Lesson 1-3. Introduction to PHP

Objectives

- To understand what PHP is and how a PHP script works with a Web Browser and a Web Server
- To learn what software and components you need to get started with PHP
- To create and run a simple PHP script

Content

1. What is PHP?
2. Develop and publish PHP scripts
3. PHP proper syntax
4. PHP comments

Content

1. What is PHP?
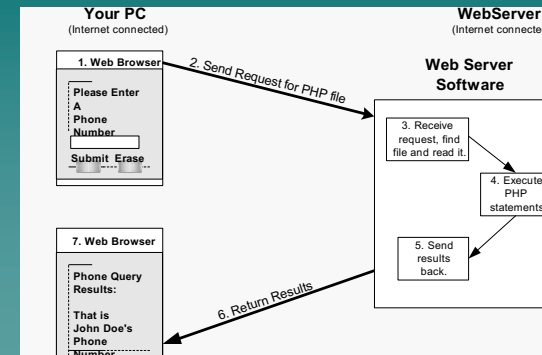2. Develop and publish PHP scripts
3. PHP proper syntax
4. PHP comments

1. What is PHP?

◆ Advantages of Using PHP to enhance Web pages:

  – *Easy to use*
  – *Open source*
  – *Multiple platform*

◆ What about JSP & Servlet, ASP.NET…?

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How PHP Pages are Accessed and Interpreted

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1. What is PHP?
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2. Develop and publish PHP script

To develop and publish PHP scripts all you need is:

  – A Web server with PHP built into it
  – A client machine with a basic text editor and Internet connection
  – FTP or Telnet software

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Exploring the Basic PHP Development Process

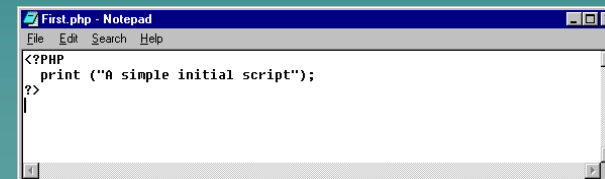The basic steps you can use to develop and publish PHP pages are:

1. Create a PHP script file and save it to a local disk.
2. Use FTP to copy the file to the server.
3. Access your file using a browser.

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Creating a PHP Script File and Saving It to a Local Disk

You can use a number of different editors to create your PHP script files.
- The PHP script starts with a <?php tag and ends with ?>.
- Between these tags is a singlePHP print statement.

```
First.php - Notepad
File  Edit  Search  Help
<?PHP
  print ("A simple initial script");
?>
```

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Alternative PHP Delimiters

- You can alternatively start your PHP scripts with the <script> tag as follows:

  ```
  <script language="PHP">
  print ("A simple initial script");
  </script>
  ```
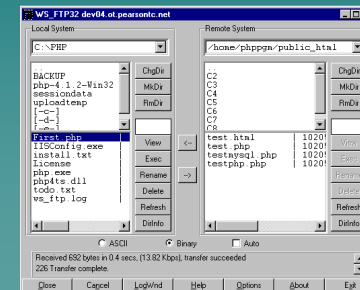
- If have `short_open_tag` enabled in its configuration file, you can use <? and ?>.

- If `asp_tags` is enabled in the PHP configuration file, you can use <% and %> as delimiters.
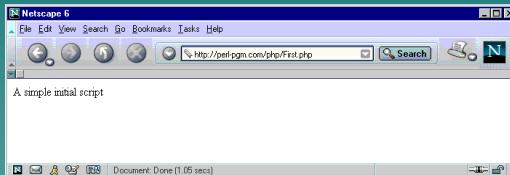
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Copying Files To A Web Server with FTP

1. Connect to the Internet and start FTP.
2. Connect to your Web server with FTP.
3. Copy files to the Web server.

```
WS_FTP32 dev04.ot.pearsontc.net
Local System                         Remote System
C:\PHP                               /home/phppgm/public_html
                      ChgDir                              ChgDir
BACKUP                               C2
php-4.1.2-Win32       MkDir          C3                   MkDir
sessiondata                          C4
uploadtemp            RmDir          C5                   RmDir
[-c-]                                C6
[-d-]                                C7
                                     C8
First.php             View      ←    test.html    1020
IISConfig.exe                        test.php     1020
install.txt           Exec           testmysql.php 1020
License                         →    testphp.php  1020
php.exe               Rename
php4ts.dll                           
todo.txt              Delete
ws_ftp.log            Refresh                             Refresh
                      DirInfo                             DirInfo
         ASCII      Binary      Auto
Received 692 bytes in 0.4 secs, (13.82 Kbps), transfer succeeded
226 Transfer complete.
Close   Cancel   LogWnd   Help   Options   About   Exit
```

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Accessing Your File Using a Browser

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3. Proper Syntax

◆ If you have a syntax error then you have written one or more PHP statements that are grammatically incorrect in the PHP language.
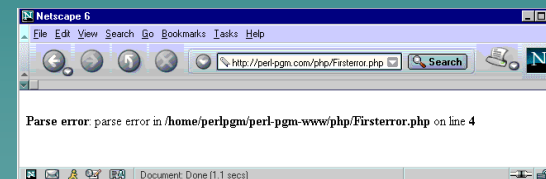
◆ The `print` statement syntax:


```
Enclose message
in quotation
marks                                End in a
                                     semi-colon

         print ( "Your message to print" );

                                     Message to Output
         Parenthesis are
         optional
```
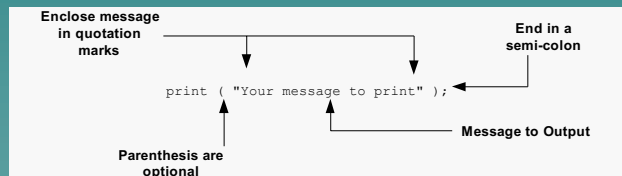
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If Use Improper Syntax

◆ Suppose you use the wrong syntax:

```
1. <?php
2. print ( "A simple initial script);
3. ?>
```


Parse error: parse error in **/home/perlpgm/perl-pgm-www/php/Firsterror.php** on line **4**

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A Little About PHP's Syntax

◆ Some PHP Syntax Issues:
- Be careful to use quotation marks, parentheses, and brackets in pairs.
- Most PHP commands end with a semicolon (;).
- Be careful of case.
- PHP ignores blank spaces.
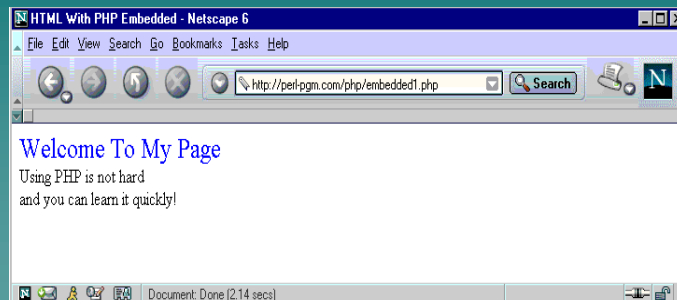
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Embedding PHP Statements Within HTML Documents

◆ One way to use PHP is to embed PHP scripts within HTML tags in an HTML document.

```
1. <html>
2. <head>
3. <title>HTML With PHP Embedded</title> </head>
4. <body>
5. <font size=5 color="blue">Welcome To My Page</font>
6. <?php
7.    print ("<br> Using PHP is not hard<br>");
8. ?>
9. and you can learn to use it quickly!
10. </body></html>
```

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Would Output The Following ...

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Using Backslash (\) to Generate HTML Tags with print()

◆ Sometimes you want to output an HTML tag that also requires double quotation marks.
- Use the backslash ("\") character to signal that the double quotation marks themselves should be output:

```
print ("<font color=\"blue\">");
```
- The above statement would output:
```
<font color="blue">
```

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Content

1. What is PHP?
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⇨ 4. PHP comments

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4. PHP Comments

◆ Comments enable you to include descriptive text along with the PHP script
  – Comment lines are ignored when the script runs; they do not slow down the run-time.
  – Comments have two common uses.
    ◆ *Describe the overall script purpose.*
    ◆ *Describe particularly tricky script lines.*

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Using Comments with PHP Scripts

◆ Comment Syntax - Use //

```
<?php
// This is a comment
?>
```

◆ Can place on Same line as a statement:

```
<?php
//Output a line
print ("A simple initial script");
?>
```

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Example Script with Comments

```
1. <html> <head>
2. <title> Generating HTML From PHP</title> </head>
3. <body> <h1> Generating HTML From PHP</h1>
4. <?php
5. //
6. // Example script to output HTML tags
7. //
8. print ("Using PHP has <i>some advantages:</i>");
9. print ("<ul><li>Speed</li><li>Ease of use</li>
<li>Functionality</li></ul>"); //Output bullet list
10. print ("</body></html>");
11. ?>
```

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Alternative Comment Syntax

◆ PHP allows a couple of additional ways to create comments.

```php
<?php
phpinfo(); # This is a built-in function
?>
```

◆ Multiple line comments.

```php
<?php
/* A script that gets information about
   the PHP version being used. */
phpinfo(); ?>
```