File System:

Creating and Deleting a File:

- Use fopen() to create a new file.
- Use unlink() to delete a file from the server.

Reading and Writing Text Files:

- Use fread() to read data from a file.
- Use fwrite() to write data to a file.

Working with Directories in PHP:

- Use mkdir() to create a new directory.
- Use rmdir() to remove an empty directory.

Checking for Existence of File:

- Use file_exists() to check if a file exists.

Determining File Size:

- Use filesize() to get the size of a file in bytes.

Opening a File for Writing, Reading, or Appending:

- Use fopen() with different modes (w, r, a) for writing, reading, or appending.

Writing Data to the File:

- Use fwrite() to write content to an open file.

Reading Characters:

- Use fgetc() to read a character from a file.

Forms:

- HTML forms collect user input on a web page.
- Users enter data in input fields, make selections, etc.
- Data submitted to a server for processing.

Super Global Variables:

- Predefined variables in PHP accessible globally.
- Examples: $_GET, $_POST, $_SESSION, $_COOKIE.
- Store and retrieve data across different parts of the script.

Super Global Array:

- Special array-like variables in PHP.
- Hold data from various sources, like form submissions.

Acquiring User Input:

- Collect user data using HTML forms.
- Forms use input fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, etc.

Importing User Input:

- PHP gets user input through form submissions.
- Access user input using $_POST or $_GET superglobals.

Accessing User Input:

- PHP processes user input by accessing superglobals.
- Example: $username = $_POST['username'];.

Combining HTML and PHP:

- Embed PHP code within HTML to make dynamic pages.
- Output PHP-generated data directly in HTML.

Using Hidden Fields:

- Hidden fields store data not shown to users.
- Useful for passing information between pages.

Redirecting Users:

- PHP can redirect users to different pages.
- Uses header() function to send HTTP headers.

File Upload and Scripts:

- HTML forms can upload files from user devices.
- PHP scripts handle uploaded files, process, and store.

Deleting a File:

- PHP script can delete files on the server.
- Uses unlink() function to remove files.

FTP/SMTP Server:

- FTP transfers files, SMTP sends emails.
- FTP server handles file storage and transfer.
- SMTP server manages email sending and receiving.

Math Functions:

- Math functions perform calculations (add, subtract, etc.).
- Used in programming to manipulate numbers.

File Upload:

- Allows users to send files from their device to a server.
- Common in web applications for sharing data.

File Download:

- Enables users to get files from a server to their device.
- Used for accessing resources like documents or media.

E-Mail with PHP:

- PHP sends emails via SMTP protocol.
- Automates email creation and delivery.

PHP Configuration File:

- “php.ini” sets PHP runtime parameters.
- Controls behavior, memory usage, and more.

Error Tracking and Debugging:

- Process of finding and fixing code issues.
- Involves analyzing errors and testing code.

Introduction to JavaScript:

- JavaScript is a scripting language for web development.
- Adds interactivity, dynamic behavior to websites.
- Runs on browsers, controls elements, and responds to user actions.

Form Validation using JavaScript:

- Validates user inputs in web forms before submission.
- Provides real-time feedback to users.
- Prevents incorrect or incomplete data from being submitted.
- Ensures data integrity and better user experience.

E-mail Validation using JavaScript:

- Validates email addresses entered in forms.
- Checks for proper format (username@domain).
- Ensures users provide valid email addresses.
- Helps reduce errors in email communication

jQuery:

- jQuery is a JavaScript library.
- Simplifies DOM manipulation and event handling.
- Shortens code for common tasks.
- Improves development speed and cross-browser compatibility.

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