19/9/22 Web Development Using PHP

→ Web development consists of two words :-

• Web :- Web stands for Website or Web Application.

• Development :- Creating Anything From Scratch to end.

Egs. of Websites :-

1. gmail.com.
2. google.com.
3. youtube.com.
4. Facebook.com.

Website :- It is a collection of Web Pages.

→ Webpage composed of HTML, CSS and Javascript.

→ Websites are of Basically two types :-

1. Static Websites.
2. Dynamic Websites.

1. Static Websites :- In Static Websites, Users donot have Control over the Content.

→ Static Websites are easier and Faster to load as compared to dynamic Websites.

eg: → landing Page of Company.
→ Resume sites.
→ Visiting Cards.

2. Dynamic Websites :- In dynamic Websites, Users have Control over the Content.

→ Most of the Websites that we are using are dynamic.

eg: → Youtube.
→ google.
→ Facebook and twitter.
→ Wordpress.

Types of Web developers :-

1. Frontend.
2. Backend.
3. Full Stack developer.

1. Frontend :- Frontend Basically Provides the Visuals that a User can See. It defines that how a Webpage looks like.

2. Backend :- It Basically Defines the Functionality Behind the Scene.

* Frontend Technologies :-

1. HTML → Hypertext Markup language.
2. C S S → Cascading Stylesheets.
3. J S → Javascript.

* Backend Technologies :-

1. php.
2. Python.
3. NodeJS.
4. C #.

* Backend Databases :-

1. Mysql.
2. Sql.
3. MongedB.

→ Backend Technologies Always Integrate with database.

* Server :- Server is a computer program or device that provides to Services to another computer program and Users also known as clients.

20/9/22 Web Development Using PHP

HTML :- HTML Stands for Hypertext Markup language. It was developed By Tim Berners lee in late 1991.

→ HTML is Composed of Hypertext + Markup. where Hypertext Refers to The links that Connect Web Pages to one another.

→ And Markup Tells the Web Browser, how to display a webpage.

→ HTML File Consist of Markup Tags.

→ The File extensions that can Be Used is .htm and .html.

Syntax of HTML :- → HTML is a Non-Case Sensitive language.

→ All The Tags are Written within Angular Brackets in HTML. (< >).

```
<doctype html>
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE> — </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Tags :-

1. There are 2 types of Tags in html.
   - → Container Tag.
   - → Empty Tag.

HTML 2.0 Was the 1st standard HTML specification that was developed in 1995.

doctype Simply defines the document type and HTML Tag encloses the Complete HTML document.

HEAD :- Head Consists of the information that are Required By Header Section like title, links.

TITLE :- It is Used to define the document title.

BODY :- It Consists of all the elements that are Visible on Web Page.

The Current Version of HTML is html 5.0.

Features of HTML :-

- Simple and easy to learn and Understand.
- effective Presentation Using lots of formatting Tags.

3. Markup language helps to create Webpage.
4. Allows to add the links on Webpages.
5. Platform Independent.
6. Allows to add graphics, videos, sound and images.

WYSIWYG :- What you see is what you get.

Comments :- Comments are used for User Readability. and it is not Read By Compiler.

Syntax :- <!-- Comment --->.

CSS :- CSS is stands for Cascading Stylesheets. It is a stylesheet language which is used to describe the look and Formatting of the document Written in Markup language.

→ It is generally used with HTML to change the style of Web Pages and User Interface.
→ It is used to describe the colour, size of text, layout design Background images, Alignment and Various other styles.

Advantages of CSS :-

1. CSS Saves time.
2. Pages load Faster.
3. Easy Maintenance.
4. Global Web Standards.
5. Superior Styles to HTML.

CSS Types :-

1. Inline CSS.
2. Internal CSS.
3. External CSS.

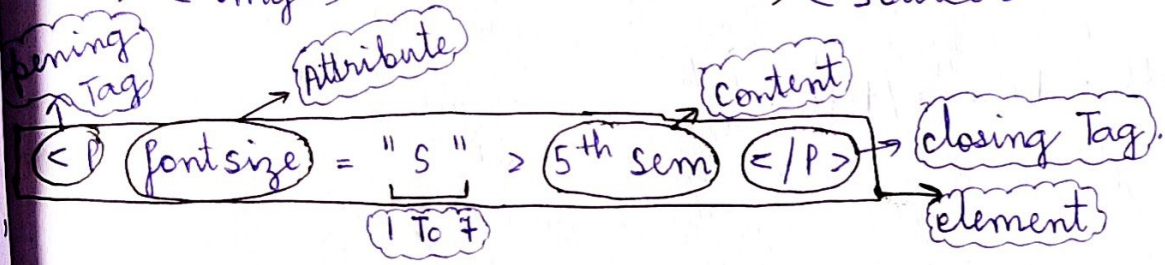
Types of Tags :-

- **Container Tags** :- Container Tags Consists of Both opening and closing Tags.

eg. → <td> —— </td>
→ <B> —— </B>
→ <H1> —— </H1>
→ <U> —— </U>
→ <Body —— </Body>
→ <HTML —— </HTML>
→ <Li> —— </Li>

- **Empty Tags** :- Empty Tags Consists of only opening Tags.

eg. →
→ <link>
→ <hr>
→ <img>
→ <input>
→ <col>
→ <meta>
→ <source>



CSS Selectors :- Different type of CSS selectors are :-

- **Element Selector** :- The element selector selects the html element By its name.

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
  img {
      }
</style>
</head>
</html>
```

- **ID Selector** :- ID Selector selects the ID Attribute of an html element. An ID is always Unique within its Page.

→ It is Written with the (#) hash character Followed By ID of the element.

eg: <html>
<head> <title> Hello </title>
<style>
#A {
}
</style>
<Body>
<img id src = "A" src = " ">
</Body> </html>.

3. Class Selector :- It selects the html element with the specific class attribute.

→ It is used with a Period character (.) followed by class name.

eg: <html>
<head> <title> hello </title>
<style>
.A {
}
</style>
<Body>
<img class = "A" src = " ">
</body>
</head>
</html>.

4. Universal Selector :- It is used as a Wildcard character (*)

→ It selects all the elements on the Page.

eg: <html>
<head> <title> hello </title>
<style>
* A {
}
</style>
</head>
</html>.

```
</style>
<body>
<img class = "A" src = "  ">
</body>
</head>
</html>
```

Group Selector :- It is used to select all the elements with the same style.

> It is used to minimize the code.

eg:
```
<html>
<head>
<style>
img, p, div {
            ≡≡≡
            }
</style>
<body>
<img class = "A" src = "  ">
</body>
</head>
</html>
```

Types of CSS :-

Inline

~~Internal~~ **CSS** :-

eg:
```
<html>
<head>
<style>
 element {
          attr.name : attr.value;
          attr.name : attr.value;
         }
</style>
</head>
</html>
```

Syntax :-

```
<p style = "attr.name : attr.value;"> ---
</p>
```

eg [Font-color : Red ;

2 Internal CSS :-

eg:
```
<html>
<head>
<style>
  p {
    Background-color : Red ;
    Font-Color : Blue ;
  }
</style>
</head>
</html>
```

3 External CSS :-

Syntax :- Test.html :-

```
<html>
<head>
<link href = "test.css" type "Text/CSS" rel = "stylesheet">
</head>
</html>
```

→ Test.css :-

```
div {
    ⟹
}
img {
    ⟹
}
```

7/9/22

Web development Using PHP

Inline CSS :- It Contains the CSS Property in the Body Section Attached with the element.

Syntax :- Hello .

This kind of style is specified with in HTML Tag Using the Style Attribute.

eg: as Previous.

Internal / Embedded CSS :- This Can Be Used when a Single HTML document must Be Styled Uniquely. The CSS Rule said to Be with in the HTML File in the head section.

The Internal CSS Can Be Created By Using Following steps :-

Firstly, Open the HTML document and locate the < Head >.

Put the Following code after the < head >.

```
< style >
</style >
```

At the Rules of CSS in the New line within style Tag.

```
element name {
        Property-name : property-value ;
        Property-name : Property-value ;
        }.
```

```
< img > Src = "a.jpg"
        height = "250 px"
        Width = "200 px"
</img>
```

Element / Attributes

```
< style > {
        align : "Right" ;
        Bg color : "Red" ;
        color : "Blue" ;
        }
</style>
```

Properties

- We can also use selectors for defining Properties in <Style> Tag.

- External CSS :- In External CSS We link the Web Pages to the (filename.css) File. The CSS is more efficient method for styling a Website.

⇒ External CSS Contains seperate CSS file which contains only style Property with the help of Tag Attributes. (eg. class, id, element name). This CSS File must Be linked to the HTML document Using <link> Tag in the header Section.

⇒ This means that for each element style can Be set only once and that will Be afflied to Single or Multiple Web Pages.

Syntax For link Tag :-

< link type = "text/css" href = "File.css" rel = "stylesheet" >

- Highest CSS Priority :- 1: Inline → highest.
2: Internal, external → 2nd highest.

link :- It is used to specify the color of visited link.

Syntax :- < Body link = "Purple".

The default color of link is Purple.

Text :- It specifies the color of text in a document.

Margin :- Top Margin and left Margin.

 Tag :- [line Break element].

Br> Tag inserts a single line Break. This element has no end Tag.

Before Using Br Tag :-

```
< span > hello < /span >
< span > Bye < /span >
```

O/P -

Hello Bye

After Using Br Tag :-

```
< span > Hello < /span >
< br >
< span > Bye < /span >
```

O/P -

Hello
Bye

<p> Tag :- (Paragraph Tag).

<p> Tag in HTML defines a Paragraph. These Tag have both opening and closing Tags.

Syntax :-

```
< p >
Hello, this is WT lecture.
and You all have to study seriously
< /p >.
```

<hr> Tag :- (Horizontal Rule).

It is used to insert a horizontal Rule or a Thematic Break. in an HTML Page to divide or seperate the document Section.

< hr > Tag is an empty Tag.

03/10/22

Web development Using Php

Parameters and Attributes :-

→ The Parameters and attributes to an element are given Between the start and the end Tags.

Attributes :- Attributes of an element are given along with the Tag name in the angular Brackets of the start Tag.

eg: < Body >
Hello → Parameter
< / Body >.

eg: < Body Bgcolor = " red " > → Attribute
Hello
< / Body >

< Body > Tag :- Body Tag Contains the list of attributes which are used to define the Main Content Present Inside an HTML Page. It is always enclosed in < HTML > Tag.

→ Body Tag is the last child of html Tag.

→ Body Tag has Both opening and closing Tag.

Attributes of < Body > Tag :-

1. **Background :-** It Contains the url of the Background image.

→ **Syntax :-** < Body Background = " url " >.

2. **Bg color :-** It is used to specify the Background color of an image.

→ **Syntax :-** < Body Bgcolor = " colorname " >.

3. **Alink :-** It is used to specify the color of the active link. The default color of alink is " Red ".

→ **Syntax :-**
↳ < Body alink = " colorname " >.

Attributes of <hr> Tag :-

- Align.
- Size
- Width.

eg:
Please keep quite
<hr>

o/p
Please keep quite

<heading Tag> :- <h1> to <H6>

- <H1> to <H6> tags are used to define the heading in the HTML document.
- They can also be used to control the text size that appears in the Web Page.

eg:

```
<Body>
<H1> This is My Book </H1>
<H2> Hello World </H2>
<H3> My Pen </H3>
<H4> Hello </H4>
<H5> This is WT class </H5>
<H6> WT teacher is Sangeeta Mam </H6>
```

output :-

This is my Book.
Hello World
My Pen
Hello
This is WT class.
WT Teacher is Sangeeta Mam.

<H1> defines the most Important headings. In this, the text size is largest and Boldest.

H6 defines the least Important headings.

Bold / Italic / Underline / strikethrough :-

eg:

```
<B> Bold </B>
<I> Italic </I>
<U> Underline </U>
<S> strike letter </S>
```

output

BOLD.
Italic
Underline.
~~Strike letter~~.

• Superscript :-

eg: Io Th

• Subscript :-

eg: H₂.

• <Center> Tag :- Center Tag in html is used to set the Alignment of text into the Center.

⇒ This Tag is not supported in html 5.

⇒ CSS Property is used to set the Alignment of an element.

• Comments :- The Comment Tag is used to Insert the Comments in the Source Code.

Syntax :- <!-- -->

<!-- Comment -->

⇒ Comments are not displayed on the Browsers.

⇒ You can Use Comments to explain your Code which helps in Programmer's Read Ability.

• Formatting Text :- HTML Formatting is a process of formatting the text for Better look and Feel.

⇒ These Tags are Used to Make the text Bold, Italic, Underline, Colorful

Syntax :- <Font Size = "1 to 7">

Font Size :- WT class

</Fonts>.

Font Color Syntax :- <Font Color = "Red"> Silent </Font>. } Color of Tag.

Syntax Font face :- <Font Face = "Arial"> WT </Font> } style of Text

< image > Tag :- HTML < img > Tag is used to display image on the Web Page.

HTML < img > Tag is an empty Tag that contains attributes only. In this, there is no need of closing Tag.

Attributes of < img > Tag are :-

1. src :- It is necessary attribute that describes the source / Path of the Image.
2. height :- It is an optional Attribute that defines the height/ (Width) of the image.
3. Alt :- Alt is an Alternate text for image, if can't be displayed.
4. Border :-

eg:

```
< img src = "path"
  alt = "alternative name"
  height = "40 px" ;
  Width = "20 px" ; />.
```

4/10/22

HTML Tables

→ <table> Tag is used to display data in tabular form. (Rows and Columns).

→ table is created with the elements (<table>, <tr>, <td>, <th>

1. <table> :- Element to create table.
2. <tr> :- table Row is defined By <tr> Tag.
3. <td> :- Table data is defined By <td> Tag.
4. <th> :- table heading is defined By <th> Tag.

eg:

```
<table>
<tr>
<td> Name </td>
<td> Age </td>
</tr>

<tr>
<td> Tanish </td>
<td> Age 19 </td>
</tr>

</table>
```

output :-

Name	Age
Tanish	19

Attributes of Table :-

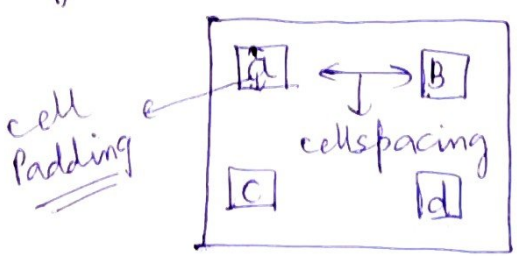
1. Border :- In Border, User define the width of the table Border.
2. Cell Padding :- Cell Padding specifies the space B/w the Border of a table cell and its Content.

Syntax ← <table cell Padding = "valu

3. Cell spacing :-
   → Cell spacing specifies the space B/w the Cells.

Syntax :- <table cell spacing = "value">.

eg:



Colspan :- Colspan Attribute in html specifies the no. of columns a cell should span. i.e if a colspan 2 columns, it means a cell will Merge two columns into a single column.

Rowspan :- Rowspan attribute in html specifies the no. of Rows, a cell should span. i.e if a Rowspan 2 Rows, it means it will merge two Rows into a single Row.

Name	Mobile No. → Colspan
Tanish	

[< td colspan = "2" >]

Name		
Mobile No.		

↓

Rowspan [< tr Rowspan = "2" >].

Bg Color :- Bg color is Used for Applying Background Color.

Background :- Background is Used for Applying Background image.

Height :- Height is Used for Appling height of the table.

Width :- Width is Used for Applying width of the table.

7/10/22

HTML Forms

- Form is an HTML element to collect Input data with interactive controls.
- HTML Form facilitates the User to enter data i.e to Be Send to the Server for Processing such as name, e-mail address, password, phone number etc.
- It has various Control fields like text, check Boxes, Place-holder, Buttons etc.
- Forms are used to Collect data From User.

* <Form> element :- Each time when you want to create form, He must start it By Using <form> Tag.

- The Attributes that Can Be Used with <form> Tags are :-

1. Action :- It specifies where to Transfer the Control when form is submitted.
- By Default, It takes the Value of the current Page.

2. Methods :- Method Can Be get and Post.
- By Default, Method is get.

* get :- When form is submitted, the form data values are visible in url or Page address.

Syntax :- <abc.php ? Inputname = Value & Inputname = Value >

- Limited amount of data Can Be Send. (3000 characters)
- Get is Better for non-Confidential / Secured data.

* Post :- It doesnot display the Submitted form data values in Url
- Post has no size limitation and Can Be Send large amount of data.

* HTML form Control / HTML elements :-

1. label :- It is Used to define the label i.e the simple text in the form.

Input :- It is used to get input data from the form in various type such as text, Password, e-mail, Radio etc.

Buttons :- It defines the table / clickable Button to Control other elements.

Select :- It is Used to create a dropdown menus and dropdown list.

Text Area :- It is Used to get long text Content.

field Set :- It is Used to draw a Border / Box around HTML elements.

Legend :- It defines caption for field set elements.

option :- It is used to define options in the dropdown list.

Syntax :-
```
<select>
<option value = 1 > 1 </option>.
<option value = 2 > 2 </option>.
```

= HTML Form Controls :-

Text Box :- We Use the Input Tag By assigning type attribute value. to Input Single line.

Syntax :- `<input type = "text" />.`

Password :- Change the type Value to Password. to get input Password.

Syntax :- `<input text Password = " Password " />.`

Radio Button :- The Value attribute is set to Radio.
Users can choose a single choice.

*. Radio Button must have shared the same Name.

Syntax :- `<input type = "radio" id = " html" name = " submit " value "su`
`<input type = " radio" id = "css" name= "submit" value " submit" >.`

Submit Button :- It is Used to Submit the form details to form Handler.

Form Handler is a file on Server with a script i.e Used to Proces

Input data.

5. checkboxes :- The Input type Value is Set to checkbox that allows Users to Select multiple values. the name of is Same of all checkboxes

6. Reset Button :- Reset Button is Used to Reset all the Values to its initial Values.

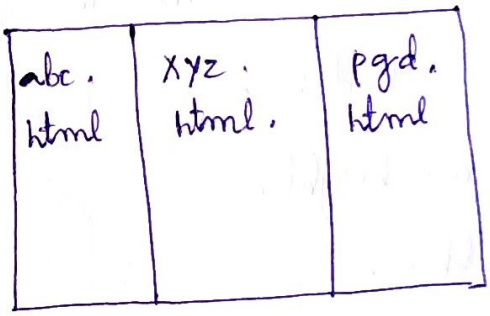
10/2/22

HTML Frames

- <Frame> Tag define the particular area within an html file, where another html Webpage can Be displayed. i.e Using another Webpage within Webpage.
- A <frame> Tag is used within <frameset> Tag. It divides a webpage into multiple frames.
- Each frame Can Contain different Web Pages. (Frameset is a collection of frames).
- Each frame is indicated By <frame> Tag and differentiated By name.

Imp :- This Tag is deprecated in HTML File / not allowed in html file instead of that <iframe> is used.

eg:
```
<frameset cols = 20%, 60%, 20%>
  <frame src = "abc.html">
  <frame src = "xyz.html">
  <frame src = "pgd.html">
</frameset>.
```



- <frame> Tag is an empty Tag and there is no need of closing.
- <a> Tag is known as linking Tag.
- The <frameset> Tag defines how to divide the window into frames.
- To define horizontal frames, We Use Rows attribute.
- To define vertical frames, We Use Cols attribute.

Attributes of <frameset> Tag :-

Rows :- It create horizontal frames and define number of Rows.

Cols :- It create vertical frames and define number of columns.

border :- It defines the width of The Border of each frame.

4. Frame Border :- It defines whether the Border should Be display or not within frames
   → It Uses 0 and 1.
   → 0 → No Border.
   → 1 → for Border.

5. Frame spacing :- This attribute of <frameset> Tag is used to specify the amount of spacing within Between the Frames.

Attributes of <frame> Tag :-

1. Name :- It is Used for differentiating one frame to another.
2. Source :- It is Used to define the Source file that should Be (Src) loaded into the frame.
3. Margin - Width.
4. Margin - height.
5. Scrollbar.

Advantages of Frames :-

1. It allows the User to view multiple documents within the Single Web page.
2. It loads Pages from different Servers.
3. Older Browers doesn't support Frames. that Can Be addressed Using the <no frame Tag.

disadvantages of frames :-

1. User is unable to Bookmark any Webpage within a frame.
2. frames Can Make the Website Complicated.
3. Use too many Frames Can Increase the load on the Servers.
4. Browers Back Button might not Work as aspected.
5. old Browers doesnot support frames.