Introduction to Web Application

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Web Application

Applications that are designed and developed using internet technologies.

Difference between scripts and application are important to fully understand the implications of Web Application concepts:

- Script Utility (doesn't have any context)
- Application Designed to perform more advanced task. Needs to maintain state and transaction (e.g persistent data store).

Web Application: Basic Architecture

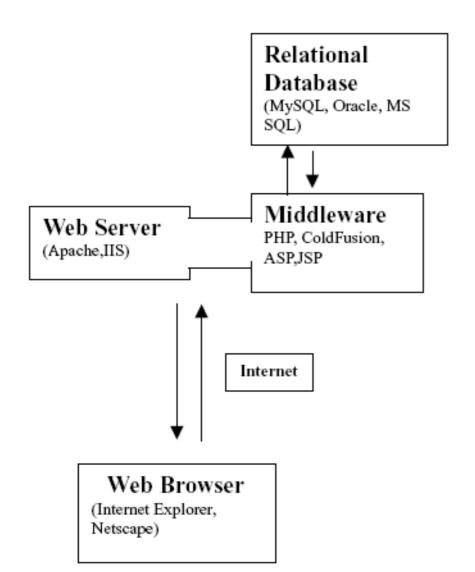


Figure I-1: Architecture of Web applications

- At the most basic level, the Web works off of a client/server architecture
- both a central server and a client application are responsible for some amount of processing.

All about Web forms



Forms

- □ Forms enable you to build Web pages that let users actually enter information and send it back to the server.
- ☐HTML forms are surrounded by the <form> tag which is specified as <form action= "url" method= "method"> and </form> tags.
- ☐ The url points to the remote file or application used for digesting the information.

Creating an HTML Forms

- Managing HTML forms with PHP is a two-step process:
 - create the HTML form
 - create the appropriate PHP script that receives the form data
- An HTML form is created using the form tags and various input types. Example:
 - form action="script.php" method="post"> ...
 - o<form action="script.php" method="get"> ...
 form>
- The most important attribute of the form tag is the action, which dictates to which page the form data will be sent. It tells the server which page to go once the user clicked a submit button on the form.

Creating an HTML Forms

The second attribute--method—dictates how the data is sent to the handling page. The two option values—get and post—refer to HTTP (HyperText Transfer Protocol) method to be used. The get method sends the submitted data to the receiving page as a series of name-value pairs appended to the URL. Example:

http://localhost/examples/handle form.php?
name=Papsi&gender=M

The post method is identical to the GET method but the information in the form is sent in the body of the HTTP request rather than as part of the URL.

Input Types in the form Tag:



TextFields (Text Boxes)

```
<head>
<title> Sample HTML document using the form tag </
title> </head>
<body>
 <form action= "url" method= get>
 <br/><b> Your name: </b>
 <input type= "text" name= "yourname"> 
 <br/><b> Your email address: </b>
 <input type= "text" name= "youremail"> 
 </form>
</body>
```

Radio Button

```
<body>
 <form action= "url" method= get>
 <br/><b> Your name: </b>
 <input type= "text" name= "yourname"> 
 <br/><b> Your email address: </b>
 <input type= "text" name= "youremail"> 
 <b> You are: </b>
 <input type= "radio" name="age" value="kid"> Under 18
 <input type= "radio" name="age" value="genx"> 18-30
 <input type= "radio" name="age" value="adult"> 31-40
 <input type= "radio" name="age" value="old"> over 40 
 </form>
</body>
```

List Boxes

```
Add the following codes in Sample Program 2
inside the < form> tag.
<br/>b> You found our site from: </b>
 <select name="found">
 <option selected> Choose one
 <option> Yahoo
 <option> Google
 <option> Amazon
```

</select>



Checkbox

Add the following codes in Sample Program 3 inside the < form> tag.

```
<input type= "checkbox" name= "first order" value=yes</p>
<b> First Time Ordering </b> <b> Comment: </b><br/>
```



TextArea

Add the following codes in Sample Program 4 inside the < form> tag.

```
<textarea name="comment" rows=5</p>
cols=80>
</textarea>
```



Buttons

Add the following codes in Sample Program 5 inside the < form> tag.

```
<input type="submit" value= "Send">
<input type="reset" value= "Clear">
```

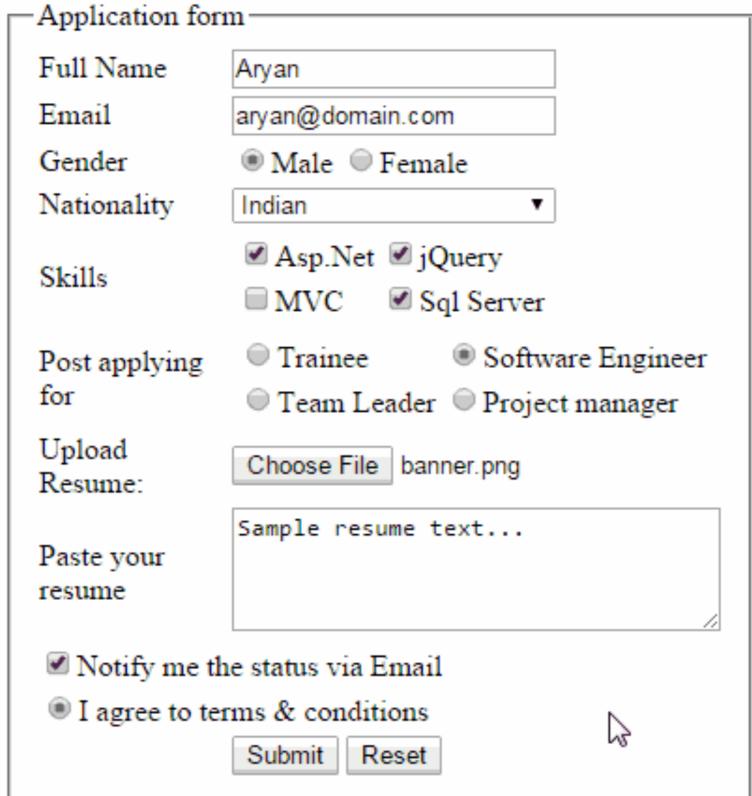


Practice Activity

Name	Value
Name	
Sex	○ Male ⊙ Female
Eye color	green <u>▼</u>
Check all that apply	□ Over 6 feet tall □ Over 200 pounds
Describe your athletic ability:	
Enter my information	



Practice Activity





end...

