PRACTICAL-1

1.1 web terminologies

1. Internet:- Internet is a vast network that connects computer all over the world.

2. Applications of internet:-
   - E-Commerce (auction,buying,selling,products)
   - Research(Onlinejournals,magazines,information)
   - Education (e-learning courses, virtual classroom, distance learning)
   - E-Governance (online filling of application {Income tax},On-line application forms etc.)
   - On-line ticket booking (Airplane ticket, railway tickets, cinema hall tickets)
   - On-line Payments (credit card payments)
   - Video Conferencing etc..

3. Www (World Wide Web)
   - The World Wide Web, commonly known as the Web, is an information system where documents and other web resources are identified by Uniform Resource Locators, which may be interlinked by hyperlinks, and are accessible over the Internet.

4. Hypertext
   - Hypertext is text displayed on a computer display or other electronic devices with references (hyperlinks) to other text that the reader can immediately access.

5. Domain Name
   - A domain name is a string of text that maps to a numeric IP address, used to access a website from client software.

6. HTTP (Hyper Text Transfer Protocol)
   - The Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) is the foundation of the World Wide Web, and is used to load web pages using hypertext links.

7. HTTPS (Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Secure)

- Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure is an extension of the Hypertext Transfer Protocol. It is used for secure communication over a computer network, and is widely used on the Internet.

8. Webpage
   - A web page (or webpage) is a hypertext document provided by a website and displayed to a user in a web browser.

9. Website
   - A website is a collection of publicly accessible, interlinked Web pages that share a single domain name.

10. Web Server
    - A web server is software and hardware that uses HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) and other protocols to respond to client requests made over the World Wide Web.

11. Uniform Resource Locator (URL)
    - A URL (Uniform Resource Locator) is a unique identifier used to locate a resource on the Internet. It is also referred to as a web address.

12. IP Address (Internet Protocol Address)
    - An Internet Protocol address (IP address) is a numerical label such as 192.0.2.1 that is connected to a computer network that uses the Internet Protocol for communication. An IP address serves two main functions: network interface identification and location addressing.
    - Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4) defines an IP address as a 32-bit number. However, because of the growth of the Internet and the depletion of available IPv4 addresses, a new version of IP (IPv6), using 128 bits for the IP address, was standardized in 1998.

13. Browser
    - A web browser (commonly referred to as a browser) is application software for accessing the World Wide Web. When a user follows the URL of a web page from a particular website, the web browser retrieves the necessary content from the website's web server and then displays the page on the user's device.

14. ISP (Internet Service Provider)
    - An Internet service provider is an organization that provides a myriad of services for accessing, using, or participating in the Internet. Internet service providers can be organized in various forms, such as commercial, community-owned, non-profit, or otherwise privately owned.

1.2 Introduction to PHP

PHP, which stands for "PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor," is a popular server-side scripting language widely used in web development. Originally created in 1994 by Rasmus Lerdorf, PHP has evolved substantially over the years, becoming one of the most popular languages for building dynamic and interactive websites.

Key Features of PHP

1. Server-Side Scripting: PHP is primarily used for server-side scripting. This means that PHP code is executed on the server, and the client receives the output as plain HTML.

2. Ease of Use: PHP is favored for its ease of learning and use. It offers a straightforward and coherent syntax, making it accessible for beginners, while also providing advanced features for professional developers.

3. Flexibility: PHP scripts can be embedded in HTML, and it can be used in combination with various web content management systems, web frameworks, and web template systems.

4. Database Integration: PHP works seamlessly with many database management systems, making it a great choice for web applications that need database interaction. MySQL, a popular database system, is often used with PHP.

5. Cross-Platform: PHP is platform-independent and can be run on various operating systems such as Windows, Linux, and macOS.

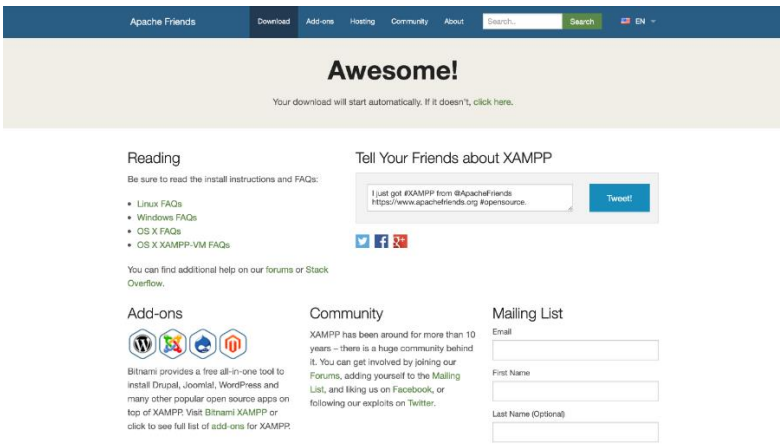
6. Open Source: PHP is an open-source project, which means it's free to use and distribute. It has a large community of contributors who continually work on improving and updating it.

2. Do environment Setup of WAMP or XAMPP or LAMP or SAMP Server.

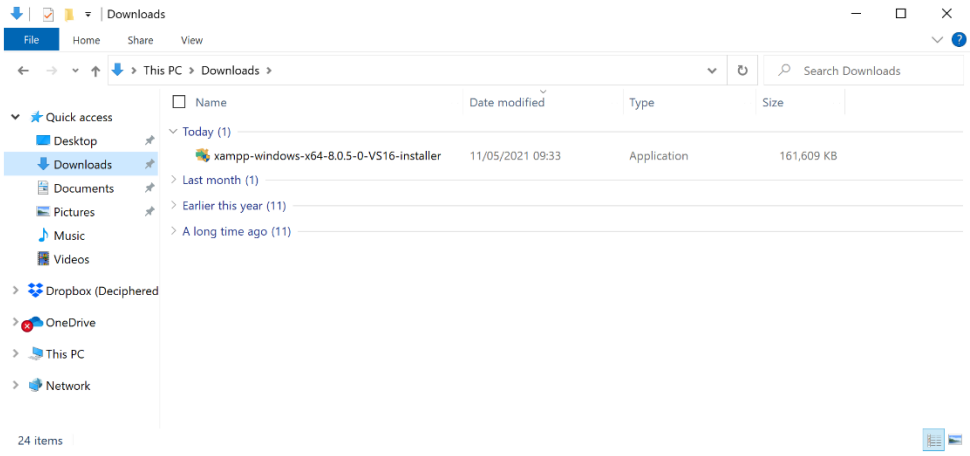
Follow the instructions to install XAMPP.

To install **XAMPP** on your PC go to: https://apachefriends.org and click on the XAMPP for Windows link.

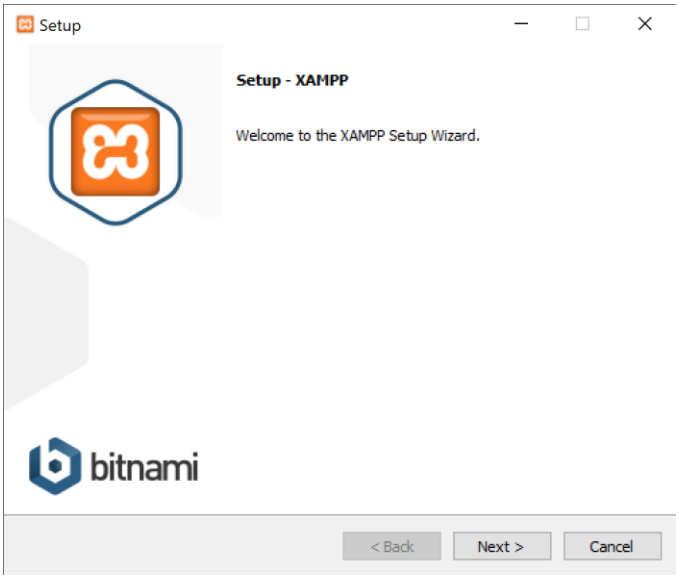
The download will start automatically.



Once the download has completed, go to your Downloads folder and double-click on the installer to start the installation.



Follow the instructions to install XAMPP.



3. Understand services of WAMP or XAMPP server

XAMPP is a free and open-source cross-platform web server solution stack package developed by Apache Friends. The package is highly convenient for developers looking to create a local web server for testing and deployment purposes. XAMPP stands for Cross-Platform (X), Apache (A), MariaDB (M), PHP (P), and Perl (P). It is a simple to install Apache distribution containing MySQL, PHP, and Perl. Let's dive into the key services and features it offers:

1. Apache HTTP Server: Apache is a free and open-source cross-platform web server software. It is one of the most popular web server solutions and is part of the LAMP stack (Linux, Apache, MySQL, PHP/Perl/Python). XAMPP uses Apache to serve web pages as requested by web clients or browsers.

2. MariaDB/MySQL Database: MariaDB, a fork of MySQL, is used as the database server in XAMPP. It's an open-source relational database management system that's fully compatible with MySQL. MariaDB is used to store data that can be retrieved by your web applications.

3. PHP & Perl: XAMPP includes PHP and Perl, which are both scripting languages commonly used in web development for creating dynamic web pages. PHP is widely used with MySQL to create a variety of web-based applications. Perl is another powerful scripting language that is used for various network programming, system administration, and other tasks.

4. phpMyAdmin: This is a free and open-source administration tool for MySQL and MariaDB. With phpMyAdmin, you can manage your database through a browser-based interface. It allows you to perform tasks like creating and modifying databases, tables, fields, and indexes, executing SQL statements, and managing users and permissions.

4. Write a program to print “Welcome to PHP”

```php
<?php
    echo "21012011074 <br>";
    echo "Hello World! <br>";
    echo "I'm learning PHP";
?>
```

OUTPUT: