Intro To PHP – Your Journey Begins

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HI...

I am Chester.

About Me

Topics for this chapter.

- Course Outline
- Github Repository
- Tools Check
- Before we code

Course Outline

Github Repository

http://bit.ly/2nxB859

Check your tools

Visual Studio Code

XAMPP

MySQL Workbench

Before we code....

So...

What is programming?
Apa itu programming?
什么是编程？
प्रोग्रामिंग क्या है?

Is a process that leads from an original formulation of a computing problem to executable computer programs. Programming involves activities such as analysis, developing understanding, generating algorithms, verification of requirements of algorithms including their correctness and resources consumption, and implementation (commonly referred to as coding) of algorithms in a target programming language. Source code is written in one or more programming languages. The purpose of programming is to find a sequence of instructions that will automate performing a specific task or solving a given problem.

Basically….
You ask the computer to do stuff for you.

Codes are not that scary. *

In SQL Language:

```
SELECT *
        FROM Book
        WHERE price > 100.00
ORDER BY title;
```

In Human Language:

I want a list all of books in the order of alphabetical order according to title where the price is more than 100.

Codes are not that scary.
If you know how to read them.

Question : What are the language we are going to learn?

Basically responsible for everything* you see in your browser.

HTML

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Logics or control BEFORE HTML is rendered.

SQL

```
SELECT *
     FROM Book
     WHERE price > 100.00
ORDER BY title;
```

PHP

PHP

```
<?PHP

    echo “Hello Everyone”;

?>
```

Lets get started.

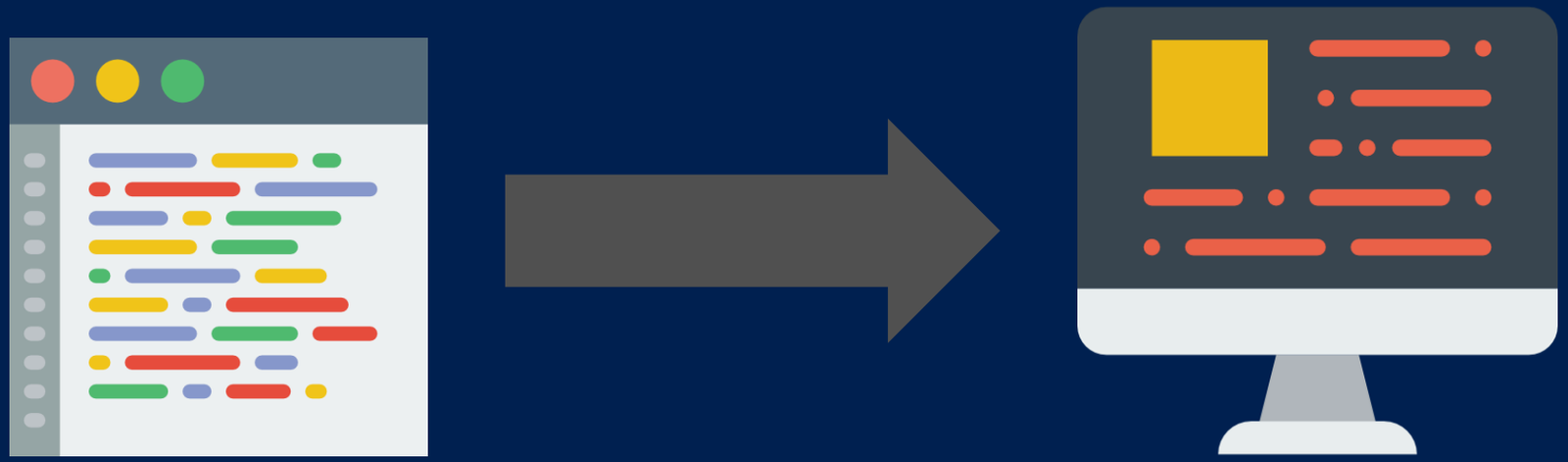
Some question.

- What is a website?
- What is a webpage?
- What is a server?
- What is a client?
- Example of client?

What is HTML?

- HTML, otherwise known as HyperText Markup Language, is the language used to create Web pages

- Using HTML, you can create a Web page with text, graphics, sound, and video



HTML tells browser what to do to display the Webpage

Tags

- The essence of HTML programming is tags
- A tag is a keyword enclosed by angle brackets (Example: <I>)
- There are opening and closing tags for many but not all tags; The affected text is between the two tags

<html></html>

HTML Tag

```
<HTML>
</HTML>
```

Structure of a Web Page

- All Web pages share a common structure
- All Web pages should contain a pair of <HTML>, <HEAD>, <TITLE>, and <BODY> tags

HTML Structure

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE> Example </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
        This is where you would include
the text and images on your Web page.
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

The <TITLE> Tag

- Choose the title of your Web page carefully; The title of a Web page determines its ranking in certain search engines
- The title will also appear on Favorite lists, History lists, and Bookmark lists to identify your page

Text Formatting

- Manipulating text in HTML can be tricky; Oftentimes, what you see is NOT what you get
- For instance, special HTML tags are needed to create paragraphs, move to the next line, and create headings

Text Formatting Tags

<B> **Bold Face** </B>

<I> *Italics* </I>

<U> Underline </U>

<P> New Paragraph </P>

 Next Line

Page Formatting

- To define the background color, use the BGCOLOR attribute in the <BODY> tag
- To define the text color, use the TEXT attribute in the <BODY> tag
- To define the size of the text, type <BASEFONT SIZE=n>

Text Formatting Tags

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE> Example </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY BGCOLOR="black"  TEXT="white">
<BASEFONT SIZE=7>
      This is where you would include the
text and images on your Web page.
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Inserting Images

- Type <IMG SRC = “image.ext”>, where image.ext indicates the location of the image file
- The WIDTH=n and HEIGHT=n attributes can be used to adjust the size of an image
- The attribute BORDER=n can be used to add a border n pixels thick around the image

Inserting Images

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE> Example </TITLE>
</HEAD>
This is where you would include the text
and images on your Web page.
<IMAGE SRC="image.png">
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Alternate Text

- Some browsers don’t support images. In this case, the ALT attribute can be used to create text that appears instead of the image.
- Example:

  <IMG SRC=“satellite.jpg” ALT = “Picture of satellite”>

Alternate Text

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE> Example </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY BGCOLOR="black"  TEXT="white">
<BASEFONT SIZE=7>
      This is where you would include the
text and images on your Web page.
<IMAGE SRC="image.png" ALT="Picture Text">
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

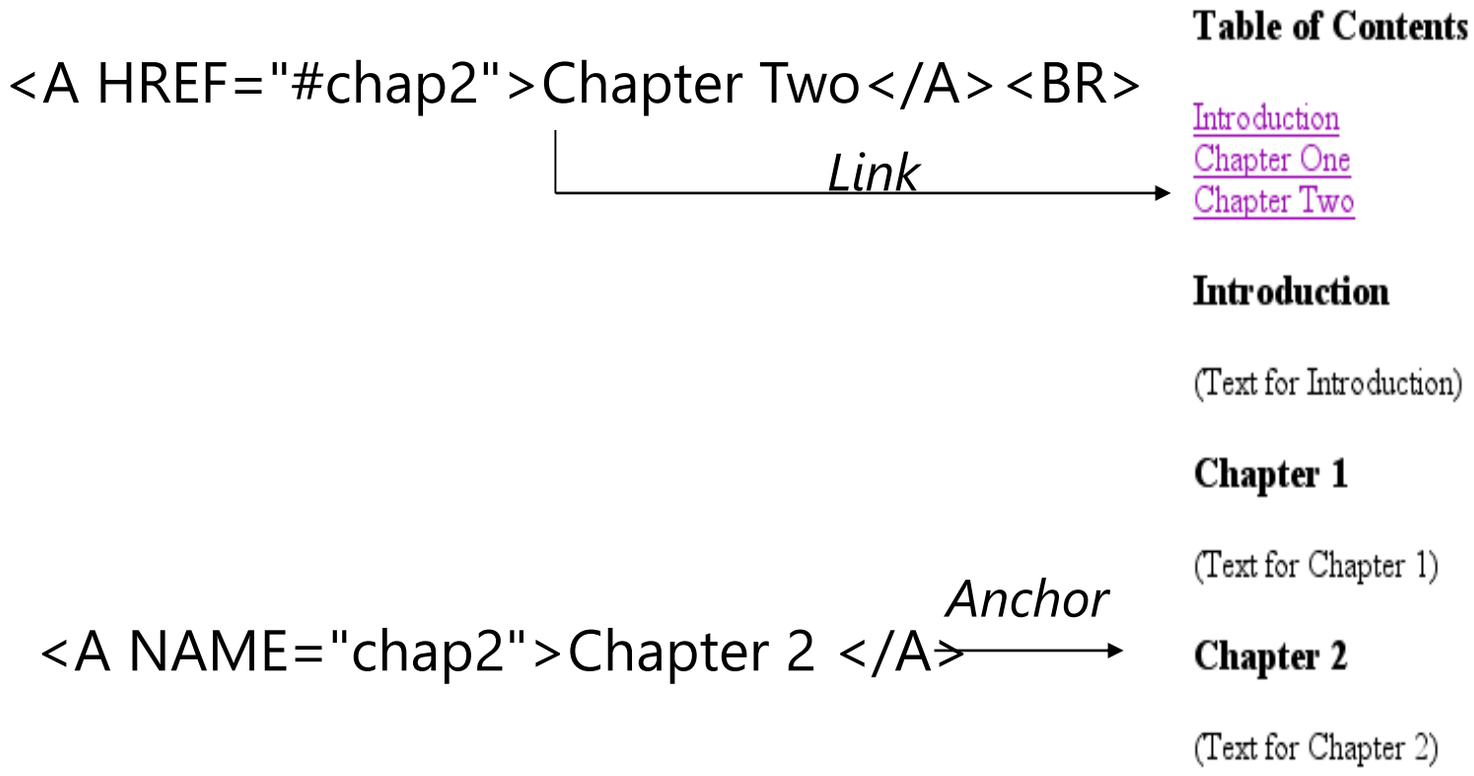
Anchors

- Anchors enable a user to jump to a specific place on a Web site
- Two steps are necessary to create an anchor. First you must create the anchor itself. Then you must create a link to the anchor from another point in the document.

Anchors

- To create the anchor itself, type <A NAME=“anchor name”>label</A> at the point in the Web page where you want the user to jump to
- To create the link, type <A HREF=“#anchor name”>label</A> at the point in the text where you want the link to appear

Example: Anchor



Ordered Lists

- To create the anchor itself, type <A NAME=“anchor name”>label</A> at the point in the Web page where you want the user to jump to
- To create the link, type <A HREF=“#anchor name”>label</A> at the point in the text where you want the link to appear

Ordered List

Ordered lists are a list of numbered items.

To create an ordered list, type:

```
<OL>
  <LI> This is step one.
  <LI> This is step two.
  <LI> This is step three.
</OL>
```

Here's how it would look on the Web:

1. This is step one.
2. This is step two.
3. This is step three.

Unordered List

An unordered list is a list of bulleted items

To create an unordered list, type:

```
<UL>
  <LI> First item in list
  <LI> Second item in list
  <LI> Third item in list
</UL>
```

Here's how it would look on the Web:

- First item in list
- Second item in list
- Third item in list

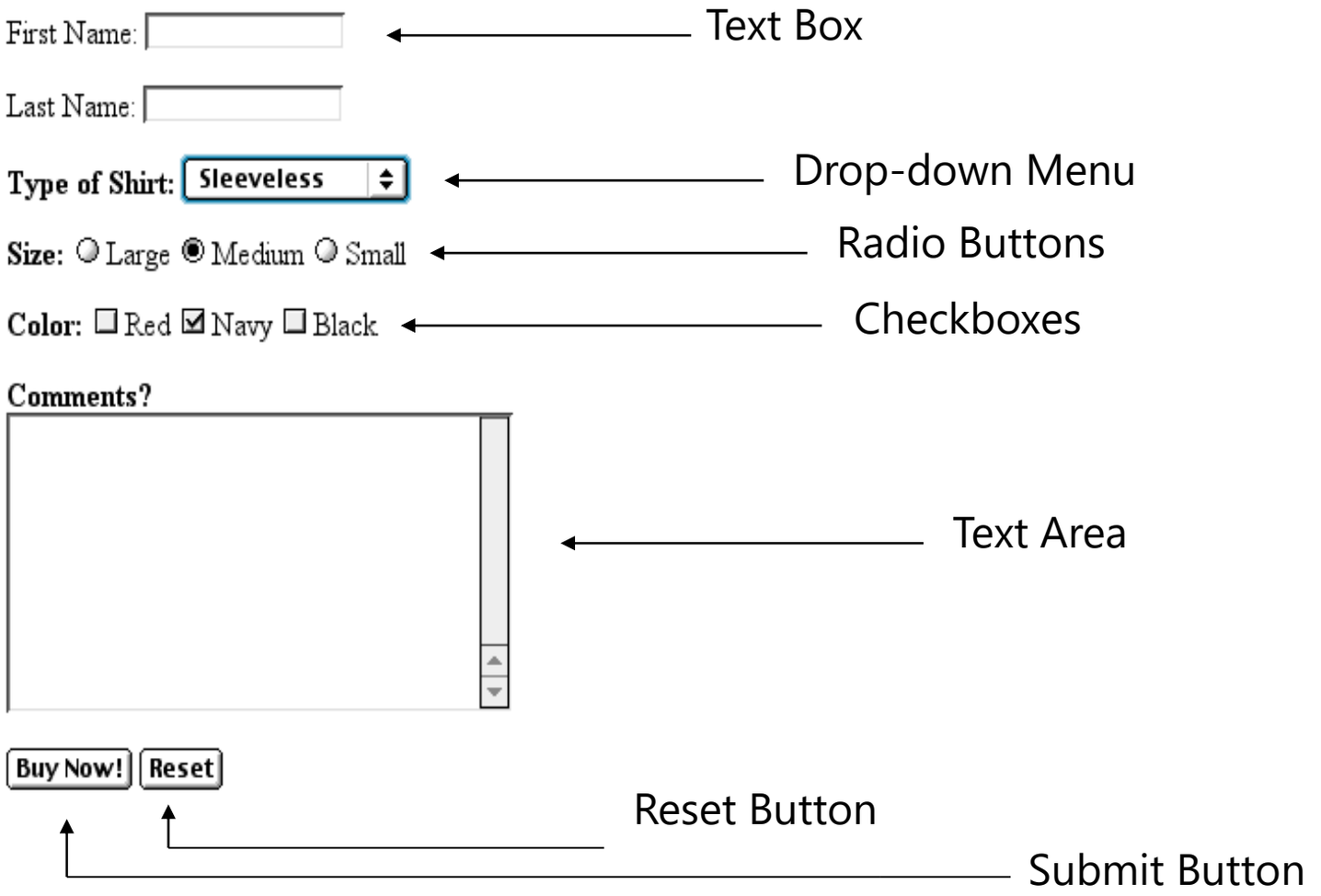
Forms – pt1

- What are forms?
  - An HTML form is an area of the document that allows users to enter information into fields.
  - A form may be used to collect personal information, opinions in polls, user preferences and other kinds of information.

Forms – pt2

- There are two basic components of a Web form: the shell, the part that the user fills out, and the script which processes the information
- HTML tags are used to create the form shell. Using HTML you can create text boxes, radio buttons, checkboxes, drop-down menus, and more…

Form


First Name:
Text Box
Last Name:
Type of Shirt: Sleeveless
Drop-down Menu
Size: Large Medium Small
Radio Buttons
Color: Red Navy Black
Checkboxes
Comments?
Text Area
Buy Now!
Reset
Reset Button
Submit Button

Form – pt3

- A form shell has three important parts:
  - the <FORM> tag, which includes the address of the script which will process the form
  - the form elements, like text boxes and radio buttons
  - the submit button which triggers the script to send the entered information to the server

Creating Text Boxes

- To create a text box, type <INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="name" VALUE="value" SIZE=n MAXLENGTH=n>
- The NAME, VALUE, SIZE, and MAXLENGTH attributes are optional

Text Box Attributes

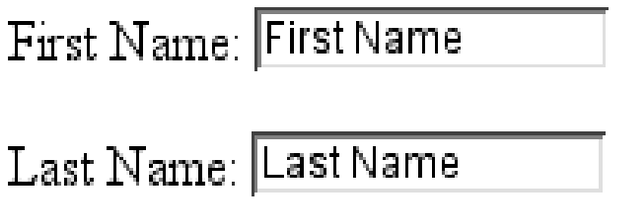
- The NAME attribute is used to identify the text box to the processing script
- The VALUE attribute is used to specify the text that will initially appear in the text box
- The SIZE attribute is used to define the size of the box in characters
- The MAXLENGTH attribute is used to define the maximum number of characters that can be typed in the box

Example: Text Box

First Name: <INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="FirstName" VALUE="First Name" SIZE=20>

Last Name: <INPUT TYPE="text" NAME="LastName" VALUE="Last Name" SIZE=20>

- Here's how it would look on the Web:



Creating Larger Text Areas

- To create larger text areas, type <TEXTAREA NAME="name" ROWS=n1 COLS=n2 WRAP> Default Text </TEXTAREA>, where n1 is the height of the text box in rows and n2 is the width of the text box in characters
- The WRAP attribute causes the cursor to move automatically to the next line as the user types

Example: Text Area

```
<B>Comments?</B>
<BR>
<TEXTAREA NAME="Comments" ROWS=10 COLS=50 WRAP>
</TEXTAREA>
```

Creating Radio Buttons

- To create a radio button, type <INPUT TYPE=“radio” NAME=“name” VALUE=“data”>Label, where “data” is the text that will be sent to the server if the button is checked and “Label” is the text that identifies the button to the user

Example: Radio Buttons

```
<B> Size: </B>
<INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="Size"
  VALUE="Large">Large
<INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="Size"
  VALUE="Medium">Medium
<INPUT TYPE="radio" NAME="Size"
  VALUE="Small">Small
```

Creating Checkboxes

- To create a checkbox, type <INPUT TYPE="checkbox" NAME="name" VALUE="value">Label
- If you give a group of radio buttons or checkboxes the same name, the user will only be able to select one button or box at a time

Example: Checkboxes

```
<B> Color: </B>
<INPUT TYPE="checkbox" NAME="Color"
VALUE="Red">Red
<INPUT TYPE="checkbox" NAME="Color"
  VALUE="Navy">Navy
 <INPUT TYPE="checkbox" NAME="Color"
  VALUE="Black">Black
```

Creating Drop-down Menus

- To create a drop-down menu, type <SELECT NAME=“name” SIZE=n MULTIPLE>
- Then type <OPTION VALUE= “value”>Label
- In this case the SIZE attribute specifies the height of the menu in lines and MULTIPLE allows users to select more than one menu option

Example: Drop-down Menu

```
<B>WHICH IS FAVOURITE FRUIT:</B>
<SELECT>
<OPTION VALUE="MANGOES">MANGOES
<OPTION VALUE="PAPAYA">PAPAYA
<OPTION VALUE="GUAVA">GUAVA
<OPTION VALUE="BANANA"> BANANA
<OPTION VALUE="PINEAPPLE">PINEAPPLE
</SELECT>
```

Creating a Submit Button

- To create a submit button, type <INPUT TYPE="submit">
- If you would like the button to say something other than submit, use the VALUE attribute
- For example, <INPUT TYPE="submit" VALUE="Buy Now!"> would create a button that says "Buy Now!"

Creating a Reset Button

- To create a reset button, type <INPUT TYPE=“reset”>
- The VALUE attribute can be used in the same way to change the text that appears on the button

Tables

- Tables can be used to display rows and columns of data, create multi-column text, captions for images, and sidebars
- The <TABLE> tag is used to create a table; the <TR> tag defines the beginning of a row while the <TD> tag defines the beginning of a cell

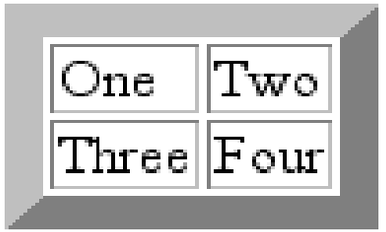
Adding a Border

- The BORDER=n attribute allows you to add a border n pixels thick around the table
- To make a solid border color, use the BORDERCOLOR=“color” attribute
- To make a shaded colored border, use BODERCOLORDARK=“color” and BORDERCOLORLIGHT=“color”

Creating Simple Table

```
<TABLE BORDER=10>
    <TR>
        <TD>One</TD>
        <TD>Two</TD>
    </TR>
    <TR>
        <TD>Three</TD>
        <TD>Four</TD>
    </TR>
</TABLE>
```

- Here's how it would look on the Web:



Adjusting the Width

- When a Web browser displays a table, it often adds extra space. To eliminate this space use the WIDTH =n attribute in the <TABLE> and <TD> tags
- Keep in mind - a cell cannot be smaller than its contents, and if you make a table wider than the browser window, users will not be able to see parts of it.

Centering a Table

- There are two ways to center a table
  - Type <TABLE ALIGN=CENTER>
  - Enclose the <TABLE> tags in opening and closing <CENTER> tags

End of Slide.