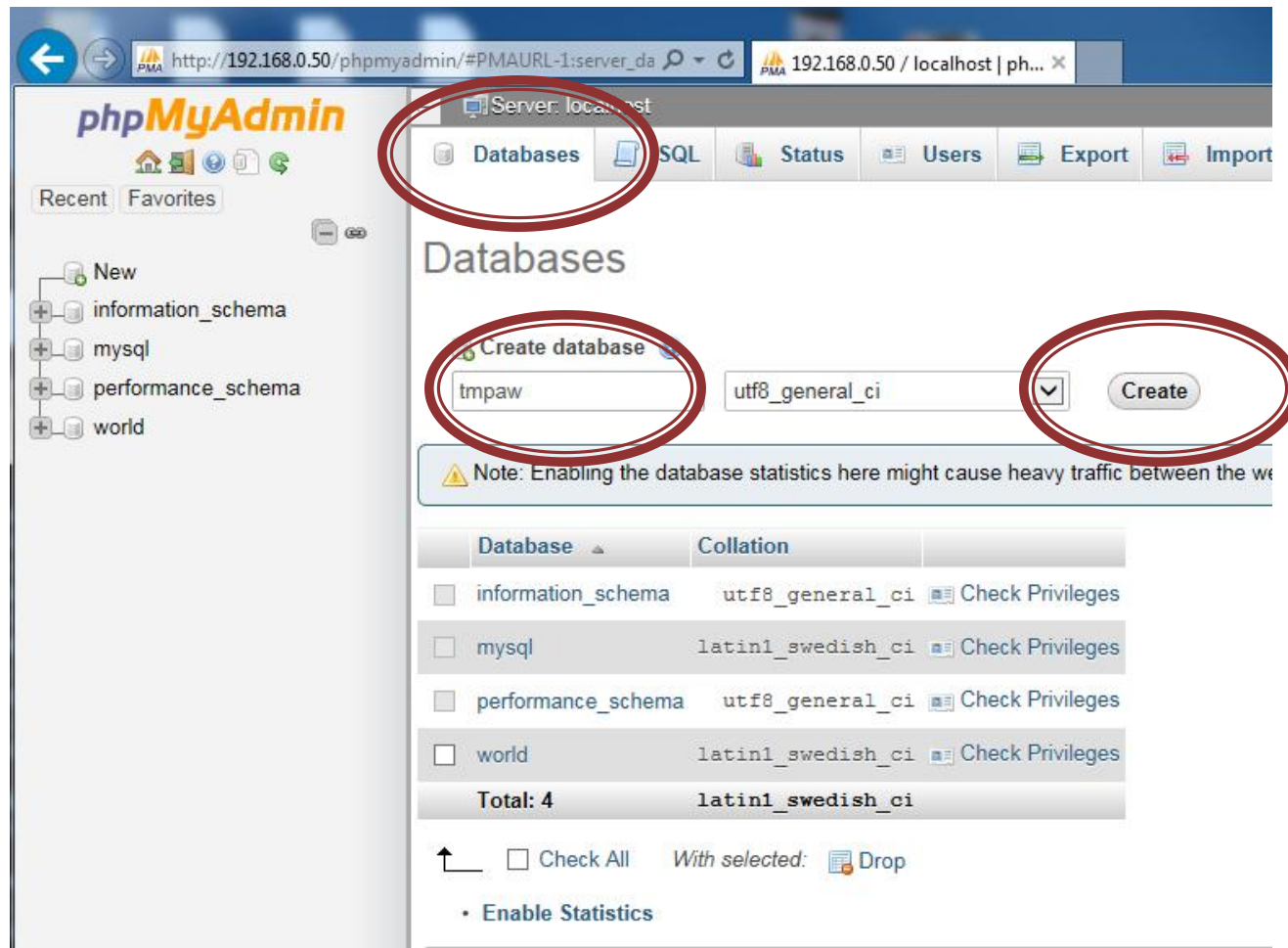
PhpMyAdmin

The screenshot displays the PhpMyAdmin web interface in a browser window. The address bar shows the URL `http://192.168.0.50/phpmyadmin/#PMAURL-0:index.php`. The interface includes a navigation menu on the left with options like 'Databases', 'SQL', 'Status', 'Users', 'Export', 'Import', 'Settings', 'Replication', 'Variables', 'Charsets', and 'Engines'. The main content area is divided into several panels:

- General Settings:** Includes a 'Change password' link and a 'Server connection collation' dropdown menu set to 'utf8mb4_unicode_ci'.
- Appearance Settings:** Includes a 'Language' dropdown set to 'English', a 'Theme' dropdown set to 'pmahomme', and a 'Font size' dropdown set to '82%'. A 'More settings' link is also present.
- Database server:** Lists server details: 'Server: Localhost via UNIX socket', 'Server type: MariaDB', 'Server version: 5.5.44-MariaDB - MariaDB Server', 'Protocol version: 10', 'User: root@localhost', and 'Server charset: UTF-8 Unicode (utf8)'.
- Web server:** Lists web server details: 'Apache/2.4.6 (CentOS) OpenSSL/1.0.1e-fips mod_fcgid/2.3.9 PHP/5.4.16 mod_python/3.5.0- Python/2.7.5', 'Database client version: libmysql - 5.5.44-MariaDB', 'PHP extension: mysqli', and 'PHP version: 5.4.16'.
- phpMyAdmin:** Lists version information: 'Version information: 4.4.15.1', and links for 'Documentation', 'Wiki', 'Official Homepage', 'Contribute', 'Get support', and 'List of changes'.

Creare Baza de Date

- Databases → "nume" → Create



The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface. The 'Databases' tab is selected and circled in red. Below it, the 'Create database' form is visible, with the database name 'tmpaw' and the collation 'utf8_general_ci' entered. The 'Create' button is also circled in red. A table below the form lists existing databases and their collations.

Database	Collation	
<input type="checkbox"/> information_schema	utf8_general_ci	Check Privileges
<input type="checkbox"/> mysql	latin1_swedish_ci	Check Privileges
<input type="checkbox"/> performance_schema	utf8_general_ci	Check Privileges
<input type="checkbox"/> world	latin1_swedish_ci	Check Privileges
Total: 4	latin1_swedish_ci	

↑ Check All With selected: [Drop](#)

• [Enable Statistics](#)

Creare tabelle in baza de date

- Baza de date (in lista) → Structure → div Create Table → nume/coloane → Go

The screenshot displays the phpMyAdmin web interface. The browser address bar shows the URL `http://192.168.0.50/php`. The interface includes a navigation menu on the left with a tree view of databases: `New`, `information_schema`, `mysql`, `performance_schema`, `tmpaw`, and `world`. The `tmpaw` database is selected and highlighted. The main content area shows the `Structure` tab selected, with a message: `No tables found in database.` Below this, the `Create table` option is visible. The `Name` field contains the text `categorii`, and the `Number of columns` field contains the number `3`. A `Go` button is located at the bottom right of the form. Red circles are drawn around the `Structure` tab, the `Create table` link, the `categorii` text, the `3` in the column count field, and the `Go` button, illustrating the steps mentioned in the text above.

Introducere coloane, tabel categorii

- (eventual) Adaugare coloane / Stabilire nume
- Name / Type / Length / Default

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for creating a table named 'categorii'. The table name is circled in red. Below it, the 'Add 1 column(s) Go' button is also circled in red. The table structure is displayed in a table with columns: Name, Type, Length/Values, Default, and Collation. The first row is 'id_categ' with Type 'INT', Length/Values empty, and Default 'None'. The second row is 'nume' with Type 'VARCHAR', Length/Values '45', and Default 'None'. The third row is 'detalii' with Type 'VARCHAR', Length/Values '150', and Default 'None'. Each of these four elements (table name, 'Add 1 column(s) Go' button, 'id_categ' cell, and '45' cell) is circled in red. The interface also shows a sidebar with 'Recent' and 'Favorites' sections, and a top navigation bar with 'Browse', 'Structure', 'SQL', 'Search', 'Import', and 'Privileges' buttons.

Name	Type	Length/Values	Default	Collation
id_categ	INT		None	
nume	VARCHAR	45	None	
detalii	VARCHAR	150	None	

Introducere coloane

- (eventual) NOT NULL / Index / Auto Increment
 - in functie de “necesitatile” coloanei respective

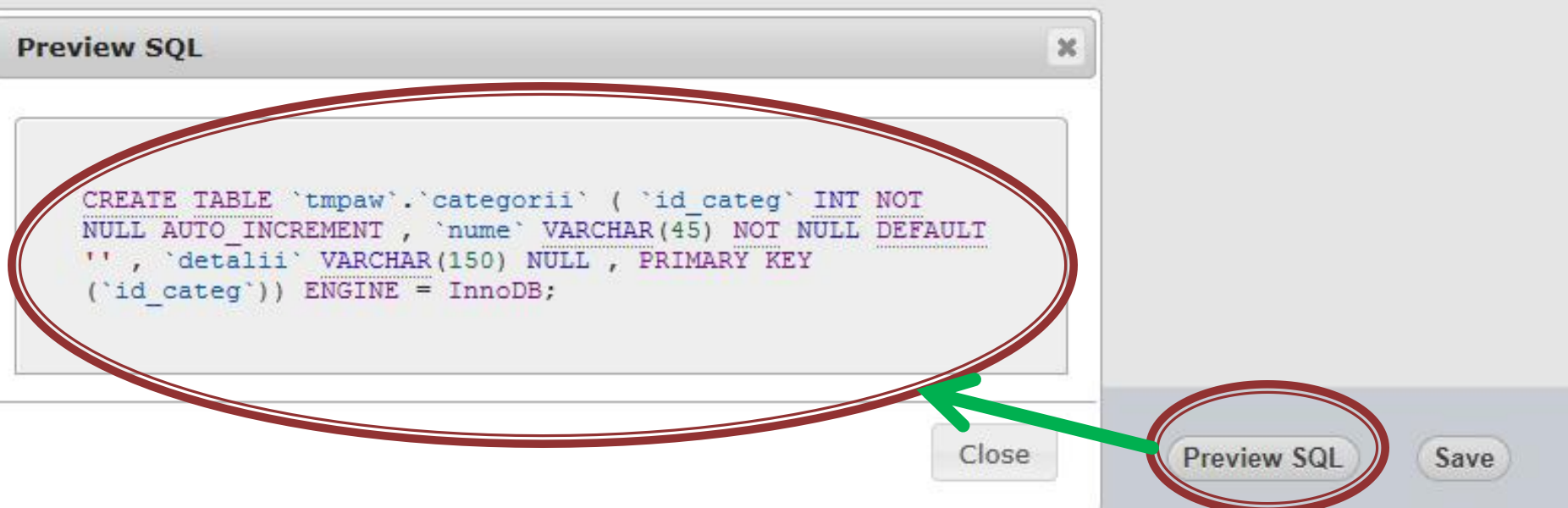
Table name: Add column(s)

Structure

Name	Type	Length/Values	Default	Collation	Attributes	Null	Index	A_I	Comments
id_categ	INT		None			<input type="checkbox"/>	PRIMARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
nume	VARCHAR	45	As defined:			<input type="checkbox"/>	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	
detalii	VARCHAR	150	None			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Preview SQL

- in aproape toate etapele in PhpMyAdmin
 - exemplu de cod SQL/schelet utilizabil (copy/paste) in aplicatia PHP
 - modificari de finete absente din interfata
 - copy → Sectiune "SQL" in interfata → paste → modificare



Introducere coloane, tabel produse

- New → Nume → Add Columns → ...

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for a database named 'tmpaw'. The 'Structure' tab is active, and the table 'produse' is selected. The 'Add 1 column(s)' button is highlighted with a red circle. The 'Table name' field contains 'produse'. The table structure is displayed below, with columns: id_produc, id_categ, nume, detalii, cant, and pret. The 'Type' dropdown for the 'pret' column is set to 'FLOAT'.

Name	Type	Length/Values	Default	Collation	Attributes	Null	Index	A_I	C
id_produc	INT		None			<input type="checkbox"/>	PRIMARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
id_categ	INT		None			<input type="checkbox"/>	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	
nume	VARCHAR	45	As defined:			<input type="checkbox"/>	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	
detalii	VARCHAR	150	None			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	
cant	INT		None			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	
pret	FLOAT		None			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Introducere date initiale (interfata)

- Tabel → Insert → Completare → Go

The screenshot displays the phpMyAdmin interface for a MySQL database named 'tmpaw'. The 'categorii' table is selected, and the 'Insert' tab is active. The table structure is shown with columns: 'id_categ' (int(11)), 'nume' (varchar(45)), and 'detalii' (varchar(150)). The 'nume' field is populated with 'papetarie'. The 'Go' button is highlighted, indicating the next step in the process. The 'Insert as new row' option is selected, and the 'Continue insertion with' dropdown is set to '1' row.

Column	Type	Function	Null	Values
id_categ	int(11)			
nume	varchar(45)			papetarie
detalii	varchar(150)		☑	

Continue insertion with row

Vizualizare date existente

- Tabel → Browse → salt la pagina (numar de linii pe pagina)

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for a database named 'tmpaw'. The 'categoriasii' table is selected, and the 'Browse' button is highlighted. The table structure is as follows:

id_categ	nume	detalii
1	papetarie	NULL
2	instrumente	NULL
3	audio-video	NULL

The interface also shows the 'Query results operations' section at the bottom with options like 'Print view', 'Export', and 'Display chart'.

Introducere date initiale (SQL)

- Tabel → SQL → completare → Go

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for a MySQL database named 'tmpaw'. The 'produse' table is selected in the left sidebar. The 'SQL' tab is active, and the following query is entered in the editor:

```
1 INSERT INTO `produse` (`id_produ` , `id_categ` , `nume` , `detalii` , `cant` , `pret` )
2 VALUES
3 (1,1,'carte','mai multe pagini scrise legate',0,100),
4 (2,1,'caiet','mai multe pagini goale legate',0,75),
5 (3,1,'hartie scris','mai multe pagini goale NElegate',0,50),
6 (4,2,'penar','loc de depozitat instrumente de scris',0,150),
7 (5,2,'stilou','instrument de scris albastru',0,125),
8 (6,2,'creion','instrument de scris gri',0,25),
9 (7,3,'cd','canta',0,50),
10 (8,3,'dvd','vizual',0,100),
11 (9,3,'blue ray','vizual extrem',0,500);
```

The 'Columns' list on the right shows the table structure:

Columns
id_produ
id_categ
nume
detalii
cant
pret

At the bottom of the interface, the 'Go' button is highlighted, indicating the execution of the query.

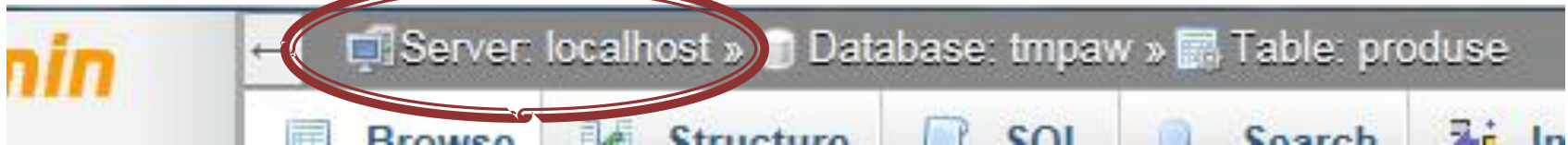
Tabel produse

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for a database named 'tmpaw'. The 'produse' table is selected in the left sidebar and is highlighted in the top navigation bar. The table structure is displayed as follows:

id_produ	id_categ	nume	detalii	cant	pret
1	1	carte	mai multe pagini scrise legate	0	100
2	1	caiet	mai multe pagini goale legate	0	75
3	1	hartie scris	mai multe pagini goale NElegate	0	50
4	2	penar	loc de depozitat instrumente de scris	0	150
5	2	stilou	instrument de scris albastru	0	125
6	2	creion	instrument de scris gri	0	25
7	3	cd	canta	0	50
8	3	dvd	vizual	0	100
9	3	blue ray	vizual extrem	0	500

Adaugare utilizator

- Server → Users → Add user

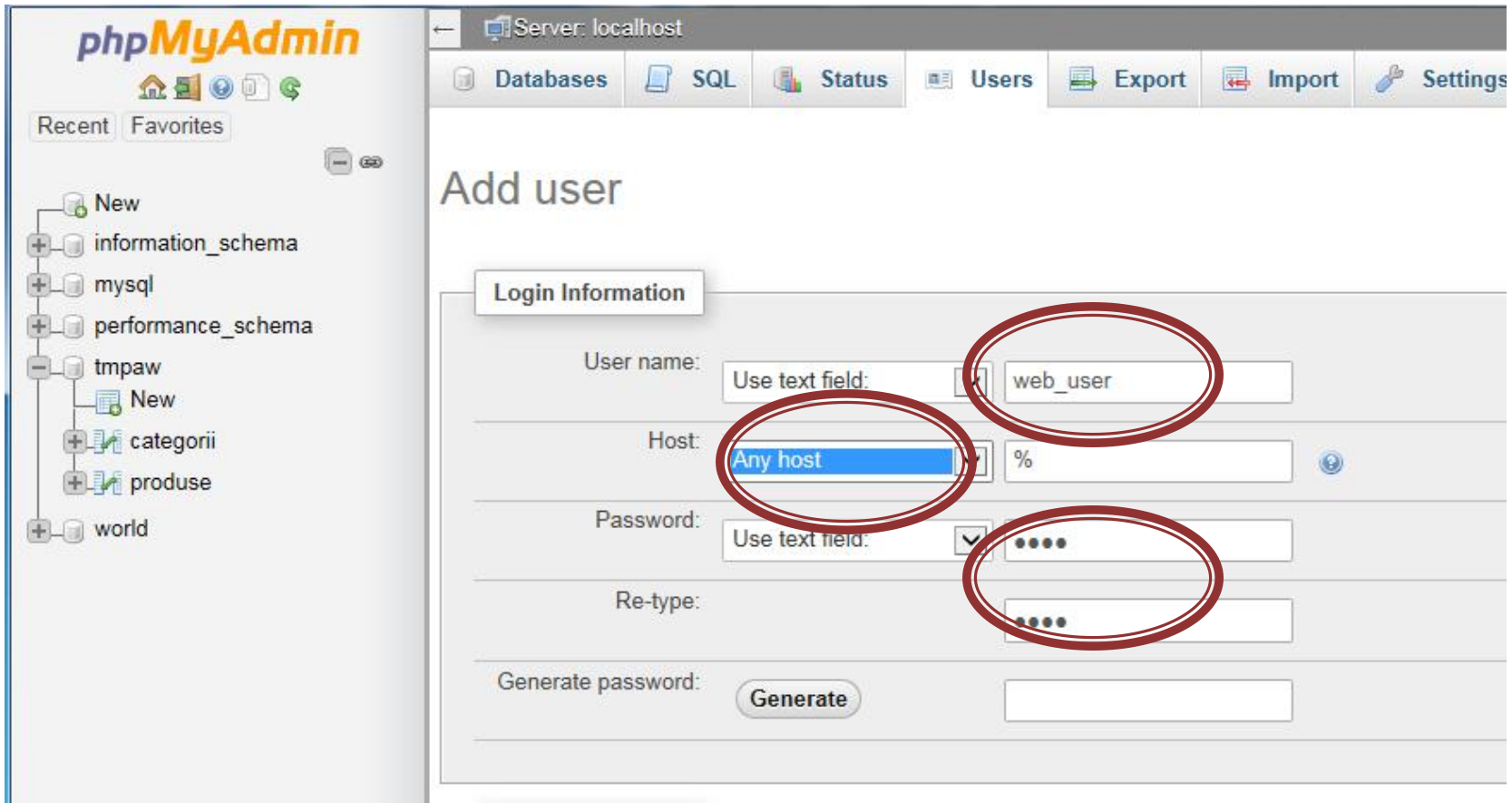


A screenshot of the phpMyAdmin 'Users overview' page. The navigation bar at the top shows 'Server: localhost' circled in red. Below it, the 'Users' menu item is also circled in red. The main content area displays a table of users with columns for 'User name', 'Host', 'Password', 'Global privileges', 'Grant', and 'Action'. At the bottom, a 'New' button is circled in red, with an 'Add user' link below it.

	User name	Host	Password	Global privileges	Grant	Action
<input type="checkbox"/>	root	127.0.0.1	Yes	ALL PRIVILEGES	Yes	Edit Privileges Export
<input type="checkbox"/>	root	:::1	Yes	ALL PRIVILEGES	Yes	Edit Privileges Export
<input type="checkbox"/>	root	localhost	Yes	ALL PRIVILEGES	Yes	Edit Privileges Export
<input type="checkbox"/>	root	tmpaw.etti	Yes	ALL PRIVILEGES	Yes	Edit Privileges Export
<input type="checkbox"/>	web	%	Yes	USAGE	No	Edit Privileges Export

Adaugare utilizator

- Nu e recomandabil/**posibil** sa se utilizeze user-ul MySql "root" pentru aplicatii



The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for adding a new user. The 'Login Information' section is visible, with the following fields:

- User name: (circled in red)
- Host: (circled in red)
- Password: (circled in red)
- Re-type: (circled in red)

The 'Generate password' section is also visible, with a 'Generate' button and an empty text field.

Drepturi de acces

- Server → Users → Edit Privileges

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface. The left sidebar contains a tree view of databases, including 'information_schema', 'mysql', 'performance_schema', 'tmpaw', and 'world'. The main content area displays the 'Users overview' page. The top navigation bar includes 'Databases', 'SQL', 'Status', 'Users', 'Export', 'Import', and 'Settings'. The 'Users overview' table lists users with columns for 'User name', 'Host', 'Password', 'Global privileges', 'Grant', and 'Action'. The 'Action' column contains 'Edit Privileges' and 'Export' links for each user. The 'web_user' row is highlighted, and its 'Edit Privileges' link is circled in red.

	User name	Host	Password	Global privileges	Grant	Action
<input type="checkbox"/>	root	127.0.0.1	Yes	ALL PRIVILEGES	Yes	Edit Privileges Export
<input type="checkbox"/>	root	:::1	Yes	ALL PRIVILEGES	Yes	Edit Privileges Export
<input type="checkbox"/>	root	localhost	Yes	ALL PRIVILEGES	Yes	Edit Privileges Export
<input type="checkbox"/>	root	tmpaw.etti	Yes	ALL PRIVILEGES	Yes	Edit Privileges Export
<input type="checkbox"/>	web	%	Yes	USAGE	No	Edit Privileges Export
<input type="checkbox"/>	web_user	%	Yes	USAGE	No	Edit Privileges Export

Drepturi de acces

- Database → nume → Go

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for a MySQL server on localhost. The 'Database' tab is selected in the navigation menu. The main content area displays the 'Edit Privileges: User 'web_user'@'%' page. Under the 'Database-specific privileges' section, there is a table with the following structure:

Database	Privileges	Grant	Table-specific privileges	Action
None				
mysql				
tmpaw				
world				

Below the table, there is a text input field labeled 'Add privileges on the following database(s):' with a dropdown menu containing the selected databases: mysql, tmpaw, and world.

Drepturi de acces

- Se aloca drepturile SELECT + INSERT + UPDATE + DELETE asupra bazei de date create

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for editing privileges. The user 'web_user'@'%' is selected for the database 'tmpaw'. The 'Data' section is checked, indicating that SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE privileges are granted. The 'Structure' and 'Administration' sections are unchecked.

Server: localhost

Databases SQL Status Users Export Import Settings Replicati

Database Table

Edit Privileges: User **'web_user'@'%'** - Database **tmpaw**

Database-specific privileges Check All

Note: MySQL privilege names are expressed in English.

Data	Structure	Administration
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SELECT	<input type="checkbox"/> CREATE	<input type="checkbox"/> GRANT
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INSERT	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTER	<input type="checkbox"/> LOCK TABLES
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UPDATE	<input type="checkbox"/> INDEX	<input type="checkbox"/> REFERENCES
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DELETE	<input type="checkbox"/> DROP	
	<input type="checkbox"/> CREATE TEMPORARY TABLES	
	<input type="checkbox"/> SHOW VIEW	

Drepturi de acces, verificare

- Nume → Privileges
- Marea majoritate a aplicatiilor **nu** au nevoie de drepturi de acces la structura/administrare

Server: localhost » Database: tmpaw

Structure SQL Search Query Export Import Operations **Privileges** Routing

Users having access to "tmpaw"

User	Host	Type	Privileges	Grant	Action	
<input type="checkbox"/>	root	127.0.0.1	global	ALL PRIVILEGES	Yes	Edit Privileges
<input type="checkbox"/>	root	:::1	global	ALL PRIVILEGES	Yes	Edit Privileges
<input type="checkbox"/>	root	localhost	global	ALL PRIVILEGES	Yes	Edit Privileges
<input type="checkbox"/>	root	tmpaw.etti	global	ALL PRIVILEGES	Yes	Edit Privileges
<input type="checkbox"/>	web_user	%	database-specific	SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE	No	Edit Privileges

Check All With selected: Export

Index

- Adaugare index e esentiala pentru viteza
 - exemplu, produse grupate pe categorii, selectia produselor dintr-o categorie se face cu :
 - `SELECT * FROM `produse` WHERE `id_categ` = 1`
- Tabel → Structure → Index / Selectare + Index

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for a database named 'tmpaw'. The 'Table: produse' view is active, displaying the table structure. The 'Structure' tab is selected, and the 'Index' sub-tab is also selected. The table structure is as follows:

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Extra	Action
1	id_produs	int(11)			No	None	AUTO_INCREMENT	Change Drop Primary Unique Index Spatial Fulltext Distinct values
2	id_categ	int(11)			No	None		Change Drop Primary Unique Index Spatial Fulltext Distinct values
3	nume	varchar(45)	utf8_general_ci		No			Change Drop Primary Unique Index Spatial Fulltext Distinct values
4	detalii	varchar(150)	utf8_general_ci		Yes	NULL		Change Drop Primary Unique Index Spatial Fulltext Distinct values
5	cant	int(11)			Yes	NULL		Change Drop Primary Unique Index Spatial Fulltext Distinct values
6	pret	float			Yes	NULL		Change Drop Primary Unique Index Spatial Fulltext Distinct values

The 'Index' tab is selected, showing the following index:

Index name	Index type	Index columns
PRIMARY	PRIMARY	id_categ





The 'Index' tab is also selected in the bottom toolbar.

Verificare/Stergere index

- Apasare +Indexes, se deschide lista de indecsi
- Apasare -Indexes, se inchide lista de indecsi

- Indexes

Indexes ⓘ

Action	Keyname	Type	Unique	Packed	Column	Cardinality	Collation	Null	Comment
 Edit  Drop PRIMARY		BTREE	Yes	No	id_produ	9	A	No	
 Edit  Drop id_categ		BTREE	No	No	id_categ	9	A	No	

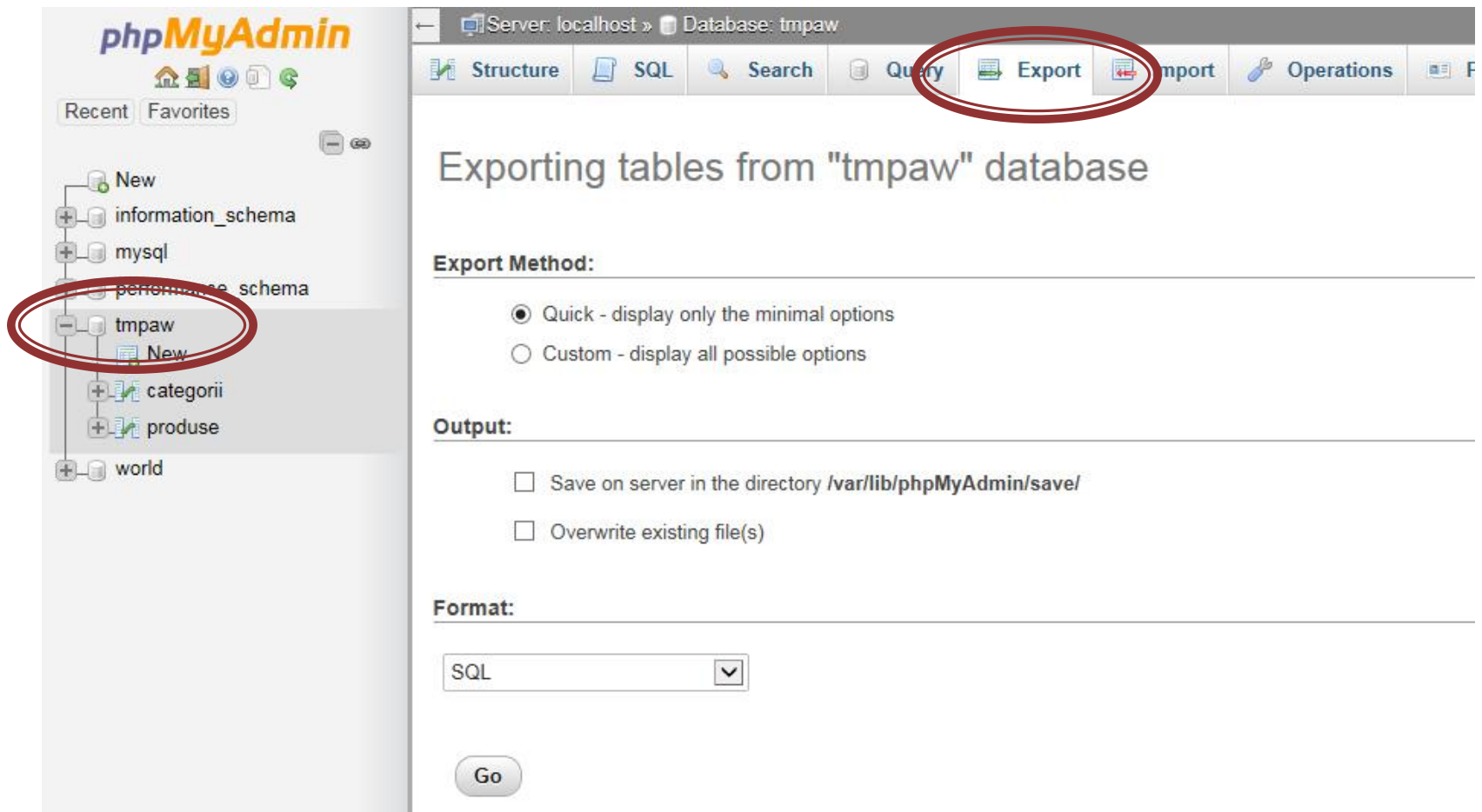
Create an index on columns

Backup, Restore

- Ca și în cazul Windows 2000 facilitatea de Backup realizează un script SQL care conține structura și datele exprimate sub forma de interogări SQL
- O deosebire între PhpMyAdmin și aplicațiile specifice MySQL (aceleși de pe Windows 2000 sau MySQL Workbench) este absența liniilor de creare a bazei de date
 - CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS tmpaw;
 - USE tmpaw;
- La utilizarea PhpMyAdmin trebuie să se creeze manual înaintea restaurării baza de date

Backup

- Nume (tabel sau baza de date) → Export



The screenshot displays the phpMyAdmin interface for a database named 'tmpaw' on a localhost server. The left sidebar shows a tree view of databases, with 'tmpaw' selected and circled in red. The main content area shows the 'Export' tab selected in the top navigation bar, also circled in red. Below the navigation bar, the page title is 'Exporting tables from "tmpaw" database'. The 'Export Method' section has two radio buttons: 'Quick - display only the minimal options' (selected) and 'Custom - display all possible options'. The 'Output' section has two checkboxes: 'Save on server in the directory /var/lib/phpMyAdmin/save/' (unchecked) and 'Overwrite existing file(s)' (unchecked). The 'Format' section has a dropdown menu set to 'SQL'. A 'Go' button is located at the bottom of the form.

Restore

- Se creaza in avans baza de date
- Nume → Import → Browse (alegere fisier backup)
- fisierele SQL pot fi compresate gzip, bzip2, zip

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface. On the left sidebar, the database 'tmpaw' is selected and circled in red. The main content area displays the 'Import' page for the database 'tmpaw'. The 'Import' button in the top navigation bar is also circled in red. The 'File to Import:' section is active, showing a 'Browse...' button circled in red. The 'Character set of the file:' is set to 'utf-8'. The 'Partial Import:' section has the checkbox 'Allow the interruption of an import in case the script detects it is close to the PHP timeout limit.' checked. The 'Skip this number of queries (for SQL) or lines (for other formats), starting from the first one:' is set to 0.

Indicatii examinare

Teme de proiect

- La toate temele **1p** din nota este obtinut de indeplinirea functionalitatii cerute.
- La toate temele forma paginii prezinta importanta (dependenta de dificultatea temei)
- Incepand din 2018/2019 **nu mai exista nota din oficiu** la proiect

PROIECT (final)

- Tema de nota **8** ~~7~~
 - Tema unica pentru fiecare student
 - Baza de date cu care se lucreaza contine minim 20 ~~15~~ de inregistrari in tabelul cel mai "voluminos«
- Tema de nota **9** ~~8~~
 - Conditiiile de la tema de nota 8 **si in plus**
 - Necesitatea conlucrarii intre 2 studenti cu doua teme "pereche"
 - Se accepta ca un student sa realizeze ambele puncte
 - Numar **minim** de pagini dinamice (php+mysql) in aplicatie **4 = 2 X 2**
 - Baza de date cu care se lucreaza contine minim 50 ~~30~~ de inregistrari in tabelul cel mai "voluminos"

PROIECT (final)

- Tema de nota **10 9**
 - Condițiile de la tema de nota 9 **si in plus**
 - Necesitatea conlucrării între 2 studenti cu teme "pereche"
 - Tema se preda/trimite cu macar 1 zi înainte de susținerea ei
 - Numar **minim** de pagini dinamice (php+mysql) in aplicatie **6 = 3 X 2**
 - Baza de date cu care se lucreaza sa contina minim 100 ~~60~~ de inregistrari in tabelul cel mai "voluminos".

PROIECT (final)

- Tema de nota **10+ 10**
 - Condițiile de la tema de nota 10 **si in plus**
 - Numar **minim** de pagini dinamice (php+mysql) in aplicatie **8 = 4 X 2**
 - Baza de date cu care se lucreaza contine minim **300** de inregistrari in tabelul cel mai "voluminos"
 - Necesitatea investigarii posibilitatilor de **imbunatatire** a aplicatiei si adaugarii de functionalitate (**obligatoriu**)
 - nota individuala la proiect va depinde intr-o mica masura (in limita a 1p) de nota minima a colegilor din echipa
 - **+1p la nota de examen**

PROIECT (final)

- proiectul se sustine individual (oral si practic)
- grila de notare la proiect schimbata fata de anii precedenti
- fiecare membru al unei echipe (la temele de nota 10 si 10+) trebuie sa sustina in aceeasi zi proiectul
- nota individuala la proiect va depinde intr-o mica masura (in limita a 1p) de nota medie a colegilor din echipa (numai la temele de 10+)
 - $N-\min(E)=1 \rightarrow -0\text{ p}$
 - $N-\min(E)=2 \rightarrow -0.5\text{ p}$
 - $N-\min(E)=3 \rightarrow -1\text{ p}$

PROIECT (final)

- In caz de necesitate, pentru completarea echipei cadrul didactic poate fi membru al echipelor (9/10/10+). Conditii:
 - metoda de comunicare in echipa sa fie prin email sau direct
 - latentă de raspuns: ~ 1 zi
 - reactiv
 - nota implicita 10 (😊)
 - nu lucreaza noaptea, si in special nu in noaptea dinaintea predarii (😊)
- dezavantaj asumat: "spion" in echipa

PROIECT (final)

- Tema bonus **10+** (>5, in general **offline**)
 - Conditiiile de la tema de nota 10+ **si in plus**
 - Baza de date cu care se lucreaza contine minim **500** de inregistrari in tabelul cel mai "voluminos"
 - Numar **minim** de pagini dinamice (php+mysql) in aplicatie **15 = 5 X 3**
 - Tema care face apel la controlul **sesiunii** client/server
 - Necesitatea utilizarii **Javascript** in **aplicatie** (aplicatie libera dar cu efect tehnic nu estetic)
 - Forma paginii trebuie sa respecte cerintele "F shape pattern"
 - Facilitati in ceea ce priveste nota (**DACA** toate celelalte conditii sunt indeplinite), la alegere:
 - prezenta la laborator – P = **66%**, L = **0%**, E = 33%
 - **+2p la nota de examen**

Exemplu

- 1. Galerie de imagini in care imaginile sunt ordonate dupa categorii.

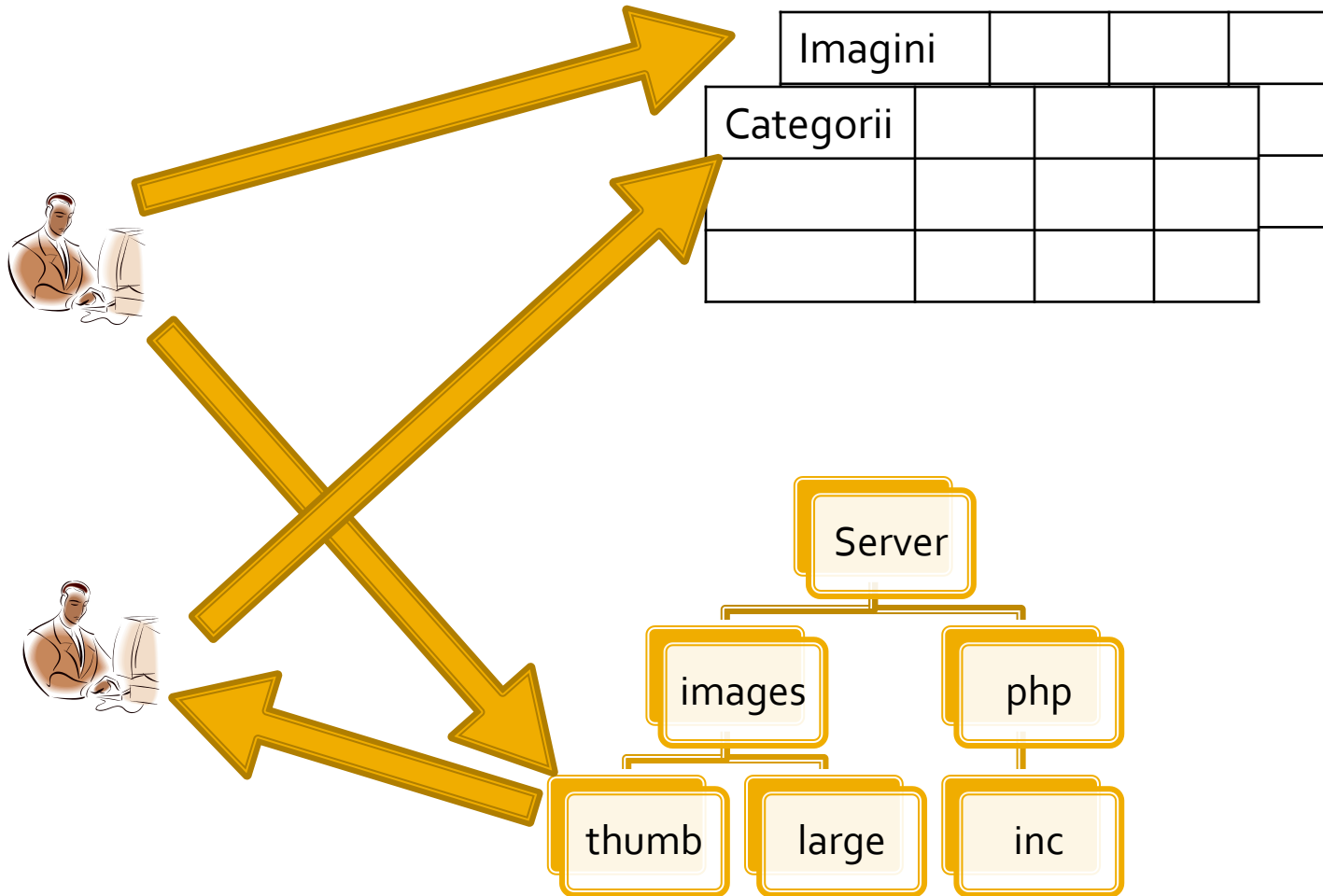


a. aplicatia pentru adaugarea de categorii si afisare a imaginilor (cu alegerea prealabila a categoriei si afisarea listei de imagini format mic)



b. aplicatia pentru adaugare de imaginilor (cu alegerea prealabila a categoriei si generarea prealabila a imaginii format mic)

Exemplu



Teme de proiect

- **Functionalitate**
 - La toate temele **1p** din nota este obtinut de indeplinirea functionalitatii cerute.
 - orice tehnologie, orice metoda, "sa faca ceea ce trebuie"
- **Forma paginii prezinta importanta**
 - dependenta de dificultatea temei
- **Initiativa**
 - **Necesitatea** investigarii posibilitatilor de imbunatatire
- **Cooperare**
 - Necesitatea conlucrarii intre 2/3 studenti cu teme "pereche"

Notare

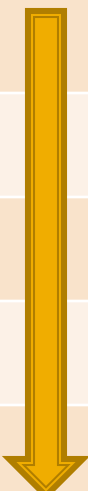
- 1p – functionalitate
 - cadrul didactic va incerca sa foloseasca aplicatia respectiva. Daca "pe dinafara e vopsit gardul" se obtine 1p
- 1p – mutarea site-ului (restaurare backup + setare server) pe un server de referinta
 - server-ul de referinta va fi masina virtuala utilizata la laborator (inclusiv aplicatiile cu pricina)
 - sa va pregatiti pentru situatia in care pe acel server exista si alte baze de date care nu trebuie distruse
 - fiecare student isi pune sursele in directorul propriu, in radacina server-ului. Daca tema depinde de anumite fisiere ale colegului, le cereti inainte
- 1p – cunoasterea codului
 - raspunsul la intrebari de genul: "unde ai facut aceasta"
- Teme "de nota 10"
 - 1p – initiativa. Investigarea posibilitatilor de imbunatatire
 - 1p – intrebari legate de cooperarea cu colegul de echipa
 - 1p – explicatii relativ la functionarea unei anumite secvente de cod

Notare proiect 2018/2019

- grila de notare diferita
 - premiera activitatii individuale
 - mai greu de obtinut note mari
- 1p – functionalitate ✓
- 1p – instalarea aplicatiei pe server-ul CentOS ✓
- numar de pagini dinamice ✓
- numar de inregistrari in baza de date ✓
- planul aplicatiei ✓

Notare 2019

- numar de pagini dinamice ✓
- numar de inregistrari in baza de date ✓
 - se verifica indeplinirea conditiilor corespunzatoare si se realizeaza **de-clasificarea** temei pana cand **ambele** conditii sunt indeplinite

Tema de nota ...	Pagini	Inregistrari
 bonus	$15 = 5 \times 3$	500
10+	$8 = 4 \times 2$	300
10	$6 = 3 \times 2$	100
9	$4 = 2 \times 2$	50
8	$1 = 1 \times 1$	20

Notare 2019

- 1p – functionalitate
- 1p – mutarea **personală** a site-ului (restaurare backup + setare server) pe un server de referință
 - server-ul de referință va fi mașina virtuală **Centos 7.1** utilizată la laborator (inclusiv aplicațiile cu pricina)
 - să vă pregătiți pentru situația în care pe acel server există și alte baze de date care **nu** trebuie distruse
 - fiecare student își pune sursele în directorul propriu, în rădăcina server-ului. Dacă tema depinde de anumite fișiere ale colegului, le cereți înainte
- 1p – cunoașterea codului
 - răspunsul la întrebări de genul: “unde ai făcut aceasta”
- Teme “de nota 10,10+”
 - inițiativă. Investigarea posibilităților de îmbunătățire
 - întrebări legate de cooperarea cu colegul de echipă
 - explicații relativ la funcționarea unei anumite secvențe de cod
 - utilizare sesiune, Javascript, F shape pattern

Examen

- probleme
- fiecare student are subiect propriu
- toate materialele permise
- tehnica de calcul **nu** este necesara dar este permisa

Examen

- Oricare din temele de proiect (sau asemenea) poate constitui una din problemele de examen
 - se va cere realizarea planului / structurii logice a aplicatiei (S5)
- Se poate cere scrierea unui cod pentru realizarea anumitor operatii, fara necesitatea corectitudinii tehnice absolute (";", nume corect al functiilor, parametri functie etc.)
- Se poate cere interpretarea unui cod php/MySql cu identificarea efectului

Contact

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