WAD Project

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CSS:

The css file type is used to render styling to the html document. The css file contains styling code and instructions to be applied to one or many html documents.

HTML:

The html file type is used to present user-required data onto the screen. It supports many data types. It can host many programming and scripting languages within its’ document.

PHP:

PHP is a server-side programming language. It runs on the server. Its' code is generally not visible to the user. The Inspect function on the client side will not reveal any PHP code. The Inspect function will however reveal the code which is contained in the html document. Examples of which are JavaScript and JQuery.

This means that it is secure. The client-side entity can't access the PHP code unless access to the server is facilitated. The PHP code can't be changed or interfered with. It can't be anticipated or obstructed in any way.

PHP is now mature, comprehensive and versatile. A short list of function are as follows:

PHP does not require you to define the variable type. The $ sign is used to create a variable. An example of a variable is $myName = "John"; the character which is after the dollar sign must be a letter. $myName = "John"; is a string variable. Another example is $myName = John; which is a numeric variable. Variables are case sensitive. Variable names must start with either a letter or an underscore.

The syntax for creating a constant is done using the word define. An example is define("MyName", "John"); which is a text constant. A numeric constant is constructed as follows: define('This\_Value', '2.3');

An expression is a series of alphanumeric text which equates to an instruction or a condition.

PHP provides a complete range of BOOLEAN and bitwise operators.

PHP has in its inventory an extensive toolbox of code words used to construct program code.

PHP provides readymade functions which are used to streamline often-used processes

PHP defines and supports an extensive range of classes and objects.

PHP supports namespaces in order to define data in a dynamic way.

Errors are a fundamental aspect of the human endeavour. We can’t avoid them. They pop up when least expect them. They must be accommodated and addressed.

PHP deals with the possibility of errors in way which is similar to that of an enterprise programming language. It employs the try, catch and finally functions to deal with errors.

PHP makes it easy to iterate through objects using the generator function.

PHP has a number of predefined variables. The predefined variables are extensive and robust. They are generally used for HTTP traffic and script execution.

PHP has a list of predefined exceptions. It is essential to cater for a range of normal exceptions. The general types of exceptions are concerned with mathematical returns, ill-defined parsing, variable type mismatches and general code errors.

PHP provides useful interfaces and classes which cater for general object manipulation.

PHP provides an extensive and robust range of security features which protection and integrity.

PHP can get the username and password from the client in order to authenticate the credentials.

PHP can deal with cookies in a more proactive way in order to keep track of user activity.

PHP handles the connection between the server and the client. PHP is concerned with the running of scripts. The level of concern is defined by the following four values:

Level zero equates to normal.

Level one equates to aborted.

Level two equates to timeout.

Level three equates to aborted and also timeout.

Conclusion:

PHP is an excellent choice of programming language to use on the server. It is robust, responsive and mature. It integrates very well with html.

PNG:

The png file type is a graphics file type. PNG means Portable Network Graphics. It uses 8-bits to define its colour range. It suits a dynamic and fast moving environment because it is relatively small.

XML:

The first two lines of code in the xml document are typically as follows:

<?xml version="1.0"?>

<?xml-stylesheet type="text/xsl" href="targetXSL.xsl"?>

The first line states that the document type is xml.

The second line provides information concerning an xsl document.

This xml document will be the subject of an xml stylesheet, \*.xsl. <?xml-stylesheet…>

The xsl document type is text. <…type="text/xsl"…>

The name of the xsl document is “targetXSL.xsl”. <…href="targetXSL.xsl"?>

XML is used to contain user defined databases. The contents are located between user defined elements. The structure of these elements obey the same rules of the html document. An element may be an opening element which requires a corresponding closing element. On the other hand, the opening element may be a self-closing element. Element structures may themselves contain other elements. All these elements comprise nodes. All these nodes comprise the xml document.

This element/node structure is designed to make the xml document machine readable.

XSL(T):

The first two lines of code in the xsl document are typically as follows:

<?xml version="1.0" ?>

<xsl:stylesheet xmlns:xsl="http://www.w3.org/1999/XSL/Transform" version="1.0">

The first line states that the document type is xml. <?xml version="1.0" ?>

The second line modifies this xml document.

This document is of stylesheet type. <xsl:stylesheet…>

This document expects to encounter the namespaces structure. <…xmlns:xsl…>

This document is defined by [www.w3.org](http://www.w3.org). <…http://www.w3.org/…>

This document is used to transform another document. <…Transform"…>

This document is of version 1. <…version="1.0">

The xsl document is used to produce an html document.

The xsl document supports within its body, the code used to parse the xml document. This code is called xPath. It comprises xPath Expressions which guide xPath through the xml document. Nodes, elements and entities are perused. Basically, the xPath Expressions are a laundry list of what to look for in the xml document. These entities are the returned and the html document is generated and returned. The structure of this resulting html document is found in the xsl document.

form.html:

The ‘form.html’ file elicits information from the user. The form element is used to get the following data from the user, title, genre, multiplayer, developer and publisher. Once this data is captured the html document transfers this data to the ‘update.php’ file.

games.xml:

The ‘games.xml’ file is a database for games. It is the file which the ‘games.xsl’ file parses.

games.xsl:

The ‘games.xsl’ parses the ‘games.xml’ file. Then it transforms it into an html file to be display to the user.

index.html:

The ‘index.html’ file is the main page to be displayed for the users’ attention. It contains inline and external styling. The grid technology used here is called ‘Simple Grid’.

index.php:

The ‘index.php’ file creates a new document then activate the ‘games.xml’ file. Then index.php’ creates another new document and proceeds to load the ‘games.xsl’ file. Eventually the ‘games.xml’ file (the contents) is transformed into an html file which displays the transformed ‘games.xml’ file.

Refences.docx:  
This document provides two references. One pertains to the transformation of an xml file by an xsl file and then displaying the output to a specific location. The other reference deals with the use of the innerHTML function.

simplegrid.css:

The ‘simplegrid.css’ file is responsible for styling the ‘index.html’ document.

update.php:

The ‘update.php’ file receives data from the ‘form.html’ document. The ‘yourgame.xml’ document is updated with this received data.

yourgame.xml:

The ‘yourgame.xml’ file is a container for the user data. It is updated by the ‘update.php’ file.

ZeldaOOT.png:  
This shows the Zelda shield.

Reference:

<https://secure.php.net/manual/en/index.php>