

# Introduction to Server-Side Development with PHP

## Chapter 11

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Fundamentals of Web Development

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## Chapter 11

**1**

What Is Server-Side Development?

**2**

Quick Tour of PHP

**3**

Program Control

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Summary

## Chapter 11

**1** What Is Server-Side Development?

**2** Quick Tour of PHP

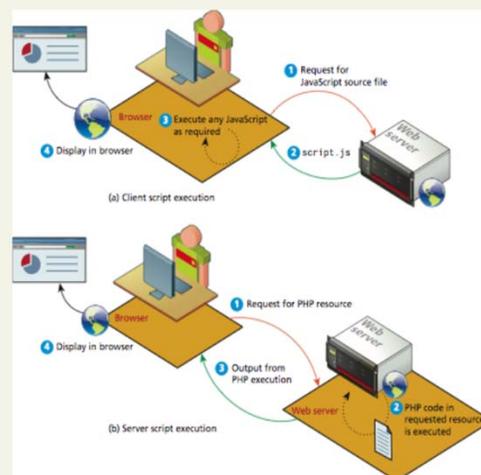
**3** Program Control

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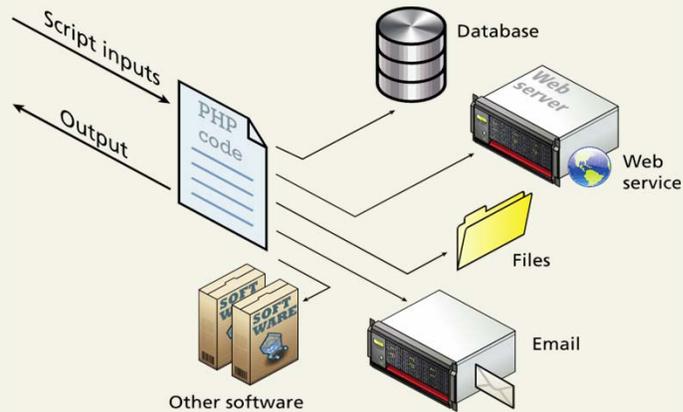
## What Is Server-Side Development?

Comparing Client and Server Scripts



## What Is Server-Side Development?

Server-Side Script Resources



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## What Is Server-Side Development?

Comparing Server-Side Technologies

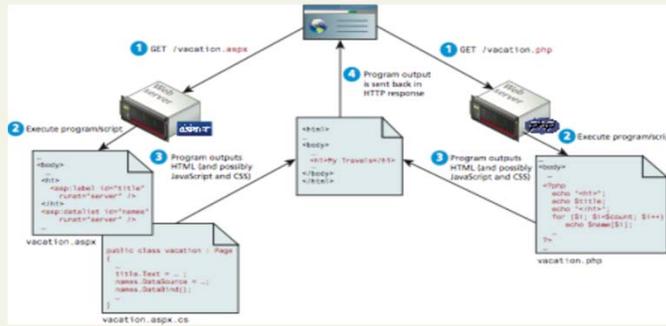
- ASP (Active Server Pages) / ASP.NET
- JSP (Java Server Pages)
- Node.js
- Perl
- PHP
- Python
- Ruby on Rails

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# What Is Server-Side Development?

Comparing Server-Side Technologies

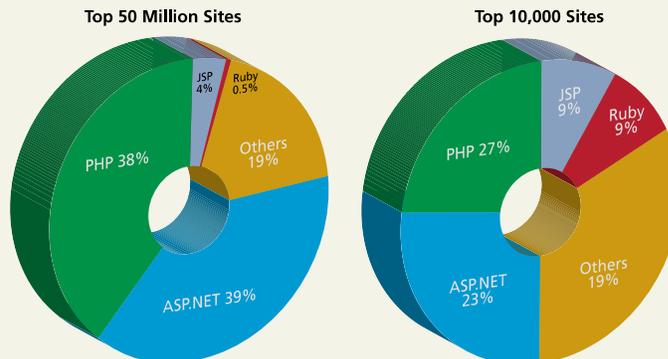


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# What Is Server-Side Development?

Comparing Server-Side Technologies



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## Chapter 11

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## Quick Tour of PHP

PHP Tags

**<?php** tag and a matching closing **?>**

Inside is code to execute, outside is HTML to echo directly

# Quick Tour of PHP

## PHP Comments

- **Single-line comments.** Lines that begin with a #
- **Multiline (block) comments.** begin with a /\* and encompass everything that is encountered until a closing \*/
- **End-of-line comments.** // to end of line

# Quick Tour of PHP

## Variables, Data Types, and Constants

- Variables in PHP are dynamically typed
- To declare a variable you must preface the variable name with the dollar (\$) symbol.
- Whenever you use that variable, you must also include the \$ symbol with it.
- Right to left assignment

```
$count = 42;
```

# Quick Tour of PHP

Variables, **Data Types**, and Constants

- Boolean A logical true or false value
- Integer Whole numbers
- Float Decimal numbers
- String Letters
- Array A collection of data of any type (covered in the next chapter)
- Object Instances of classes

# Quick Tour of PHP

Variables, **Data Types**, and Constants

Escaping Strings

- `\n` Line feed
- `\t` Horizontal tab
- `\\` Backslash
- `\$` Dollar sign
- `\"` Double quote

## Quick Tour of PHP

Variables, Data Types, and **Constants**

- Use `define()`
- uppercase for constants is a programming convention
- Then use the word without quotes (or `$`)

```
define("DATABASE_LOCAL", "localhost");
```

```
echo DATABASE_LOCAL;
```

## Quick Tour of PHP

Writing to Output

```
echo()
```

```
echo ("hello");
```

Strings can easily be appended together using the concatenate operator, which is the period (.) symbol.

```
$username = "Ricardo";
```

```
echo "Hello". $username; //outputs Hello Ricardo
```

# Quick Tour of PHP

More concatenation examples

```

1 echo "<img src='23.jpg' alt='". $firstName . "' . $lastName . "' >";
  outputs
  <img src='23.jpg' alt='Pablo Picasso' >

2 echo "<img src='Sid.jpg' alt='$firstName $lastName' >";
  outputs
  <img src='23.jpg' alt='Pablo Picasso' >

3 echo "<img src='Sid.jpg' alt=\"$firstName $lastName\" >";
  outputs
  

4 echo "<img src='". $id . "' . '.jpg' alt='". $firstName . "' . $lastName . "' >";
  outputs
  

5 echo "<a href='artist.php?id='". $id . "' >". $firstName . "' . $lastName . "' </a>";
  outputs
  <a href="artist.php?id=23">Pablo Picasso</a>
    
```

# Quick Tour of PHP

printf

```

$product = "box";
$weight = 1.56789;

printf("The %s is %.2f pounds", $product, $weight);
  outputs
  The box is 1.57 pounds.
    
```

Placeholders      Precision specifier

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## Program Control

if ...else

```
// if statement
```

```
if ( $hourOfDay > 6 && $hourOfDay < 12 ) {
```

```
    $greeting = "Good Morning";
```

```
}
```

```
else if ( $hourOfDay == 12 ) { // optional else if
```

```
    $greeting = "Good Noon Time";
```

```
}
```

```
else { // optional else branch
```

```
    $greeting = "Good Afternoon or Evening";
```

```
}
```

## Program Control

switch ... case

```
switch ($artType) {  
    case "PT":  
        $output = "Painting";  
        break;  
    case "SC":  
        $output = "Sculpture";  
        break;  
    default:  
        $output = "Other";  
}
```

## Program Control

while and do ... while

```
$count = 0;  
while ($count < 10){  
    echo $count;  
    $count++;  
}
```

## Program Control

while and **do . . . while**

```
$count = 0;
```

```
do {
```

```
    echo $count;
```

```
    // this one increments the count by 2 each  
time
```

```
    $count = $count + 2;
```

```
} while ($count < 10);
```

## Program Control

for

```
for ($count=0; $count < 100; $count+=5)
```

```
{
```

```
    echo $count;
```

```
}
```

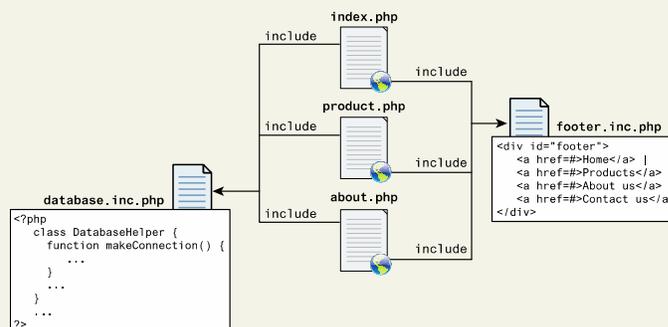
# Program Control

Alternate Syntax for Control Structure

```
<?php if ($userStatus == "logged in") : ?>
    <a href="account.php">Account</a>
    <a href="logout.php">Logout</a>
<?php else : ?>
    <a href="login.php">Login</a>
    <a href="register.php">Register</a>
<?php endif; ?>
```

# Program Control

Include Files



# Program Control

Include Files

```
include "somefile.php";
```

```
include_once "somefile.php";
```

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# Functions

## Function Syntax

```
/**
 * This function returns a nicely formatted string using the
 * system time.
 */
function getNiceTime(){
    return date("H:i:s");
}
```

# Functions

## Function Syntax – return type declaration

A Return Type Declaration explicitly defines a function's return type by adding a colon and the return type after the parameter list when defining a function

```
function mustReturnString() : string {
    return "hello";
}
```

# Functions

Calling a Function

# Functions

Parameters

**Parameters** are the mechanism by which values are passed into functions

- To define a function with parameters, you must decide
  - how many parameters you want to pass in, and
  - in what order they will be passed.

# Functions

## Parameters

```
function getNiceTime($showSeconds) {  
    if ($showSeconds==true)  
        return date("H:i:s");  
    else  
        return date("H:i");  
}  
  
echo getNiceTime(true); // this will print seconds  
echo getNiceTime(false); // will not print seconds.
```

# Functions

## Parameters – default values

In PHP you can set parameter **default values** for any parameter in a function. However, once you start having default values, all subsequent parameters must also have defaults.

```
function getNiceTime($showSeconds=true) {  
    if ($showSeconds==true)  
        return date("H:i:s");  
    else  
        return date("H:i");  
}
```

# Functions

Parameters – Passing Parameters by reference

By default, arguments passed to functions are **passed by value** in PHP.

PHP also allows arguments to functions to be passed by reference, which will allow a function to change the contents of a passed variable

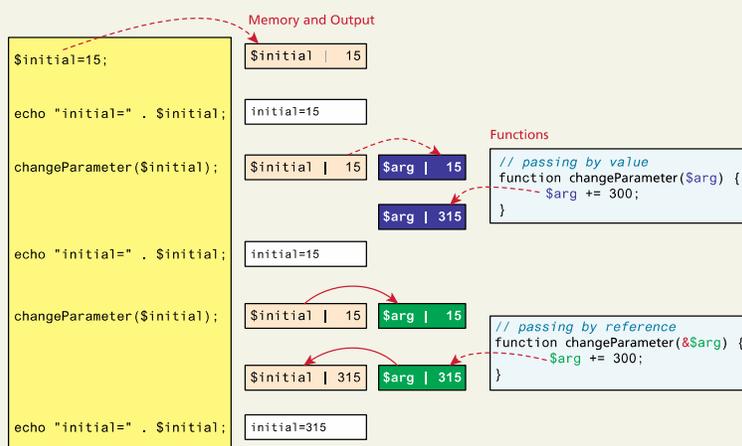
The mechanism in PHP to specify that a parameter is passed by reference is to add an ampersand (&) symbol next to the parameter name in the function declaration

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# Functions

Parameters – Passing Parameters by reference



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# Functions

## Variable Scope within Functions

All variables defined within a function have function scope, meaning that they are only accessible within the function.

While variables defined in the main script are said to have global scope, these global variables are not by default, available within functions.

PHP does allow variables with global scope to be accessed within a function using the **global** keyword,

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## Key Terms

ASP /ASP.NET	global scope	PHP core
built-in function	handlers	preforked
Common Gateway Interface (CGI)	Java Server Pages (JSP)	process
constant	loosely typed	Python
daemon	module	Return-type declarations
data storage	multi-process	Ruby On Rails
data types	multi-threaded	SAPI
database	opcodes	server-side includes (SSI)
database management system (DBMS)	overloading	thread
dynamically typed	parameters	user-defined function
extension layer	parameter default values	virtual machine
fork	passed by reference	web services
function	passed by value	worker
function scope	Perl	Zend Engine
	PHP	

# Summary

## Questions?