

Website Construction

(PHP Includes)

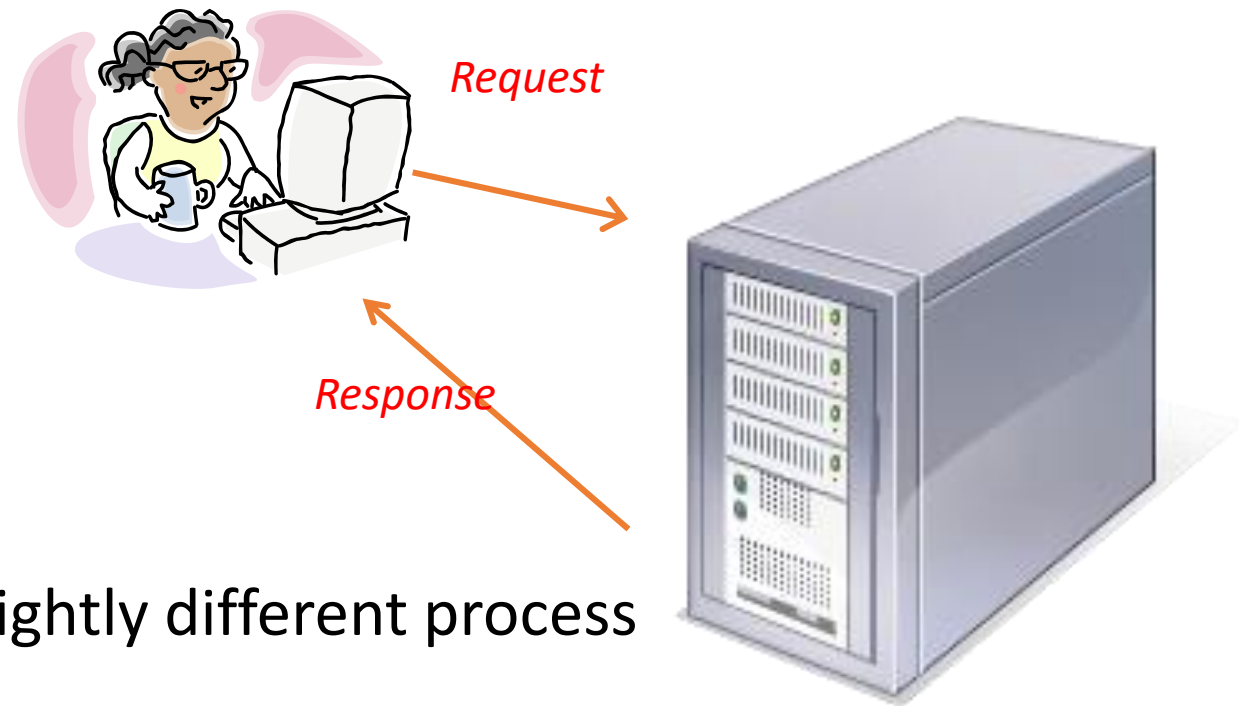
Server-side Includes (SSI)

- Reduce the amount of code you duplicate in webpages
- "Include" contents
- Common headers, sidebars, footers, whatever

How it works

The normal process is:

1. Request
2. Locate
3. Response



With server-side scripts, there is a slightly different process

1. Request
2. Locate
3. Read
4. Execute
5. Rebuild
6. Response

Remember: the Web uses a client/server network architecture

the
include
process

3. Read
4. Execute
5. Rebuild

When Will the Server Look For scripts?

Trigger

- Apache with PHP so...
- “.php” not “.html”
- The *include* command

Example:

```
<?php include "more-content.inc"; ?>
```

“Including” - an Example

On the web server...

index.php

index

```
<div>Just some regular HTML here</div>

<?php include "inc/more-content.inc"; ?>

<div>And then some more regular HTML,
whatever</div>
```

inc/more-content.inc

more-
content

```
<div> Blah blah blah, more
content here!</div>
```

index.php

What shows up in
the web browser...

```
<div>Just some regular HTML here</div>

<div> Blah blah blah, more content here!</div>

<div>And then some more regular HTML,
whatever</div>
```

Summary of PHP includes

- Using PHP? Then the file extension MUST be: **.php**
 - Example: index.php
- If using a PHP *include* statement: the file extension of the included file can be whatever you want
 - The industry standard is: **.inc**
 - Example: footer.inc
- The location of your include files: can be anywhere in the file system
 - The industry standard is to put them into a subfolder named **inc/**