

PHP Functions and Dates

Shared Functions

- We have already seen that we can share files across our sites by `include`'ing them (e.g. our headers and footers files)
- As was discussed we can also “require” files
 - For our sites going forward we will always need database connectivity
 - Therefore have a function named `db_connect()` inside a PHP file that returns the `pg_connect()` connection resource
 - Advantage” makes site easier to support (if you change password or db name)

functions.php

//place this file in an "includes" sub-directory

```
<?php
```

```
function db_connect(){
```

```
    $connection = pg_connect("host=127.0.0.1 dbname=YOUR_DB_NAME  
                             user=YOUR_USERID password=YOUR_DB_PASSWORD" );
```

```
    return $connection;
```

```
}
```

```
?>
```

test.php

```
<?php
```

```
    include "header.php"; //nice to have file, formatting
    require "./includes/functions.php"; /* a must have file, for db
    functionality (NOTE: this should in reality be placed in the
    header.php file. Why? */
```

```
?>
```

```
<!-- somewhere in the page do database stuff -->
```

```
<?php
```

```
    $conn = db_connect();          //this works because the function
                                   //exists in the "require"d file
    pg_query($conn, "UPDATE table SET name = 'fred' WHERE id=1");
    //now can use the $conn connection resource
```

```
?>
```

```
<!-- more HTML -->
```

```
<?php
```

```
    include "footer.php";
```

```
?>
```

PHP functions

```
int time();
```

- <http://ca2.php.net/manual/en/function.time.php>
- Takes no arguments
- Returns the current time measured in the number of seconds since the Unix Epoch (January 1 1970 00:00:00 GMT).
- Current time comes from the computer that PHP is running on

e.g. `time()` today ~45-50 years after 1970-1-1

returns approx. 1.5 billion

A week from now would be:

```
$weekFromNow = time( ) + 60*60*24*7;
```

PHP Functions

`string date (string $format [, int $timestamp])`

- <http://ca2.php.net/manual/en/function.date.php>
- Returns a string formatted according to the given format string using the given integer *timestamp* or the current time if no timestamp is given. In other words, *timestamp* is optional and defaults to the value of [time\(\)](#).

```
$sql = "UPDATE users SET last_access = '". date("Y-m-d",  
time()) . "' WHERE id = '$login.'";
```

Creates:

```
UPDATE users SET last_access = '2018-03-02' WHERE id = 'jdoe'
```

- Another useful function of the `date()`; function is you can grab specific fields off of the optional timestamp

e.g. `<?php echo date('Y'); ?>`

NOTE: capital Y will display the current year as a 4-digit number

Login Functionality

```
<?php //embed in a page with a two input box (named id and pass) form
require “./includes/functions.php”;
$login = $_POST[‘id’];
$password = $_POST[‘pass’];
$conn = db_connect();
$sql = "SELECT first_name, last_name, email_address, last_access FROM
        users WHERE id = '". $login. "' AND password= '". $password. "'";
$results = pg_query($conn, $sql);
if(pg_num_rows($results)){ //not zero means something was found
    //user found, use pg_fetch_result to pull user specific info to display
}else{
    //user not found, check for just login id
    $sql = "SELECT * FROM users WHERE id = '". $login. "'";
    $results = pg_query($conn, $sql);
    if(!pg_num_rows($results)){ //user not found, empty $login to unstick it
        $login = “”; //when echo’ed in the form
    }
}
}
?>
```