

# Introduction

- For this topic we will be focussing on the following:
  - An Introduction to PHP
    - Registering for a Server
    - Output <https://powcoder.com>
    - Using HTML within PHP
    - Variables
    - Arithmetic
    - Selections
    - Iterations
    - Arrays
- We will now begin to focus on all of the above

# An Introduction to PHP



- What is PHP?
  - PHP is also known as Hypertext Preprocessor
  - It is a scripting language that helps make web pages more interactive by allowing them to do more things than you can do with HTML
  - An example of a use of PHP is where you may have pages that are password protected – a web page that does not include any scripts would not be able to be password protected
  - The structure of PHP is similar to other languages such as C, C++, C#, Perl and Java
  - It is open source software which means that it is free for everybody to install and use on their server
  - Wikipedia and Moodle use the PHP scripting language
- For more information visit:
  - <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PHP>

# An Introduction to PHP – Output – Introduction

- We will be looking at a very simple example of PHP scripting to begin with
- This example will allow you to display a Welcome Message within a Web Page
- I will show you how to:
  - Create your Script
  - Save your Script
  - Upload your Script to your Server
  - Run the Script via a Browser
  - Fix the errors within the Script
- You will need to follow the above steps for every PHP script

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# An Introduction to PHP – Output – Creating your Script

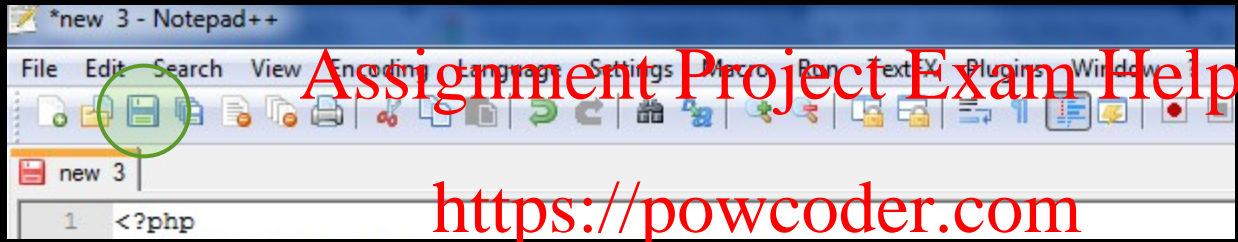


- To create a PHP Script you will need to use a Text Editor
- I am going to use Notepad++
  - [http://portableapps.com/apps/development/notepadpp\\_portable](http://portableapps.com/apps/development/notepadpp_portable)
- For our first PHP example create the following PHP Script: <https://powcoder.com> Add WeChat powcoder

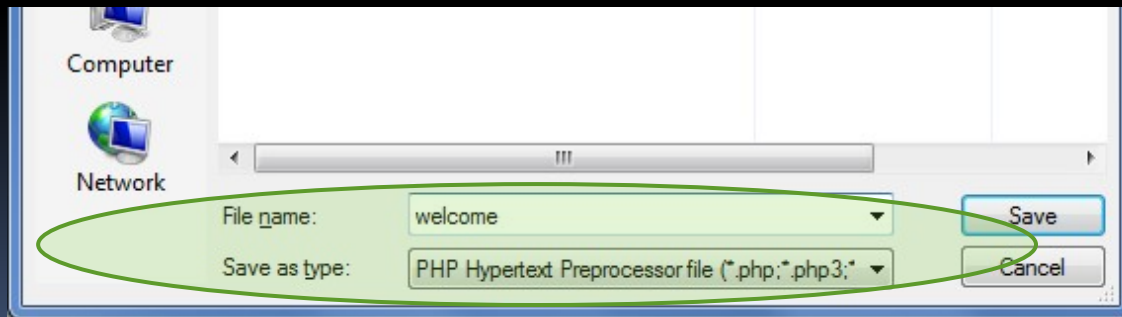
```
<?php
    echo "Welcome to the World of PHP!";
?>
```

# An Introduction to PHP – Output – Saving your Script

- Now that you have written your PHP Script you will need to Save it – Click on the Save Icon:



- Save your PHP Script using welcome as your filename:



- Make sure that you change Save as type to PHP Hypertext Preprocessor file!

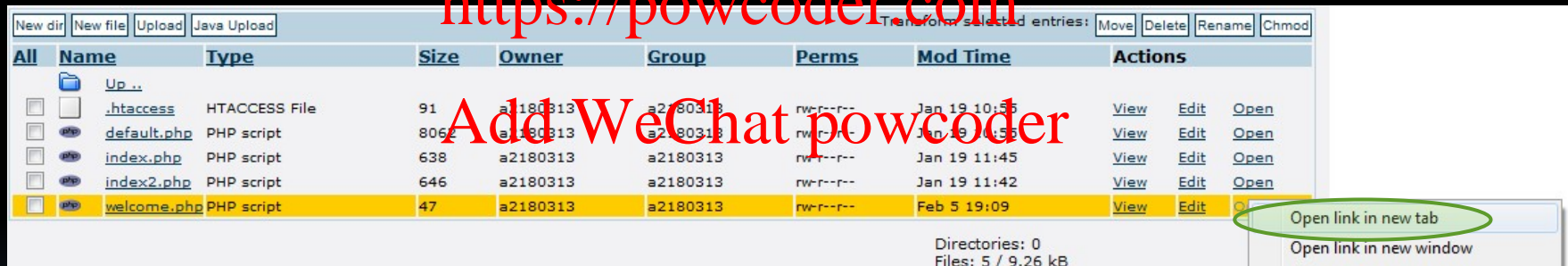
# An Introduction to PHP – Output – Running your Script

- If your
- In order to Run it and see what it does you will need to Right Click on Open and then on Open link in new tab:

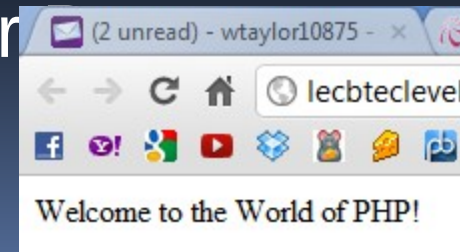
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- You should then get the following screen which shows your PHP script running in your



# An Introduction to PHP – Output – Fixing Errors

- You may or may not get an error like the following once you Run your Script:



- If this does happen then you will need to take the following steps:
  - 1 – Look at your .php file in your Text Editor (Notepad++ for example)
  - 2 – Find and correct any mistakes you have made
  - 3 – Save your .php file
  - 4 – Upload your .php file to the Server/htdocs
  - 5 – Run it in your Browser again to see if it is working correctly
  - 6 – Repeat steps 1 to 5 if needed 😊

# An Introduction to PHP – Using HTML 1

- In the previous example (Output) you displayed a very basic Welcome Message using PHP
- It is also possible to use HTML Tags within your PHP Script
- For example you can use a Heading Tag such as `<h1>`
- Change your welcome.php file so that it matches the following

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```
1 <?php
2     echo "<h1>Welcome to the World of PHP!</h1>";
3 ?>
```

- Save it using welcomeUsingHTML.php as your filename, upload it and test it

**Welcome to the World of PHP!**

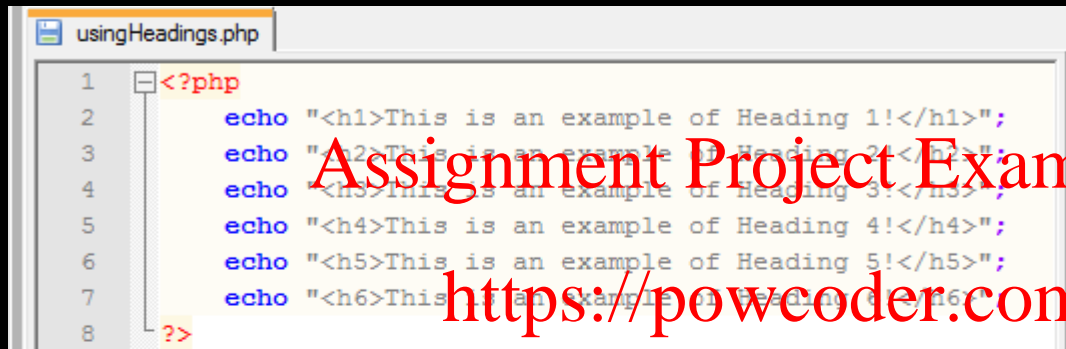


# An Introduction to PHP – Using HTML 2

- You can use any of the other HTML Tags within your PHP Script, for example:
  - Headings: `<h2>`, `<h3>`, `<h4>`, `<h5>` and `<h6>`
  - Text Formatting: `<b>`, `<i>` and `<u>`
  - Changing the Font: `<font>`
  - Inserting Images: `<img src>`
  - Inserting Links: `<a href>`
  - Plus others...
- If you want to see more HTML Tags and see how they can be used, then please visit here:
  - <http://vzone.virgin.net/sizzling.jalfrezi/iniframe.htm>

# An Introduction to PHP – Using HTML 3

- Using Headings:



```
1 <?php
2     echo "<h1>This is an example of Heading 1!</h1>";
3     echo "<h2>This is an example of Heading 2!</h2>";
4     echo "<h3>This is an example of Heading 3!</h3>";
5     echo "<h4>This is an example of Heading 4!</h4>";
6     echo "<h5>This is an example of Heading 5!</h5>";
7     echo "<h6>This is an example of Heading 6!</h6>";
8 ?>
```

- This will give you:

**This is an example of Heading 1!**

**This is an example of Heading 2!**

**This is an example of Heading 3!**

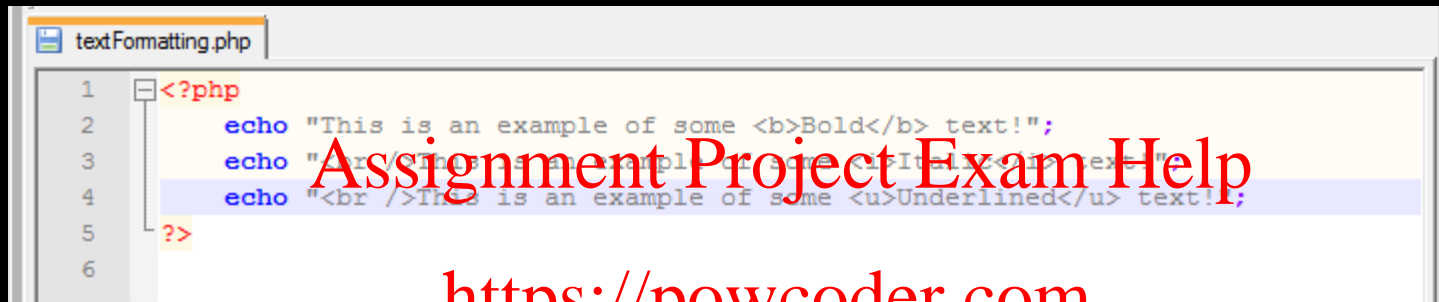
**This is an example of Heading 4!**

**This is an example of Heading 5!**

**This is an example of Heading 6!**

# An Introduction to PHP – Using HTML 4

- Using Text Formatting:



```
1 <?php
2 echo "This is an example of some <b>Bold</b> text!";
3 echo "This is an example of some <i>Italic</i> text!";
4 echo "<br />This is an example of some <u>Underlined</u> text!";
5 ?>
6
```

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- This will give you:

This is an example of some **Bold** text!  
This is an example of some *Italic* text!  
This is an example of some Underlined text!

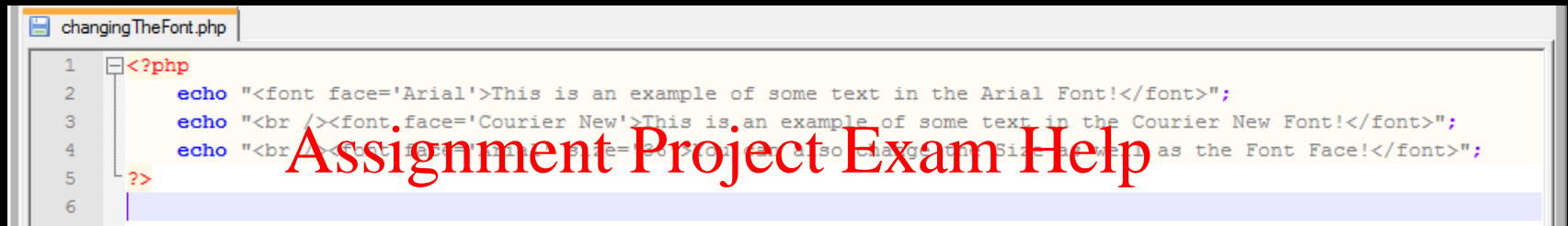
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- Please Note:

The `<br />` Tag will move your text on to a new line and then display the text that follows the Tag

# An Introduction to PHP – Using HTML 5

- Changing the Font:

A screenshot of a code editor window titled 'changingTheFont.php'. The code is as follows:

```
1 <?php
2     echo "<font face='Arial'>This is an example of some text in the Arial Font!</font>";
3     echo "<br /><font face='Courier New'>This is an example of some text in the Courier New Font!</font>";
4     echo "<br /><font face='Courier New' size=30>You can also change the Size as well as the Font Face!</font>";
5 ?>
6
```

- This will give you: <https://powcoder.com>

This is an example of some text in the Arial Font!

This is an example of some text in the Courier New Font!

You can also change the Size as well  
as the Font Face!

# An Introduction to PHP – Using HTML 6

- Inserting Images:

```
insertingImages.php
1 <?php
2     echo "<img src='monkey.jpg'>";
3     echo "You can even change the size of your images:";
4     echo "<br /><img src='monkey.jpg' width='150'>";
5     echo "<img src='monkey.jpg' width='100'>";
6     echo "<img src='monkey.jpg' width='75'>";
7     echo "<img src='monkey.jpg' width='50'>";
8 ?>
```

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- This will give you:



You can even change the size of your Images:

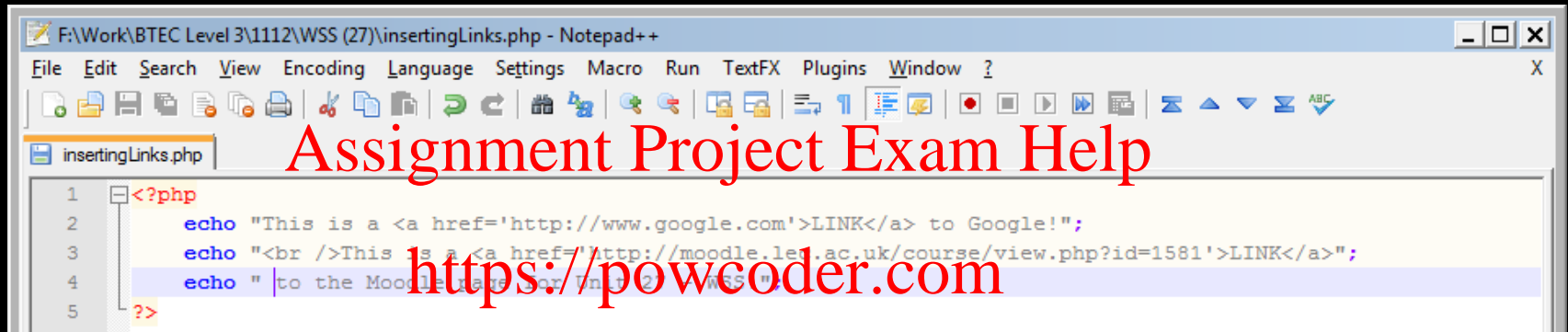


- Important Note:

You must make sure that you upload your image as well as your .php file!

# An Introduction to PHP – Using HTML

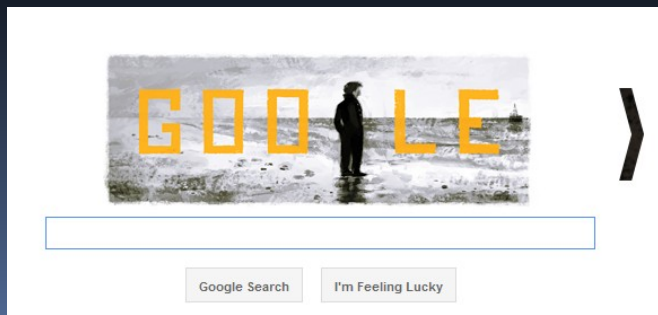
- Inserting Links:



```
1 <?php
2     echo "This is a <a href='http://www.google.com'>LINK</a> to Google!";
3     echo "<br />This is a <a href='http://moodle.lea.ac.uk/course/view.php?id=1581'>LINK</a>";
4     echo " to the Moodle page for Unit 27 - WSS!";
5     ?>
```

- This will give you: Add WeChat powcoder

This is a [LINK](#) to Google!  
This is a [LINK](#) to the Moodle page for Unit 27 - WSS!



# An Introduction to PHP – Using HTML 8

- Challenging Exercise:

Use a combination of Headings, Text Formatting, Changing the Font, Inserting Images and Inserting Links to create a PHP file called allAboutMe.php that contains details, an image and a link related to you – Make sure that you Save it, Upload it and Run it in your Browser

# An Introduction to PHP – Variables 1

- In order to store values in your PHP Script you will need to use variables
- In order to create a variable you need to use a \$ symbol followed by the name of the variable
  - For example: If you wanted to store someone's name you could create a variable called \$username
- There are rules that you must follow in order to create variables in PHP and they are:
  - The name must start with a letter or an underscore ( \_ )
  - The name can only contain alpha-numeric characters and underscores (a-z, A-Z, 0-9, and \_ )
  - A variable name should not contain spaces – If the name is more than one word then it should be separated with an underscore (\$user\_age) or with camel notation (\$userAge)



# An Introduction to PHP – Variables 2

- When creating a variable you will normally store an initial value for the variable
  - For example: `$userName = "Imran Khan";`
- But you may also create a variable with no initial value
  - For example: `$userName;`
- Here is an example of a PHP Script that uses a range of variables and different types of data

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```
usingVariables.php
1 <?php
2     $userName = "Wayne Taylor";
3     $userAge = 36;
4     $userGender = "M";
5     $userCanDrive = false;
6     $userEmployed = true;
7     $userDistance = 3.6;
8
9     echo "Name: " . $userName;
10    echo "<br />Age: " . $userAge;
11    echo "<br />Gender: " . $userGender;
12    echo "<br />Can Drive: " . $userCanDrive;
13    echo "<br />Is Employed: " . $userEmployed;
14    echo "<br />Distance from College: " . $userDistance;
15 ?>
```

When storing text you will need to make sure that you use speech marks on either side of the text

When storing numeric values you do not need to use speech marks

# An Introduction to PHP – Variables 3

- The previous PHP script will give you the following output in your browser:

Name: Wayne Taylor  
Age: 36  
Gender: M  
Can Drive:  
Is Employed: 1  
Distance from College: 3.6

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When using a variable that contains boolean data it will not display a value if you are storing false

But if you store true then it will display the number 1

- Exercise: Try creating a different version of the previous PHP script using data all about you and call it using VariablesAboutMe.php – Make sure that you save it, upload it and run it in your browser

# An Introduction to PHP – Arithmetic 1

- There may be times when you are writing PHP scripts when you need to perform calculations with the values stored in your variables
- Simple calculations use the following symbols:
  - +, -, \*, / and %
  - Division Examples:
    - $72 / 10 = 7.2$  (Regular Division)
    - $72 \% 10 = 2$  (Modular/Remainder Division)

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# An Introduction to PHP – Arithmetic 2

- Here is an example of a PHP script that uses most of arithmetic symbols:

usingArithmetic.php

```
1 <?php
2 $employee1MonthlyWage = 723.16;
3 $employee2MonthlyWage = 667.00;
4 $employee3MonthlyWage = 984.20;
5
6 $employee1YearlySalary = $employee1MonthlyWage * 12;
7 $employee2YearlySalary = $employee2MonthlyWage * 12;
8 $employee3YearlySalary = $employee3MonthlyWage * 12;
9
10 $totalMonthlyWage = $employee1MonthlyWage + $employee2MonthlyWage + $employee3MonthlyWage;
11
12 $averageMonthlyWage = $totalMonthlyWage / 3;
13
14 echo "Employee 1 Yearly Salary: " . $employee1YearlySalary;
15 echo "<br />Employee 2 Yearly Salary: " . $employee2YearlySalary;
16 echo "<br />Employee 3 Yearly Salary: " . $employee3YearlySalary;
17
18 echo "<br /><br />Total Monthly Wage: " . $totalMonthlyWage;
19
20 echo "<br /><br />Average Monthly Wage: " . $averageMonthlyWage;
21
22 echo "<br /><br />Division Examples:";
23 echo "<br />Regular Division: " . 72 / 10;
24 echo "<br />Modular/Remainder Division: " . 72 % 10;
25 ?>
```

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# An Introduction to PHP – Arithmetic 3

- Which will give you following in your Browser:

```
Employee 1 Yearly Salary: 10266  
Employee 2 Yearly Salary: 8004  
Employee 3 Yearly Salary: 11810.4
```

```
Total Monthly Wage: 2506.7
```

```
Average Monthly Wage: 835.566666667
```

```
Division Examples:
```

```
Regular Division: 7.2
```

```
Modular/Remainder Division: 2
```

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- Challenging Exercise:
  - Write a PHP script (called yearOnePoints.php) that stores all of the points you got from the units you completed in year one using variables and use arithmetic to work out the total number of points you got from the year
  - Each Pass is worth 70 points, Merits are worth 80 and Distinctions are 90 points each

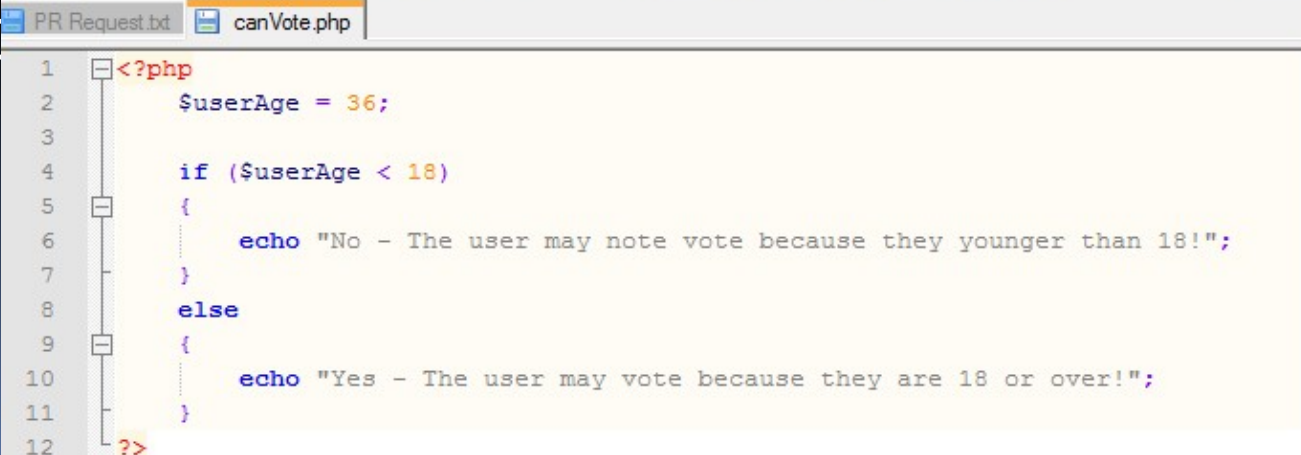
# An Introduction to PHP – Selections 1

- There may be times when you are using PHP that you want your Script to make a decision based on a comparison – You can use `if` in PHP to make Selections
- For example: You may be writing a Script that determines whether your User is able to vote in the UK or not – Here is an example of a PHP Script called

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```
1 <?php
2     $userAge = 36;
3
4     if ($userAge < 18)
5     {
6         echo "No - The user may not vote because they are younger than 18!";
7     }
8     else
9     {
10        echo "Yes - The user may vote because they are 18 or over!";
11    }
12 ?>
```

# An Introduction to PHP – Selections 2

- Once you run canVote.php in your Browser you should get this:

Yes - The user may vote because they are 18 or over!

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- Note that the \$userAge variable was given a value of 36 and this meant that the user was old enough
- Exercise: Try changing the \$userAge variable to 17 and 18 and notice what happens to the output message in your Browser

# An Introduction to PHP – Selections 3

- The following symbols are used when comparing values:
  - == means equals
    - 12 == 12 is True and 12 == 13 is False
  - != means does not equal
    - 12 != 13 is True and 12 != 12 is False
  - < means less than
    - 12 < 13 is True and 13 < 12 is False
  - > means greater than
    - 13 > 12 is True and 12 > 13 is False
  - <= means less than or equal to
    - 12 <= 13 is True, 12 <= 12 is True and 12 <= 11 is False
  - >= means greater than or equal to
    - 13 >= 12 is True, 13 >= 13 is True and 13 >= 14 is False

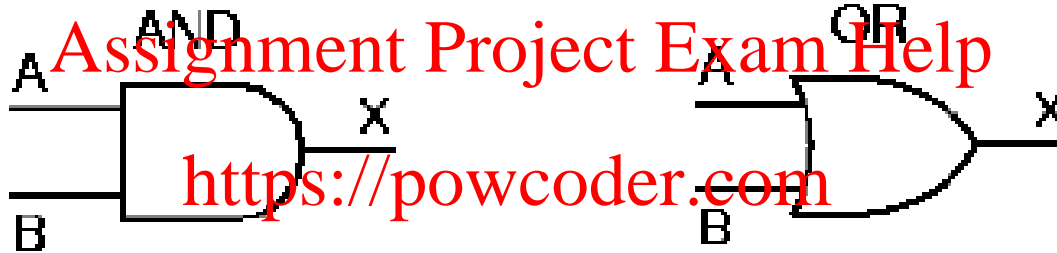


# An Introduction to PHP – Selections 4

- There may be times when you want to include more than one comparison in your Selection
  - In other words you may want to check more than one thing at a time
- You can use the following symbols to check more than one comparison at a time:
  - `&&` means And (Also known as Double Ampersand)
    - This allows you to check to see if all of the comparisons are True or not
      - `A == A && B == B` is True (Both Comparisons are True)
      - `A == A && B == A` is False (Left Comparison is True and Right Comparison is False)
      - `A == B && B == B` is False (Left Comparison is False and Right Comparison is True)
      - `A == B && B == A` is False (Both Comparisons are False)
  - `||` means Or (This is the symbol next to the Z key and is also known as Double Pipe)
    - This allows you to check to see if any of the Comparisons are True or

# An Introduction to PHP – Selections 5

- The `&&` and the `||` work in the same way as the AND and OR Logic Gates:



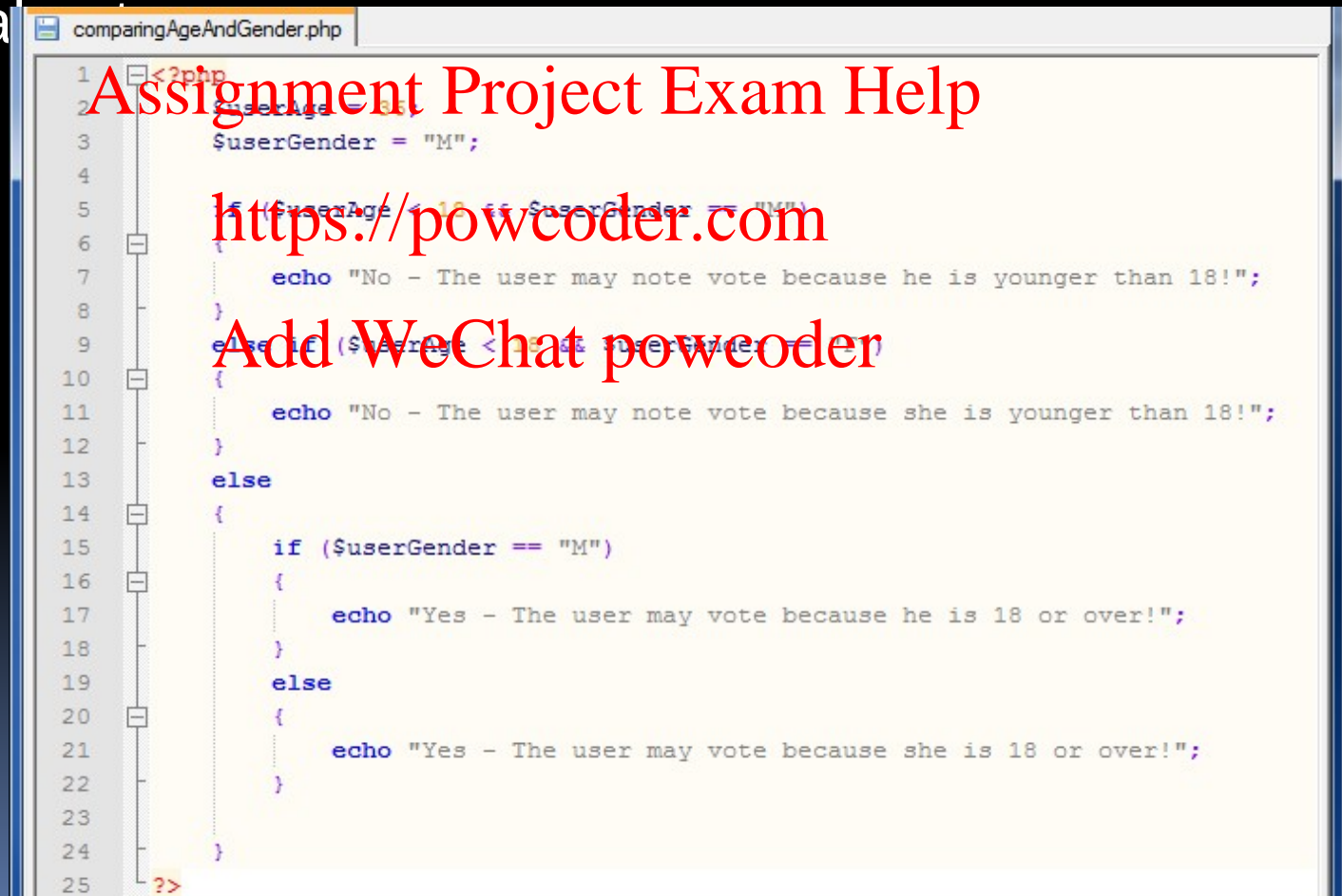
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A	B	X
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

A	B	X
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

# An Introduction to PHP – Selections 6

- Here is a Script called comparingAgeAndGender.php that uses a combination of many of the symbols that we have talked about



```
1 <?php
2 $userAge = 18;
3 $userGender = "M";
4
5 if ($userAge < 18 || $userGender == "M")
6 {
7     echo "No - The user may not vote because he is younger than 18!";
8 }
9 else if ($userAge < 18 || $userGender == "F")
10 {
11     echo "No - The user may not vote because she is younger than 18!";
12 }
13 else
14 {
15     if ($userGender == "M")
16     {
17         echo "Yes - The user may vote because he is 18 or over!";
18     }
19     else
20     {
21         echo "Yes - The user may vote because she is 18 or over!";
22     }
23 }
24 }
25 ?>
```

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# An Introduction to PHP – Selections 7

- You should get the following when running your Script:

```
Yes - The user may vote because he is 18 or over!
```

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- Exercises:
  - Try changing \$userGender to F and notice what happens
  - Try changing \$userAge to 17 and \$userGender to M and notice what happens
  - Try changing \$userGender to F and notice what happens
- Challenging Exercise:
  - Rewrite the Program (the one using C#) that you created in Unit 16 for assignment 3 during the first year, this time you will need to use a PHP Script and call it comparingUsers.php
  - This was the program where you had to compare data for 2 Users – You had to compare their Ages, Genders, Whether they could Drive and the Distance that they live away from the College Campus (Note: You will only need to use Variables and Selections to create this Script and you do not need to use Objects such as Text Boxes, Buttons etc.)

# An Introduction to PHP – Iterations 1

- There may be times when writing PHP Scripts where you want to repeat lines of code – To do this you would use a Loop which is also known as an Iteration

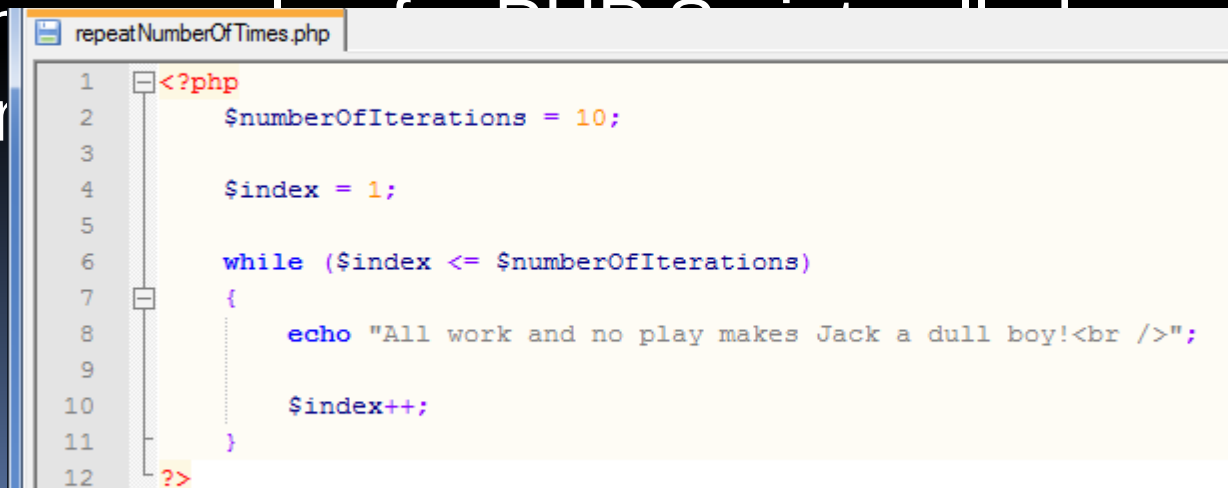
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- In PHP you can use **While** Loops to Iterate your code

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- Here is an example of a PHP Script that repeats a sentence



```
repeatNumberOfTimes.php
1  <?php
2      $numberOfIterations = 10;
3
4      $index = 1;
5
6      while ($index <= $numberOfIterations)
7      {
8          echo "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy!<br />";
9
10         $index++;
11     }
12  ?>
```

# An Introduction to PHP – Iterations 2

- You should get the following when you run your Script:

```
All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy!  
All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy!  
All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy!  
All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy!  
All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy!  
All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy!  
All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy!  
All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy!  
All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy!  
All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy!
```

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- Exercises:
  - Try increasing the \$numberOfIterations variable to something like 100 and notice what happens
  - Try decreasing the \$numberOfIterations variable to 5 and notice what happens

# An Introduction to PHP – Iterations 3

- Here is an example of a PHP Script called timesTable.php that calculates and displays the Times Table of a number specified in the Script:

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```
timesTable.php
1  <?php
2  $numberToBeMultiplied = 12;
3  $numberOfIterations = 15;
4
5  $index = 1;
6
7  while ($index <= $numberOfIterations)
8  {
9      echo $numberToBeMultiplied . " x " . $index . " = " . $numberToBeMultiplied * $index . "<br />";
10
11     $index++;
12 }
13 ?>
```

# An Introduction to PHP – Iterations 4

- You should get the following when you run your Script:

```
12 x 1 = 12  
12 x 2 = 24  
12 x 3 = 36  
12 x 4 = 48  
12 x 5 = 60  
12 x 6 = 72  
12 x 7 = 84  
12 x 8 = 96  
12 x 9 = 108  
12 x 10 = 120  
12 x 11 = 132  
12 x 12 = 144  
12 x 13 = 156  
12 x 14 = 168  
12 x 15 = 180
```

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- Exercises:
  - Try increasing the \$numberOfIterations variable to something like 100 and notice what happens
  - Try decreasing the \$numberOfIterations variable to 5 and notice what happens
  - Try changing the \$numberToBeMultiplied variable and notice what happens



# An Introduction to PHP – Arrays 1

- What is an Array?

- A variable is a storage area holding a number or text and a variable will only hold one value
- An array can store multiple values
- If you have a list of items (a list of people's names for example) storing the names using variables could look like this:
  - `$name1="David";`
  - `$names2="Freda";`
  - `$names3="Hajra";`

- However, what if you want to loop through the names and find a specific one? And what if we had not 3 names but 300?
- The best solution here is to use an array!

# An Introduction to PHP – Arrays 2

- An array can hold all of your values under a single name
- Each element in the array has its own index so that it can be easily accessed (usually the first item in the index has a value of 0 (zero))
- In PHP, there are three kind of arrays:
  - Numeric Array - An array with a numeric index
  - Associative Array - An array where each key is associated with a value
  - Multidimensional Array - An array containing one or more arrays
- We will be looking at Numeric Arrays and Associative Arrays during this Presentation but you may wish to research Multidimensional Arrays

# An Introduction to PHP – Arrays 3

- Numeric Arrays

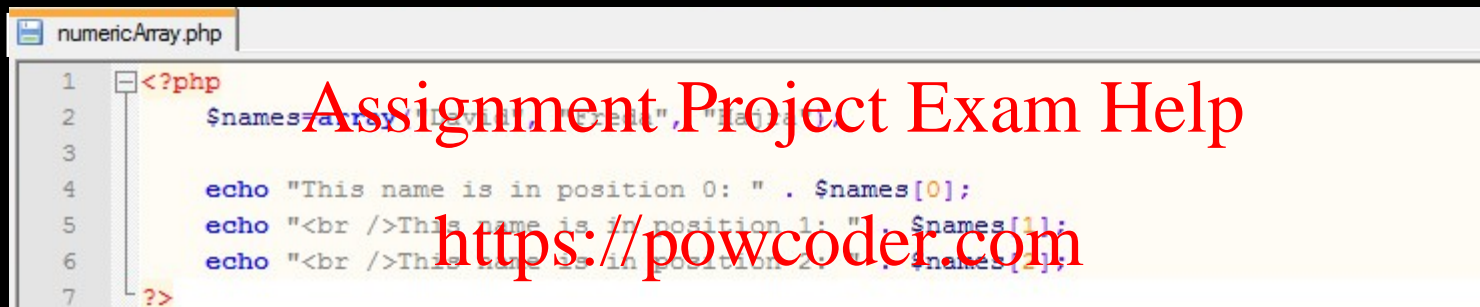
- Numeric Arrays store values along with a numeric index

- There are 2 ways to create a Numeric Array

- `$names=array("David", "Freda", "Hajra");` is one way
- `$names[0]="David";`  
`$names[1]="Freda";`  
`$names[2]="Hajra";` is another way

# An Introduction to PHP – Arrays 4

- Here is an example of a PHP Script called numericArray.php that uses the first method of creating a



```
1 <?php
2 $names=array("David","Freda","Hajra");
3
4 echo "This name is in position 0: " . $names[0];
5 echo "<br />This name is in position 1: " . $names[1];
6 echo "<br />This name is in position 2: " . $names[2];
7 ?>
```

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- ```
This name is in position 0: David
This name is in position 1: Freda
This name is in position 2: Hajra
```
- Exercise: Add 4 more names to the Array and display them

# An Introduction to PHP – Arrays 5

- Here is another example of a PHP Script called shoppingList.php that uses 2 Numeric Arrays (1 to store the Names of the Items and 1 to store the Prices) and it uses a Loop to calculate the Total Price of all Items purchased in a Supermarket:

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```
shoppingList.php
1 <?php
2 $itemNames=array("Eggs", "Fish", "Milk", "Butter", "Canned Food");
3 $itemPrices=array(1.39, 2.10, 0.99, 0.65, 0.89);
4
5 $index = 0;
6 $totalPrice = 0;
7
8 while ($index < 5)
9 {
10     echo "The Price of " . $itemNames[$index] . " is " . $itemPrices[$index] . "<br />";
11
12     $totalPrice = $totalPrice + $itemPrices[$index];
13
14     $index++;
15 }
16
17 echo "<br />The Total Price of all Items is " . $totalPrice;
18 ?>
```

# An Introduction to PHP – Arrays 6

- You should get the following when you run your Script:

```
The Price of Cheese is 1.59  
The Price of Fish is 2.1  
The Price of Milk is 0.99  
The Price of Biscuits is 0.65  
The Price of Cat Food is 0.89  
  
The Total Price of all Items is 6.22
```

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- Exercise:
  - Add 3 more Products complete with Names and Prices and change the loop so it calculates the total price of all 8 items
- Challenging Exercise:
  - Add 2 more Numeric Arrays (1 to store the Product Brand and 1 to store the Product Weight), include appropriate values within the Arrays and display the values within the loop
  - Example: For your Cat Food you could display The Price of Whiskas Cat Food is 0.89 and it weighs 400g

# An Introduction to PHP – Arrays 7

## ■ Associative Arrays

- When using an associative array each ID key is associated with a value
- With associative arrays we can use the values as keys and assign values to them
- There are 2 ways to create an Associative Array:
  - `$ages = array("David"=>32, "Mavis"=>17, "Mandeep"=>22);` is one way
  - `$ages['David'] = 32;`  
`$ages['Mavis'] = 17;`  
`$ages['Mandeep'] = 22;` is another way

# An Introduction to PHP – Arrays 8

- The following PHP Script is called ageArray.php and it uses 2 Associative Arrays, 1 Array is used to store the Surnames of 5 people and the other Array is used to store

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```
ageArray.php
1 <?php
2 $surnames = array("David"=>"Milton", "Mavis"=>"Jack", "Mandeep"=>"Singh", "Gok"=>"Chung", "Manuel"=>"Lopez");
3 $ages = array("David"=>32, "Mavis"=>17, "Mandeep"=>22, "Gok"=>29, "Manuel"=>50);
4
5 echo "David " . $surnames['David'] . " is " . $ages['David'] . " years old!<br />";
6 echo "Mavis " . $surnames['Mavis'] . " is " . $ages['Mavis'] . " years old!<br />";
7 echo "Mandeep " . $surnames['Mandeep'] . " is " . $ages['Mandeep'] . " years old!<br />";
8 echo "Gok " . $surnames['Gok'] . " is " . $ages['Gok'] . " years old!<br />";
9 echo "Manuel " . $surnames['Manuel'] . " is " . $ages['Manuel'] . " years old!<br />";
10
```

David Milton is 32 years old!  
Mavis Jack is 17 years old!  
Mandeep Singh is 22 years old!  
Gok Chung is 29 years old!  
Manuel Lopez is 50 years old!



# An Introduction to PHP – Arrays 9

- Exercises:

- Change the Names, Surnames and Ages in the Script so that the details belong to you and 4 of your friends/family members
- Add 3 more of your friends/family members to the Script

- Challenging Exercise:

- Add another Associative Array called \$hobbies and use it to store the favourite Hobbies of your 8 people and ensure that you display the Hobbies in your output

# Summary

- In this part of the lab we looked at all of the following:
  - An Introduction to PHP
    - Registering for a Server
    - Output <https://powcoder.com>
    - Using HTML within PHP
    - Variables
    - Arithmetic
    - Selections
    - Iterations
    - Arrays