Web Development using PHP and MySQL
Web Basics

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January 18, 2017

Outline

Session Objectives

- Learn the basic principles of Web documents

- Use HTML tags for text, headings, paragraphs, and tables

- Create and Use HTML Forms and HTML documents

- Introduce PHP and MySQL

- Learn and use PHP file handling functions

- Create Registration and Login Web pages using PHP and MySQL Connectivity

Experiments List

- Simple Calculator

- Body Mass Index(BMI) Calculator

- Text file search

- CSV file parsing

- Registration webpage using PHP and MySQL

- Login Page using PHP and MySQL

- Example on session variables

World Wide Web

- The Internet consists of millions of interconnected computers that enable users to communicate and share information

- The World Wide Web was developed to make the Internet easier to use and give quick access to users

- In 1989, Timothy Berners-Lee and other researchers at the CERN nuclear research facility, laid the foundation of the World Wide Web, or the Web.

  - created an information system that would make it easy for researchers to locate and share data

  - required minimal training and support

  - developed a system of hypertext documents, electronic files that contain elements that you can easily select

Hypertext Documents

- Hypertext offers a better way of locating information

- When you read a book, you follow a linear progression, reading one page after another

- With hypertext, you progress through pages in whatever way is best suited to you and your objectives

- Hypertext lets you skip from one topic to another

- The key to hypertext is the use of links, which you activate to move from one topic to another

- Hypertext has become the dominate method of sharing and retrieving information on the Internet, known as the Web. Documents on th web are known as **Web Pages**

Web Pages

- A Web page is stored on a Web Server, which makes the page available to users of the Web

- To view a Web page, the user runs a Web browser, a software program that retrieves the page and displays it.
  (eg. Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox, Safari)

- A web page is accessed by entering a URL address

- A web page may contain text, graphics, and hyperlinks to other web pages and files

- Web pages can be static or dynamic

Website

- A website is a set of related web pages typically served from a single web domain

- Accessible via a network such as the Internet or a private local area network through an Internet address known as a uniform resource locator (URL)

- Static and Dynamic websites

- Homepage of a website

Web Server

- Web servers store, process and deliver web pages to clients

- The communication between client and server takes place using Hyper Text Transfer Protocol(HTTP)

- HTTP also includes ways of receiving content from clients(Uploading)

- Web servers also support server side scripting using ASP, PHP etc.. This function is used to generate web pages dynamically

- eg. Apache, IIS , IBM HTTP server, oracle HTTP server etc.

Uniform Resource Locator

- URL is the global address of documents and other resources on the World Wide Web.

- most URLs refer to a file on some machine on the network. However, URLs can point to other resources on the network such as database queries and command output

- for eg. http://cse.gectcr.ac.in/
  - The protocol identifier
  - The resource name

Quiz

- This is a freely available Web server that is distributed under an open source license

  ❶ Apache

  ❷ Linux

  ❸ UNIX

  ❹ GNU

  ❺ Open Service Gateway initiative

Quiz

- In a URL, the resource name is the complete address to the resource. The resource name contains one or more of the following components

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- In a URL, the resource name is the complete address to the resource. The resource name contains one or more of the following components

❶ **Host Name** - The name of the machine on which the resource lives

❷ **Filename** - The pathname to the file on the machine

❸ **Port Number** - The port number to which to connect (typically optional)

❹ **Reference** - A reference to a named anchor within a resource that usually identifies a specific location within a file (typically optional)