## • fileUpload.php

- This file will accept the file from "upload.php" to upload the database
- Uses the fileModule.php to upload files
- O Connection comes from the header.php

## • fileModule.php

- This is the database file module for uploading and downloading use files
  - FileModule (\$connection)
    - Uses the connection that was given
  - Function upload
    - Allows you to upload a file based on username
  - Function getFilesInfo
    - Allows you to get files' information based on username
    - Returns an array
  - Function getPublicFilesInfo
    - Allows you to get public files' information
  - Function getFileContents
    - Allows you to get file contents based on username and filename
  - Function validUserName
    - Internal function
    - Checks to see if the username is valid
  - Function fileExists
    - Internal Function
    - Checks to see if filename exists under the username

## • Parser.php

- o pconj's are potential conjunctions
  - Function Parser
    - Uses a default parameter, so one is not required
      - O Ex: \$myParser = new Parser (); OR
        \$myParser = new Parser(\$myArray);
  - Function parseUnformattedText
    - There is no format required for the parsing of unformatted text
    - The applet will display the entirety of the inputted text file in a single node, where the user can then choose his or her own breaks, logical or not.
  - Function parseFormatedText
    - The format for the inputted text file is as follows:

```
<chapter>:<verse> <conjunction>
<clause>
<conjunction>
<clause>
...
```

..

\*\*\*\*\*

• An example of the above format being used in a real input file:

1:1 X

It seemed good to me also

X

having had perfect understanding of all things from the very first to write you an orderly account, [most] excellent Theophilius

\*\*\*\*\*

## !!NOTE!!

- ~ That <chapter> and <verse> are OPTIONAL; if omitted, then blanks: " " will be inserted in their place and the colon will be left out, too
- ~ If the <chapter> and <verse> are stated once, the remaining conjunction lines will hold the same <chapter> and <verse> until the <chapter> and <verse> are specified.

Ex.

1:1 X

It seemed good to me also

X

having had perfect understanding of all things

1:2 X

from the very first to write

--Is the same as--

1:1 X

It seemed good to me also

--> 1:1 X

having had perfect understanding of all things

1:2 X

from the very first to write

 $\sim$  If two clauses are next to each other on separate lines, the conjunction X will be placed between the two clauses.

Ex.

It seemed good to me also
having had perfect understanding of all
things

--Is the same as--

It seemed good to me also

having had perfect understanding of all things

~ The conjunction X signifies that the conjunction is logically implied, thus suggesting a logical break, unless it is the X at the very beginning of the text, following the first <chapter> and <verse>. This X signifies the beginning of the text itself