

Static and Dynamic Web Pages

Static Web Pages Vs Dynamic Web Pages

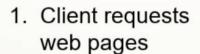
Static Web page

A Web page with contents that remain fixed and unchanged once it has been created by the author.

2. Web server looks for the corresponding HTML files



3. HTML files return to client



4. Client browser formats HTML files

Static Web Pages Vs Dynamic Web Pages

Static Web Page





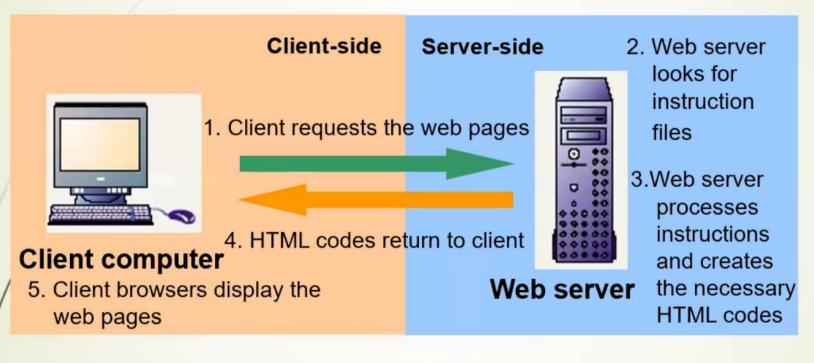
A static document is simply any web page that is saved to disk and passed back to a requesting browser without changes.

Static Web Pages Vs Dynamic Web Pages

Dynamic Web page

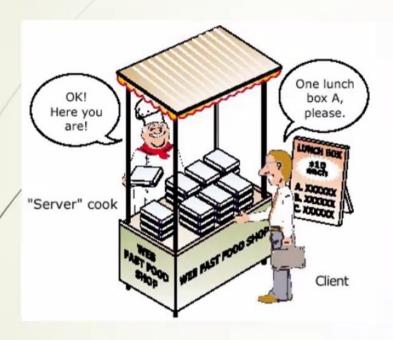
- A Web page with contents generated "on-the-fly" by the server or the client computer according to clients' requests.
 - e.g. return the system's current date and time to the surfer browser (written in Active Server Page).
- A dynamic Web page is any Web page which has content that is changed by a program or script at the time the page is requested.

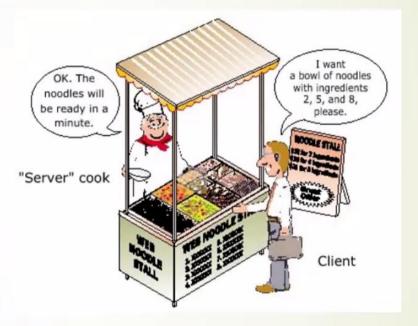
Dynamic Web Pages



Server-side dynamic Web pages

Static Web Pages Vs Dynamic Web Pages





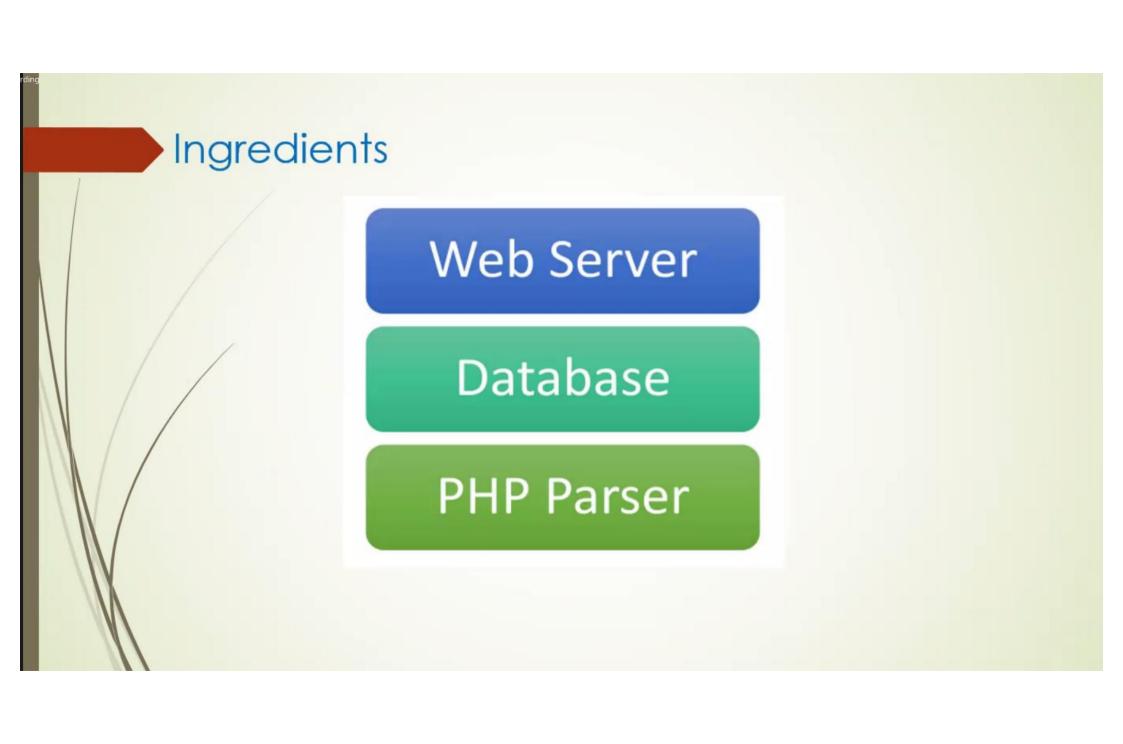
Buying ready-made lunch boxes: browsing static Web pages

Ordering noodles in a noodle stall: browsing dynamic Web pages

Introduction To PHP

- PHP is a scripting language commonly used on web servers.
- PHP Stands for "Hypertext Preprocessor"
- Open source
- Syntax is inspired by C
 - √Curly braces, semicolons, no significant whitespace
- Syntax inspired by Perl
 - ✓ Dollar signs to start variable names
- A Server Side Technology





Tool Packages for developing PHP pages

WAMP



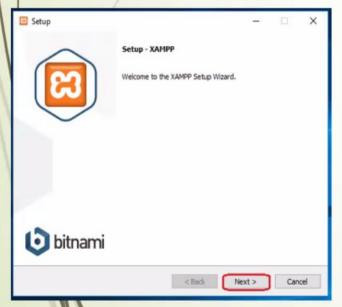
www.wampserver.com

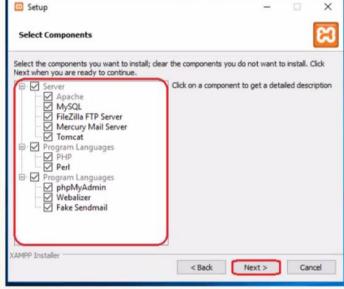
XAMPP

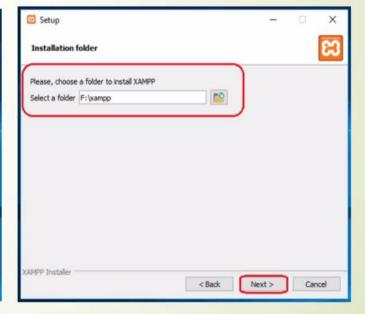


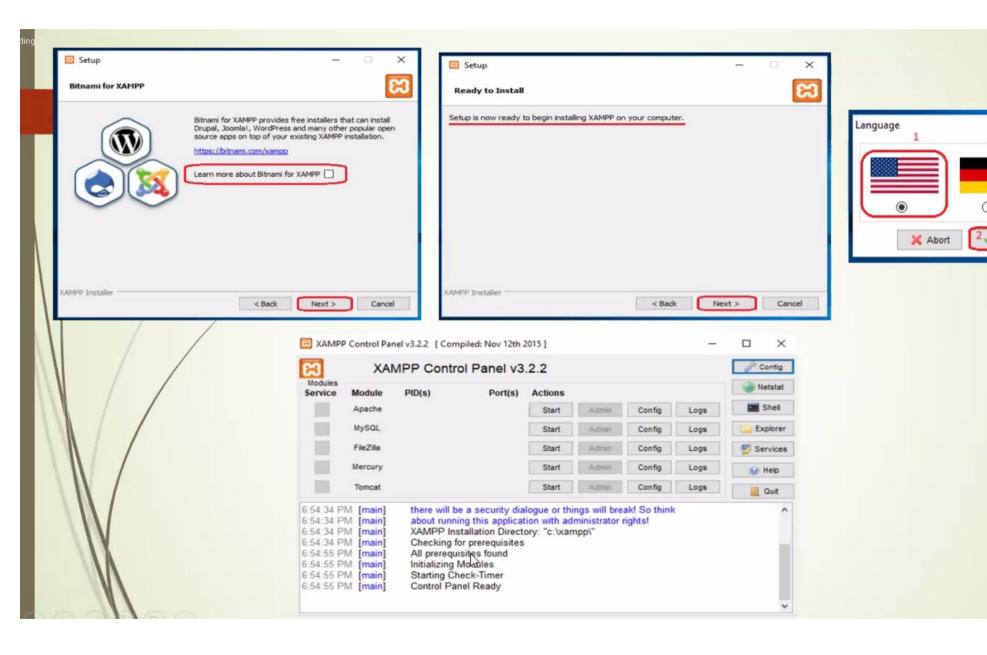
How to Install Xampp

To download the XAMPP server, visit the "https://www.apachefriends.org/index.html" website.









3 ways in PHP coding

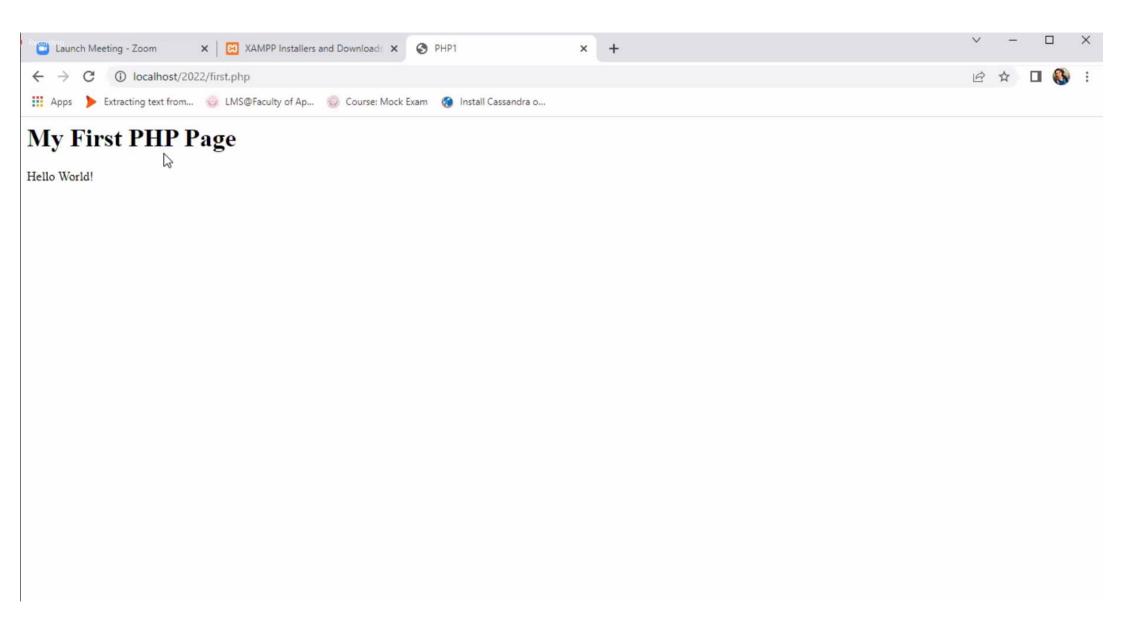
<?php PHP code goes here; \$>

<? PHP code goes here; ?>

<script language="php">PHP code goes here ; </script>

Example

```
<html>
 <head>
   <title>PHP 1</title>
 </head>
 <body>
  <h1>My first PHP page</h1>
      <?php
      echo "Hello World!";
      $>
</body>
</html>
```



"print" instead of "echo"

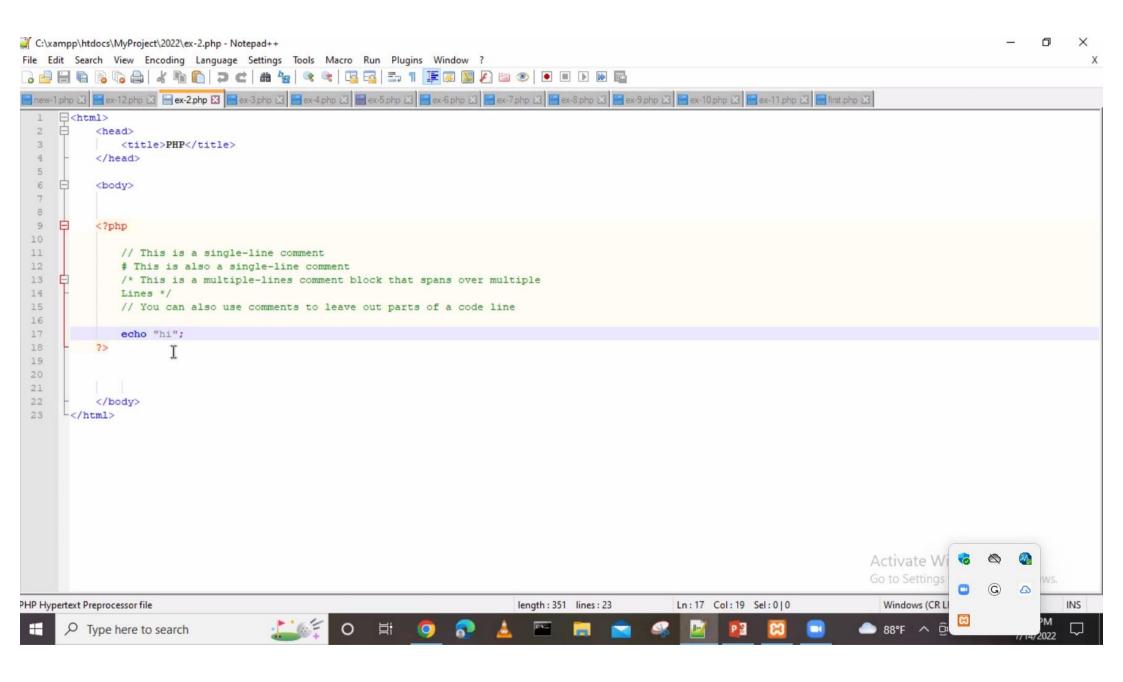
```
<html>
   <head>
       <title>PHP 1</title>
   </head>
   <body>
       <h1>My first PHP page</h1>
       <?php
          echo "Hello World!";
   </body>
</html>
```

Commenting in PHP code

- Use // to make a single-line comment
- Use # to make a single-line comment
- Use /* and */ to make a large comment block

Example

```
// This is a single-line comment
# This is also a single-line comment
/* This is a multiple-lines comment block that spans over multiple
Lines */
// You can also use comments to leave out parts of a code line
echo "hi";
?>
```



Case Sensitivity

 All keywords (e.g. if, else, while, echo, etc.), classes, functions, and user-defined functions are NOT case-sensitive.

Note: all variable names are case-sensitive.

Variables

- A storage area
- When a variable is declared, it can be used over and over again in the script
- No need to tell PHP which data type the variable is
- Case sensitive

```
<%bhp
```

```
$txt = "Hello world!";
$x = 5;
$y = 10.5;
```

Example:

```
<?php

$txt = "the Introduction of PHP";
echo "Welcome to " . $txt . " !";
</pre>
```

Dot (.) used to concatenate

Variables – naming conventions

- Start with a dollar sign (\$)
- Followed by a letter or underscore, Not a Number
- can only contain alpha-numeric characters, underscores (a-z, A-Z, 0-9, and _)
- should not contain spaces.
- For more than one word,
 - ✓ separated with an underscore (\$my_Variable)
 - ✓ capitalization (\$myVariable)

Variables

PHP has eight data types;

Integer

Float

Boolean

NULL

String

Array

Object

Resource

When necessary, PHP automatically converts data types from one to another

Activate Windows

Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Variables - Integer

- A whole number (without decimals)
- An integer must have at least one digit (0-9)
- An integer cannot contain comma or blanks
- An integer must not have a decimal point
- An integer can be either positive or negative

```
<?php
$x = 5985;
var_dump($x);</pre>
```

var_dump() function returns
the data type and value

Variables - Integer

<\$bHb

\$decimal_var = 31;

echo \$decimal_var;

ς>

Variables - Integer

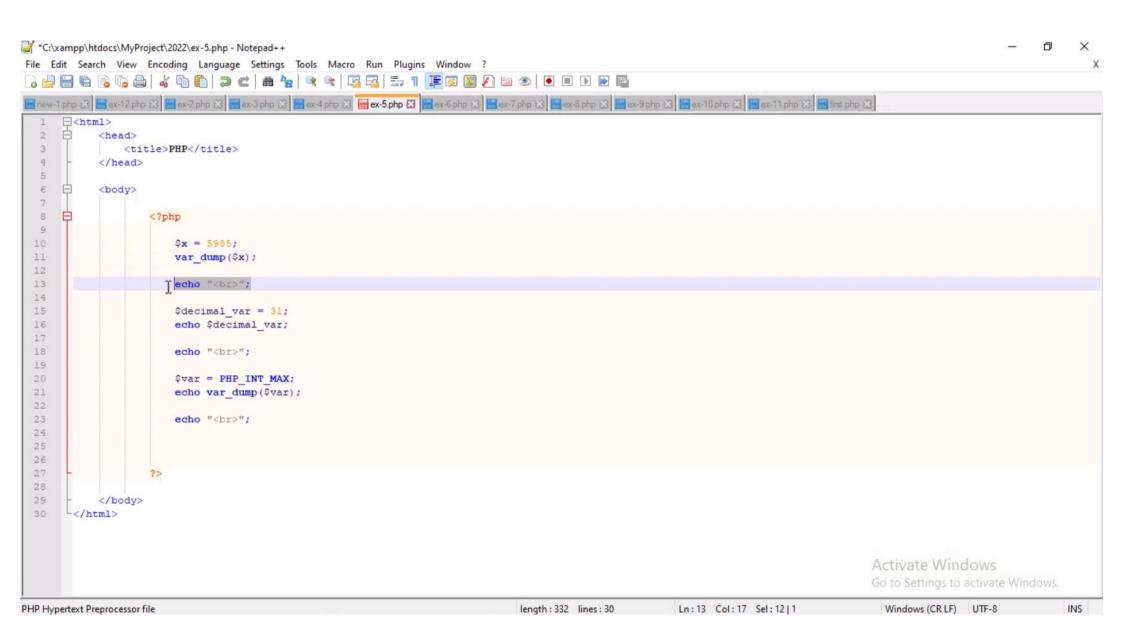
Maximum Value

<\$bHb

 $var = PHP_INT_MAX;$

echo var_dump(\$var);

\$>



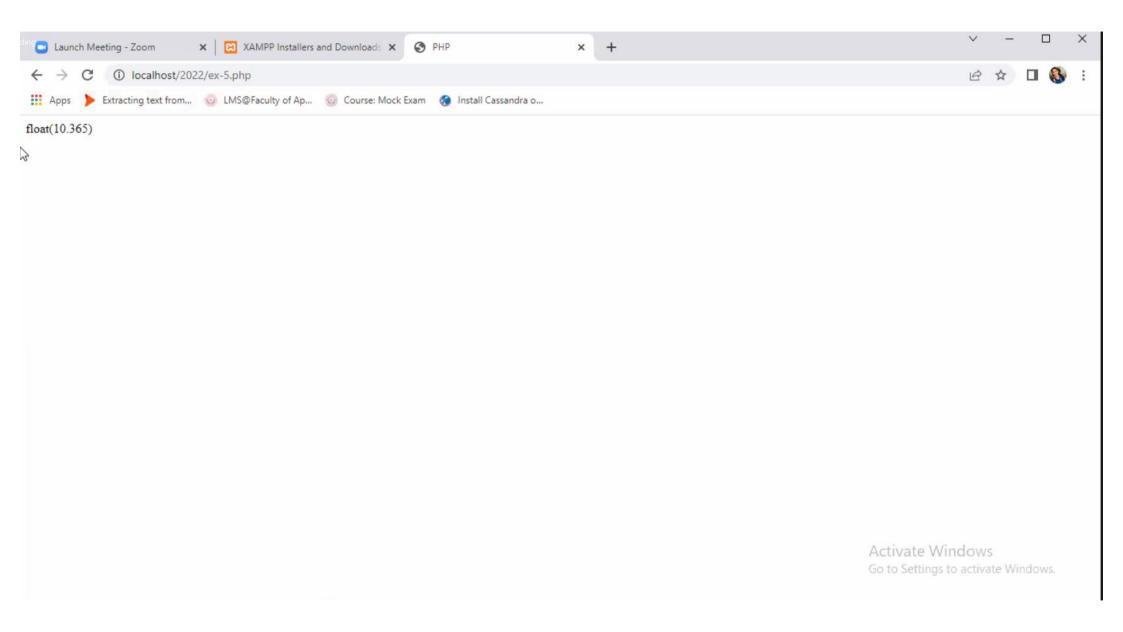
Variables - Float

A number with a decimal point or a number in exponential form

<php</pre>

```
$x = 10.365;
$y = 2.34;
var_dump($x);
```

5>

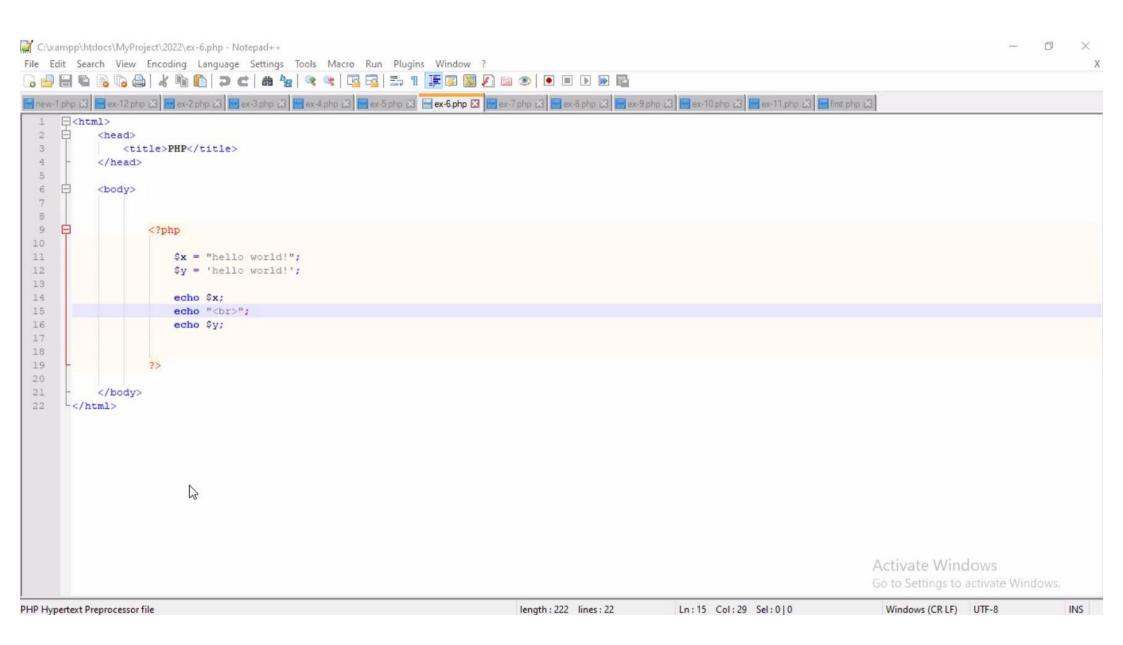


Variables - String

- Sequence of characters inside quotes.
- Can use single or double quotes

```
<?php
$x = "Hello world!";
$y = 'Hello world!';

echo $x;
echo "<br>";
echo $y;
?>
```



Variables - String

Operations on strings

```
<?php
$x = "Helloworld!";

echo strlen($x);

echo "<br>";

echo strtoupper($x);

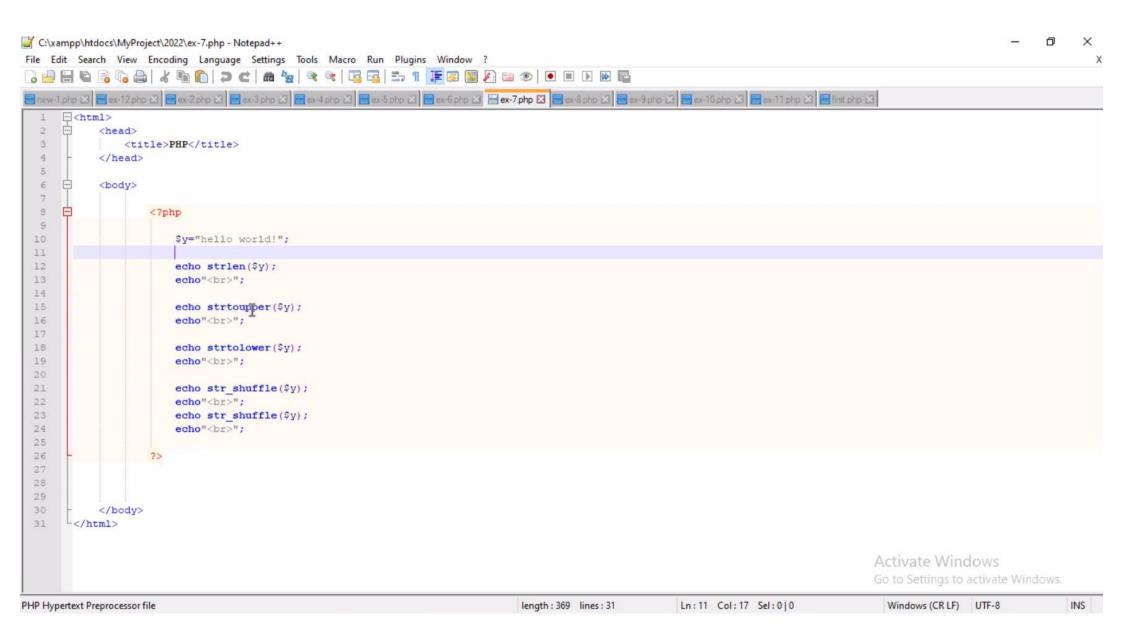
echo "<br>";

echo strtolower($x);

echo "<br>";

echo str shuffle($x);

echo str shuffle($x);
```



Variables - Boolean

Represents two possible states:

TRUE or FALSE

Variables - Array

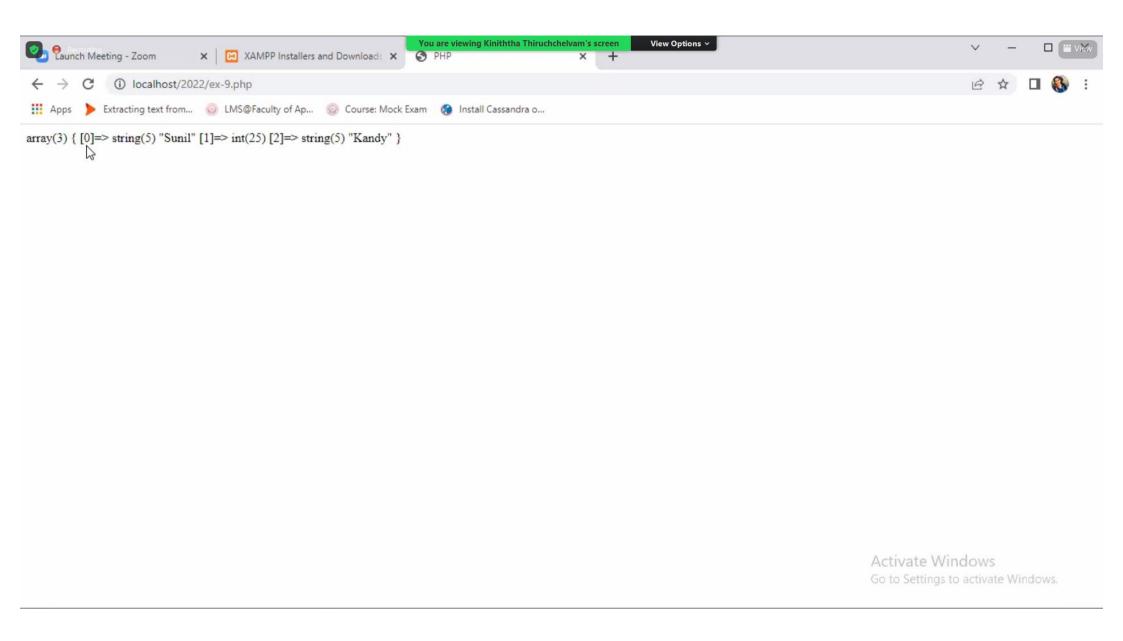
> Stores multiple values in one single variable

```
<$bpb
```

```
$myArray = array("Sunil",25,"Kandy");
var_dump($myArray);
```

3

Ś>



Variables - Null

- A special data type which can have only one value: NULL.
- If a variable is created without a value, it is automatically assigned a value of NULL

```
<?php

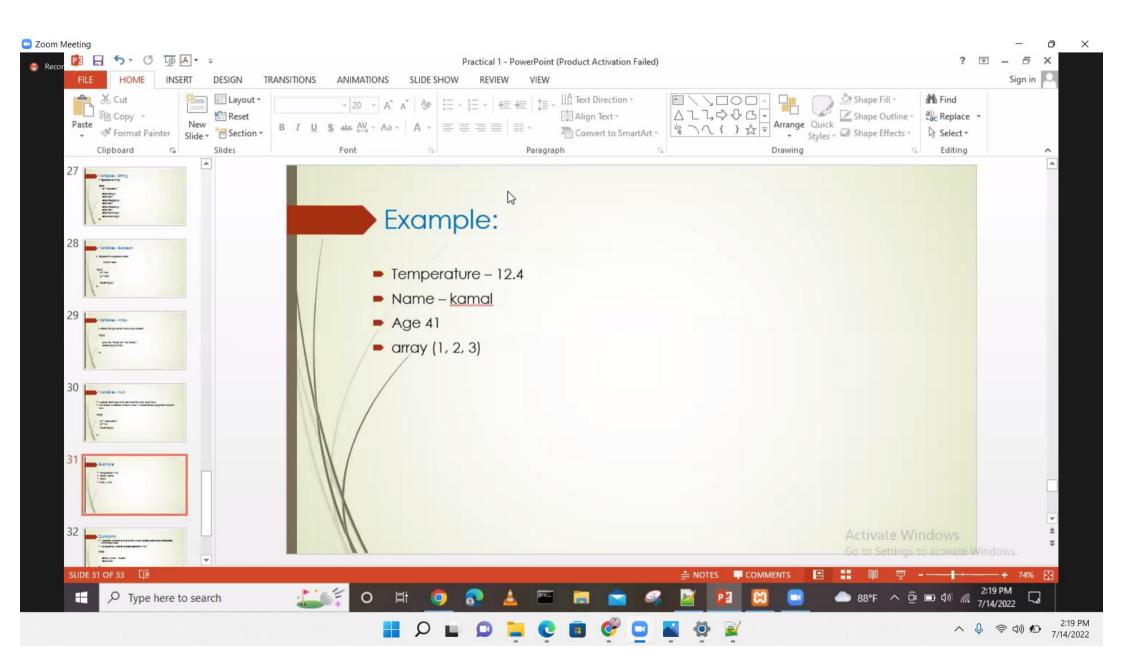
$x = "Hello world!";

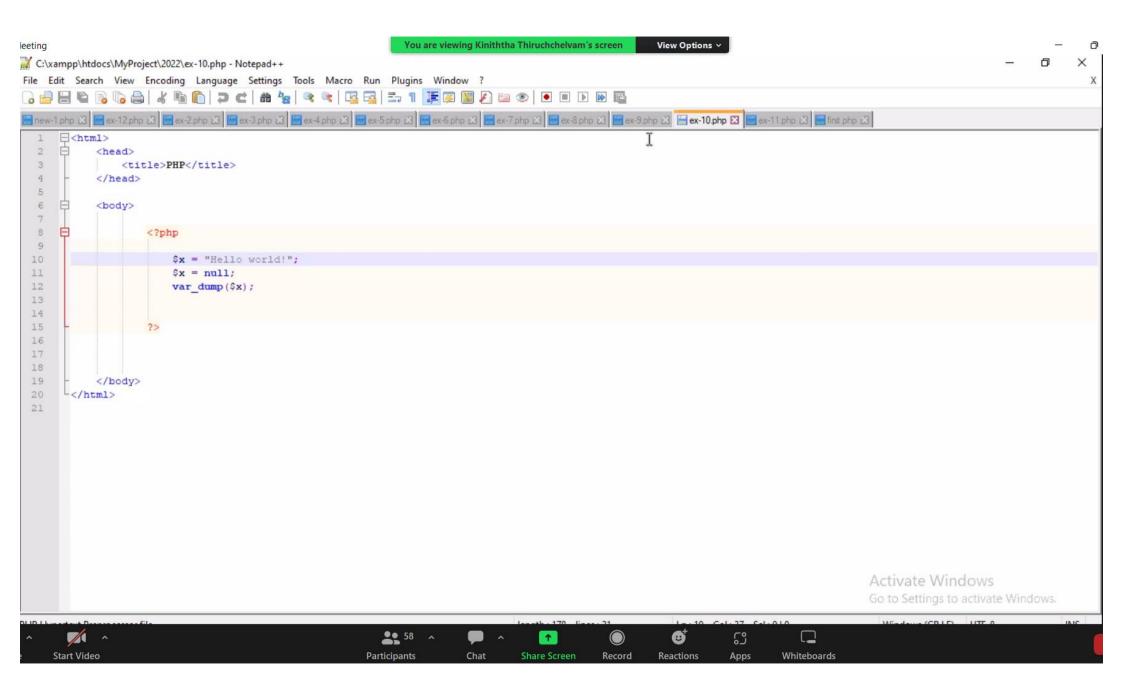
$x = null;

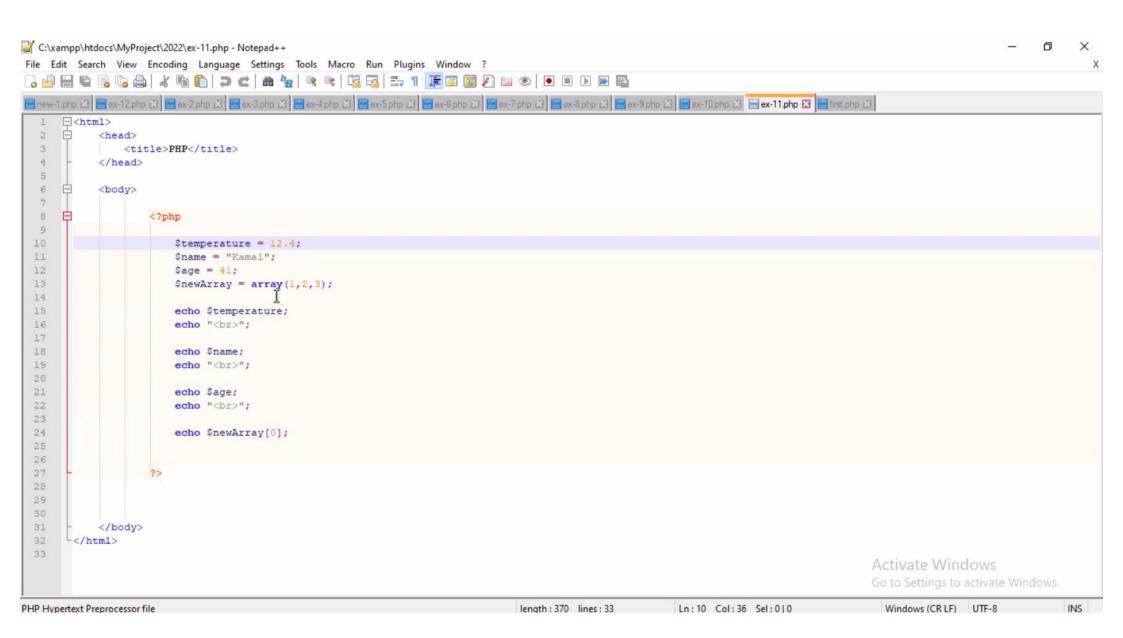
var dump($x);</pre>
```

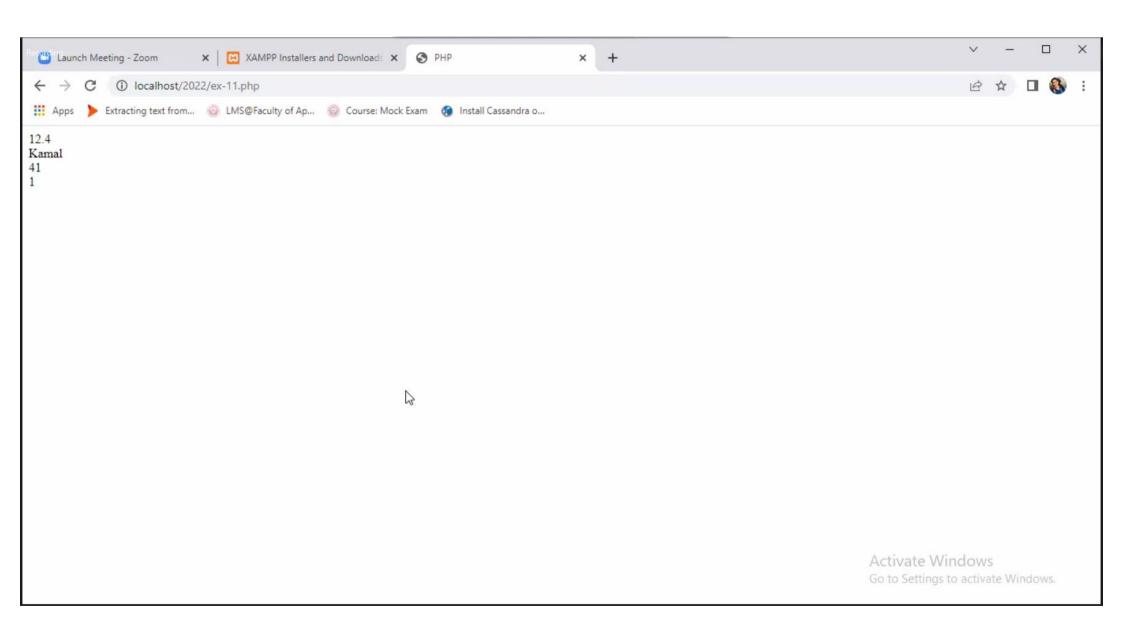


- Temperature 12.4
- Name kamal
- Age 41
- array (1, 2, 3)









Constants

- A constant is a name for a value that, unlike a variable, cannot be re-associated with different value.
- We use define() function to create constants in PHP.

<?php

Define ("NAME", "Ruwan"); Echo NAME;

\$>

Do not need \$ character

