

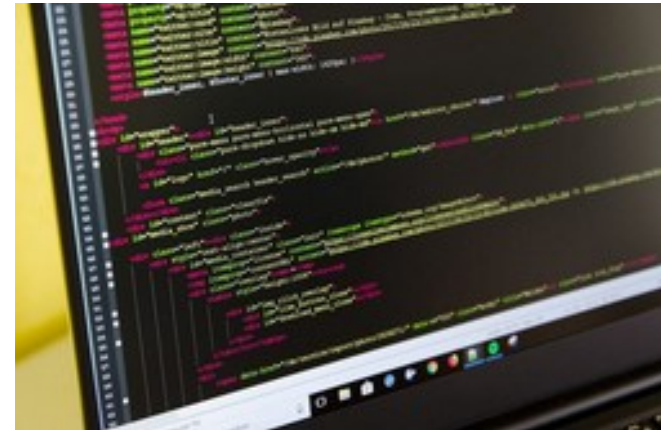
BCA SEMESTER - II
0302203
HISTORY OF COMPUTING

UNIT - 3
HISTORY OF PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES

- Dr. Disha Shah

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- **History of Programming Languages**
 - Ada Lovelace's machine algorithm
 - Machine Language
 - Symbolic Programming Language
 - Lower Level Languages
 - Higher Level Languages
 - FORTRAN
 - ALGOL (Algorithmic Language)
 - LISP (List Processor)
 - COBOL (Common Business Oriented Language)



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- **Mid 1900s (Any 3)**

- BASIC
- PASCAL
- Smalltalk,
- C,
- PROLOG
- Ada
- C++
- Python
- Ruby
- Java,
- PHP
- Java Script

- **Mid 2000s (Any 3)**

- Scala
- Go
- Dart
- Swift
- AlphaGo
- Rust
- Kotlin
- Flutter
- NLP

PHP

- The PHP Hypertext Preprocessor (PHP) is a programming language that allows web developers to create dynamic content that interacts with databases.
- PHP is basically used for developing web based software applications.
- PHP started out as a small open source project that evolved as more and more people found out how useful it was.
- Rasmus Lerdorf unleashed the first version of PHP way back in 1994.
- PHP is a MUST for students and working professionals to become a great Software Engineer specially when they are working in Web Development Domain.

PHP

- PHP was created by Rasmus Lerdorf in 1994 but appeared in the market in 1995.
- PHP 7.4.0 is the latest version of PHP, which was released on 28 November.





Advantages of PHP

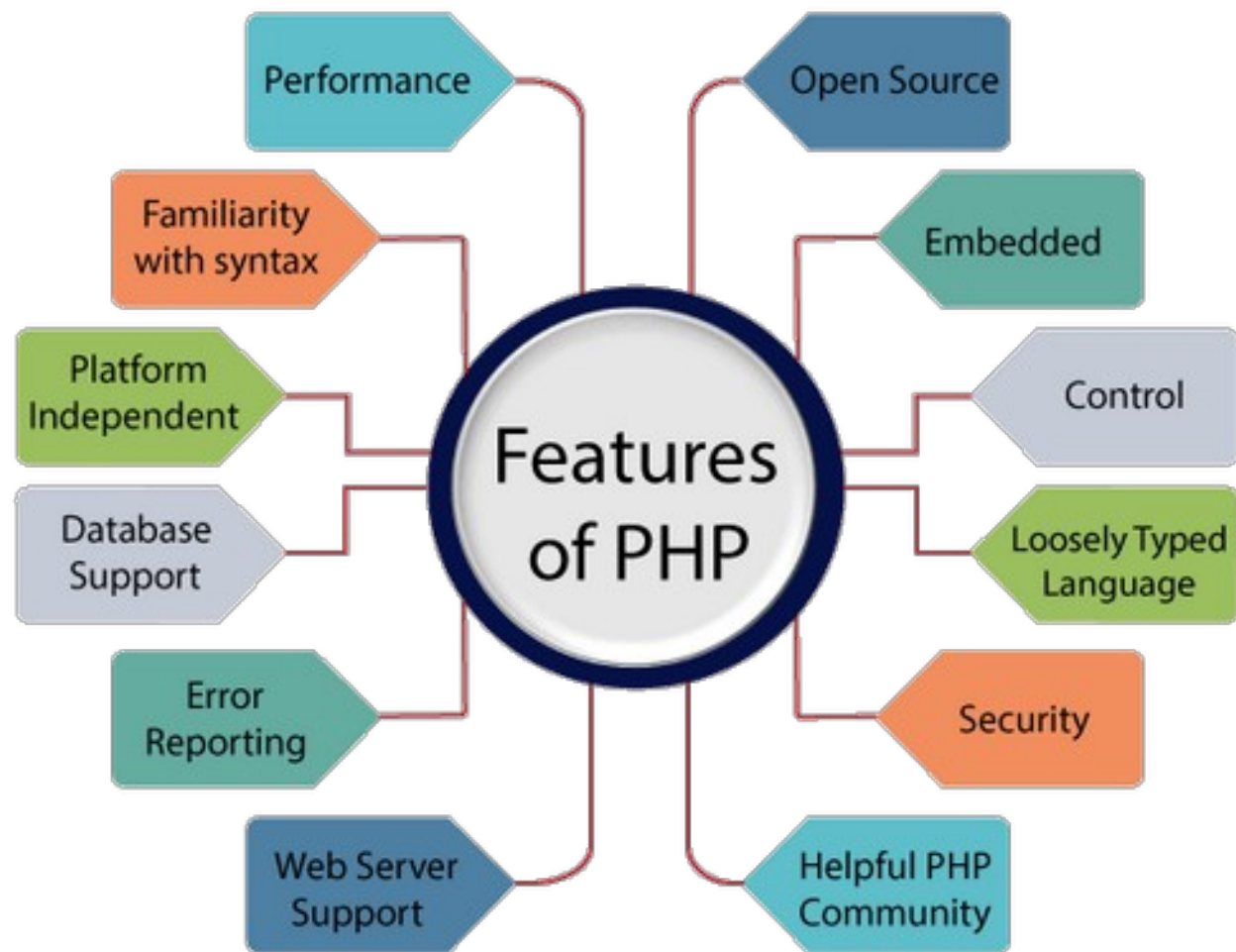
- PHP is a recursive acronym for "PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor".
- PHP is a **server side scripting language** that is **embedded in HTML**. It is used to manage dynamic content, databases, session tracking, even build entire e-commerce sites.
- It is **integrated with a number of popular databases**, including MySQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle, Sybase, Informix, and Microsoft SQL Server.
- PHP is pleasingly zippy in its execution, especially **when compiled as an Apache module on the Unix side**. The MySQL server, once started, executes even very complex queries with huge result sets in record-setting time.
- PHP supports a **large number of major protocols** such as POP3, IMAP, and LDAP. PHP4 **added support for Java and distributed object architectures (COM and CORBA)**, making n-tier development a possibility for the first time.
- PHP is forgiving: PHP language tries to be as forgiving as possible.
- PHP **Syntax is C-Like**.

Advantages of PHP

- As PHP is easy to install and set up, this is the main reason why PHP is the best language to learn.
- PHP can handle the forms, such as - collect the data from users using forms, save it into the database, and return useful information to the user.
- For example - Registration form.

Characteristics of PHP

- Five important characteristics make PHP's practical nature possible –
 - **Simplicity**
 - **Efficiency**
 - **Security**
 - **Flexibility**
 - **Familiarity**



Hello World using PHP.

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Hello World</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<?php echo "Hello, World!";?>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Applications of PHP

- PHP performs system functions, i.e. from files on a system it can create, open, read, write, and close them.
- PHP can handle forms, i.e. gather data from files, save data to a file, through email you can send data, return data to the user.
- You add, delete, modify elements within your database through PHP.
- Access cookies variables and set cookies.
- Using PHP, you can restrict users to access some pages of your website.
- It can encrypt data.
- <https://www.javatpoint.com/php-tutorial>

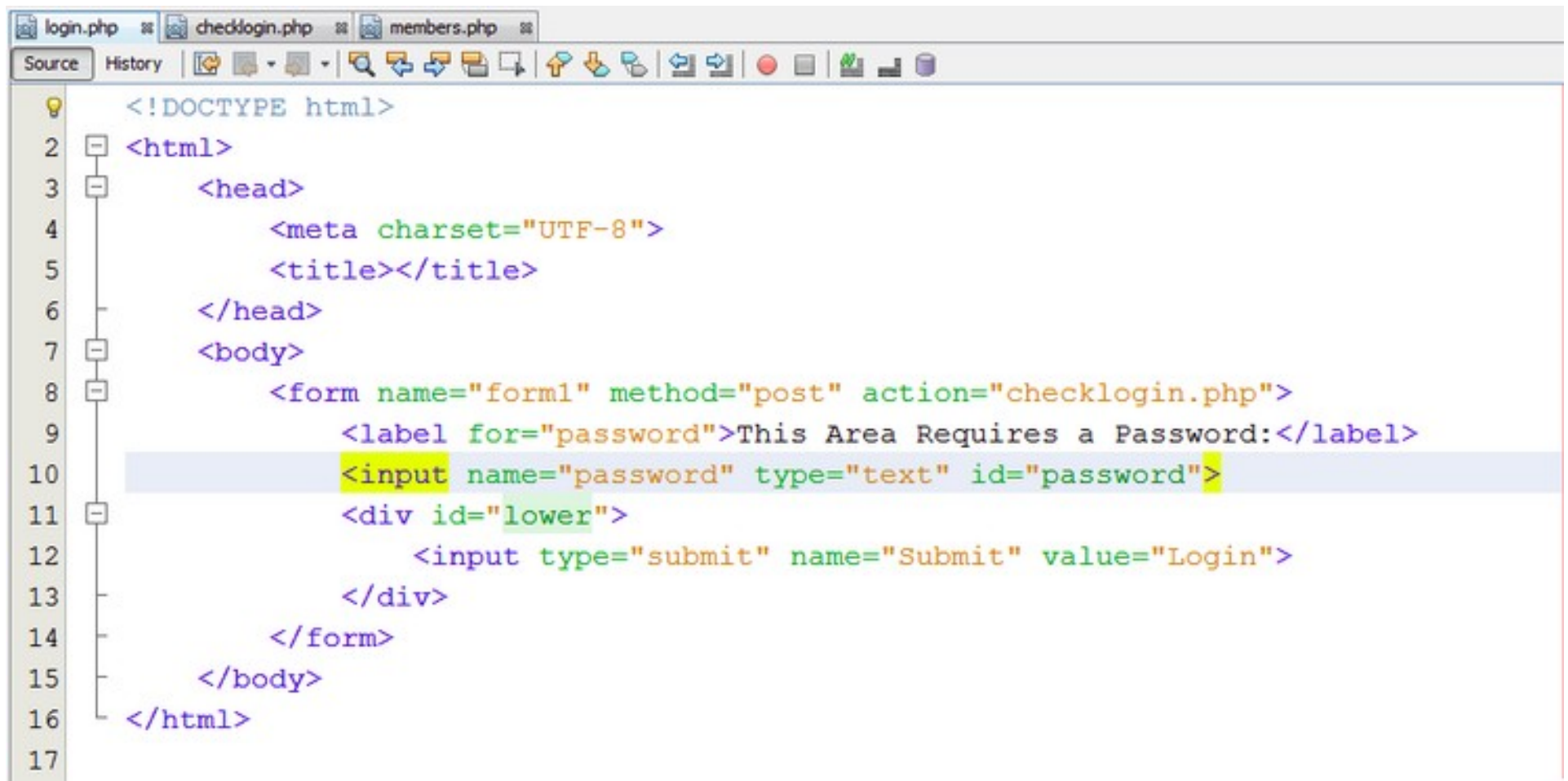
Install PHP

- To install PHP, we will suggest you to install AMP (Apache, MySQL, PHP) software stack. It is available for all operating systems. There are many AMP options available in the market that are given below:
 - WAMP for Windows
 - LAMP for Linux
 - MAMP for Mac
 - SAMP for Solaris
 - FAMP for FreeBSD
- XAMPP (Cross, Apache, MySQL, PHP, Perl) for Cross Platform: It includes some other components too such as FileZilla, OpenSSL, Webalizer, Mercury Mail, etc.

```

1  <?php
2
3  use PHPMailer\PHPMailer\PHPMailer;
4  use PHPMailer\PHPMailer\Exception;
5
6
7  require 'vendor/autoload.php';
8
9
10 $mail = new PHPMailer(true);
11
12 try {
13
14     $mail->SMTPDebug = 1;
15     $mail->isSMTP();
16     $mail->Host      = 'smtp.example.com';
17     $mail->SMTPAuth  = true;
18     $mail->Username  = 'user@example.com';
19     $mail->Password  = 'secret';
20     $mail->SMTPSecure = 'tls';
21     $mail->Port      = 587;
22
23     $mail->setFrom('from@example.com', 'Mailer');
24     $mail->addAddress('joe@example.net', 'Joe User');
25
26
27
28     $mail->isHTML(true);
29     $mail->Subject = 'Here is the subject';
30     $mail->Body    = 'This is the HTML message body <b>in bold!</b>';
31     $mail->AltBody = 'This is the body in plain text for non-HTML mail clients';
32
33     $mail->send();
34     echo 'Message has been sent';
35 } catch (Exception $e) {
36     echo "Message could not be sent. Mailer Error: {$mail->ErrorInfo}";
37 }

```



```
login.php  checklogin.php  members.php
Source  History
<!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3   <head>
4     <meta charset="UTF-8">
5     <title></title>
6   </head>
7   <body>
8     <form name="form1" method="post" action="checklogin.php">
9       <label for="password">This Area Requires a Password:</label>
10      <input name="password" type="text" id="password">
11      <div id="lower">
12        <input type="submit" name="Submit" value="Login">
13      </div>
14    </form>
15  </body>
16 </html>
17
```

Summary

- PHP stands for Hypertext Preprocessor.
- PHP is an interpreted language, i.e., there is no need for compilation.
- PHP is faster than other scripting languages, for example, ASP and JSP.
- PHP is a server-side scripting language, which is used to manage the dynamic content of the website.
- PHP can be embedded into HTML.
- PHP is an object-oriented language.
- PHP is an open-source scripting language.
- PHP is simple and easy to learn language.