

Introduction to PHP

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HTTP and HTML

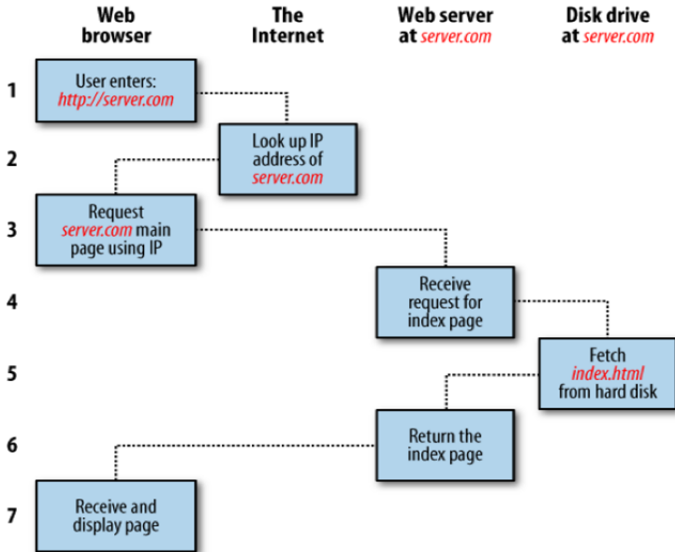
- 1 HTTP is a communication standard governing the requests and responses that take place between the browser running on the end user's computer and the web server.
- 2 The server's job is to accept a request from the client and attempt to reply to it in a meaningful way, usually by serving up a requested web page—that's why the term server is used.
- 3 A web server can usually handle multiple simultaneous connections and—when not communicating with a client—spends its time listening for an incoming connection. When one arrives, the server sends back a response to confirm its receipt.

The Request/Response Procedure

Each step in the request and response sequence is as follows:

- 1 You enter `http://server.com` into your browser's address bar.
- 2 Your browser looks up the IP address for `server.com`.
- 3 Your browser issues a request for the home page at `server.com`.
- 4 The request crosses the Internet and arrives at the `server.com` web server.
- 5 The web server, having received the request, looks for the web page on its hard disk.
- 6 The web page is retrieved by the server and returned to the browser.
- 7 Your browser displays the web page.

The Request/Response Procedure

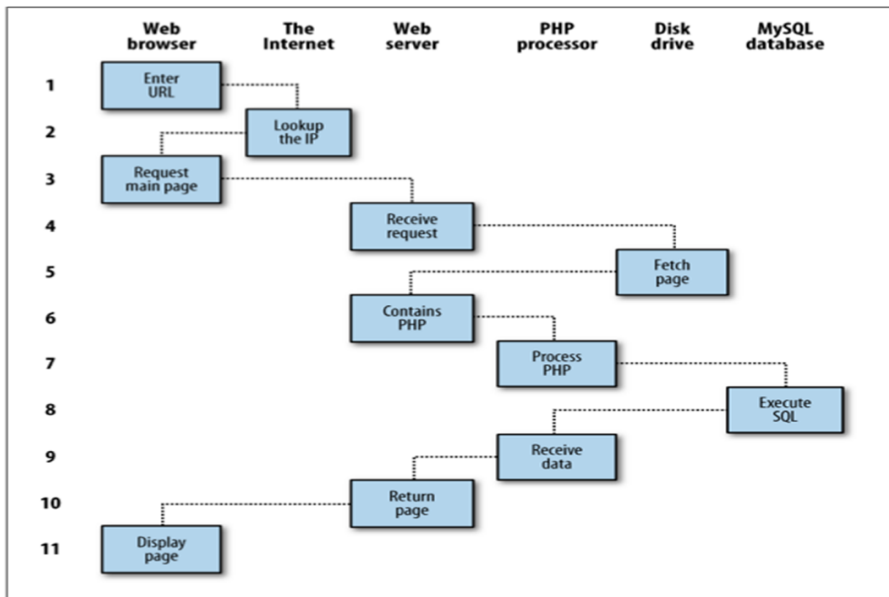


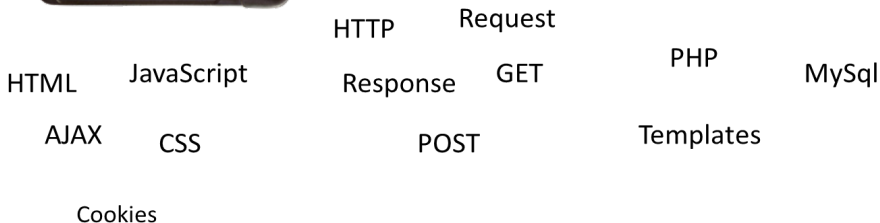
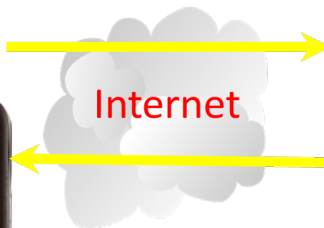
Request/Response Cycle for Dynamic web pages

For dynamic web pages, the procedure is a little more involved, because it may bring both PHP and MySQL into the mix

- 1 You enter `http://server.com` into your browser's address bar.
- 2 Your browser looks up the IP address for `server.com`.
- 3 Your browser issues a request to that address for the web server's home page.
- 4 The request crosses the Internet and arrives at the `server.com` web server.
- 5 The web server, having received the request, fetches the home page from its hard disk.
- 6 With the home page now in memory, the web server notices that it is a file incorporating PHP scripting and passes the page to the PHP interpreter.
- 7 The PHP interpreter executes the PHP code.
- 8 Some of the PHP contains MySQL statements, which the PHP interpreter now passes to the MySQL database engine.
- 9 The MySQL database returns the results of the statements back to the PHP interpreter

Request/Response Cycle for Dynamic web pages





PHP is the most widely used scripting language for web programming. PHP extends HTML pages by adding server-executed code segments to HTML pages. The output of the execution of the PHP code is merged into the HTML page.

```
<?php
    echo "Hello World.  ";
?>How are you?
```


MySQL is one of the most popular free and open source database engines in the market place. MySQL powers Facebook, Yahoo!, WordPress, Drupal, Joomla, and millions of other dynamic web sites.

```
INSERT INTO users VALUES('Kumar', 'Rahul', 'krahul@mysite.com')
```

```
SELECT surname,firstname FROM users WHERE email='krahul@mysite.com'
```

What we need

- ❶ Apache Web Server (Includes PHP)
- ❷ Mysql Database Server
- ❸ Mysql Administration software(PhpMyAdmin)

All in one Pre-Packaged

- WAMP - Windows, Apache, MySQL, and PHP
- MAMP - Mac, Apache, MySQL, and PHP
- LAMP - Linux, Apache, MySQL, and PHP
- XAMPP

- Do not use Word, TextEdit, or NotePad
- Programmer Editor
 - Windows: NotePad++
 - Linux: emacs,vim
- Feel free to use an Integrated Development Environment such Eclipse, etc. if you have experience.

Unique Features

- Performance
- Portability
- Ease to use
- Open Source
- Community Support
- Thirt Party Support