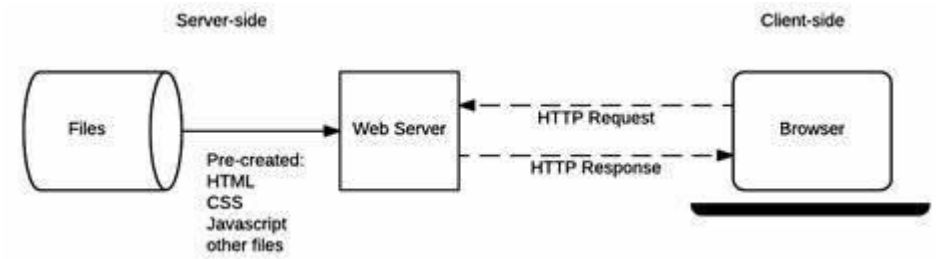
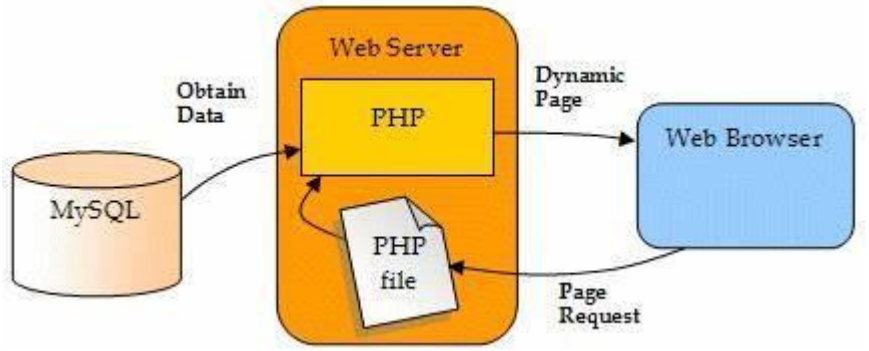
Web Technology II - BIM 4th SEMESTER

Unit 1: Orientation and First Steps

Concept of Web Browser, Web Server and Request and Response Mechanism





What is PHP?

PHP is acronym of **Hypertext Preprocessor (PHP)** is a programming language that allows web developers to create dynamic content that interacts with databases. PHP is basically used for developing web based software applications.

PHP started out as a small open source project that evolved as more and more people found out how useful it was. **Rasmus Lerdorf** unleashed the first version of PHP way back in 1994.

Key Points

- PHP is a recursive acronym for "PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor".
- PHP is a server side scripting language that is embedded in HTML. It is used to manage dynamic content, databases, session tracking, even build entire e-commerce sites.
- It is integrated with a number of popular databases, including MySQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle, Sybase, Informix, and Microsoft SQL Server.
- PHP is pleasingly executed especially when compiled as an Apache Server. The MySQL server, once started, executes even very complex queries with huge result sets in record-setting time.
- PHP is a widely-used, open source scripting language
- PHP scripts are executed on the server
- PHP is free to download and use

PHP is an amazing and popular language!

It is powerful enough to be at the core of the biggest blogging system on the web .
It is deep enough to run large social networks!
It is also easy enough to be a beginner's first server side language!

What is a PHP File?

- PHP files can contain text, HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and PHP code
- PHP code is executed on the server, and the result is returned to the browser as plain HTML
- PHP files have extension ".php"

What Can PHP Do? / Use of Php

- PHP can generate dynamic page content
- PHP can create, open, read, write, delete, and close files on the server
- PHP can collect form data
- PHP can send and receive cookies
- PHP can add, delete, modify data in your database
- PHP can be used to control user-access
- PHP can encrypt data

With PHP you are not limited to output HTML. You can output images, PDF files, and even Flash movies. You can also output any text, such as XHTML and XML.

Why PHP?

- PHP runs on various platforms (Windows, Linux, Unix, Mac OS X, etc.)
- PHP is compatible with almost all servers used today (Apache, IIS, etc.)
- PHP supports a wide range of databases
- PHP is free. Download it from the official PHP resource: https://www.php.net
- PHP is easy to learn and runs efficiently on the server side

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What's new in PHP 7

- PHP 7 is much faster than the previous popular stable release (PHP 5.6)
- PHP 7 has improved Error Handling
- PHP 7 supports stricter Type Declarations for function arguments
- PHP 7 supports new operators (like the spaceship operator: <=>)

Characteristics

Five important characteristics make PHP's practical nature possible −

- Simplicity
- Efficiency
- Security
- Flexibility
- Familiarity

Basic Syntax and Basic Rule for Php

To get a feel for PHP, first start with simple PHP scripts. Since "Hello, World!" is an essential example, first we will create a friendly little "Hello, World!" script.

As mentioned earlier, PHP is embedded in HTML. That means that in amongst your normal HTML (or XHTML if you're cutting-edge) you'll have PHP statements like this −

```
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Hello World</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <?php echo "Hello, World!";?>
  </body>

</html>
```

It will produce following result −

Hello, World!

If you examine the HTML output of the above example, you'll notice that the PHP code is not present in the file sent from the server to your Web browser. All of the PHP present in the Web page is processed and stripped from the page; the only thing returned to the client from the Web server is pure HTML output.

All PHP code must be included inside one of the three special markup tags that are recognized by the PHP Parser.

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

Important Note:

1. To execute Php and MySQL databases we can use the XAMPP control server.

X=Cross Platform
A=Apache Server
M=MariaDB
P=Php
P=Perl

2. For Code Editor you can use notepad, notepad ++, Dreamweaver and Visual Studio Code Editor.