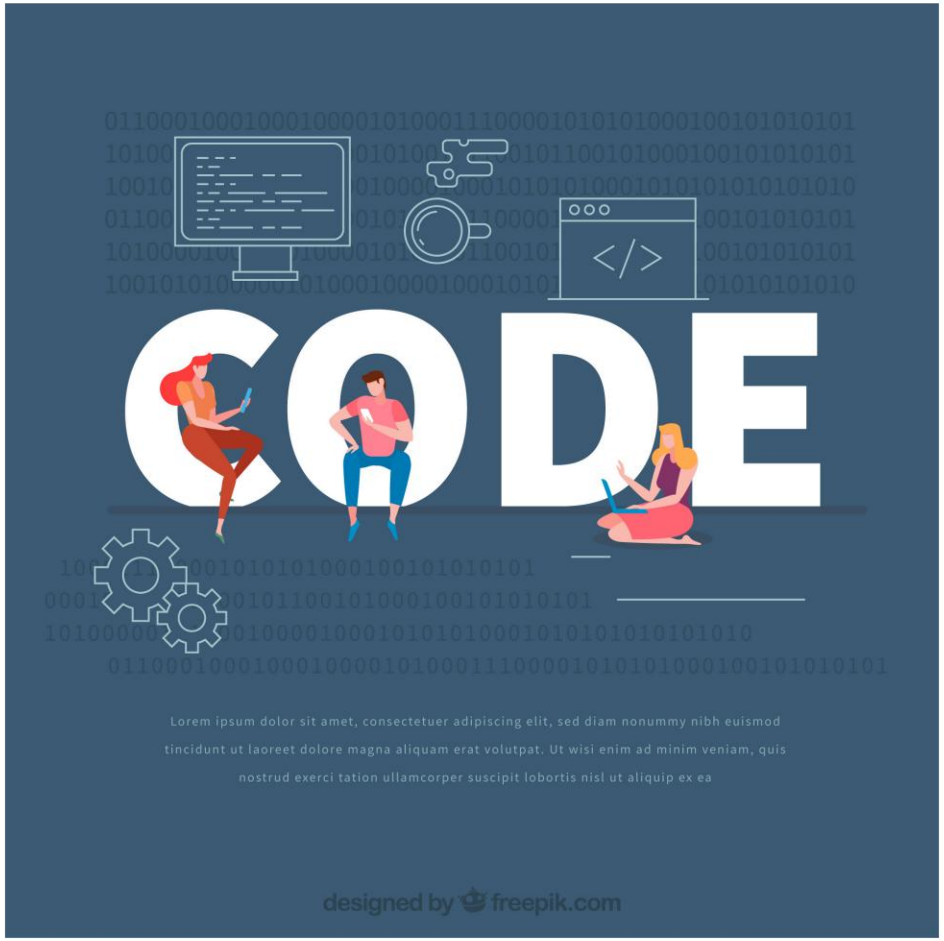
Dynamic websites – control structure-if


CODE
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat. Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea
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Dynamic site

Control structure introduction - if

Certain code should only be executed if a condition is met

Building blocks of an if block

```
if($condition)
            { php code;                                      (required part)

} else if($anothercondition) { php-
            code;                                            (else if is optional – can
                                                               can be added any number of times)
} else {
            php code;                                         (else is optional - always executed if no condition
}                                                              applies )
```

As soon as a condition is **true , the code inside the curly braces is executed and the entire if block is completed**

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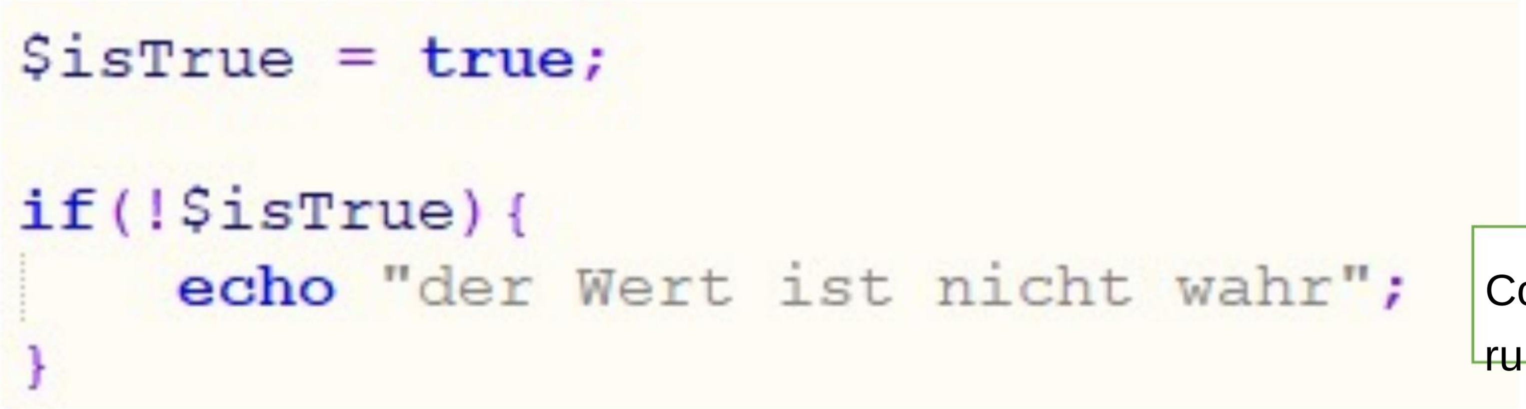
Control structure introduction - if - negation

- becomes the negation of a condition " ! " used



```
$isTrue = true;

if(!$isTrue){
    echo "der Wert ist nicht wahr";
}
```

Code is not running

Dynamic site

control structure-if

Ways to check a condition

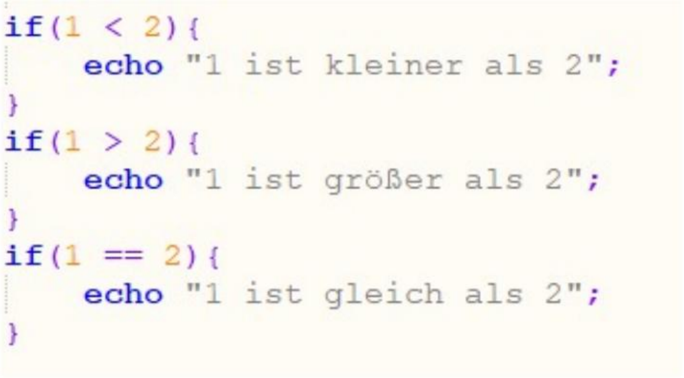
• boolean variable •
< (less than) • >
(greater than) •
<= (less than or equal) • >=
(greater than or equal) • ==
(equal [important: 2x “=“ for a comparison]) • != (not equal)

examples

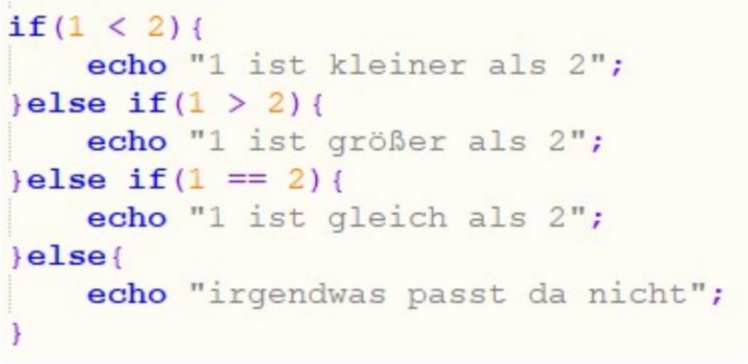
• $var = TRUE; •	= true
1 < 2 •	= true
1 > 2 •	= false
1 <= 2 •	= true
1 >= 2 •	= false
1 == 2 •	= false
1 != 2 •	= true
"String" == "Compare" •	= false
"String" == "String" •	= true
"String" != "Compare"	= true

Dynamic site

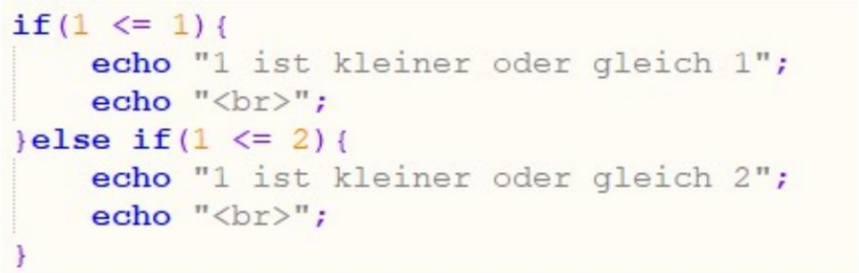
Control structure if code examples



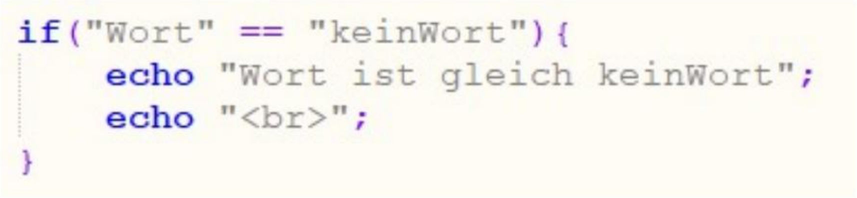
```
if(1 < 2){
    echo "1 ist kleiner als 2";
}
if(1 > 2){
    echo "1 ist größer als 2";
}
if(1 == 2){
    echo "1 ist gleich als 2";
}
```



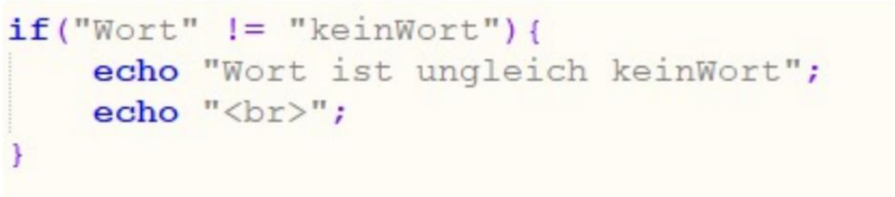
```
if(1 < 2){
    echo "1 ist kleiner als 2";
}else if(1 > 2){
    echo "1 ist größer als 2";
}else if(1 == 2){
    echo "1 ist gleich als 2";
}else{
    echo "irgendwas passt da nicht";
}
```



```
if(1 <= 1){
    echo "1 ist kleiner oder gleich 1";
    echo "<br>";
}else if(1 <= 2){
    echo "1 ist kleiner oder gleich 2";
    echo "<br>";
}
```



```
if("Wort" == "keinWort"){
    echo "Wort ist gleich keinWort";
    echo "<br>";
}
```



```
if("Wort" != "keinWort"){
    echo "Wort ist ungleich keinWort";
    echo "<br>";
}
```

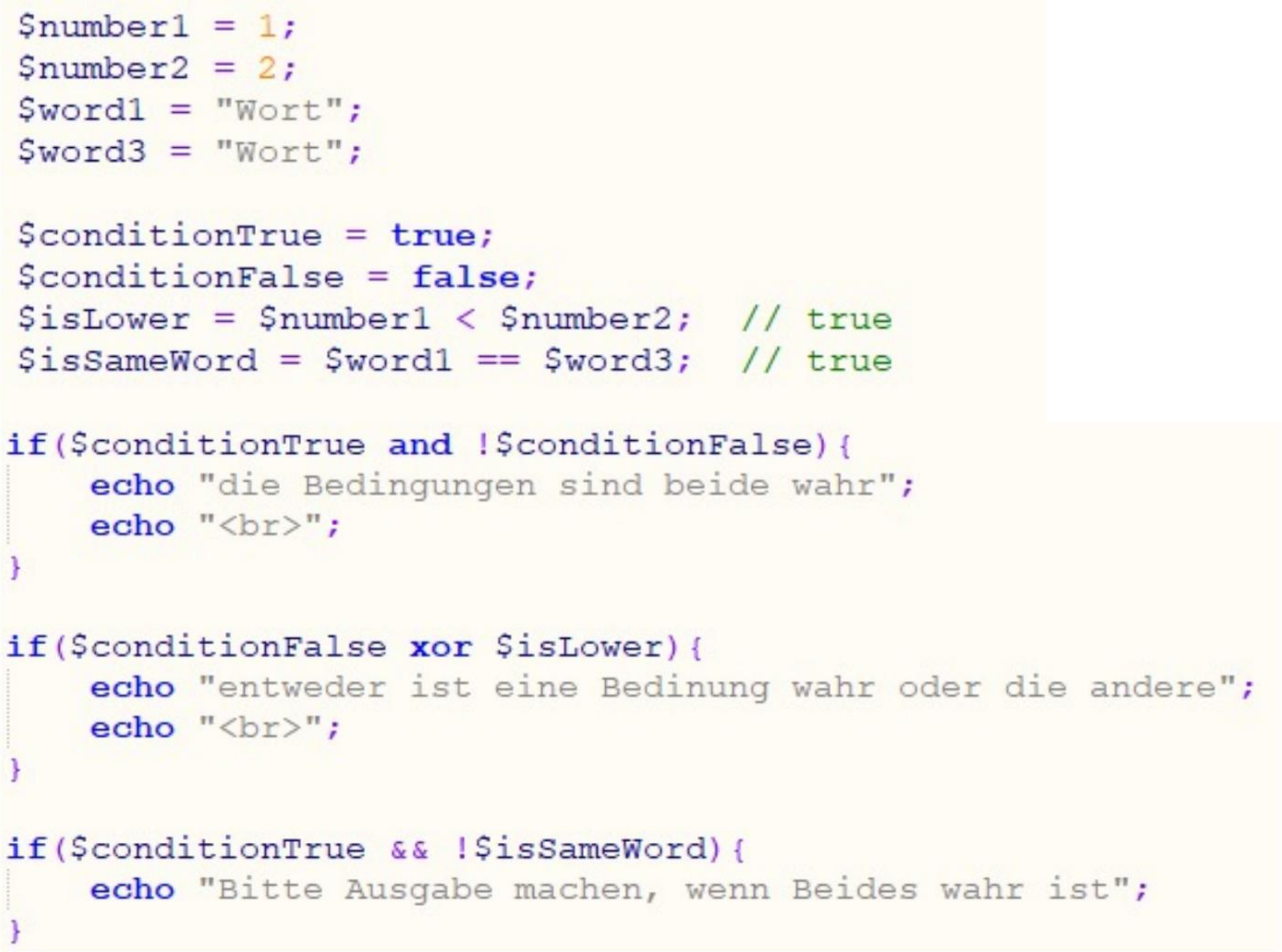
Dynamic site

Control structure - if - linking of conditions with Boolean operators

operator	Meaning	Example
$isHigher and $isLower	And	TRUE if both $isHigher and $isLower are TRUE.
$isHigher or $isLower	Or	TRUE if $isHigher or $isLower is TRUE.
$isHigher xor $isLower	Either ... or	TRUE if either $isHigher or $isLower is TRUE, but not both.
! $isHigher	Not	TRUE if $isHigher is not TRUE.
$isHigher && $isLower	And	TRUE if both $isHigher and $isLower are TRUE.
$isHigher || $isLower	Or	TRUE if $isHigher or $isLower is TRUE.

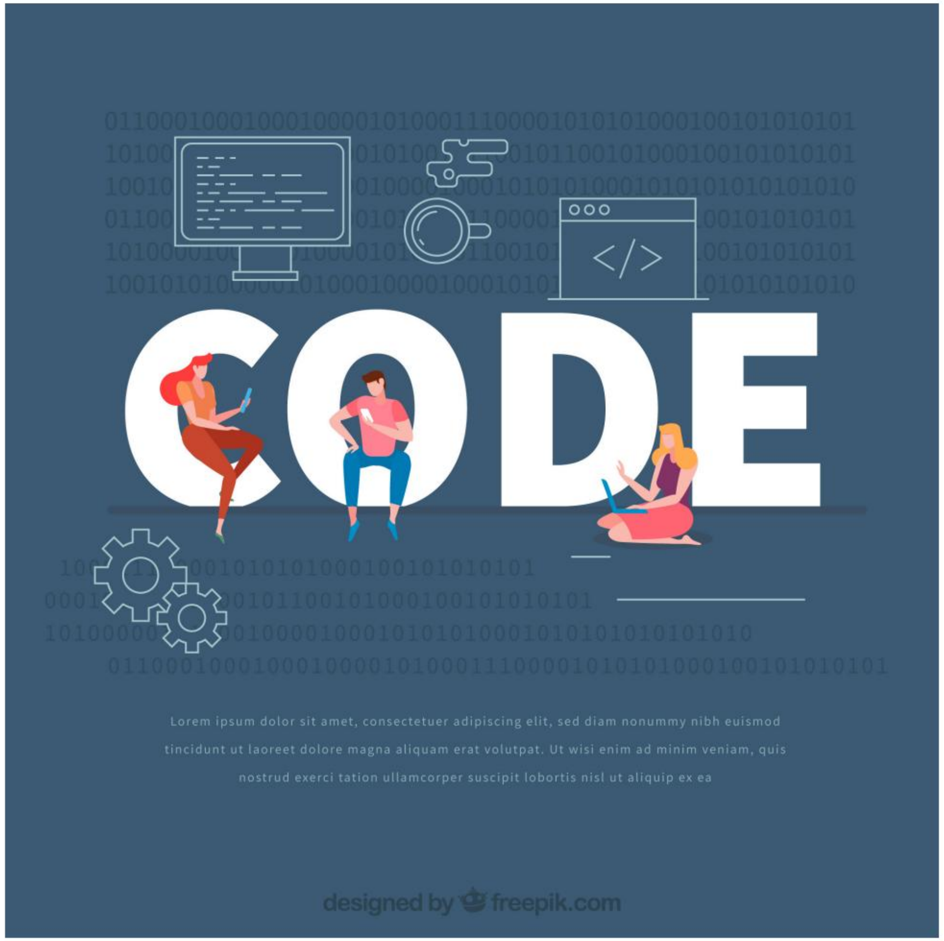
Dynamic site

Control structure if code examples



```
$number1 = 1;
$number2 = 2;
$word1 = "Wort";
$word3 = "Wort";

$conditionTrue = true;
$conditionFalse = false;
$isLower = $number1 < $number2;  // true
$isSameWord = $word1 == $word3;  // true

if($conditionTrue and !$conditionFalse){
    echo "die Bedingungen sind beide wahr";
    echo "<br>";
}

if($conditionFalse xor $isLower){
    echo "entweder ist eine Bedinung wahr oder die andere";
    echo "<br>";
}

if($conditionTrue && !$isSameWord){
    echo "Bitte Ausgabe machen, wenn Beides wahr ist";
}
```

Dynamic design with PHP - Styles


CODE
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat. Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea
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Dynamic site

Dynamic design with PHP - Styles

Requirement:
The user should be able to change the background by pressing a button

Current
status: Style is defined statically. (Directly in the HTML tag, header or CSS file)

Solution: •
Provide buttons (or other elements) that interact with the
Enable users • Define
variables in PHP that allow control of actions • Output of variables where style attributes are defined

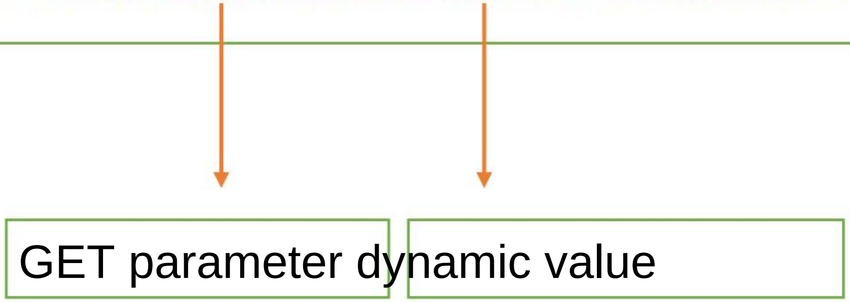
Dynamic site

Dynamic design with PHP - Styles

- Dynamic style control is done over HTTP using the GET parameters
- GET parameters are not tied to forms.
- **<a> tag** for linking files/web pages, can pass GET parameters

Example:

```
<a style="color:white;" href="?backgroundColor=green"><strong> Change me to Green  </strong></a>
```

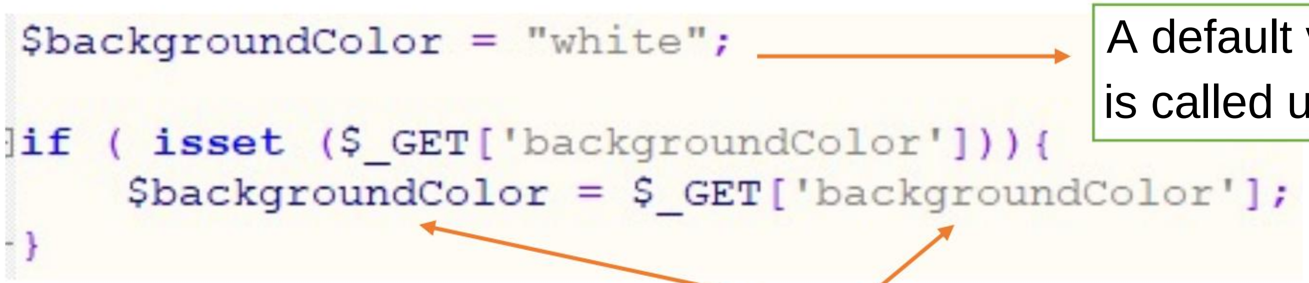


GET parameter

dynamic value

Dynamic site

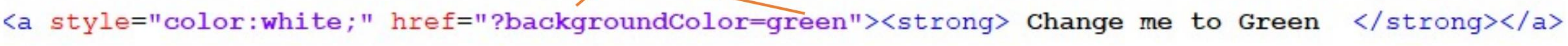
Dynamic design with PHP - Styles



```
$backgroundColor = "white";

if ( isset ($_GET['backgroundColor'])){
    $backgroundColor = $_GET['backgroundColor'];
}
```

A default value is required the first time a page is called up (e.g. for the start page)



```
<a style="color:white;" href="?backgroundColor=green"><strong> Change me to Green  </strong></a>
```

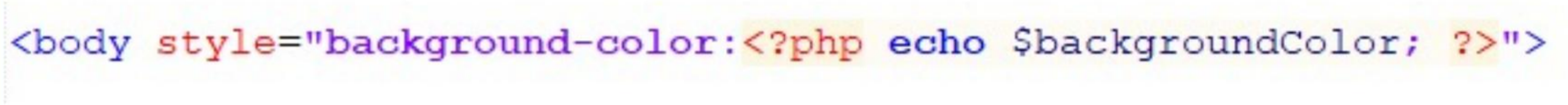
After clicking the link, the dynamic value is assigned to the variable

Dynamic site

Dynamic design with PHP - Styles

Output of the variable where the corresponding style is to be changed.

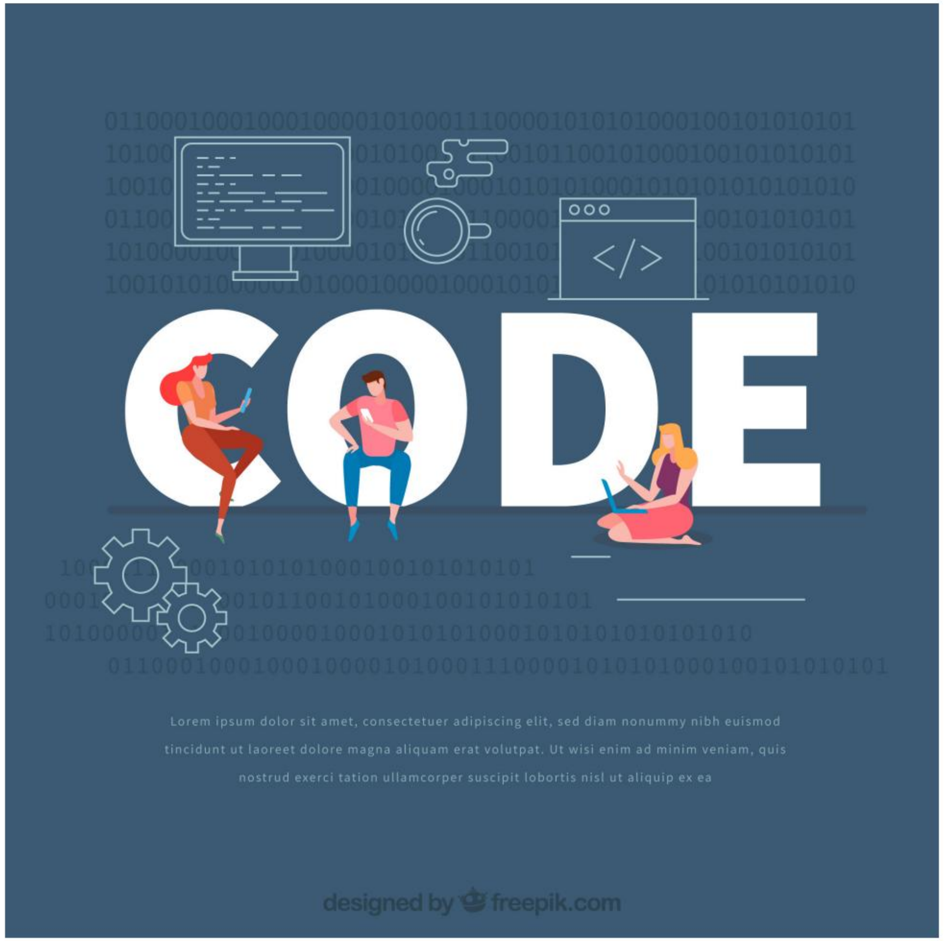
Example*:



```
<body style="background-color:<?php echo $backgroundColor; ?>">
```

*Note the URL

Dynamic design with PHP – content control


CODE
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat. Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea
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Dynamic site

Dynamic design with PHP - content control

Requirement:
Only after a user interaction should the content be dynamically integrated into the website and displayed in the future

Current
status: • A template is available,
• Navigation has buttons without a function

Solution
approach: • Adjust navigation (buttons that react to actions) •
Define variables in PHP that enable control of the content

• Implement control structures that evaluate the variables • Provide files with content

Dynamic site

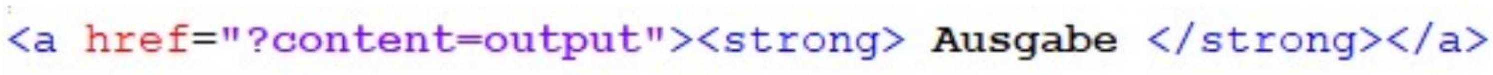
Dynamic design with PHP - content control

- The dynamic content control takes place via HTTP using the GET parameters

- GET parameters are not tied to forms.

- **<a> tag** for linking files/web pages, can pass GET parameters

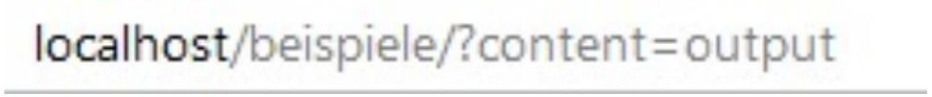
Example:



```
<a href="?content=output"><strong> Ausgabe </strong></a>
```

GET parameter dynamic value

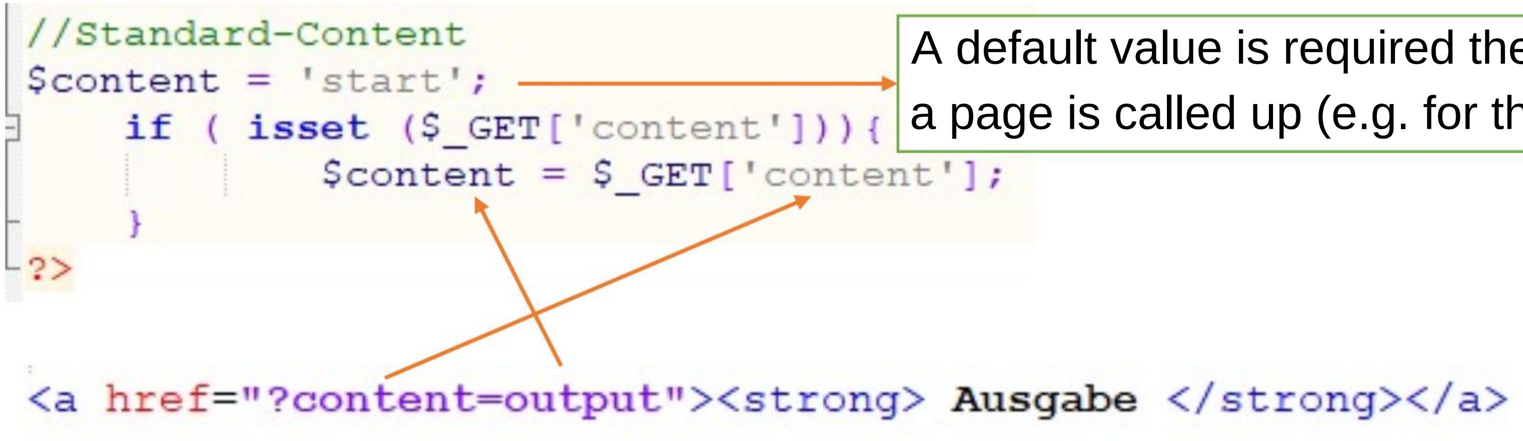
URL:



localhost/beispiele/?content=output

Dynamic site

Dynamic design with PHP - content control



```
//Standard-Content
$content = 'start';
    if ( isset ($_GET['content'])){
            $content = $_GET['content'];
    }
?>
```

A default value is required the first time a page is called up (e.g. for the start page)

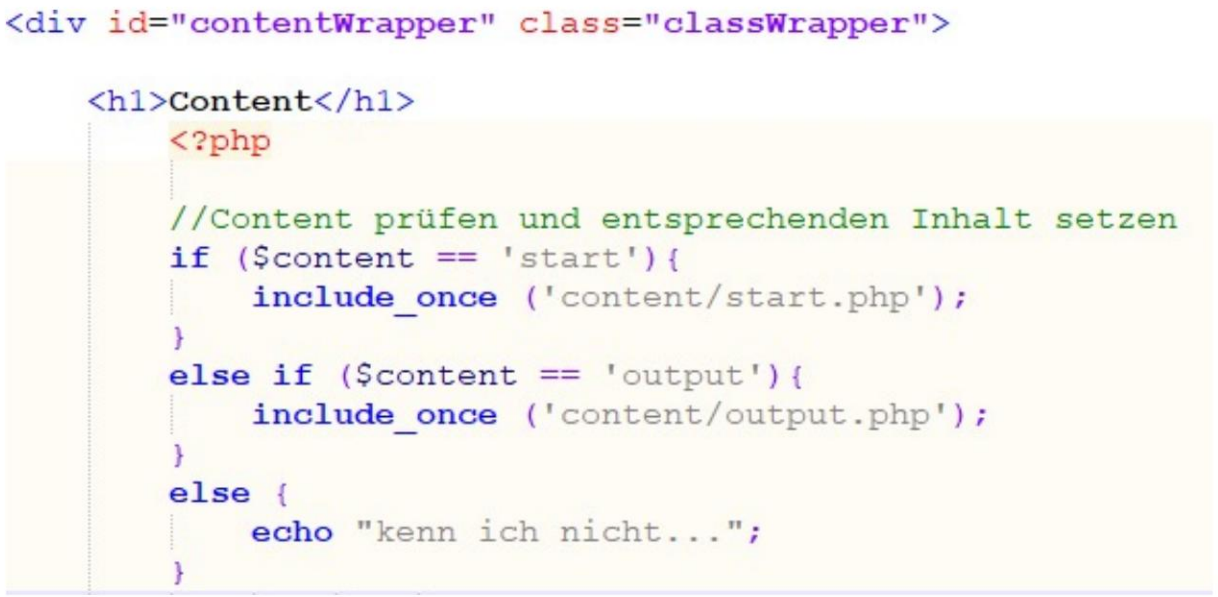
```
<a href="?content=output"><strong> Ausgabe </strong></a>
```

After clicking the link, the dynamic value is assigned to the variable

Dynamic site

Dynamic design with PHP - content control

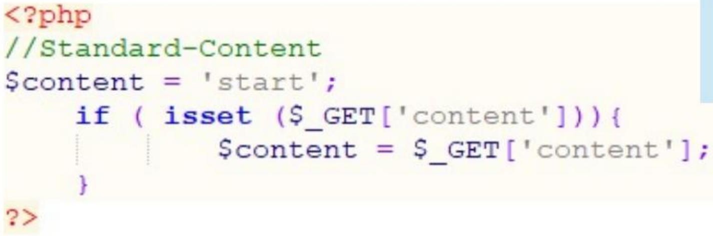
- Evaluation of the content variable using the control structure
- Integration of the required content using **include_once();**



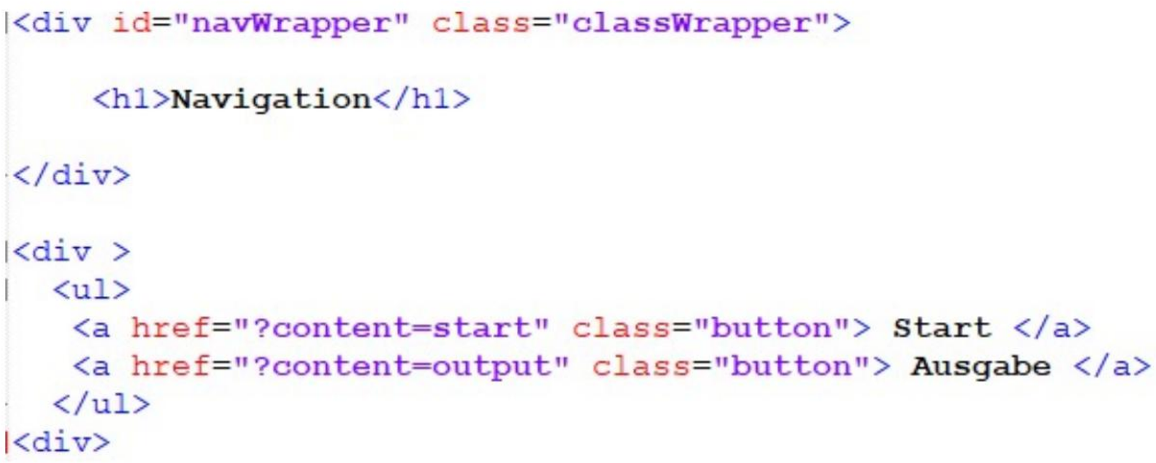
```
<div id="contentWrapper" class="classWrapper">

    <h1>Content</h1>
        <?php

        //Content prüfen und entsprechenden Inhalt setzen
        if ($content == 'start'){
            include_once ('content/start.php');
        }
        else if ($content == 'output'){
            include_once ('content/output.php');
        }
        else {
            echo "kenn ich nicht...";
        }
```

Dynamic site

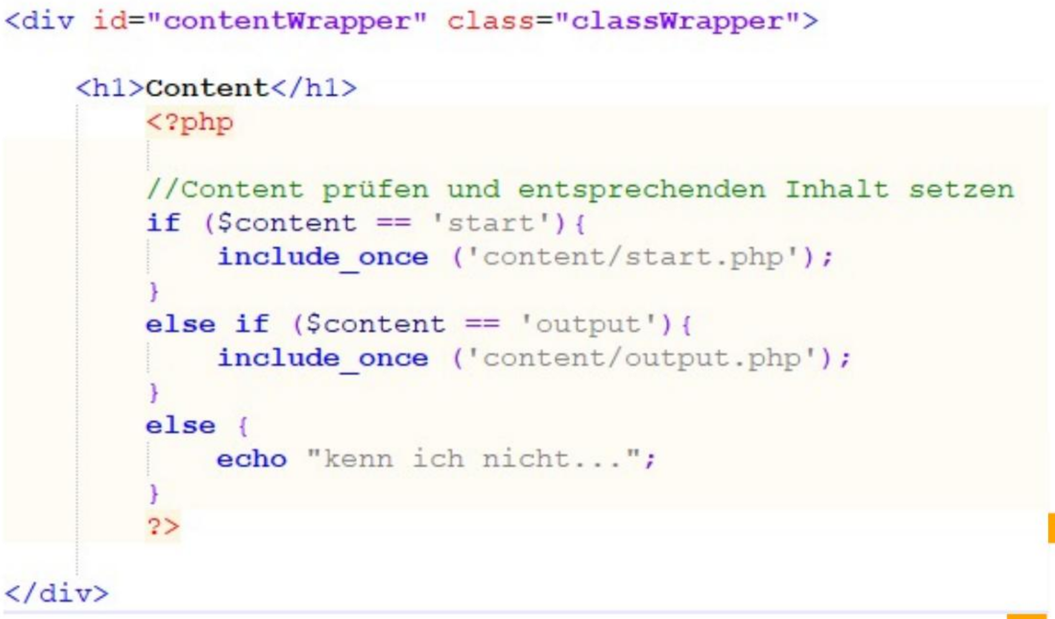
Dynamic design with PHP - content control



```
<?php
//Standard-Content
$content = 'start';
    if ( isset ($_GET['content'])){
            $content = $_GET['content'];
    }
?>
```



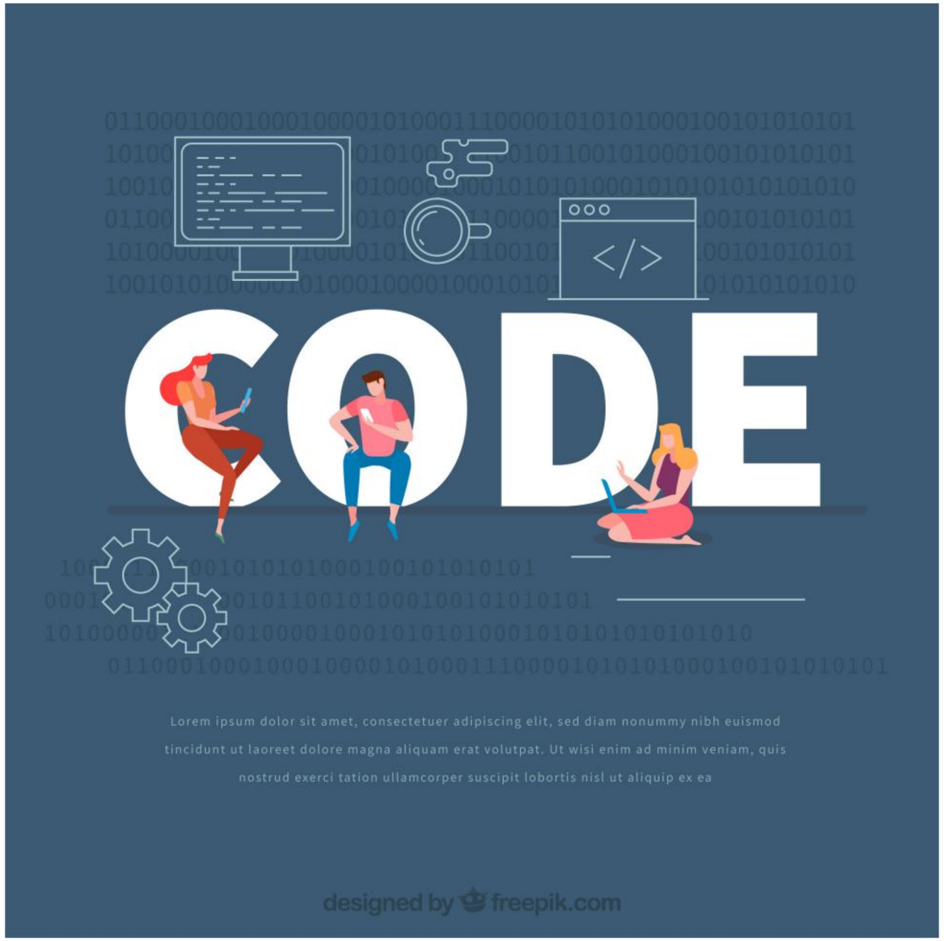
```
<div id="navWrapper" class="classWrapper">

    <h1>Navigation</h1>

</div>

<div >
  <ul>
   <a href="?content=start" class="button"> Start </a>
   <a href="?content=output" class="button"> Ausgabe </a>
  </ul>
<div>
```



```
<div id="contentWrapper" class="classWrapper">

    <h1>Content</h1>
        <?php

        //Content prüfen und entsprechenden Inhalt setzen
        if ($content == 'start'){
            include_once ('content/start.php');
        }
        else if ($content == 'output'){
            include_once ('content/output.php');
        }
        else {
            echo "kenn ich nicht...";
        }
        ?>

</div>
```

Dynamic design with PHP –

Forward/reuse GET parameters



Dynamic site

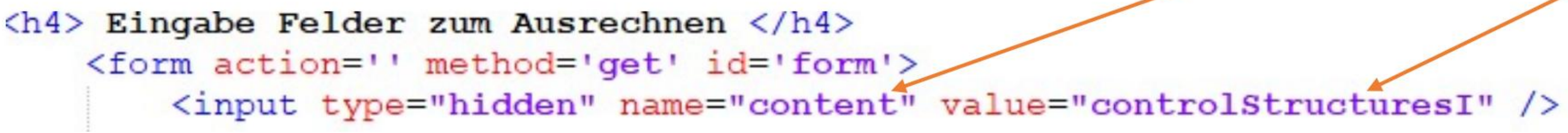
Dynamic theme with PHP - forward/reuse GET parameters

If a form with GET parameters is executed, the existing GET parameters for including the content are lost, for example

The existing GET parameters should be retained in the URL

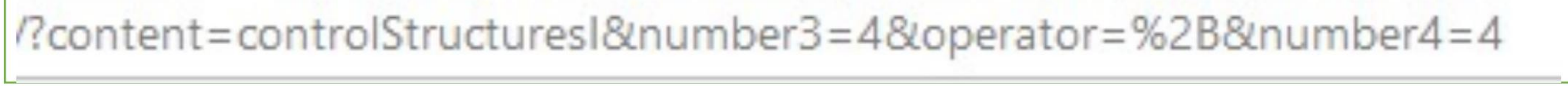
Solution:
hidden input field

After the form has been executed, the value is written to the GET parameter



```
<h4> Eingabe Felder zum Ausrechnen </h4>
    <form action='' method='get' id='form'>
        <input type="hidden" name="content" value="controlStructuresI" />
```

URL:



```
/?content=controlStructuresI&number3=4&operator=%2B&number4=4
```

Dynamic site

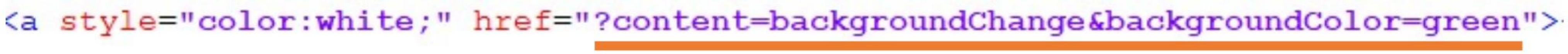
Dynamic theme with PHP - forward/reuse GET parameters

If a link (<a>) is executed, the existing GET parameters for including the content are lost, for example

The existing GET parameters should be retained in the URL

Solution 1:

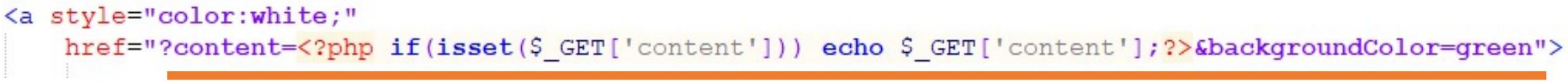
Static: GET parameters hardcoded (self-written) add to the links



```
<a style="color:white;" href="?content=backgroundChange&backgroundColor=green">
```

Solution 2:

Dynamic: Read and output GET parameters with PHP



```
<a style="color:white;"
    href="?content=<?php if(isset($_GET['content'])) echo $_GET['content'];?>&backgroundColor=green">
```

finish

Dynamic websites

PHP III