

Module:

Development of Web Applications Server Side

(Desarrollo de aplicaciones Web del lado del servidor)

This is the name of our module

This module has two blocks

Content Management Systems (CMS) → WordPress
Server-Side Languages → PHP

We are going to work alternately with both

Basic concepts

Static web page: when the content can not be changed by user intervention neither from the Server (remote computer) nor from the Client (local machine).

Dynamic web page: its contents may be modified by user intervention, either from the client or the server.

Server

Server:

- Also called remote or host computer
- A machine that stores and gives services
- Give these services to others computers called Clients (usually in the distance). The clients ask services.

According to the service offered by a server we can distinguish:

- Web Servers
- Mail Servers
- FTP Servers
- Data Base Servers

To perform these jobs a Server must have installed some specific software.

Client

Client:

- A computer that requests services of a Host.
- To make this work it also needs some appropriate software.

Example:

To access to a Web Server → you need a Browser.

A Web page consists of HTML statements and scripts written in other languages.

HTML code will be interpreted by your web browser.

Specifics scripts will be interpreted by a concrete interpreter.

Languages

Used to write programs

There are two types of languages. It depends on where the programs are executed.

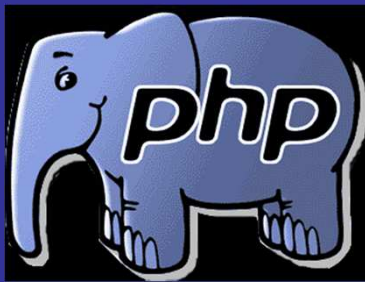
- Client -Side: scripts are interpreted inside the Client machine, so the interpreter is stored and executed in the same computer.
- Server -Side: scripts are interpreted in the Server ; for this reason, interpreter program is stored and executed in that computer.

Server side languages

PHP: free software, Windows/Linux

ASP: microsoft, Windows

PERL: free software, Windows/Linux





PHP is the language that we will use in this module.

In our context

We are going to work:

- With Dynamic Pages
- A Server-Side Language → PHP
- A database server → MySQL
- Two DB managements → SQLYog and PHP myAdmin
- A web server → Apache
- PHP editor→ DreamWeaver and others

Tools that will be used





Setting up

Our configuration parameters:

Local info

- Site_name: xamppSite (or whatever you want)
- Local root_folder: c:\ficherosPHP\ (or other)
advice: previously you need create this folder
- Default images_folder: c:\ficherosPHP\ (or other)
- http address: http://localhost

Remote_info

- Access: local/Network
- Remote folder c:\xampp\htdocs

Testing_server

- Server model: PHP MySQL
- Access: local/Network
- Testing Server folder: c:\xampp\htdocs



Settings DW -1

Site – New Site -- Advanced

Local Info

The screenshot shows the 'Site Definition for DAW' dialog box with the 'Advanced' tab selected. The 'Local Info' section is active, showing the following settings:

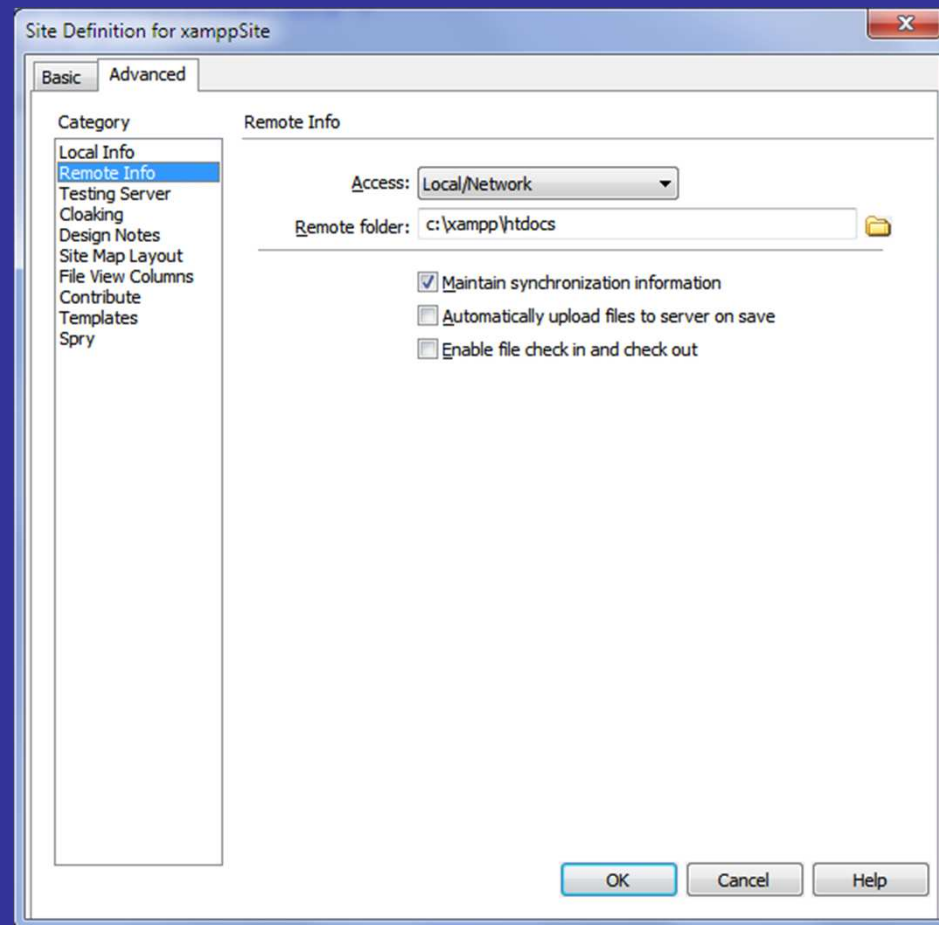
- Category:** Local Info (selected in the left sidebar)
- Site name:** DAW
- Local root folder:** C:\xampp\htdocs\
- Default images folder:** C:\xampp\htdocs\
- Links relative to:** ☒ Document ☐ Site root
- HTTP address:** http://localhost/
This address is used for site relative links, and for the Link Checker to detect HTTP links that refer to your own site
- Case-sensitive links:** ☐ Use case-sensitive link checking
- Cache:** ☒ Enable cache
The cache maintains file and asset information in the site. This speeds up the Asset panel, link management, and Site Map features.

Buttons at the bottom: OK, Cancel, Help.



Settings DW -2

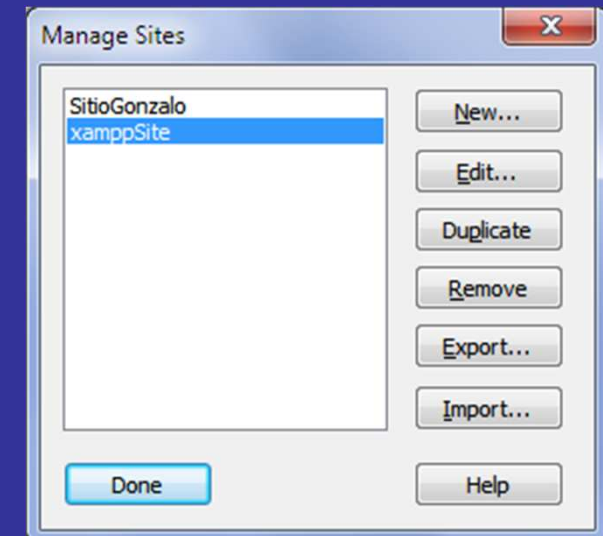
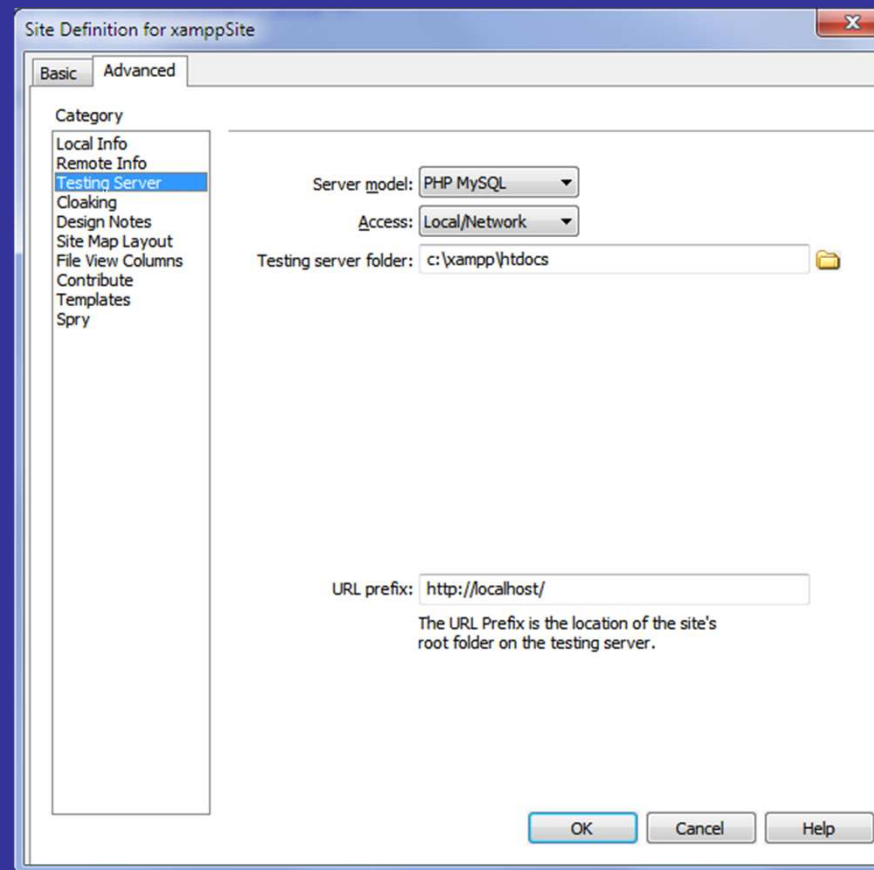
REMOTE INFO:





Settings DW -3

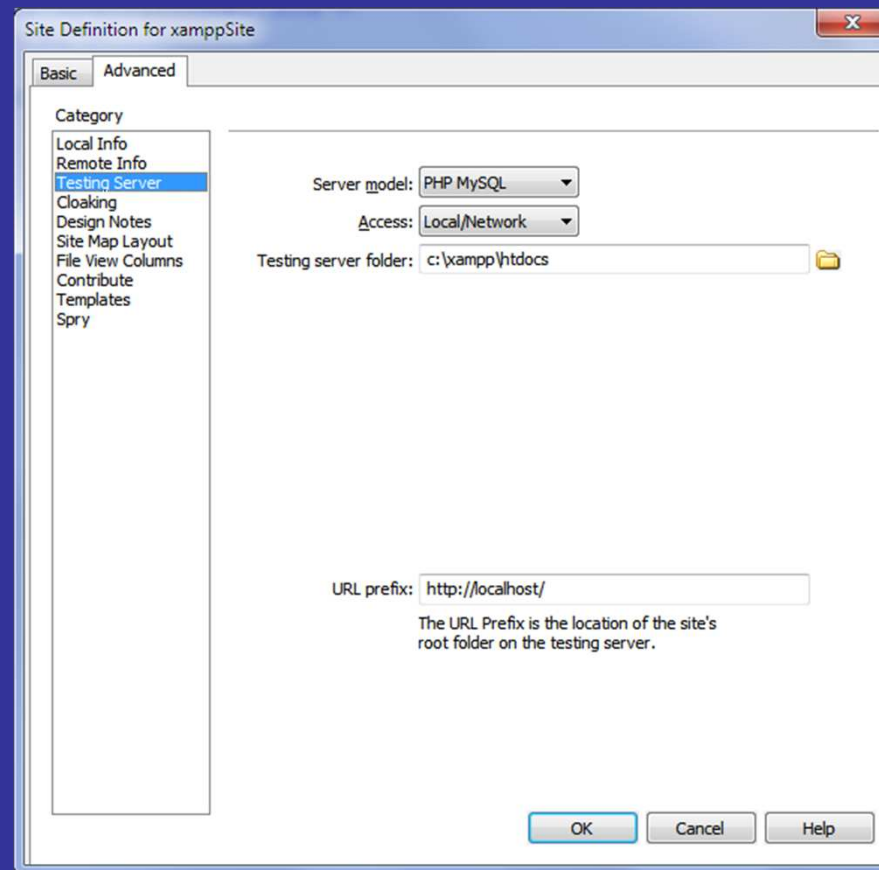
TESTING SERVER

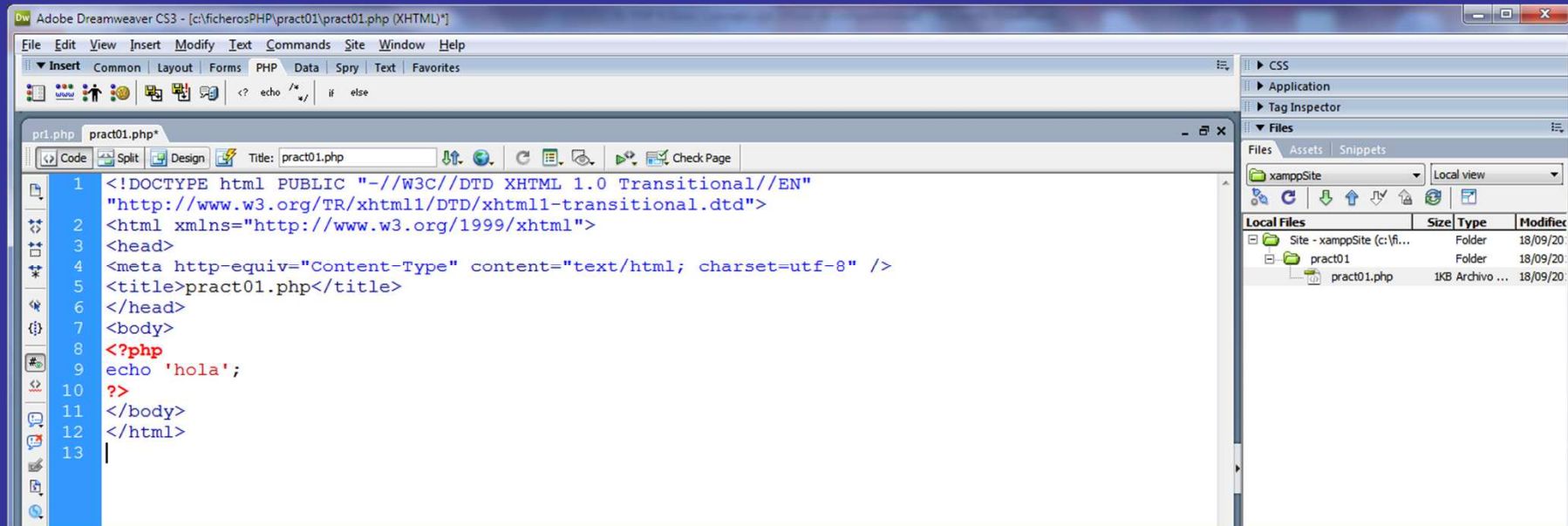




Configuration DW -3

TESTING SERVER





Click PHP label.

Create a PHP file → right panel (files), right button, right click → new folder or new file.

advice: be careful with the extension, this must be php

Save → ctrl+S (important: if you see an astersik the last information is not save)

Execute → (F12 or the earth icon)