

**Digital Business Application
Reflective Log
Week 1 – Week 6
HTML & CSS, PHP**
<http://daydream.lsbu.ac.uk/myweb/lamt3/>

Reflective log Commissioned by:
Mike Child

Reflective log produced by
Student Name: Timothy Lam
Student ID : 3215402
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1. Introduction

Before I started this module I had some knowledge of HTML, as I knew how to insert an images and link text .However, I had never studied CSS or PHP before. I managed to complete most of the initial exercises in the lessons, and those that I did not complete I finished at home. In relation to the extended tasks, I completed the extended tasks for: Exercise 1 - Basic HTML, Exercise 3 - Basic Responsive Layout and Exercise 2 Receiving values from the client, but did not manage to do the extended tasks for Exercise 2 - Basic CSS, Exercise 4 - Responsive Framework, Exercise 5 - Photo Album, Exercise 1 - Starting PHP, Exercise 3 Server Photo Album A and Exercise 4 Receiving values from forms. The reason I did not complete all of the extended tasks was that some were too difficult. I did extra reading for exercises which are Exercise 5 - Photo Album, Exercise 4 Receiving values from forms, Exercise 1 - Starting PHP and Exercise 2 Receiving values from the client as I found these exercises the most challenging.

2. Work Done

2.1 Week 1

Exercise 1 was **Basic HTML** and Exercise 2 was **Basic of CSS**. In Exercise 1 **Basic HTML** I had to create two pages. The first page was called **Basic Techniques** and the second page is called **other page**. I had to insert an image on to pages, insert links to the page which links the first page to the second page and add a hyperlink on the first page. For the second page I had to insert some bullet points for some of the text using the following text that was given in Exercise 1: **Basic HTML**

For text (and so is this)

This is a paragraph of text. It contains an example of bold text, italic and both together. Although bold and italic might be considered to be presentational, and therefore it might be argued that they should be done using stylesheets, the general consensus is that they are such common forms of text-embellishment that the style can be considered to be a part of the text itself, not the display of it on the webpage.

Here's a link to another page located on the same server as this page and called otherpage.html. In contrast, here's a link to the BBC News home page at <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/>. Make sure you can do both without blinking!

For images

This is a paragraph of text with an image in it! That image is stored on the same server as this page, in a folder called images. Do it the same way.

Here's another image but this one is on a different server. Its URL is:

http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8/8a/Darvasa_gas_crater_panorama.jpg/320px-Darvasa_gas_crater_panorama.jpg

but it's also a link so if you click on it, it opens the full size version at:

http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8/8a/Darvasa_gas_crater_panorama.jpg/1280px-Darvasa_gas_crater_panorama.jpg.

This is the other page.

This is a summary of HTML features you need to use to reproduce this page:

The basic HTML page tags, including head, body and title.
Heading tags at two different levels
Paragraph, bold and italic tags
Links to local and remote pages
Embedded images stored on the same server and different servers
Image links
List tags
 with a few sub items
 that is, a nested list

The end!

Go back

In order to insert an image I had to follow the instructions on the website which directed me to firstly save the image and then use the ***image*** tag `` to insert the image. In order to insert links I again followed the instructions on the website which directed me to use the ***a*** tag `<a>` to insert the link. To add a hyperlink I had to follow the same procedure. To insert the bullets I had to use the ***ul*** tag `` to make the list and then the ***li*** tag `` to insert the bullet. These are the HTML tag described above I used for the web page:

```
<!DOCTYPE>
<html>
<head>
<title>Basic Techniques</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="first-styles.css">
</head>
<body>
<h1>Basic Techniques (this is a heading)</h1>
<h2><strong>For text (and so is this)</strong></h2>
<p>This is a paragraph of text. It contains an example of <strong>bold text</strong>,
<em>italic</em> and <strong><em>both together</em></strong>. Although bold and italic
might be considered to be presentational, and therefore it might be argued that they
should be done using stylesheets, the general consensus is that they are such common
forms of text-embellishment that the style can be considered to be a part of the text
itself, not the display of it on the webpage.</p>
<p>Here's a <a href="otherpage.html">link</a> to another page located on the same
server as this page and called otherpage.html. In contrast, here's a link to the BBC
News home page at <a href="http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/">http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/</a>
Make sure you can do both without blinking!</p>

<h2>For images</h2>
<p>This is a paragraph of text with an image in it! That image is stored on the same
server as this page, in a folder called images. Do it the same way.</p>

<p>Here's another image but this one is on a different server. Its URL is:
<a
href="http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8/8a/Darvasa_gas_crater_panor
ama.jpg/320px-
```

```

Darvasa_gas_crater_panorama.jpg">http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8/
8a/Darvasa_gas_crater_panorama.jpg/320px-Darvasa_gas_crater_panorama.jpg</a>
but it's also a link so if you click on it, it opens the full size version at:
<a
href="http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8/8a/Darvasa_gas_crater_panor
ama.jpg/1280px-
Darvasa_gas_crater_panorama.jpg">http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8/
8a/Darvasa_gas_crater_panorama.jpg/1280px-Darvasa_gas_crater_panorama.jpg</a></p>


</body>
</html>

```

In Exercise 2 **Basic CSS** I had to create a style sheet which linked to the first page. I managed to complete the whole exercise which is Exercise 1 and Exercise 2 I have managed to complete both exercises. The exercise was not difficult as it was the basics of HTML. The HTML exercise was a bit easy but the hardest things was trying to link the CSS style page and making sure the CSS style page works In both exercises: Exercise 1: **Basic HTML** and Exercise 2 **Basic CSS** I learnt the basics of HTML which was knowing how to insert an image and a paragraph. In addition I have also learnt how to link a CSS style sheet to another HTML page. It is important to learn how to insert text and images, as these make up the majority of the features of the web page and can then be built upon. Without knowing how to insert an image and a paragraph, and how to link a CSS style sheet to another HTML page, you cannot go on to the more difficult tasks within HTML and CSS. These exercises have helped me understand how the web page works and how the different aspects of the web page function together. The reading I had to do for Exercise 1 **Basic HTML** I had to read the website w3school <http://www.w3schools.com/html> and apply it to the firstpage.html For Exercise 2: **Basic CSS** I had to read the website that was given in the exercise <http://www.w3schools.com/css> to create a CSS file that will link to the firstpage.html and lastpage.html. In addition I had to read http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_howto.asp to make a clear understanding on CSS rules and different ways on how the CSS rules can be added on the firstpage.html.

There are 6 CSS rules for Exercise 2: **Basic CSS** and the rules are the following:

```

*{
    box-sizing: border-box;
}

```

The first rules on CSS for firstpage.html is ***** where it has a selector and has 1 rule. This rule works by having a border around the webpage

```

h1 {
    text-align: center;
    font-family: "Arial", Arial, serif;
    background-color: #99CCFF;
}

```

The Second rule on CSS is **h1** where it has a selector and this has 3 rules that are applied to the web page.

```
h2{
    font-style: italic;
    border-bottom-style: solid;
    border-width: 1px
}
```

Another rule on CSS for firstpage.html is **h2** where it has a selector and only has 3 rules that are applied

```
p{
    font-family: "Arial", Arial, serif;
    background-color: FFFFCC;
    border-radius: 10px;
    padding: 20px;
}
```

The next rules that applies to the webpage is **p** which has a selector and has 4 rules which applies to the web page firstpage.html

```
img.top{
    vertical-align: text-top;
}
```

The fifth rule on CSS for firstpage.html is **img.top** where it has a selector and contains one rule

```
img.bottom{
    display: block;
    margin-left: auto;
    margin-right: auto;
}
```

The next rule on CSS for firstpage.html where it has 3 rules that applies to html is **img.bottom**

In most situations it is best to put styles on an external style sheet as in this way they are reusable and the html mark up is kept to a minimum. Internal and inline: The internal CSS rule is placed inside the section of html <head> called style tag <style> </style> these style can only be used for the webpage page only and cannot be used anywhere which means that you will have to create another CSS style for each webpage The Inline CSS rule cannot be reused it is placed directly inside a HTML code this cannot use style tag you will also have to make inline style for every paragraph. External: The External CSS rule can be reused as it is a separate sheet so it can be linked to many webpages

2.2 Week 2

Exercise 3 was **Basic Responsive layout** and Exercise 4 was **Responsive framework**. In Exercise 3 **Basic Responsive Layout** I had to create an HTML page called **beatles** and save it in a location where it contained the **firstpage** and **otherpage** using the following code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta name='viewport' content='width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0'>
<link rel='stylesheet' href='beatles-layout.css'>
</head>
```

```

<body>

<div>
  <div class='block'>
    <img src='images/b1.png'>
  </div>
  <div class='block'>
    <img src='images/b2.png'>
  </div>
  <div class='block'>
    <img src='images/b3.png'>
  </div>
  <div class='block'>
    <img src='images/b4.png'>
  </div>
</div>

</body>
</html>

```

In addition I had to create a style sheet called ***beatle-layout .css*** that contains div element and image class called block using the following code:

```

* {
  box-sizing: border-box;
}

div {
  margin: 0px;
  border: 0px;
  padding: 0px;
}

.block img {
  width: 100%;
}

.block {
  width: 25%;
  float: left;
}

```

Also I had to insert a code using the following:

```

@media only screen and (min-width: 512px) {
  .block {
    width: 50%;
  }
}

```

```
@media only screen and (min-width: 768px) {
    .block {
        width: 25%;
    }
}
```

This above will allow the user to view the webpage on the smartphone After following the instructions on Exercise 3 **Basic Responsive Layout** on page 4, I had to apply what I have learnt to the firstpage.html. I completed the whole of Exercise 3, Basic Responsive Layout, but did not complete Exercise 4, **Responsive Framework**. I managed to complete one of the Exercises which was Exercise 3 **Basic Responsive Layout**. I did not have enough time to complete Exercise 4 **Responsive Framework** as I had to fix some problems in Exercise 3 **Basic Responsive Layout** which I had to apply on the firstpage.html. Both Exercises, which was Exercise 3 **Basic Responsive Layout** and Exercise 4 **Responsive Framework**, I found a bit hard. Exercise 3 **Basic Responsive Layout** and Exercise 4 **Responsive Framework** were a bit difficult as you have to make sure the layout of the web page is in the correct place. Exercise 3 **Basic Responsive Layout** and Exercise 4 **Responsive Framework** were a bit difficult as you have to make sure the layout of the web page is in exactly the correct place. I kept getting images and text nearly in the right place, but as they were not exactly where they should be the program would not work. Therefore, I learnt that unless the images are in exactly the right place the programme will not work. It helped me to understand how to view web pages on your smartphone. I did not do any of the extended tasks

Before:

```
<!DOCTYPE>
<html>
<head>
<title>Basic Techniques</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="firststyles.css">
</head>
<body>

<h1>Basic Techniques (this is a heading)</h1>

<h2><strong>For text (and so is this)</strong></h2>
<p>This is a paragraph of text. It contains an example of <strong>bold text</strong>,
<em>italic</em> and <strong><em>both together</em></strong>. Although bold and italic
might be considered to be presentational, and therefore it might be argued that they
should be done using stylesheets, the general consensus is that they are such common
forms of text-embellishment that the style can be considered to be a part of the text
itself, not the display of it on the webpage.</p>
<p>Here's a <a href="otherpage.html">link</a> to another page located on the same
server as this page and called otherpage.html. In contrast, here's a link to the BBC
News home page at <a href="http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/">http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/</a>
Make sure you can do both without blinking!</p>

<h2>For images</h2>
<p>This is a paragraph of text with an image in it! That image is stored on the same
server as this page, in a folder called images. Do it the same way.</p>

<p>Here's another image but this one is on a different server. Its URL is:
<a
href="http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8/8a/Darvasa_gas_crater_panor
ama.jpg/320px-
Darvasa_gas_crater_panorama.jpg">http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8/
8a/Darvasa_gas_crater_panorama.jpg/320px-Darvasa_gas_crater_panorama.jpg</a>
but it's also a link so if you click on it, it opens the full size version at:
```



```

<a
href="http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8/8a/Darvasa_gas_crater_panor
ama.jpg/1280px-
Darvasa_gas_crater_panorama.jpg">http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8/
8a/Darvasa_gas_crater_panorama.jpg/1280px-Darvasa_gas_crater_panorama.jpg</a></p>



</body>
</html>

```

After:

```

<!DOCTYPE>

<html>
<head>
<title>Basic Techniques</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="first-styles.css">
</head>
<body>

<h1>Basic Techniques (this is a heading)</h1>

<div>
    <div class ="block">
<h2><strong>For text (and so is this)</strong></h2>
<p>This is a paragraph of text. It contains an example of <strong>bold text</strong>,
<em>italic</em> and <strong><em>both together</em></strong>. Although bold and italic
might be considered to be presentational, and therefore it might be argued that they
should be done using stylesheets, the general consensus is that they are such common
forms of text-embellishment that the style can be considered to be a part of the text
itself, not the display of it on the webpage.</p>
<p>Here's a <a href="otherpage.html">link</a> to another page located on the same
server as this page and called otherpage.html. In contrast, here's a link to the BBC
News home page at <a href="http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/">http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/</a>
Make sure you can do both without blinking!</p>
    </div>
    <div class ="block">
<h2>For images</h2>
<p>This is a paragraph of text with an image in it! That image is stored on the same
server as this page, in a folder called images. Do it the same way.</p>
    </div>
    <div class="block">
<p>Here's another image but this one is on a different server. Its URL is:
<a
href="http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8/8a/Darvasa_gas_crater_pano
rama.jpg/320px-
Darvasa_gas_crater_panorama.jpg">http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8
/8a/Darvasa_gas_crater_panorama.jpg/320px-Darvasa_gas_crater_panorama.jpg</a>
but it's also a link so if you click on it, it opens the full size version at:

```

```

<a
href="http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8/8a/Darvasa_gas_crater_pano
rama.jpg/1280px-
Darvasa_gas_crater_panorama.jpg">http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/8
/8a/Darvasa_gas_crater_panorama.jpg/1280px-Darvasa_gas_crater_panorama.jpg</a></p>
</div>
<div class="block">

</div>
</div>
</body>
</html>

```

There are 12 CSS rules for Exercise 2: **Basic CSS** to make the webpages look like this: and the rules are explained in the following:

```

*{
    box-sizing: border-box;
}

```

The first rules on CSS for firstpage.html is ***** where it has a selector and has 1 rule. This rule works by having a border around the webpage

```

h1 {
    text-align: center;
    font-family: "Arial", Arial, serif;
    background-color: #99CCFF;
}

```

The Second rule on CSS is **h1** where it has a selector and this has 3 rules that are applied to the web page.

```

h2{
    font-style: italic;
    border-bottom-style: solid;
}

```

```
border-width: 1px  
}
```

Another rule on CSS for firstpage.html is **h2** where it has a selector and only has 3 rules that are applied

```
p{  
    font-family: "Arial", Arial, serif;  
    background-color: FFFFCC;  
    border-radius: 10px;  
    padding: 20px;  
}
```

The next rules that applies to the webpage is **p** which has a selector and has 4 rules which applies to the web page **firstpage.html**

```
img.top{  
    vertical-align: text-top;  
}
```

The fifth rule on CSS for firstpage.html is **img.top** where it has a selector and contains one rule

```
img.bottom{  
    display: block;  
    margin-left: auto;  
    margin-right: auto;  
}
```

The next rule on CSS for firstpage.html where it has 3 rules that applies to html is **img.bottom**

```
div {  
    margin: 0px;  
    border: 0px;  
    padding: 0px;  
}
```

Another rule that applies to the web page which has 3 rules is called **div**

```
.block{  
    width: auto;  
    float: left;  
}
```

The eighth rule which applies to the firstpage.html has 2 rules

```
.block img.top{  
    width: auto;  
}
```

Another rule which applies to the firstpage.html has only 1 rule is called **.block img.top**

```
.block img.bottom{  
    width: auto;  
    float: right;  
}
```

The tenth rule **.block img bottom** in the CSS which applies to the **firstpahge.html** has 3 rules

```
@media only screen and(min-width: 512px) {  
    .block{  
        width: 100%;  
    }  
}
```

Another rule which applies to the firstpage.html has a rule inside another rule. The first rule is **@media only screen and (min-width: 512px)** and inside it has another rule called block which has only one selector

```
@media only screen and (min-width: 768px) {  
    .block {  
        width: 50%;  
    }  
}
```

The final rule which applies to the firstpage.html has a rule inside another rule. The first rule is **@media only screen and (min-width: 768px)** and inside it has another rule called .block which has only one selector

2.3 Week 3

The exercise was Exercise 5 **Basic Photo album** I also did the exercise I had missed from the previous week, Responsive framework For Exercise 5 **Photo album** I had to recreate the web page that I was given. The web page had two rows, each row containing 3 pictures and a description on the right of the picture. For responsive framework I had to examine the HTML code on **photoalbum-manual-exercise.html** in the web browser and try to figure out where to put the HTML code in the correct place. In addition, for Exercise 5 **Photo Album**, I had to insert a lightbox and jquery using the following code

```
<script src='http://code.jquery.com/jquery-1.11.3.min.js'></script>
```

Moreover, I had to insert another lightbox code using the following code:

```
<link rel='stylesheet' href='lib/lightbox2/css/lightbox.css'>
```

The second thing I had to do is to insert a code at the end of the **body tag** </body> using the following code:

```
<script src='lib/lightbox2/js/lightbox.js'></script>
```

The final thing I had to do is to insert another code which tells the lightbox to display the image. This will allow the webpage to group the image using the following code:

```
<a data-lightbox='example-1' href='images/whatever... '>
```

This is the HTML code of the pictures I added to Exercise 5: **Photo album**:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>
```

```

<head>
<title>HTML Photo Album</title>
<meta name='viewport' content='width=device-width, initial-scale=1'>
<link rel='stylesheet' href='photoalbum.css'>
<link rel='stylesheet' href='http://www.w3schools.com/lib/w3.css'>
<script src='http://code.jquery.com/jquery-1.11.3.min.js'></script>
<link rel='stylesheet' href='lib/lightbox2/css/lightbox.css'>
</head>
<body>

<header class='w3-container w3-orange w3-center'>
  <h1>My Photo Album</h1>
  <h2>Your Name</h2>
  <p>Here are some photographs and descriptions.</p>
</header>

<div id='#album'>

  <!-- Start a row of THREE photographs -->
  <div class='w3-row'>

    <div class='w3-container w3-row w3-col 14'>
      <div class='w3-container w3-card-8 w3-margin-8'>
        <div class='w3-container w3-half w3-image'>
          <a data-lightbox='example-1' href='b1.png' data-title="John-Lennon"><img
src='b1.png' class='example-image w3-circle'></a>
          <div class='w3-title w3-text-purple'>John</div>
        </div>
        <div class='w3-container w3-half'>
          <p>This is John Lennon. He was one of the Beatles.</p>
          <p>He was one of the two main song-writers.</p>
        </div>
      </div>
    </div>

    <div class='w3-container w3-row w3-col 14'>
      <div class='w3-container w3-card-8 w3-margin-8'>
        <div class='w3-container w3-half w3-image'>
          <a data-lightbox='example-1' href='b2.png' data-title="Paul-McCartney" ><img
src='b2.png' class='w3-circle'></a>
          <div class='w3-title w3-text-purple'>Paul</div>
        </div>
        <div class='w3-container w3-half'>
          <p>This is Paul McCartney. He was also one of the Beatles.</p>
          <p>He was the other main song-writers</p>
        </div>
      </div>
    </div>

    <div class='w3-container w3-row w3-col 14'>
      <div class='w3-container w3-card-8 w3-margin-8'>
        <div class='w3-container w3-half w3-image'>
          <a data-lightbox='example-1' href='b3.png' data-title="George-Harrison"><img

```

```

src='b3.png' class='w3-circle'></a>
    <div class='w3-title w3-text-purple'>George</div>
</div>
    <div class='w3-container w3-half'>
    <p>This is George Harrison. He was also one of the Beatles.</p>
    </div>
</div>
</div>
</div>

<!-- Start another row of THREE photographs -->
<div class='w3-row'>
    <div class='w3-container w3-row w3-col 14'>
    <div class='w3-container w3-card-8 w3-margin-8'>
    <div class='w3-container w3-half w3-image'>
    <a data-lightbox='example-1' href='b4.png' data-title="Ringo-Starr"><img
src='b4.png' class='w3-circle'></a>
    <div class='w3-title w3-text-purple'>Ringo</div>
    </div>
    <div class='w3-container w3-half'>
    <p>This is Ringo Starr. He was also one of the Beatles.</p>
    </div>
    </div>
    </div>
    </div>
</div>

<footer class='w3-container w3-orange w3-padding-jumbo'>
    <div class='w3-container w3-center'>
    <a href='mailto:childm@lsbu.ac.uk' class='link'>Contact me</a>
    </div>
</footer>
<script src='lib/lightbox2/js/jquery.js'></script>
<script src='lib/lightbox2/js/lightbox.js'></script>
</body>
</html>

```

In Exercise 4 **Responsive framework** I had to follow the instructions:

http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_rwd_intro.asp and

<http://www.w3schools.com/w3css/default.asp> to make a web page called beverage.html. In

addition, I had to download a folder called beverage.zip which included three pictures I

managed to complete the previous exercise from the previous week, which was Exercise 4

Responsive Framework and the week 3 Exercise which was Exercise 5 **Photo album**. I manage

to complete both Exercises which is Exercise 5 **photo album**, and 4, **responsive framework**.

Exercise 5 **Photo album** was a bit easy as there was a code that was given in the web page.

Exercise 4, **Responsive framework**, was more difficult as I had problems with the layout again.

Following the tutorial for Exercise 4 **Responsive Framework** was easy as on the website

<http://www.w3schools.com/w3css/default.asp>,
http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_rwd_intro.asp it shows instructions on how to use w3css class on the web page and what it will look like when the web page is finished. The Exercise 5 **Photo Album** was a bit difficult as you have to know where to put the right content in the div in this Exercise which is Exercise 5 **photo album** I have learnt how to use a lightbox.css. In addition I also learnt how to import a CSS library from the website w3school.com. From Responsive framework I learned how to create a common structure that can be used to build a web page. Photo album is important as it enables you to import pictures onto your web page and write description next to them. Exercise 4 **Responsive framework** is important as once you learn how to use the framework you can use this knowledge to construct any web page. I did not do the extended tasks. I had to read about JQuery on this website <http://jquery.com> which provides many examples to help you understand In addition I had read the website <http://lokeshdhakar.com/projects/lightbox2> and tried to experiment with modifying the code In Exercise 4: **Responsive Framework** the w3css classes I used are the following:

w3-container

w3-yellow

w3-row-padding

w3-margin

w3-center

w3-third

w3-card-4

w3-White

The reason why I used the w3css class on Exercise 4 **Responsive Framework** is because it makes the web page layout look better and attractive. In addition I used them to make the picture and text stand out on the web page.

```
<div class=" w3-container w3-yellow w3-row-padding w3-margin">

<header class="w3-container w3-center">
<h1>Beverages</h1>
</header>

    <div class="w3-third">
        <div class="w3-card-4">
            

                <div class="w3-container w3-white">
                    <h2>Tea</h2>
                    <p>Tea is an aromatic beverage commonly prepared by
pouring hot or boiling water over cured leaves of the Camellia sinensis, an evergreen
shrub native to Asia. After water, it is the most widely consumed drink in the world.
Some teas, like Darjeeling and Chinese greens, have a cooling, slightly bitter, and
```

```

astringent flavour, while others have vastly different profiles that include sweet,
nutty, floral, or grassy notes.</p>
    </div>
</div>
</div>

<div class="w3-third">
    <div class="w3-card-4">
        
        <div class="w3-container w3-white">
            <h2>Coffee</h2>
            <p>Coffee is a brewed drink prepared from roasted
coffee beans, which are the seeds of berries from the Coffea plant. Coffee plants are
cultivated in over 70 countries, primarily in the equatorial regions of the Americas,
Southeast Asia, India and Africa. The two most commonly grown are the highly regarded
arabica, and the less sophisticated but stronger and more hardy robusta.</p>
        </div>
    </div>
</div>

<div class="w3-third">
    <div class="w3-card-4">
        
        <div class="w3-container w3-white">
            <h2>Hot Chocolate</h2>
            <p>Hot chocolate, also known as hot cocoa, is a heated
beverage consisting of shaved chocolate, melted chocolate or cocoa powder, heated milk
or water, and often sugar. Hot chocolate made with melted chocolate is sometimes called
drinking chocolate, characterized by less sweetness and a thicker consistency.</p>
        </div>
    </div>
</div>
</div>

```

In Exercise 5 **photoalbum** the w3css classes is achieved by splitting the web page in 3 parts. The first part of the web page is the header where the title goes and middle part is where the pictures and text goes and the bottom part is the footer where the contact goes. This makes the web page look better and the layout easier to understand for users when viewing the web page. When the web page is resized the pictures and text are realigned. This makes picture and text become large so its web page is easier to read when the user is using the web page. The good thing about lightbox is that if you have more than one image on the web page and you want to view the images. Lightbox would group the images so it is easier to view the images all at once. The bad thing about lightbox is that you have to go on the website <http://lokeshdhakar.com/projects/lightbox2/> and download a folder called lib and put it in the

same folder where the files html web pages is located. The improvement to this is the light box could be used as a link to the html webpage when users are viewing the webpage the same as w3css classes.

2.4 Week 4

The Exercise was Exercise: 1 **Starting PHP**. In the exercise I had to create two web pages. The first web page was HTML called **time1.html** and the second web page was PHP called **time1.php**. In the first web page **time1.html** I had use the code that was given in the exercise which was:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Time</title>
<link rel='stylesheet' href='http://www.w3schools.com/lib/w3.css'>
</head>
<body>

<h1>The time is 10:13!</h1>

</body>
</html>
```

The second web page **time1.php** I had to turn the code in time1.html to php code which looks like:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Time</title>
<link rel='stylesheet' href='http://www.w3schools.com/lib/w3.css'>
</head>
<body>
<?php
print "<h1>The time is ";
print time();
print "!</h1>";
?>
</body>
</html>
```

The next thing I had to do is to change the format of the time as it prints it out **The time is 1442581120!** to → **The time is Fri, 18 Sep 2015 14:14:23 +0100!** using the following code:

```
print date( "r", time());
```

Moreover I had to insert a PHP code **time()** function in the tag title using the following:

```
<title><?php print time(); ?></title>
```

Additionally I had to insert another code in the php section which prints out a list using the following code:

```
$words = array( "happy", "sad", "<i>fruity</i>");  
$r = rand(0,2);  
print "<h2>Are you feeling ".$words[$r]."?</h2>\n";
```

The next thing I had to do is to use the PHP print statement which will print the list randomly when the webpage is refreshed using the following code:

```
print "<h2>Are you feeling ";  
print $words[$r];  
print "?</h2>\n";
```

Also I had to try changing the background colour in the **style tag** <style> using PHP code using the following code:

```
<?php  
print "body{";  
print "background:";  
print "$colour";  
$colour = Red;  
print "$colour";  
print "}";  
?>
```

I had to insert a defining **function** which prints out a timetable using the following code:

```
function timetable( $n) {  
    $text = "<p>\n";  
    for( $i = 1; $i < 13; $i++) {  
        $text .= $i." times ".$n." is ".$i * $n."<br>\n";  
    }  
    $text .= "</p>\n";  
    return $text;  
}
```

In addition to insert the defining code on the PHP web page I had to insert another code which is print out timetable 7 using the following code:

```
print timetable(7);
```

The next thing I had to do is to print out a large amount of data which is a timetable function using the following code:

```
// code to print out all twelve times tables
print "<table class='w3-table-all'>\n";
print "<tr>\n";
print "<td>".timestable(1)."</td>\n";
print "<td>".timestable(2)."</td>\n";
print "<td>".timestable(3)."</td>\n";
print "<td>".timestable(4)."</td>\n";
print "<td>".timestable(5)."</td>\n";
print "<td>".timestable(6)."</td>\n";
print "</tr>\n";
print "<tr>\n";
print "<td>".timestable(7)."</td>\n";
print "<td>".timestable(8)."</td>\n";
print "<td>".timestable(9)."</td>\n";
print "<td>".timestable(10)."</td>\n";
print "<td>".timestable(11)."</td>\n";
print "<td>".timestable(12)."</td>\n";
print "</tr>\n";
print "</table>\n";
```

The final thing I had to do is print out a lot of timetables using the following code:

```
// code to print out LOTS of times tables
print "<table class='w3-table-all'>\n";
for( $i = 1; $i < 1000; $i += 6) {
    print "<tr>\n";
    for( $j = 0; $j < 7; $j++) {
        print "<td>".timestable($i + $j)."</td>\n";
    }
    print "</tr>\n";
}
print "</table>\n";
```

I managed to complete the whole exercise I have managed to complete Exercise: 1 **Starting PHP** but did not do the extended task The PHP exercise was a bit easy because as long as you put the correct code in, it worked. The exercise was a little bit hard as I had to find out how to insert a background colour using PHP and try to know how to change the time format form The time is Fri, 18 Sep 2015 14:14:23 +0100! → The date is Thu, 29 Oct 2015 and The time is: 9:59:31 am Europe/London +00:00 using PHP code:

```
<?php
print "<h1>The date is ";
print date("D, d M Y");
print "</h1>";
print "<h1>The time is: ";
print date("G:i:s a e P");
print "</h1>";
?>
```

In the exercise I learnt when writing PHP code on the web page it is different to html code. In addition I have also learnt PHP code has to be uploaded to the server before viewing what the web page looks like and when PHP is uploaded the code gets converted to html code. It is important to learn PHP as from this you can understand how to fit the whole content of a code into one PHP. These exercises have helped me understand how to create a PHP to make a web page. I did not do any of the extended tasks. I did some reading on the website <http://php.net/manual/en/function.date.php> on how to change the time from The time is Fri, 18 Sep 2015 14:14:23 +0100! → The date is Thu, 29 Oct 2015 and The time is: 9:59:31 am Europe/London +00:00 using the code below:

```
<?php
print "<h1>The date is ";
print date("D, d M Y");
print "</h1>";
print "<h1>The time is: ";
print date("G:i:s a e P");
print "</h1>";
?>
```

I had to read the website <http://www.php.net/manual/en/language.control-structures.php> to understand the for control structure in the language reference The reason why the PHP code prints out all the twelve timetables is because the second for loop syntax is inside the first for loop and the syntax is:

```
for( $j = 0; $j < 7; $j++) {
    print "<td>".timestable($i + $j)."</td>\n";
};
```

The first expression is (\$j = 0) is evaluate and is executed once completed at the beginning of the loop. In the beginning of each of the iteration, \$j < 7 is evaluated and if the outcomes is True the loops continues and the nested statement is executed. If the outcome is false then the loop ends. At the end of each iteration, \$j++ is evaluated and it is executed and it adds the first syntax and second syntax to print out a lot of time tables.

```
print "<table class='w3-table-all'>\n";
for( $i = 1; $i < 1000; $i += 6) {
    print "<tr>\n";
    for( $j = 0; $j < 7; $j++) {
        print "<td>".timestable($i + $j)."</td>\n";
    }
    print "</tr>\n";
}
print "</table>\n";
```

The reason why the PHP codes prints out a lot of times tables is because it uses a **for loop**. The first for loop syntax is

```
for( $i = 1; $i < 1000; $i += 6) {  
    print "<tr>\n";
```

The first expression is (\$i = 1) is evaluated and is executed once completed at the beginning of the loop. In the beginning of each of the iteration, \$i < 1000 is evaluated and if the outcomes is True the loops continues and the nested statement is executed if the outcome is false then the loops ends. At the end of each iteration, \$i += 6 is evaluates and it's executed.

```
print "<table class='w3-table-all'>\n";  
for( $i = 1; $i < 1000; $i += 6) {  
    print "<tr>\n";  
    for( $j = 0; $j < 7; $j++) {  
        print "<td>".timestable($i + $j)."</td>\n";  
    }  
    print "</tr>\n";  
}  
print "</table>\n";
```

2.5 Week 5

The Exercise was: Exercise 2: **Receiving values from client** Exercise 3: **Server Photo Album Version A**, Exercise 4: **Receiving values from form**, For Exercise 2: **Receiving values from client** I had to look at the website <http://daydream.lsbu.ac.uk/myweb/childm/dba/feelings.php> and try to recreate it using PHP Exercise 3: **Server Photo Album Version A** I had to save the html page photoalbum to PHP by deleting the HTML Code and replacing the PHP code given in the document using the following:

```
<?php  
  
$john['image'] = "b1.png";  
$john['name'] = "John";  
$john['description'] = "<p>This is John Lennon. He was one of the Beatles.</p><p>He was  
one of the two main song-writers.</p>";  
  
$paul['image'] = "b2.png";  
$paul['name'] = "Paul";  
$paul['description'] = "<p>This is Paul McCartney. He was also one of the  
Beatles.</p><p>He was the other main song-writer.</p>";  
  
$george['image'] = "b3.png";  
$george['name'] = "George";  
$george['description'] = "<p>This is George Harrison. He was also one of the  
Beatles.</p>";  
  
$ringo['image'] = "b4.png";  
$ringo['name'] = "Ringo";  
$ringo['description'] = "<p>This is Ringo Starr. He was also one of the Beatles.</p>";
```

```

$rows[0] = $john;
$rows[1] = $paul;
$rows[2] = $george;
$rows[3] = $ringo;

$numberOfPhotos = count( $rows);

for( $i = 0; $i < $numberOfPhotos; $i++) {

    if ( $i % 3 == 0) {
        if ( $i > 0) { print "</div>\n"; }
        print "<div class='w3-row'>\n";
    }

    $row = $rows[$i];
    print "    <div class='w3-container w3-row w3-col 14'>\n";
    print "        <div class='w3-container w3-card-8 w3-margin-8'>\n";
    print "            <div class='w3-container w3-half w3-image'>\n";
    print "                <a class='example-image-link' data-lightbox='example-1'
href='images/".$row['image']."'><img src='images/".$row['image']."' class='example-
image w3-circle'></a>\n";
    print "                    <div class='w3-title w3-text-purple'>".$row['name']. "</div>\n";
    print "                </div>\n";
    print "            <div class='w3-container w3-half'>\n";
    print $row['description']. "\n";
    print "        </div>\n";
    print "    </div>\n";
    print " </div>\n";
}

print "</div>\n";

?>

```

Exercise 4: **Receiving values from form** I had to follow the instructions on the document. The first one is to save the page using **form1.html** alongside the **time1.php** using the following code:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Form 1</title>
</head>
<body>

<form action='time1.php' method='get'>
    First name <input type='text' name='firstname'>
    Last name <input type='text' name='lastname'>
    <input type='submit'>
</form>

```

```
</body>
</html>
```

The second thing I had to do was to use the following code which was given in the document and save it as ***post.php***:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Post Form Receiver</title>
</head>
<body>
<?php

if ( isset( $_POST['firstname']) && isset( $_POST['lastname'])) {
    print "<p>Hello " . $_POST['firstname'] . " " . $_POST['lastname'] . "!</p>\n";
} else {
    print "<p>You didn't tell me your first and last names!</p>\n";
}

?>
</body>
</html>
```

In addition, I also had to save another page and save it as ***autoform.php*** using the following code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Post Form Receiver</title>
</head>
<body>
<?php
if ( isset( $_POST['firstname']) && isset( $_POST['lastname'])) {
    print "<p>Hello " . $_POST['firstname'] . " " . $_POST['lastname'] . "!</p>\n";
    print "<p><a href=''>Go again!</a></p>\n";
} else {
?>
<form action='' method='post'>
    First name <input type='text' name='firstname'>
    Last name <input type='text' name='lastname'>
    <input type='submit'>
</form>
<?php
}
?>

</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Moreover, I had to use the following code and save it as `contact-form.html` using the following code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Contact Form</title>
<meta name='viewport' content='width=device-width, initial-scale=1'>
<link rel='stylesheet' href='http://www.w3schools.com/lib/w3.css'>
</head>
<body class='w3-padding-large'>

<h1>Contact Form</h1>

<form action='sendemail.php' method='post' class='w3-padding-large w3-card-16'>
  <div class='w3-group'>
    <input type='text' name='firstname' class='w3-input' required>
    <label class='w3-label'>First name</label>
  </div>
  <div class='w3-group'>
    <input type='text' name='lastname' class='w3-input' required>
    <label class='w3-label'>Last name</label>
  </div>
  <div class='w3-group'>
    <textarea name='message' class='w3-input' required></textarea>
    <label class='w3-label'>Message</label>
  </div>
  <input type='submit' value='Send to website owner' class='w3-btn'>
</form>

</body>
</html>
```

The final thing was to save the page called ***sendmail.php*** using the following code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Email Confirmation</title>
<meta name='viewport' content='width=device-width, initial-scale=1'>
<link rel='stylesheet' href='http://www.w3schools.com/lib/w3.css'>
</head>
<body class='w3-padding-large'>

<h1>Contact Confirmation Screen</h1>

<?php
```



```

// FIX THIS
$message = "This needs to be changed to be whatever the user enters.";

// CHANGE THE LINE BELOW TO AN EMAIL ADDRESS YOU RECEIVE MESSAGES AT.
$toaddress = "noOne@NoWhere";    // PLEASE don't leave noOne@NoWhere in this - it won't
work...

// create a subject line for the email - THIS SHOULD GIVE THE NAME ENTERED INTO THE
FORM
$subjectline = "Message from John Smith";

// set the from address for the email; this is required
$headers = "from:bus.support@lsbu.ac.uk\n"; // Daydream will send an email only if this
header is present

$success = false;
// Send the email. The mail command is commented out. Remove the // to activate it.
// It is commented out because if the server does not support sending mails it might
crash the script.
//$success = mail( $toaddress, $subjectline, $message, $headers);

// THIS TEXT SHOULD ALSO GIVE THE NAME ENTERED BY THE USER, NOT John Smith.
print "<p>Thank you John Smith, the following message has been sent to the website
owner:</p>";
print "<div class='w3-card-16 w3-padding-large'>\n";
print "<p><b>Subject:</b> ".$subjectline."</p>\n";
print "<p>".$message."</p>\n";
print "</div>\n";

if ( !$success) {
    print "<h2>Error: Message not sent!</h2>\n";
}

?>
</body>
</html>

```

I did not complete the whole Exercise which was Exercise 2: **Receiving values from client** Exercise 3: **Server Photo Album Version A** Exercise 4: **Receiving values from form**. For Exercise 2: **Receiving values from client**, I managed to input the text. I did not manage to do anything on the other two exercises: Exercise 3: **Server Photo Album Version A** and Exercise 4: **Receiving values from form**. The image for Exercise 2: **Receiving values from client**, was not displaying, and I did not understand how I could solve the problem and get the image to display. I then couldn't move onto the next two exercises as they were more difficult than the first and I knew I would not be able to complete them. I found all three exercises difficult. All of the exercises were difficult as they were complicated and had too many instructions, which I found confusing. Exercise 2: **Receiving values from client**, was difficult as the images were not showing for Feelings.php For Exercise 4: **Receiving values from form**, the difficult part of this was on page 2

and page 3 where there was a problem which I could not solve which was making the contact-form show up on sendemail.php which is when the user enters the name on the contact-form. It should say "Message from first name and last name on contact-form.html and Thank first name and last name on contact-form.html you , the following message has been sent to the website owner" I now realise that if you use html and PHP together webpages can be created more easily. The exercises helped me understand that you don't need to use HTML code to create a web page you can use html and PHP code to create a web page. I did not manage to do any of the extended tasks. There was some reading which I had to do which was for Exercise 2: **Receiving values from client.** I had to read about how the if statement worked and the control structure in the language <http://www.php.net/manual/en/language.control-structures.php> An `isset()` function decides if a variable is set and is not null, which means if a variable is at `unset()` function the `isset()` function will return false. What is more, if there is a multiple parameter then the `isset()` will return true only if the parameters are set. An `isset()` function is needed as its user can find out if variable 1 or variable 2 exists and has a value or not equal. An example of an `isset()` function is `Feelings.php` where it has an `isset()` function:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Feelings</title>
<link rel='stylesheet' href='http://www.w3schools.com/lib/w3.css'>
</head>
<style>
<?php
print "img{";
print "width:100%";
print "}";
?>
</style>
<body>
<header class="w3-container w3-purple">
<?php
if ( isset( $_GET['feeling']) and $_GET['feeling']=='happy') {
    print "<h1>Hurrah, I'm so glad you're feeling happy!</h1>\n";
}
else if (isset($_GET['feeling']) and $_GET['feeling']=='sad'){
    print "<h1>Oh dear, why are you feeling sad?</h1>\n";
}
else if (isset($_GET['feeling']) and $_GET['feeling']=='fruity') {
    print"<h1>Ooh la la, mais les fruits sont bons!<h1>\n";
}
else {
    print "<h1> so tell me how you feel today?</h1>\n";
}
?>
</header>

<?php

print "<div class='w3-content w3-image'>";
```

```

if ($_GET['feeling']=='happy'){
    print "\n<img src='happy.jpg' class='w3-image'>";
    print "\n<div class='w3-title w3-text-white'>";
    print date("G:i l jS Y");
    print "\n</div>";
}

else if ($_GET['feeling']=='sad'){
    print "\n<img src='sad.jpg' class='w3-image'>";
    print "\n<div class='w3-title w3-text-white'>";
    print date("G:i l jS Y");
    print "\n</div>";
}

else if ($_GET['feeling']=='fruity'){
    print "\n<img src='fruity.jpg' class='w3-image'>";
    print "\n<div class='w3-title w3-text-white'>";
    print date("G:i l jS Y");
    print "\n</div>";
}

print "\n</div>";

?>

<footer class='w3-container w3-purple w3-row w3-row-padding w3-large'>
<?php
print "<div class='w3-card-16 w3-white w3-third w3-center'>";
print "\n<a href='?feeling=happy'>Click here to feel happy!</a>";
print "\n</div>";
print "\n<div class='w3-card-16 w3-white w3-third w3-center'>";
print "\n<a href='?feeling=sad'>Click here to feel sad!</a>";
print "\n</div>";
print "\n<div class='w3-card-16 w3-white w3-third w3-center'>";
print "\n<a href='?feeling=fruity'>Click here to feel fruity!</a>";
print "\n</div>";
?>
</footer>

</body>
</html>

```

This is an example of an `isset()` function where if the feeling is happy and the happy is true it will return a picture. The `autoform.php` script works by having an `isset()` function and a form field which has a `firstname` and `lastname`. Moreover the `autoform.php` script work by having a method called `$_Post` array. This will be able to retrieve the form values as `$_Post['firstname']` and `$_POST['lastname`. An example is the following code of `autoform.php`:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Post Form Receiver</title>

```

```

</head>
<body>
<?php
if ( isset( $_POST['firstname']) && isset( $_POST['lastname'])) {
    print "<p>Hello " . $_POST['firstname'] . " " . $_POST['lastname'] . "!</p>\n";
    print "<p><a href=''>Go again!</a></p>\n";
} else {
?>
<form action='' method='post'>
    First name <input type='text' name='firstname'>
    Last name <input type='text' name='lastname'>
    <input type='submit'>
</form>
<?php
}
?>

</body>
</html>

```

The attributes of HTML form fields that are required are the following input types: text, search, url, tel, email, password, date picker, number, checkbox, radio and file. What is more, the HTML form fields require a boolean attribute. In addition, it requires attributes in the HTML 5 and the syntax is <input required> and example of HTML form fields code is contact-form.html:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Contact Form</title>
<meta name='viewport' content='width=device-width, initial-scale=1'>
<link rel='stylesheet' href='http://www.w3schools.com/lib/w3.css'>
</head>
<body class='w3-padding-large'>

<h1>Contact Form</h1>

<form action='sendemail.php' method='post' class='w3-padding-large w3-card-16'>
    <div class='w3-group'>
        <input type='text' name='firstname' class='w3-input' required>
        <label class='w3-label'>First name</label>
    </div>
    <div class='w3-group'>
        <input type='text' name='lastname' class='w3-input' required>
        <label class='w3-label'>Last name</label>
    </div>
    <div class='w3-group'>
        <textarea name='message' class='w3-input' required></textarea>
        <label class='w3-label'>Message</label>
    </div>
    <input type='submit' value='Send to website owner' class='w3-btn'>

```

```
</form>

</body>

</html>
```

2.6 Week 6

The exercise was to complete the previous exercises which I had a problem with, which was Exercise 2: **Receiving values from client** and Exercise 4: **Receiving values from form**. In the Exercise I had to fix the error for both of the exercises which were Exercise 2: **Receiving values from client** and Exercise 4: **Receiving values from form**. I managed to complete both of the exercises I have managed to complete and I managed to fix the problem in relation to the error exercise I managed to figure out what the error was that I was getting for Exercise 2: **Receiving values from client**. The error was that I did not upload the image from the server receiving values from form. Once I had figured this out the exercise became easier. The exercise was difficult because at first I did not fully understand the instructions, as there were too many of them. This meant that I missed the instruction relating to uploading the picture. As I did not put the image on to the server, the images did not show up for Exercise 2: **Receiving values from client**. For Exercise 4: **Receiving values from form**, I realised that there was one code which is \$_POST array that was missing that was giving an error. From doing these exercises I learned that you would be able to link a html form using PHP and also recreate a html web page using PHP. I think the exercises are important as they help you to understand how PHP works differently to html code which uses a different method. For example, PHP code starts off with <?php ?> and in this code it has to have a print statement; for example print "<div>\n"; without the print statement the web page does not work and produces an error. What is more, php code can have a function as well as an if statement. In addition, HTML code can have a paragraph tag, heading tag, div content links tag etc, but PHP and html have similar tags; for example:

```
< !DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

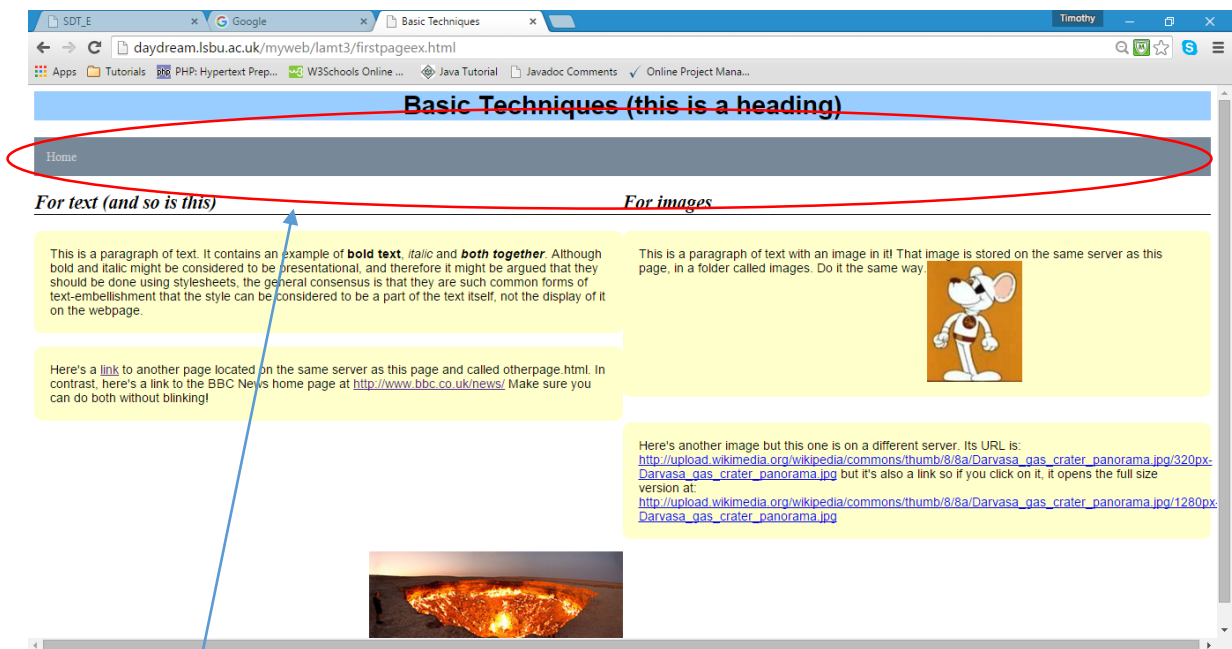
</head>

<body>

</body>
```

But inside the body PHP and html code is different. In relation to Digital Business application, these exercises have helped me understand how to use \$_POST array for a PHP to a html form and how to use isset() function for a web page. The extended tasks I did was Exercise 1 **Starting PHP**. In the extended task I inserted a PHP function called mktime() where it calculates the number of seconds left in the year before 00:00 1st January next year. In addition, to the extended task was Exercise 1 **Basic HTML** where in this exercise I had to insert a numbered list on the second page. In addition, I had to insert a HTML table on the second page as well. What is more, I inserted a link which links back to the home page of daydream server. Moreover, another extended task was Exercise 2: **Receiving values from the client** where in this exercise I added a fourth feeling to the feelings.php. Furthermore, another extended task was Exercise 3 **Basic Responsive Development**, where I created a similar page to the beatles.html but showing the top ten favourite pictures. I completed the whole of the extended task for Exercise 1 Basic

HTML Extended task and one of the Extended task for Exercise 1: **Starting PHP**. What is more, for Exercise 2: **Receiving values from client**, I completed the whole extended task. In addition, for Exercise 3 **Basic Responsive Development**, I completed the whole extended task. The exercise was easy as there were some clear instructions I completed all of the extended tasks. I did not have any difficulty with the extended tasks I learnt in Exercise 1 **Basic HTML** how to create tables and number lists from doing the extended tasks. What is more I have learnt how to use the mktime() function. In relation to understanding other things in Digital Business Application, these tasks have helped me understand how to create a HTML table in Exercise 1 **Basic HTML** and how to use the mktime() function to calculate how to get a unix timestamp for a date.



This is the extended task which I have made a link for Exercise 1: **Basic HTML** which links back to the home page

SDT_E x Google x Other Page Extended x Timothy

daydream.lsbu.ac.uk/myweb/lamt3/otherpageex.html

Apps Tutorials PHP: Hypertext Prep... W3Schools Online ... Java Tutorial Javadoc Comments Online Project Mana...

This is the other page Extended Task.

This is a summary of HTML features you need to use to reproduce this page:

Numbered list

1. The basic HTML page tags, including head, body and title.
2. Heading tags at two different levels
3. Paragraph, bold and italic tags
4. Links to local and remote pages
5. Embedded images stored on the same server and different servers
6. Image links
7. List tags
 1. with a few sub items
 2. that is, a nested list
8. Numbered list
9. HTML table

The end!

[Go back](#)

HTML Table







No.	Information about Firstpage and Other Page
1	The Basic HTML Page
2	Heading tags
3	Paragraph, bold and italic tags
4	Links to local and remote pages
5	Embedded images stored on the same server
6	Images links
7	Listed tags
8	Numbered list

This is the extended task for Exercise 2 which was to insert a number list and a HTML Table

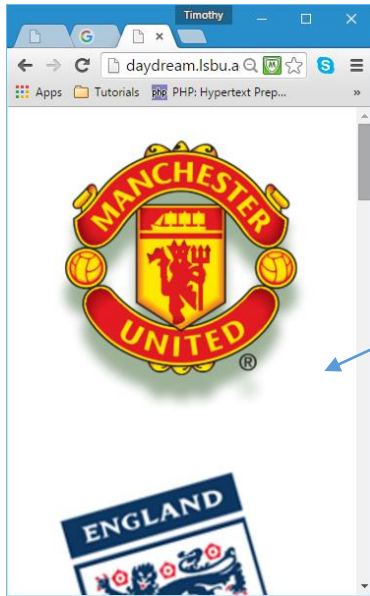
SDT_E x Google x daydream.lsbu.ac.uk/myv x Timothy

daydream.lsbu.ac.uk/myweb/lamt3/toptenext.html

Apps Tutorials PHP: Hypertext Prep... W3Schools Online ... Java Tutorial Javadoc Comments Online Project Mana...

Blue arrow pointing to the FC Barcelona logo



This is the extended task for Exercise 3: Basic Responsive Development where I have inserted the top ten pictures

The date is Wed, 18 Nov 2015

The time is: 19:00:17 pm Europe/London +00:00

There are 1451606400 seconds left in the year until next year

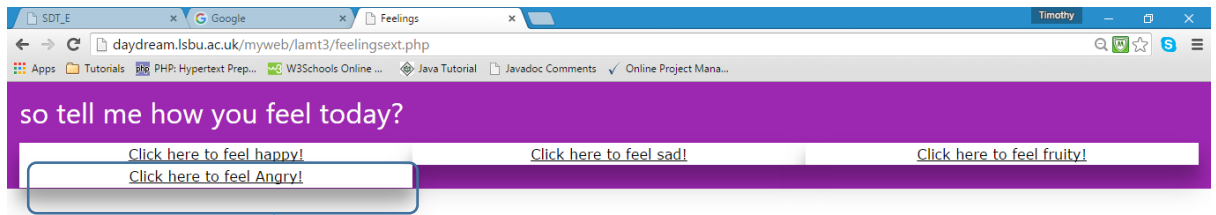
Are you feeling happy?

There are 5 words in the list

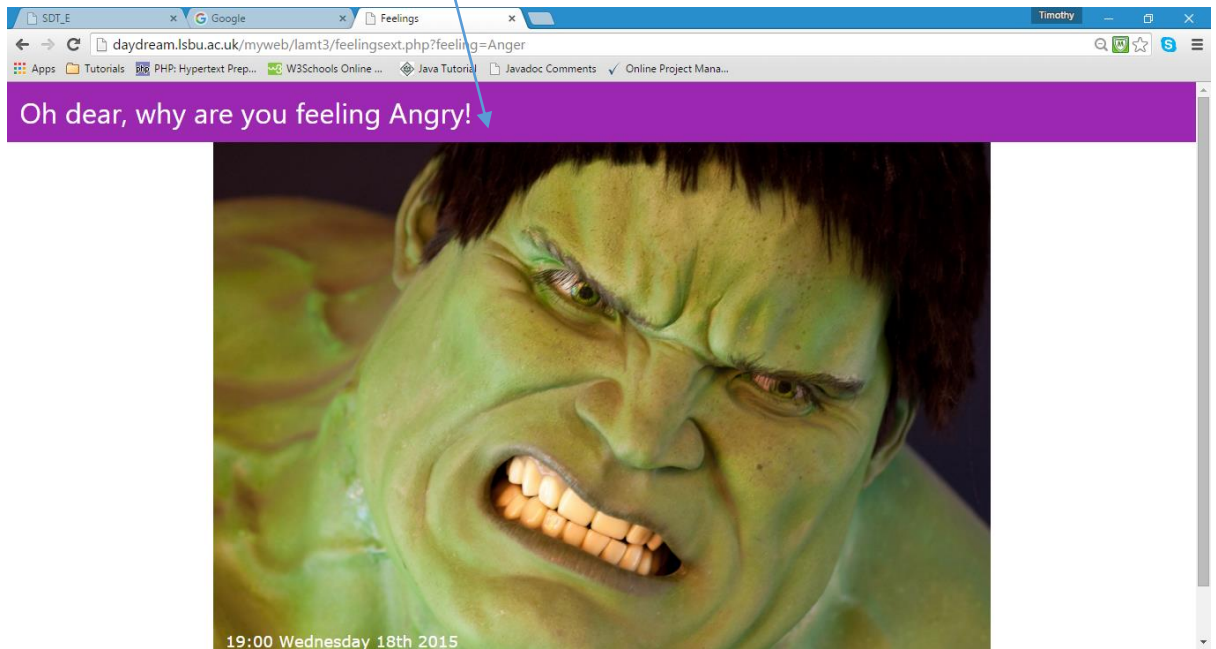
1 times 7 is 7
2 times 7 is 14
3 times 7 is 21
4 times 7 is 28
5 times 7 is 35
6 times 7 is 42
7 times 7 is 49
8 times 7 is 56
9 times 7 is 63
10 times 7 is 70
11 times 7 is 77
12 times 7 is 84

1 times 1 is 1 1 times 2 is 2 1 times 3 is 3 1 times 4 is 4 1 times 5 is 5 1 times 6 is 6
2 times 1 is 2 2 times 2 is 4 2 times 3 is 6 2 times 4 is 8 2 times 5 is 10 2 times 6 is 12
3 times 1 is 3 3 times 2 is 6 3 times 3 is 9 3 times 4 is 12 3 times 5 is 15 3 times 6 is 18
4 times 1 is 4 4 times 2 is 8 4 times 3 is 12 4 times 4 is 16 4 times 5 is 20 4 times 6 is 24
5 times 1 is 5 5 times 2 is 10 5 times 3 is 15 5 times 4 is 20 5 times 5 is 25 5 times 6 is 30

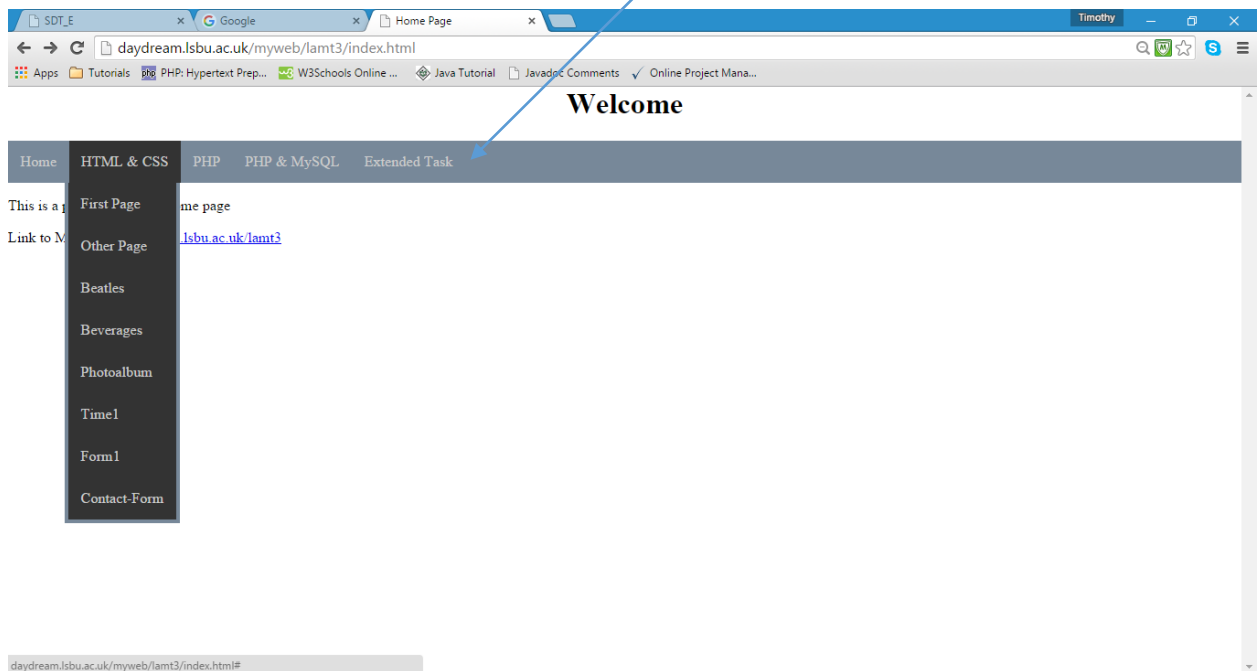
This is the extended task for Exercise 1 **Starting PHP**, where I used the mktime() function to find out the number of **seconds** left until next year



This is the extended task for Exercise 2: **Receiving values from client** where I inserted another isset() function to show if the feeling is angry



I have done more practice on HTML and CSS which was creating a drop down menu link on the home page which links to every page by going on the website
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PN1iMaVzfzQ>



3. Conclusion

The exercises which I found most challenging were CSS and PHP. This is because it was the first time I came across the subject of PHP and CSS. In addition, I only know the basics of html. The parts that I found most interesting were knowing how to use CSS and HTML and how to link CSS stylesheet with html and PHP with html. The reason for this is that it was the first time that I had learnt CSS and PHP. The only things that I still do not understand fully are how to use function on PHP.