

WEBSITE CONSTRUCTION

**"INCLUDES" – MAKES LARGE WEBSITES
POSSIBLE**

BACKGROUND

Redundant code → many web pages in a web site

TBL: single web "documents"

Non-standard "tricks"

"Includes"

- HTML, CSS, JS
- PHP 🐍

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:

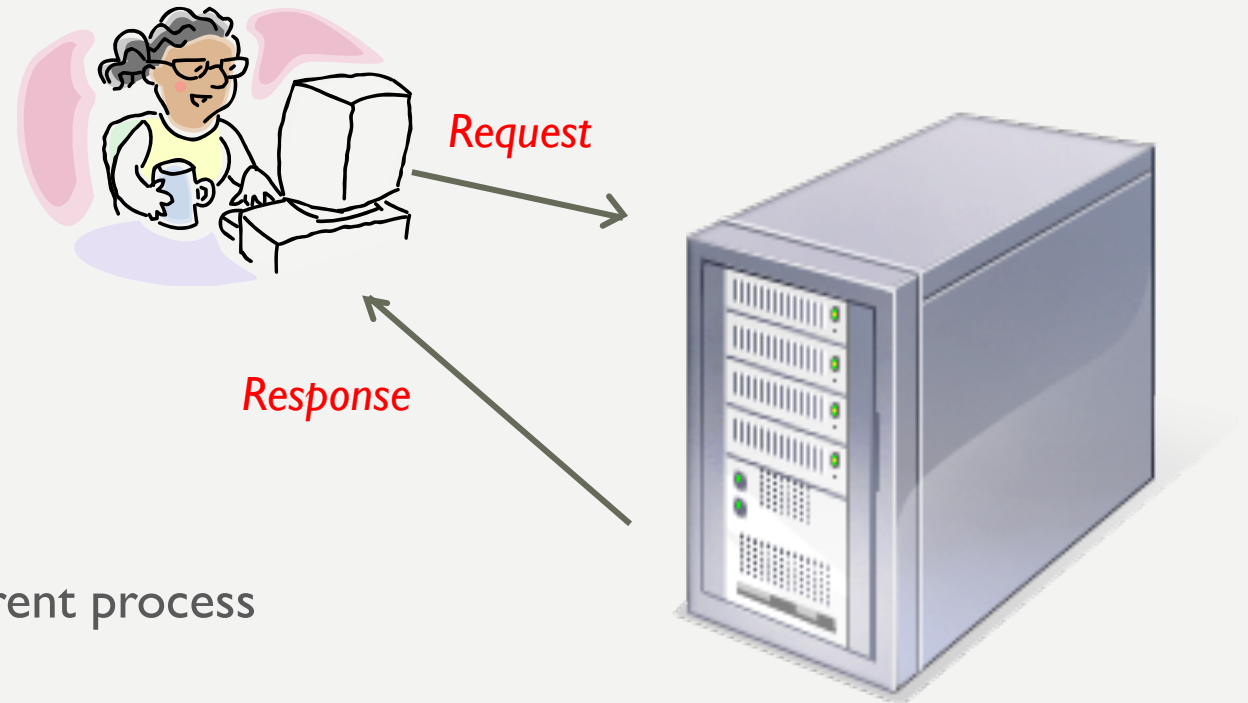
1. Request (URI)
2. Locate
3. Respond (files sent)

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

1. Request (URI)
2. Locate
3. Read
4. Execute
5. Rebuild
6. Respond (files sent)

the
"include"
process

a "trigger"
happens



Remember: the Web uses a client/server network architecture

WHEN WILL THE SERVER LOOK FOR SCRIPTS?

Trigger

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

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

INCLUDE

On the web server...

index.php

index

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

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

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

inc/more-content.php

more-
content

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

index.php

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

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

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

What shows up in
the web browser...

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: .php (for security reasons)
- Example: footer.php

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/`