DAILY ASSESSMENT

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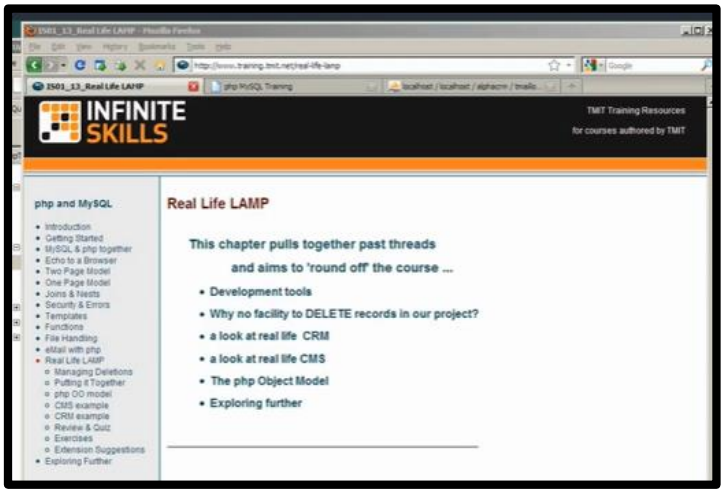
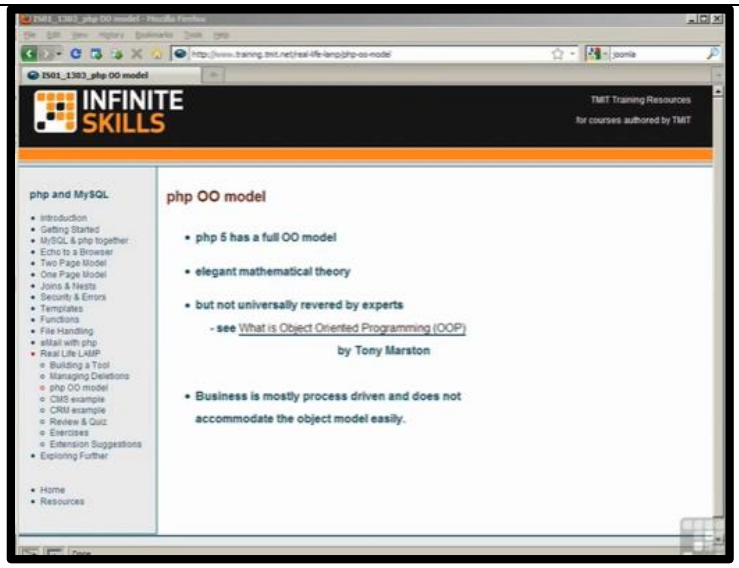
Course:	**MySQL**	**USN:**	**4AL14EC078**
Topic:	**Real Life PHP Introduction About The Author**	**Semester & Section:**	**8th - A**
GitHub Repository:	**Shilpa_online**		

AFTERNOON SESSION DETAILS

Image of Session





REPORT –

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.

- 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 zippy in its execution, especially when compiled as an Apache module on the Unix side. The MySQL server, once started, executes even very complex queries with huge result sets in record-setting time.
- PHP supports a large number of major protocols such as POP3, IMAP, and LDAP. PHP4 added support for Java and distributed object architectures (COM and CORBA), making n-tier development a possibility for the first time.
- PHP is forgiving: PHP language tries to be as forgiving as possible.
- PHP Syntax is C-Like.

Common uses of PHP

- PHP performs system functions, i.e. from files on a system it can create, open, read, write, and close them.
- PHP can handle forms, i.e. gather data from files, save data to a file, through email you can send data, return data to the user.
- You add, delete, modify elements within your database through PHP.
- Access cookies variables and set cookies.
- Using PHP, you can restrict users to access some pages of your website.
- It can encrypt data.

Characteristics of PHP

Five important characteristics make PHP's practical nature possible –

- Simplicity
- Efficiency
- Security
- Flexibility
- Familiarity

PHP is a server-side scripting language, mainly used for web development but also used as a general-purpose programming language. Object-Oriented Programming (PHP OOP), is a type of programming language principle added to php5 that helps in building complex, reusable web applications.

The Object Oriented concepts in PHP are:

- Class – This is a programmer-defined data type, which includes local functions as well as local data. You can think of a class as a template for making many instances of the same kind (or class) of object.

- Object – An individual instance of the data structure defined by a class. You define a class once and then make many objects that belong to it. Objects are also known as instance.
- Inheritance – When a class is defined by inheriting existing function of a parent class then it is called inheritance. Here child class will inherit all or few member functions and variables of a parent class.
- Polymorphism – This is an object oriented concept where same function can be used for different purposes. For example function name will remain same but it make take different number of arguments and can do different task.
- Overloading – a type of polymorphism in which some or all of operators have different implementations depending on the types of their arguments. Similarly functions can also be overloaded with different implementation.
- Data Abstraction – Any representation of data in which the implementation details are hidden (abstracted). * Encapsulation – refers to a concept where we encapsulate all the data and member functions together to form an object.
- Constructor – refers to a special type of function which will be called automatically whenever there is an object formation from a class.
- Destructor – refers to a special type of function which will be called automatically whenever an object is deleted or goes out of scope.

Picking up the right **CMS** is the most vital decision when you are starting a web development process. Because it lets you to plan your app requirements and its solutions in advance. In the way, you get the idea about your proposed app design, features and performance. Therefore, opting the best PHP CMS is the most important part of your app development cycle. And hence requires appropriate knowledge to choose the best one.

While today we have many open source CMS available in the market. The choice depends upon our app requirements. Whether you want to build a simple dynamic website or a fully functional ecommerce store. There are multiple types of CMSs available in the market which could lessen your workload. As not every developer wants to write orthodox HTML and CSS to build web pages.

Joomla is an open source content management system (CMS). It helps you build powerful dynamic websites and applications. It has an intuitive interface that helps you use its features and functionality to the fullest.

Joomla has gained huge popularity over the last decade and successfully grown into one of the most widely used content management systems globally. Since its inception in 2005, it has successfully captured the massive following and it certainly has over 99 + million downloads till date.

Joomla is written in PHP and use MySQL database to store the data while using object-oriented programming techniques. It can be set up with one-click install through web hosting control panel. There are hundreds of articles exist on the web to help you with how to install Joomla.

Joomla uses Model-View-Controller (MVC) design architecture. According to the MVC pattern when Joomla process a request, it first analyzes the URL to evaluate which component will process the request. The model contains the data used by the component. It is also the Model's responsibility to update the database when and where required. The view is accountable for producing the output. It can contact with the model to get the needed information. After the view has produced the output, the component gives back the control to the Joomla framework which then executes the template