



**Institut  
supérieur  
d'informatique**

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# **Run a PHP File Web1909A**



**Amirhossein Ghasemi**

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255 Crémazie Est, bureau 100, Montréal (Québec) H2M 1M2  
Téléphone : (514) 842-2426, télécopieur : (514) 842-2084  
[www.isi-mtl.com](http://www.isi-mtl.com)

# How to Create and Run a PHP File

## Step - 1

Start the **XAMPP** program. When started, XAMPP loads itself into your icon tray. The icon is orange with a white bone-like shape in its center. Single-click the icon to expand the Control Panel. Click on the "Start" button next to "**Apache**" to start your Apache Web server. When Apache is running, the word "Running" will appear next to it, highlighted in green. Also start "**MySQL**" if your PHP scripts depend on a MySQL database to run.

## Step - 2

Place your PHP Projects and files in the "**HTDocs**" folder located under the "**XAMMP**" folder on your C: drive. The file path is "**C:\xampp\htdocs**" for your Web server. Make sure your PHP files are saved as such; they must have the "**.php**" file extension.

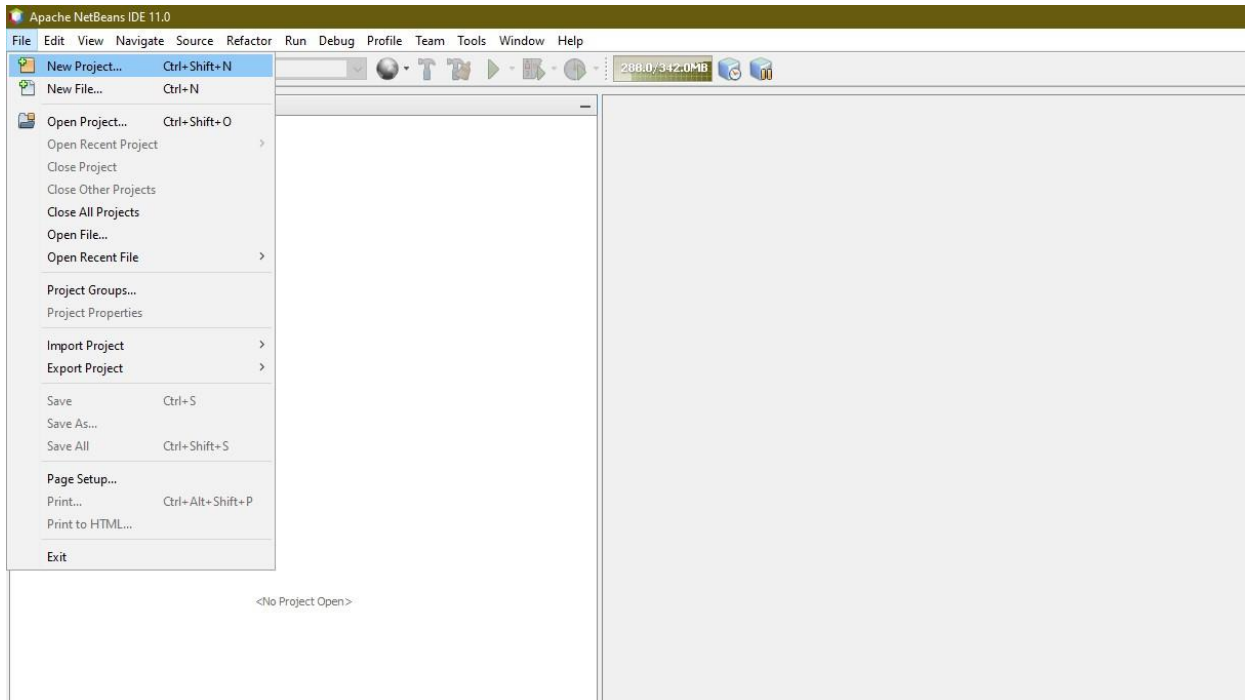
## Step - 3

Download **Netbeans IDE** from Given Link and install it

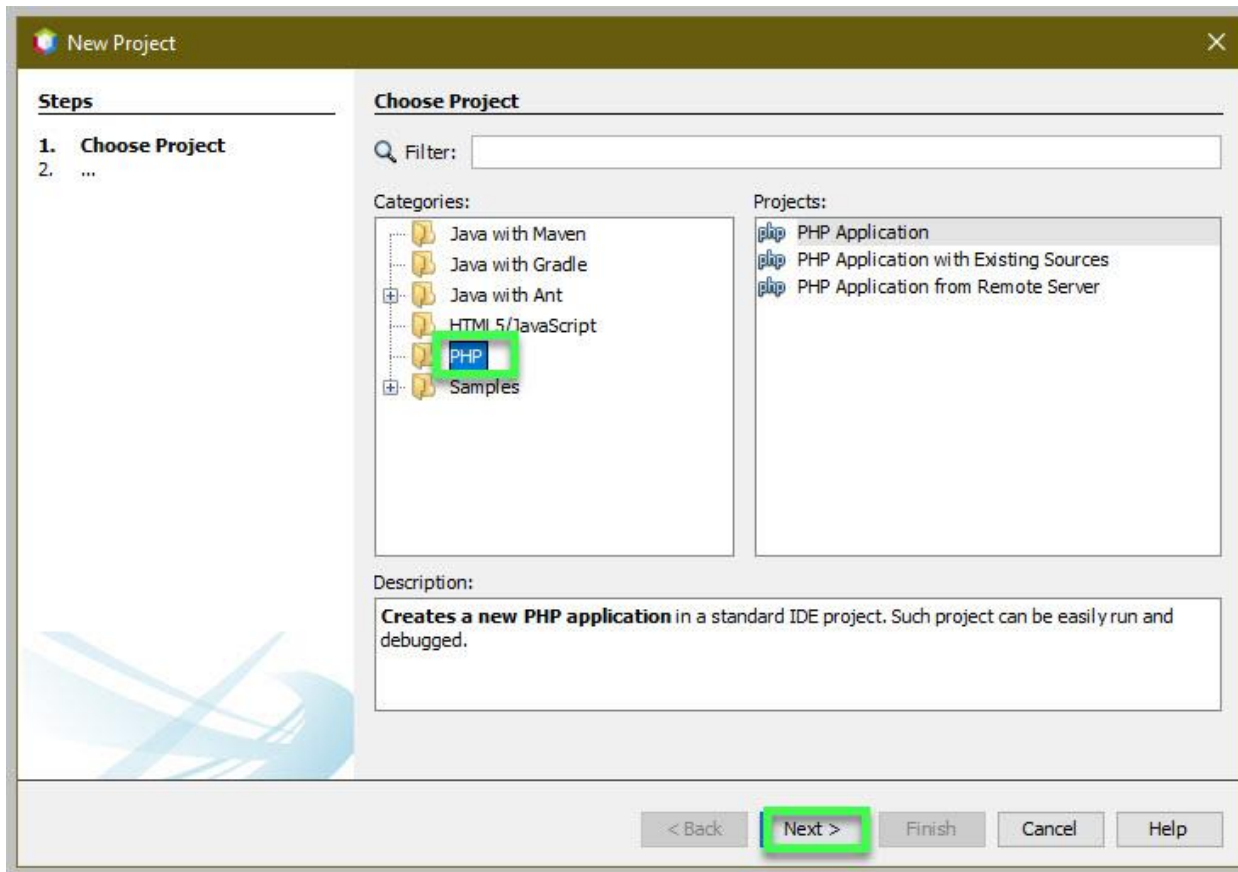
<https://www.apache.org/dyn/closer.cgi/netbeans/netbeans/11.3/Apache-NetBeans-11.3-bin-windows-x64.exe>

## Step - 4: Open NetBeans and Create New Project

Note: You can create a single php file as well if you are not working on Project you can simply create a new file and write your code



## Step – 5 Choose PHP



## Step – 6

**New PHP Project**

**Steps**

1. Choose Project
- 2. Name and Location**
3. Run Configuration
4. PHP Frameworks
5. Composer

**Name and Location**

Project Name:

Sources Folder:

Document root for XAMPP

PHP Version:

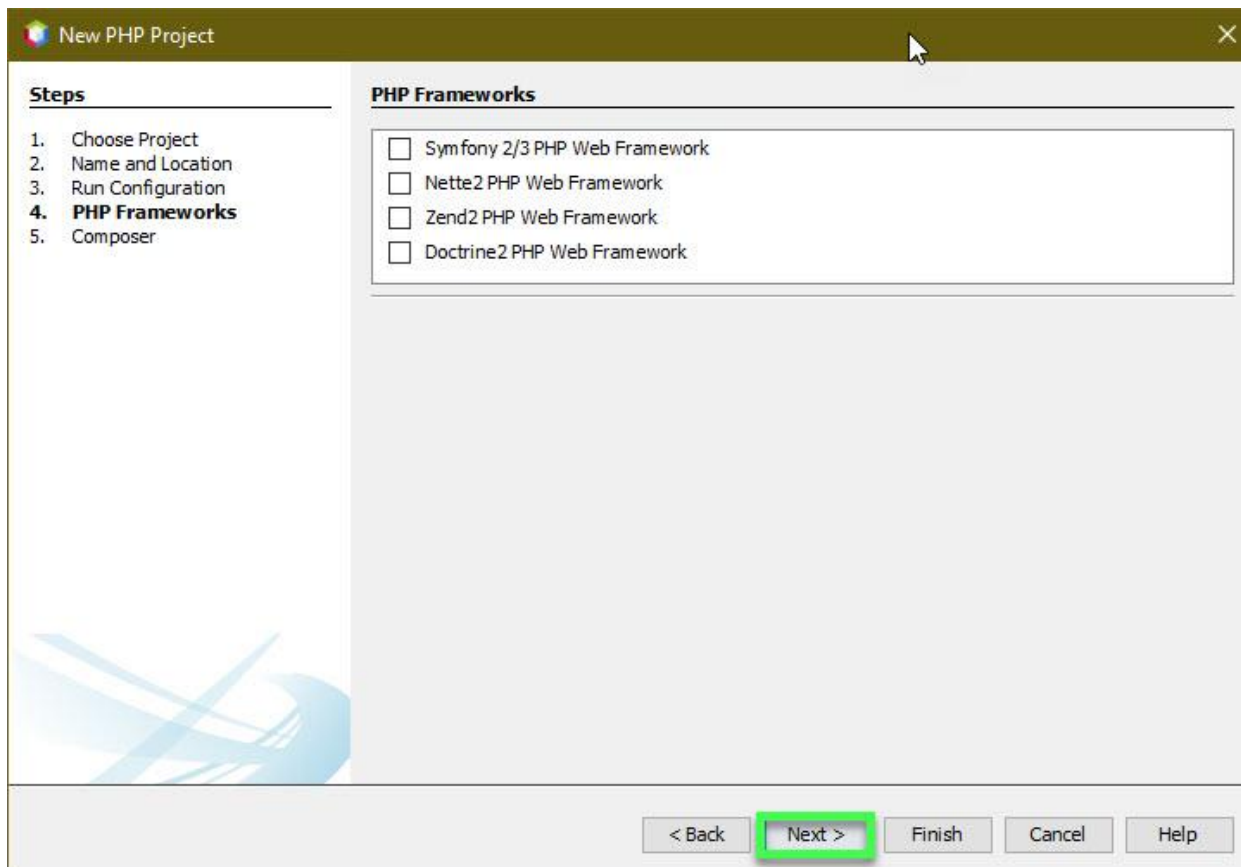
PHP version is used only for hints

Default Encoding:

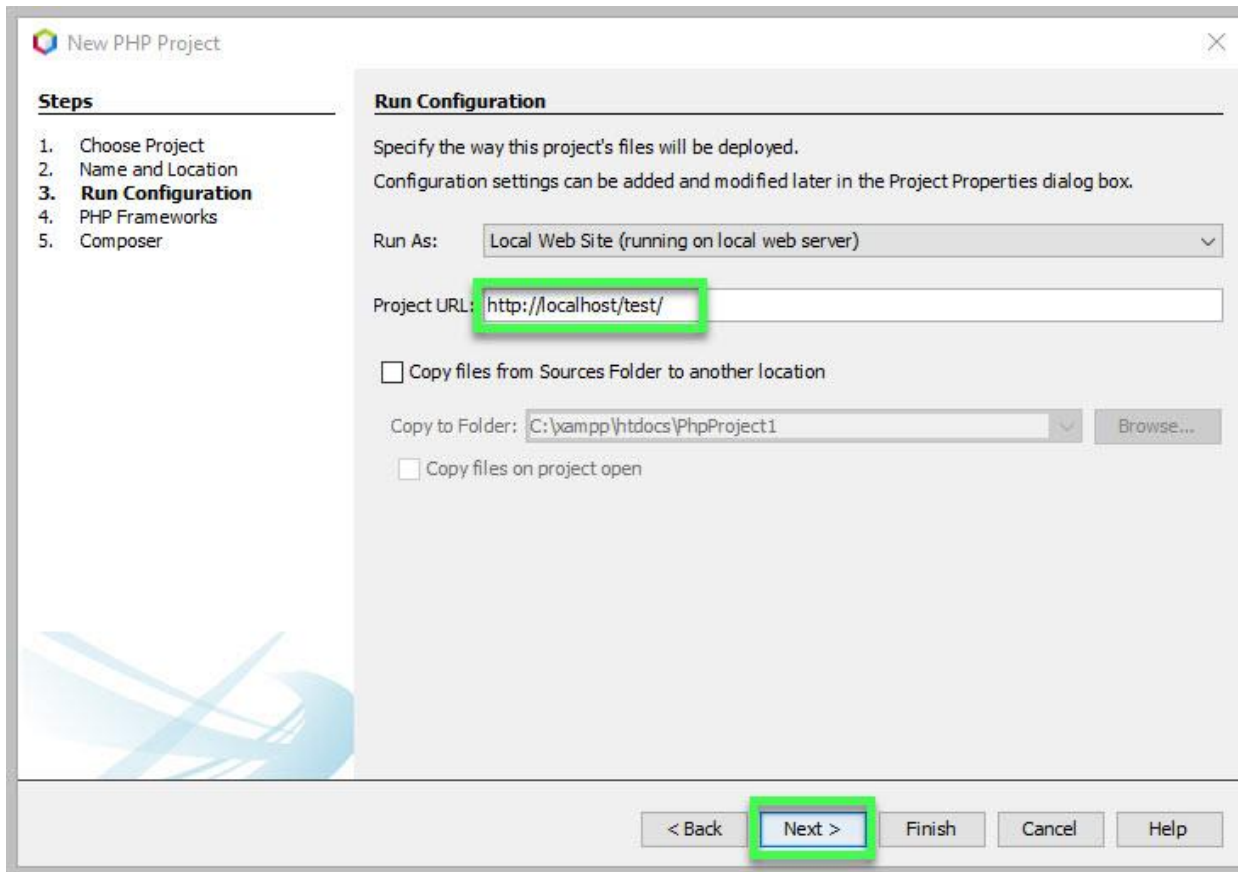
☐ Put NetBeans metadata into a separate directory

Metadata Folder:

## Step – 7



## Step - 8



## Step – 9

**New PHP Project**

**Steps**

1. Choose Project
2. Name and Location
3. Run Configuration
4. PHP Frameworks
5. **Composer**

**Composer**

Token:

☐ Search only in name

Packages:

>

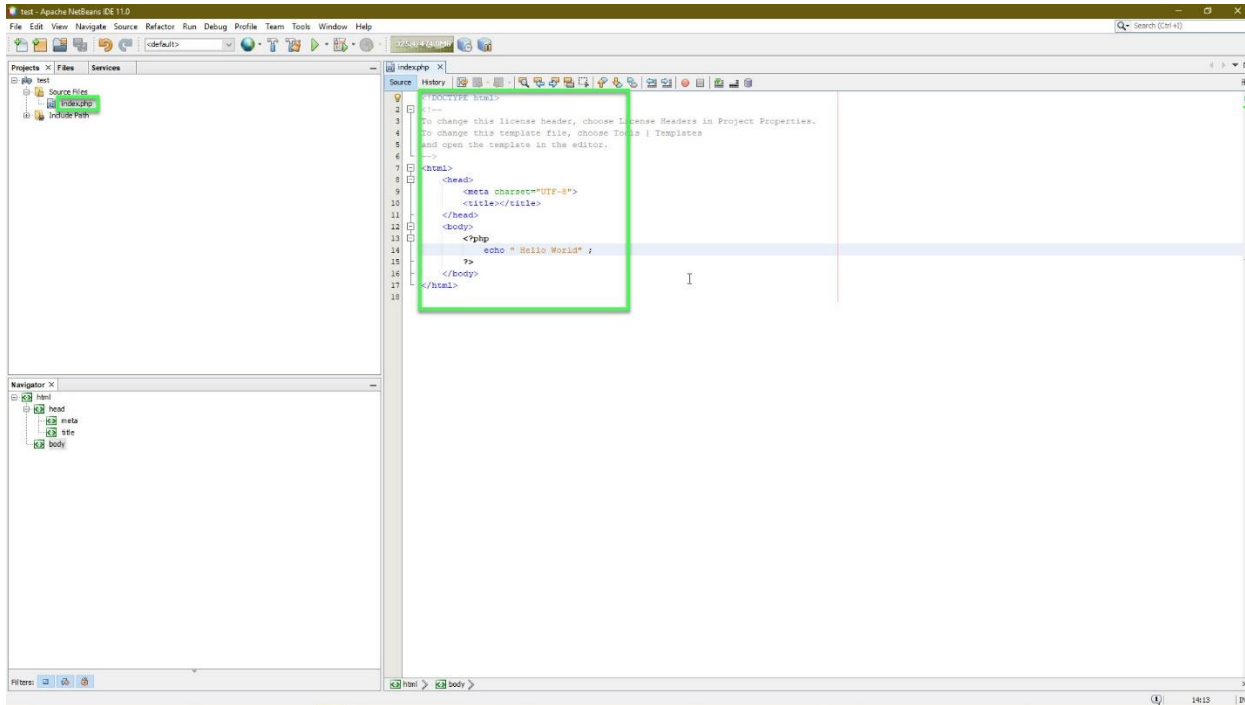
<

Version:

Selected: [Options...](#)



## Step – 10: Write Given code in Index.php file



<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<title></title>

</head>

<body>

<?php

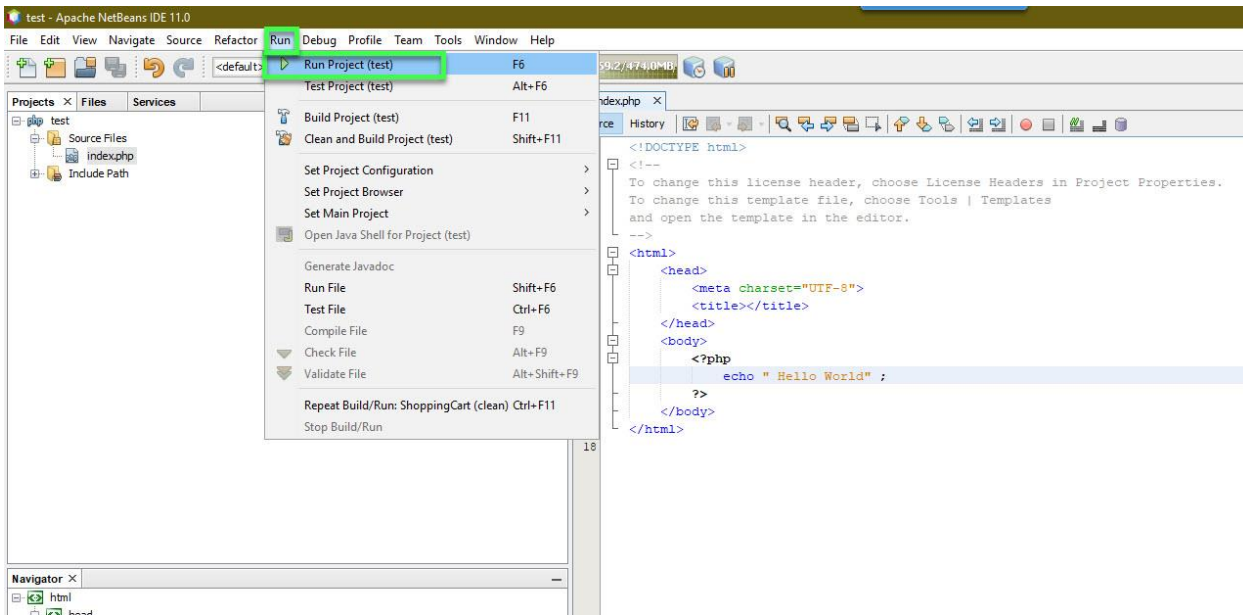
echo " Hello World" ;

?>

</body>

</html>

## Step – 11: Run your Project



## Step – 12 : Final Output



**Note: You can Create New File under the same Project by clicking on your project than **Right Click > New > PHP file****

# Understanding the Index.html Page on a Website

One of the very first things you learn as you begin dipping your toes into the waters of website design is how to save your documents as web pages. Let's look at the meaning behind this naming convention which is, indeed, an industry-wide standard.

## Default Homepage

The index.html page is the most common name used for the default page shown on a website if no other page is specified when a visitor requests the site. In other words, index.html is the name used for the homepage of the website.

## Site Architecture and Index.html

Websites are built inside of directories on a web server. For your website, you must save each webpage as a separate file. For example, your "About Us" page may be saved as about.html and your "Contact Us" page may be contact.html. Your site will be comprised of these .html documents.

Sometimes when someone visits the website, they do so without specifying one of these specific files in the address that they use for the URL. For example:

<http://www.lifewire.com>

Even though there is no page listed in the URL request made to the server, that web server still needs to deliver a page for this request so that the browser has something to display. The file that will be delivered is the default page for that directory. Basically, if no file is requested, the server knows which one to serve up by default. On most web servers, the default page in a directory is named

## **index.html**

When you go to a URL and specify a specific file, that is what the server will deliver. If you do not specify a file name, the server looks for a default file and displays that automatically — almost as if you had typed in that file name in the URL.

## **Other Default Page Names**

Besides index.html, there are other default page names that some sites use, including:

- index.htm
- default.htm or default.html
- home.htm or home.html

The reality is that a web server can be configured to recognize any file you want as the default for that site. That being the case, it's still a good idea to stick with `index.html` or `index.htm` because it is immediately recognized on most servers without any additional configuration needed. While `default.htm` is sometimes used on Windows servers, using `index.html` all but ensures that no matter where you choose to host your site, including if you choose to change hosting providers in the future, your default homepage will still be recognized and displayed.

## **You Should Have an `index.html` Page in All Your Directories**

Whenever you have a directory on your website, it is a best practice to have a corresponding `index.html` page. Even if you do not plan to display content on the index pages of select directories with any actual page links, having the file in place is a smart user experience move, as well as a security feature.

## **Using a Default File Name Like `index.html` is a Security Feature as Well**

Most web servers start out with the directory structure visible when someone comes to a directory without a default file. This view shows them information about the website that would otherwise be hidden, such as directories and other files in that folder. This transparency can be helpful during a site's development, but after a site is live, allowing for directory viewing can be a security vulnerability.

If you don't put in an index.html file in a directory, by default most web servers will display a file listing of all the files in that directory. While this behavior can be disabled at the server level, it means that you need to involve the server admin in order to make it work. If you are pressed for time and want to control this on your own, an easy workaround is to simply write a default web page and name it index.html. Uploading that file to your directory will help close that potential security hole. Additionally, it is also a good idea to also contact your hosting provider and ask for directory viewing to be disabled.

### **Sites That Do Not Use .HTML Files**

Some websites, like those that are powered by a content management system or ones that use more robust programming languages like PHP or ASP, may not use .html pages in their structure. For these sites, you still want to ensure that a default page is specified, and for select directories in that site, having an index.html (or index.php, index.asp, etc.) page is still desirable for the reasons described above.

Same thing applies to **index.php** file as well. If you open your browser and browse <http://localhost/test/> than default page index.php will be loaded.