Landing, Login, and Enrollment Pages Development

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CST499 Capstone for Computer Software Technology

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Graphical user interface, text, application

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To run a PHP file in XAMPP, you need to install the XAMPP software. Once it’s installed in your machine, you need to ensure that MySQL DB server is running. To do that, just click on the ‘manage servers’, select the MySQL Database, and click on ‘Start’. When the DB is running, go back to the ‘Welcome’ tab and click on the ‘Open Application Folder’. Then, open the ‘htdocs’ folder. After that, you can create a plain text file with the PHP code, and save it that folder. Once it’s saved, change the file format to .php.

The final step is to open your web browser and type <http://localhost/>(the name of your file/folder containing the file), and the webpage will display the code from the .php just like the screenshot above.

When talking about HTML5, there are a lot of elements available. For example, HTML pages are divided into two sections: the <head> and the <body>. “The head contains descriptive elements about the document, such as its title, whereas the body contains content that will be displayed by the browser” (Connolly and Hoar, 2018). Besides these two elements, we find others in HTML5. <meta> is a tag contained within the <head>, and declares the character encoding for the document. Also, inside <meta>, we can find the <title> tag, which is used to provide a brad description of the content. However, it’s not displayed within the browser window. In Addition, HTML provides six different levels of heading that are tagged from h1 through h6, with the higher number indicating a heading of less importance (Connolly and Hoar, 2018, p. 81-85).

According to Connolly and Hoar (2018), in HTML links are an essential feature of all web pages. They are created using the <a> element, which stands for “anchor”. A link has two parts to it. The destination, and the label (p.88). The <script> HTML element is used to embed executable code or data; this is typically used to embed or refer to JavaScript code. The <script> element can also be used with other languages, such as WebGL's GLSL shader programming language and JSON (Developer Mozilla, 2018). The <div> tag is a container element and is used to create a logical grouping of content (text and other HTML elements) (Connolly and Hoar, 2018, p. 87). The element <nav> represents a section of a page that contains links to other pages or to other parts within the same page. This element was intended ot be used for major navigation blocks, presumably the global and secondary navigation systems as well as search facilities (Connolly and Hoar, 2018, p. 100).

When referring to HTML lists, there are three types of lists: unordered, ordered and description lists. The tag <ul> represents the opening of an unordered list of items, typically rendered as a bulleted list (Developer Mozilla, 2022).

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Creating the Registration page and its form was directly connected with this week’s Interactive Assignment. The first step was to create the connect class that would called in the registration file. This class is the responsible to insert, update or delete any date from the employee database. However, the registration form will only perform the insert task for now.

Then, we need to build the form, by creating and formatting each of the fields in the form as shown in the code lines 26-90. Between the lines 92 and 106, we create each value to receive the information entered by the user. The address field it’s a bit different, since in the form it’s broken into different fields: Address 1, Address 2, City, State and ZIP, but all of these have to be combined into only one value called $address as shown in line 106. In the lines 117-121, we create another value that will insert all the information entered by the used in the database, by executing the function ‘executeQuery’ created in this week’s interactive assignment.

In the screenshots attached, you can see the actual form in the localhost. The code to execute it, and an example of information entered and saved in the database.

References:

Connolly, R., & Hoar, R. (2018). Fundamentals of web development (2nd ed.). Pearson.

Developer Mozilla (December, 2022) <ul>: The Unordered List element. Retrieved from https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/ul

Developer Mozilla (December, 2018) <script>: The Script Element. Retrieved from https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML/Element/script#:~:text=The%20HTML%20element%20is,shader%20programming%20language%20and%20JSON.&text=Metadata%20content%2C%20Flow%20content%2C%20Phrasing%20content.