**About html**

* HTML was originated by Tim Berners-Lee
* HTML developed a few years ago as a subset of SGML (Standard Generalized Mark-up Language), which is a higher-level mark-up language that has long been a favorite of the Department of Defense.
* Any HTML document is also valid for SGML
* HTML is a Hyper Text Markup Language that is used to develop web pages
* HTML is not a programming language like C, C++ and Java etc.
* It is a cross platform markup language that is design to be flexible enough to display text and other elements like graphical on a variety of views.
* The HTML documents consist of special Tags that are embedded in an ASCII document.

About javascript

* JavaScript was designed to add interactivity to HTML pages.
* JavaScript is a scripting language (a scripting language is a lightweight programming language)
* A JavaScript consists of lines of executable computer code
* A JavaScript is usually embedded directly into HTML pages
* JavaScript is an interpreted language (means that scripts execute without preliminary compilation)
* Everyone can use JavaScript without purchasing a license.

About php

* The full form of PHP is “Hypertext Preprocessor”. Its original name was “Personal Home Page”.
* Rasmus Lerdorf software engineer, Apache team member is the creator and original driving force behind PHP. The first part of PHP was developed for his personal use in late 1994.
* By the middle of 1997, PHP was being used on approximately 50,000 sites worldwide.
* PHP is server-side scripting language, which can be embedded in HTML or used as a stand-alone.
* PHP doesn’t do anything about what a page looks and sounds like. In fact, most of what PHP does is invisible to the end user.
* Someone looking at a PHP page will not necessarily be able to tell that it was not written purely in HTML, because usually the result of PHP is HTML.
* PHP is an official module of Apache HTTP Server.
* PHP is fully cross-platform, meaning it runs native on several flavors of UNIX, as well as on Windows and now on Mac OS X.

Advantages of php

* ***Cost*:** PHP costs you nothing. It is open source software and doesn’t need to purchase it for development.
* ***Ease of Use*:** PHP is easy to learn, compared to the others. A lot of Ready-made PHP scripts are freely available in market so, you can use them in your project or get some help from them.
* ***HTML- Support:*** PHP is embedded within HTML; In other words, PHP pages are ordinary HTML pages that escape into PHP mode only when necessary. When a client requests this page, the web server preprocesses it. This means it goes through the page from top to bottom, looking for sections of PHP, which it will try to resolve.
* ***Cross-platform compatibility*:** MySQL run native on every popular flavor of UNIX and windows. A huge percentage PHP and of the world’s HTTP servers run on one of these two classes of operating system.
* ***PHP is compatible with the three leading Web servers:*** Apache HTTP Server for UNIX and Windows, Microsoft Internet Information Server, and Netscape Enterprise Server. It also works with several lesser-known servers, including Alex Blits’ fhttpd, Microsoft’s Personal Web Server, AOL Server and Omnicentrix’s Omni server application server.
* ***Stability:*** The word stable means two different things in this context:
* The server doesn’t need to be rebooted often
  + - The software doesn’t change radically and incompatibly from release to release.

**To our advantage, both of these apply to both MySQL and PHP.**

* **Speed:** PHP is pleasingly zippy in its execution, especially when compiled as an Apache module on the UNIX side. Although it takes a slight performance hit by being interpreted rather than compiled, this is far outweighed by the benefits PHP drives from its status as a Web server module.

**About MYSQL**

**MYSQL DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

* MySQL, the most popular Open Source SQL database management system, is developed, distributed, and supported by MySQL AB.
* MySQL AB is a commercial company, founded by the MySQL developers. It is a second generation Open Source Company that unites Open Source values and methodology with a successful business model.
* The MySQL Web site (<http://www.mysql.com/>) provides the latest information about MySQL software and MySQL AB.

The official way to pronounce “MySQL” is “My Ess Que Ell” (not “my sequel”), but we don't mind if you pronounce it as “my sequel” or in some other localized way.

Musql features

* + MySQL is a database management system.
  + MySQL is a relational database management system.
  + MySQL software is Open Source.
  + The MySQL Database Server is very fast, reliable, and easy to use.
  + MySQL Server works in client/server or embedded systems.
  + A large amount of contributed MySQL software is available.

About database

A Database is similar to a data file in that it storage place for data. Like a Data file, a database does not present information directly to a user; the user runs an application that fetch data from the database and presents it to the user in an understandable format.

Database Systems are more powerful than data files. In well-designed database, there is no duplicate value of data that the user or application must update at the same time. Related pieces of data are grouped together in a single structure.

A Database typically has two main parts: first, the file holding the physical database and second, the database management system (DBMS) software that applications use to fetch and store data. The DBMS is responsible for the Database structure including:

**Maintaining relationships between data in the Database**.

Relational database:

There are different ways to organize data in different ways in database; relational databases are one of the most effective. Relational database systems are an application of mathematical set Theory to the problem of effectively organizing data. In a relation database, data is collected into tables.

A table represents some class of objects that are important to an organization. For example, a company may have a database with a table for employees, another table for customer, and another for stores. Each table is built of columns and rows. Each column represents some attribute of the object represented by the table. For example, an

Employee table that have a column such as First Name, Last Name, EmpId, Department, and Job title.

**A database system comprises two components:**

* Programs that provide an interface for client-based users to access data.
* The database structure that manages and stores the data on the server.

For example, if you use Microsoft Access to create a checking account application, you must set up a database structure to manage the account transaction data and an a Data Types.

My SQL, like other database-management systems, requires you to specify the type Of data that each field holds.

You can choose among the following data types

* Text holds up to 255 characters, including letters, numbers, and special characters.
* Memo holds text up you 65000 characters. Unlike text fields, memo field are available length you do not specify a maximum size of them.
* Number holds number actually used in calculations. The type of number it can hold and accuracy of calculation depends on the size you
* Give to the number field. Some number fields hold many decimal with many decimal places.
* Date/time holds dates and times. Whether you can enter a date or a time depends on the format you give to the field.