

Week 8

# This Week

- HTML
- Chmod
- Forms
- PHP
- mySQL

# HTML

- HyperText Markup Language
- Used to format contents of web pages.

# HTML

- ‘Tags’ enclose regions of page.
  - Each beginning tag has an ending tag.
  - In general, close most recently opened first.
- ‘Tags’ may have ‘attributes’.
  - Attributes are like parameters for a tag.

`<tag attribute="value">`

Stuff.

`</tag>`

# chmod

- Used to restrict access to files and directories accessible via the internet.
- Permissions assigned by setting three octal values which correspond to permissions to 'read', 'write', or 'execute'.
- User, Group, and World have distinct permissions.

# Forms

- Allow input of different forms on a web page.
- ‘Inputs’ include:
  - Checkboxes
  - Radio buttons
  - Text boxes
  - Submit buttons
- Information from forms may be ‘submitted’ and sent to another page for use.

# CSS

- CSS: Cascading Style Sheets
- Allows for easier formatting of HTML
- Specifically formats different types of elements
- May be included in separate file or in-lined

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# CSS

- 'style' attributes allow for formatting of tag contents using CSS.
- Examples:
  - align: center
  - font-size: small
  - color: blue
  - display: block

# CSS

- Can also define formatting in an external .css file which is linked in.

## Format

Selector (name of tag)

```
{
```

```
  declarations;
```

```
}
```

# PHP

- PHP: PHP Hypertext Preprocessor
- When accessed, dynamically generates a webpage which it then outputs to browser.
- PHP code enclosed in `<? ?>` tag.

# PHP

| C              | PHP           |
|----------------|---------------|
| Compiled       | Interpreted   |
| Strongly-typed | Loosely-typed |

# mySQL

- SQL – Structured Query Language
- Database software which allows us to store a collection of data as ‘entries’ containing a set of distinct ‘fields’ containing values.
- Databases contains tables, which contain rows, which contain fields.

# mysql

- INSERT
  - Insert a new entry.
- DELETE
  - Remove an existing entry.
- SELECT
  - Select one or more entries.
- UPDATE
  - Update the fields of an existing entry.

# mysql

WARNING: It is *always* important to 'escape' the contents of any string passed by the user which is to be included in a database query.

“INSERT INTO students VALUE (<user string>);”

What could possibly go wrong?

# mysql

