

WEB DEVELOPMENT

What is Web Design

Web Design refers to the design of website that display on the internet. It usually refers to the user experience aspect of website development rather than software development. Web design used to focus on designing websites for desktop browsers; however in the mid-2010s, design for mobile and tablet browsers becomes ever increasingly important.

Types of Web Design:

There are basically two basic types of web design

➤ **Static Web Design**

➤ **Dynamic Web Design**

Static Web Design: In a static web design, pages are returned by the server which prebuilt source code files are built using simple language such as HTML, CSS or Javascript.

Dynamic Web Design: In dynamic web design web pages are returned by the server which processed during runtime. This

means that they are not prebuilt web pages but are built during runtime according to the users demand with the help of server-side scripting languages such as PHP, Node.js, ASP.NET and many more supported by the server.

Web Browser: Is a software application for accessing information on the World Wide Web.

Hyperlink: Is a reference to a data that the user can follow by clicking or tapping. Hyperlink points to a whole document or a specific element within a document.

Website Development Using HTML

HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language, and it is the most widely used language to write Web Pages.

- Hypertext refers to the way in which Web pages (HTML documents) are linked together. Thus, the link available on a webpage is called Hypertext.

- As its name suggests, HTML is a Markup Language which means you use HTML to simply "mark-up" a text document with tags that tell a Web browser how to structure it to display.

Web Domain Name: A domain is an address where users can access your website. It is used to identifying and finding computers on the internet.

Web Tool Required: Tool needed for web design are as follows:

- Text editor (notepad++, Sublime text, Dreamweaver etc.)
- Content Management/Developer (Wordpress, Joomla, Wix.com, Drupal etc.)
- WAMP SERVER OR XAMPP SERVER
- Web Browser

HTML Examples to Practice

HTML paragraph: A paragraph always starts on a new line, and is usually a block of text.

Example 1:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Page Title</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<style>
```

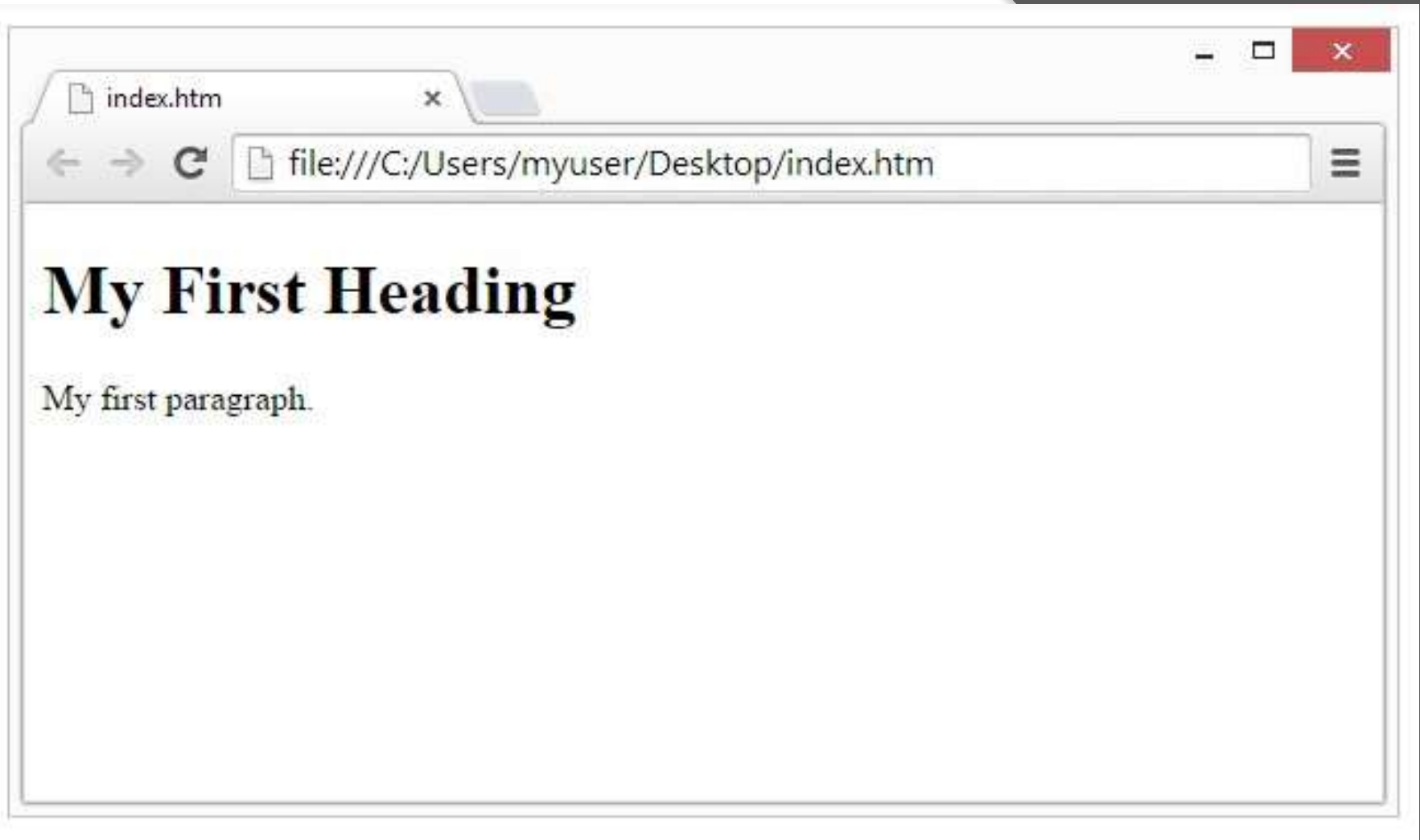
```
</style>
```

```
<h1>My First Heading</h1>
```

```
<p>My first paragraph.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```



The output of the above HTML code in a web browser

CSS code used yesterday to style the HTML code above

```
body {  
  background-color: lightblue;  
}
```

```
h1 {  
  color: white;  
  text-align: center;  
}
```

```
p {  
  font-family: verdana;  
  font-size: 20px;  
}
```

IN THE HTML CODE ABOVE ADD THE CSS CODE IN BETWEEN THE `<style>`
and `</style>` is an internal stylesheet. 8

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Page title</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
```

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

```
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

HTML Page Structure

HTML Styles: The HTML style attribute is used to add styles to an element, such as color, font, size, and more.

Example 2:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>I am normal</p>
```

```
<p style="color:red;">I am red</p>
```

```
<p style="color:blue;">I am blue</p>
```

```
<p style="font-size:50px;">I am big</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

I am Red

I am Blue

I am Big

The output of the above HTML code in a web browser

HTML paragraph: The HTML `<p>` element defines a paragraph.

A paragraph always starts on a new line, and browsers automatically add some white space (a margin) before and after a paragraph.

Example 3:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>This text is normal.</p>
```

```
<p><b>This text is bold.</b></p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

This text is normal.

This text is bold.

The output of the above HTML code in a web browser

The HTML blockquote: <blockquote> element defines a section that is quoted from another source.

Browsers usually indent <blockquote> elements.

Example 4:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p>Here is a quote from WWF's website:</p>
```

```
<blockquote
```

```
  cite="http://www.worldwildlife.org/who/index.html">
```

```
  For 50 years, WWF has been protecting the future of nature.
```

```
  The world's leading conservation organization,
```

```
  WWF works in 100 countries and is supported by
```

```
  1.2 million members in the United States and
```

```
  close to 5 million globally.
```

```
</blockquote>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Here is a quote from WWF's website:

For 50 years, WWF has been protecting the future of nature. The world's leading conservation organization, WWF works in 100 countries and is supported by 1.2 million members in the United States and close to 5 million globally.


The output of the above HTML code on a web browser

HTML Colors: HTML colors are specified with predefined color names, or with RGB, HEX, HSL, RGBA, or HSLA values.

Example 5:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1 style="background-color:Tomato;">Tomato</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:Orange;">Orange</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:DodgerBlue;">DodgerBlue</h1>
<h1 style="background-
color:MediumSeaGreen;">MediumSeaGreen</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:Gray;">Gray</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:SlateBlue;">SlateBlue</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:Violet;">Violet</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:LightGray;">LightGray</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

Tomato



Orange




DodgerBlue



MediumSeaGreen



Gray



SlateBlue



Violet



The output of the above HTML code in a web browser

RGB Color Values:

In HTML, a color can be specified as an RGB value, using this formula:

`rgb(red, green, blue)`

Each parameter (red, green, and blue) defines the intensity of the color with a value between 0 and 255.

This means that there are $256 \times 256 \times 256 = 16777216$ possible colors!

For example, `rgb(255, 0, 0)` is displayed as red, because red is set to its highest value (255), and the other two (green and blue) are set to 0.

Another example, `rgb(0, 255, 0)` is displayed as green, because green is set to its highest value (255), and the other two (red and blue) are set to 0.

To display black, set all color parameters to 0, like this: `rgb(0, 0, 0)`.

To display white, set all color parameters to 255, like this: `rgb(255, 255, 255)`.

Experiment by mixing the RGB values below:

Example 6:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1 style="background-color:rgb(255, 0, 0);">rgb(255, 0,  
0)</h1>
```

```
<h1 style="background-color:rgb(0, 0, 255);">rgb(0, 0,  
255)</h1>
```

```
<h1 style="background-color:rgb(60, 179, 113);">rgb(60, 179,  
113)</h1>
```

```
<h1 style="background-color:rgb(238, 130, 238);">rgb(238,  
130, 238)</h1>
```

```
<h1 style="background-color:rgb(255, 165, 0);">rgb(255, 165,  
0)</h1>
```

```
<h1 style="background-color:rgb(106, 90, 205);">rgb(106, 90,  
205)</h1>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

rgb(255, 0, 0)

rgb(0, 0, 255)

rgb(60, 179, 113)

rgb(238, 130, 238)

rgb(255, 165, 0)

rgb(106, 90, 205)

The output of the above HTML code in a web browser

HEX Color Values:

In HTML, a color can be specified using a hexadecimal value in the form:

#rrggbb

Where rr (red), gg (green) and bb (blue) are hexadecimal values between 00 and ff (same as decimal 0-255).

For example, #ff0000 is displayed as red, because red is set to its highest value (ff), and the other two (green and blue) are set to 00.

Another example, #00ff00 is displayed as green, because green is set to its highest value (ff), and the other two (red and blue) are set to 00.

To display black, set all color parameters to 00, like this: #000000.

To display white, set all color parameters to ff, like this: #ffffff.

Experiment by mixing the HEX values below:

Example 7:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1 style="background-color:#ff0000;">#ff0000</h1>
```

```
<h1 style="background-color:#0000ff;">#0000ff</h1>
```

```
<h1 style="background-color:#3cb371;">#3cb371</h1>
```

```
<h1 style="background-color:#ee82ee;">#ee82ee</h1>
```

```
<h1 style="background-color:#ffa500;">#ffa500</h1>
```

```
<h1 style="background-color:#6a5acd;">#6a5acd</h1>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```



#ff0000

#0000ff

#3cb371

#ee82ee

#ffa500

#6a5acd

The output of the above HTML code in a web browser

HSL Color Values:

In HTML, a color can be specified using hue, saturation, and lightness (HSL) in the form:

hsl(hue, saturation, lightness)

Hue is a degree on the color wheel from 0 to 360. 0 is red, 120 is green, and 240 is blue.

Saturation is a percentage value, 0% means a shade of gray, and 100% is the full color.

Lightness is also a percentage value, 0% is black, and 100% is white.

Experiment by mixing the HSL values below:

Example 8:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1 style="background-color:hsl(0, 100%, 50%);">hsl(0, 100%, 50%)</h1>
```

```
<h1 style="background-color:hsl(240, 100%, 50%);">hsl(240, 100%, 50%)</h1>
```

```
<h1 style="background-color:hsl(147, 50%, 47%);">hsl(147, 50%, 47%)</h1>
```

```
<h1 style="background-color:hsl(300, 76%, 72%);">hsl(300, 76%, 72%)</h1>
```

```
<h1 style="background-color:hsl(39, 100%, 50%);">hsl(39, 100%, 50%)</h1>
```

```
<h1 style="background-color:hsl(248, 53%, 58%);">hsl(248, 53%, 58%)</h1>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

hsl(0, 100%, 50%)

hsl(240, 100%, 50%)

hsl(147, 50%, 47%)

hsl(300, 76%, 72%)

hsl(39, 100%, 50%)

hsl(248, 53%, 58%)

The output of the above HTML code in a web browser

HTML comments: They are not displayed in the browser, but they can help document your HTML source code.

Example 8:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<!-- This is a comment -->
```

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

```
<!-- Comments are not displayed in the browser -->
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

This is a paragraph.

The output of the above HTML code in a web browser

HTML Styles – CSS: CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once.

What is CSS?

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is used to format the layout of a webpage.

With CSS, you can control the color, font, the size of text, the spacing between elements, how elements are positioned and laid out, what background images or background colors are to be used, different displays for different devices and screen sizes, and much more!

Using CSS

CSS can be added to HTML documents in 3 ways:

Inline - by using the style attribute inside HTML elements

Internal - by using a <style> element in the <head> section

External - by using a <link> element to link to an external CSS

file. The most common way to add CSS, is to keep the styles in external CSS files. However, in this tutorial we will use inline and internal styles, because this is easier to demonstrate, and easier for you to try it yourself.

Inline CSS: An inline CSS is used to apply a unique style to a single HTML element.

An inline CSS uses the style attribute of an HTML element.

The following example sets the text color of the <h1> element to blue, and the text color of the <p> element to red:

Example 9:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1 style="color:blue;">A Blue Heading</h1>
```

```
<p style="color:red;">A red paragraph.</p>
```

```
</body> </html>
```

A Blue Heading

A red paragraph.

The output of the above HTML code in a web browser

Internal CSS: An internal CSS is used to define a style for a single HTML page.

An internal CSS is defined in the <head> section of an HTML page, within a <style> element.

The following example sets the text color of ALL the <h1> elements (on that page) to blue, and the text color of ALL the <p> elements to red. In addition, the page will be displayed with a "powderblue" background color:

Example 10:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
body {background-color: pink;}
```

```
h1 {color: white;}
```

```
p {color: black;}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h3>I love HTML Codes</h3>
```

```
<p>Using paragraph in HTML is amazing!</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

I love HTML Codes

Using paragraph in HTML is amazing!

The output of the above HTML code in a web browser

External CSS:

An external style sheet is used to define the style for many HTML pages.

To use an external style sheet, add a link to it in the <head> section of each HTML page:

Example 11:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
```

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

The external style sheet can be written in any text editor. The file must not contain any HTML code, and must be saved with a .css extension.

below is what the "styles.css" file looks like:

Example 12: style.css (filename)

```
body {  
background-color: pink;  
}
```

```
h1 {  
color: white;  
}
```

```
p {  
color: black;  
}
```

I love HTML Codes

Using paragraph in HTML is amazing!

The output of the above HTML code in a web browser

HTML Links – Hyperlinks: You can click on a link and jump to another document.

When you move the mouse over a link, the mouse arrow will turn into a little hand.

Example 13:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>HTML Links</h1>
```

```
<p><a href="https://www.google.com/">Visit  
google.com!</a></p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

HTML Links

[Visit google.com!](http://google.com)

The output of the above HTML code in a web browser

HTML Links - Create Bookmarks:

Bookmarks can be useful if a web page is very long.

To create a bookmark - first create the bookmark, then add a link to it.

When the link is clicked, the page will scroll down or up to the location with the bookmark.

Example 14:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p><a href="#C4">Jump to Chapter 4</a></p>
```

```
<p><a href="#C10">Jump to Chapter 10</a></p>
```

```
<h2>Chapter 1</h2>
```

```
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>
```

```
<h2>Chapter 2</h2>
```

```
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>
```

```
<h2>Chapter 3</h2>
```

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2 id="C4">Chapter 4</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 5</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 6</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 7</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 8</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 9</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2 id="C10">Chapter 10</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 11</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 12</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 13</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 14</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 15</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 16</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 17</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 18</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 19</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 20</h2>

<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>

<h2>Chapter 21</h2>

```
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>
<h2>Chapter 22</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>
<h2>Chapter 23</h2>
<p>This chapter explains ba bla bla</p>
</body>
</html>
```

[Jump to Chapter 4](#)

[Jump to Chapter 10](#)

Chapter 1

This chapter explains ba bla bla

Chapter 2

This chapter explains ba bla bla

Chapter 3

This chapter explains ba bla bla

Chapter 4

This chapter explains ba bla bla

Chapter 5

This chapter explains ba bla bla

The output of the above HTML code in a web browser

HTML Images: HTML images can improve the design and the appearance of a web page.

Example 15:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h2>HTML Image</h2>
```

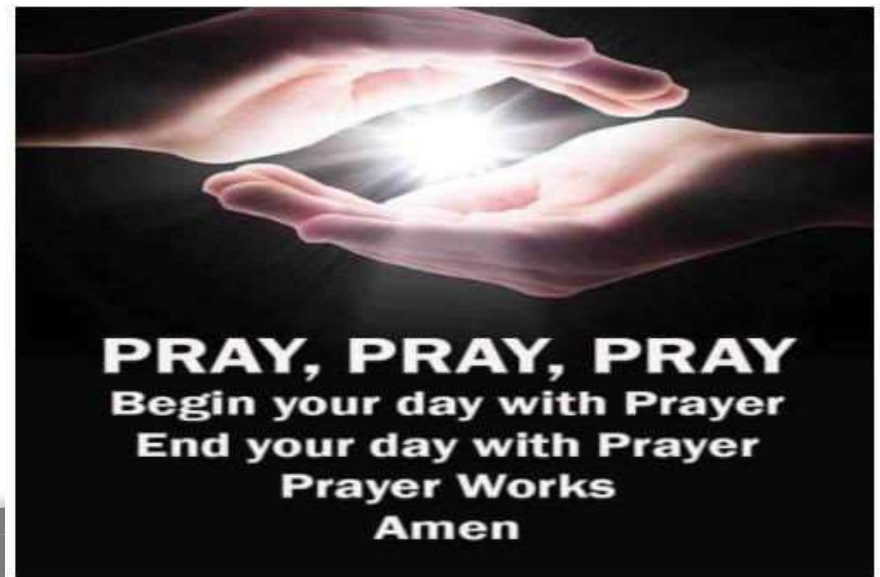
```

```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

HTML Image



The output of the above HTML code in a web browser.

HTML Tables: HTML tables allow web developers to arrange data into rows and columns.

Example 16:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
table {
```

```
    font-family: arial, sans-serif;
```

```
    border-collapse: collapse;
```

```
    width: 100%;
```

```
}
```

```
td, th {
```

```
    border: 1px solid #dddddd;
```

```
    text-align: left;
```

```
    padding: 8px;
```

```
}
```

```
tr:nth-child(even) {  
  background-color: #dddddd;  
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h2>HTML Table</h2>
```

```
<table>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<th>Company</th>
```

```
<th>Contact</th>
```

```
<th>Country</th>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>Alfreds Futterkiste</td>
```

```
<td>Maria Anders</td>
```

```
<td>Germany</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>Centro comercial Moctezuma</td>
```

```
<td>Francisco Chang</td>
```

```
<td>Mexico</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>Ernst Handel</td>
```

```
<td>Roland Mendel</td>
```

```
<td>Austria</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>Island Trading</td>
```

```
<td>Helen Bennett</td>
```

```
<td>UK</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>Laughing Bacchus Winecellars</td>
```

```
<td>Yoshi Tannamuri</td>
```

```
<td>Canada</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td>Magazzini Alimentari Riuniti</td>
```

```
<td>Giovanni Rovelli</td>
```

```
<td>Italy</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
</table>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

HTML Table

Company	Contact	Country
Alfreds Futterkiste	Maria Anders	Germany
Centro comercial Moctezuma	Francisco Chang	Mexico
Ernst Handel	Roland Mendel	Austria
Island Trading	Helen Bennett	UK
Laughing Bacchus Winecellars	Yoshi Tannamuri	Canada
Magazzini Alimentari Riuniti	Giovanni Rovelli	Italy

The output of the above HTML code in a web browser.

HTML Lists: HTML lists allow web developers to group a set of related items in lists.

Example 17:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h2>An Unordered HTML List</h2>
```

```
<ul>
```

```
  <li>Coffee</li>
```

```
  <li>Tea</li>
```

```
  <li>Milk</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

```
<h2>An Ordered HTML List</h2>
```

```
<ol>
```

```
  <li>Coffee</li>
```

```
  <li>Tea</li>
```

```
  <li>Milk</li>
```

```
</ol>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

An Unordered HTML List

- Coffee
- Tea
- Milk

An Ordered HTML List

1. Coffee
2. Tea
3. Milk

The output of the above HTML code in a web browser.

An HTML form is used to collect user input. The user input is most often sent to a server for processing.

Example 18:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h2>HTML Forms</h2>
```

```
<form action="#" method="post">
```

```
  <label for="fname">First name:</label><br>
```

```
  <input type="text" id="fname" name="fname" value="John"><br>
```

```
  <label for="lname">Last name:</label><br>
```

```
  <input type="text" id="lname" name="lname" value="Doe"><br><br>
```

```
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
```

```
</form>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

HTML Forms

First name:

Last name:

If you click the "Submit" button, the form-data will be sent to a page called `"/action_page.php"`.

The output of the above HTML code in a web browser.

HTML Responsive:-

What is Responsive Web Design?

Responsive Web Design is about using HTML and CSS to automatically resize, hide, shrink, or enlarge, a website, to make it look good on all devices (desktops, tablets, and phones):

Example 19:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
```

```
<style>
```

```
* {
```

```
  box-sizing: border-box;
```

```
}
```

```
.menu {
```

```
float: left;
width: 20%;
}
.menuitem {
padding: 8px;
margin-top: 7px;
border-bottom: 1px solid #f1f1f1;
}
.main {
float: left;
width: 60%;
padding: 0 20px;
overflow: hidden;
}
.right {
background-color: lightblue;
float: left;
width: 20%;
padding: 10px 15px;
margin-top: 7px;
}
```

```
@media only screen and (max-width:800px) {  
  /* For tablets: */  
  .main {  
    width: 80%;  
    padding: 0;  
  }  
  .right {  
    width: 100%;  
  }  
}
```

```
@media only screen and (max-width:500px) {  
  /* For mobile phones: */  
  .menu, .main, .right {  
    width: 100%;  
  }  
}
```

```
</style>  
</head>
```

```
<body style="font-family:Verdana;">
```

```
<div style="background-color:#f1f1f1;padding:15px;">
```

```
<h1>Cinque Terre</h1>
```

```
<h3>Resize the browser window</h3>
```

```
</div>
```

```
<div style="overflow:auto">
```

```
<div class="menu">
```

```
<div class="menuitem">The Walk</div>
```

```
<div class="menuitem">Transport</div>
```

```
<div class="menuitem">History</div>
```

```
<div class="menuitem">Gallery</div>
```

```
</div>
```

```
<div class="main">
```

```
<h2>The Walk</h2>
```

```
<p>The walk from Monterosso to Riomaggiore will take you
```

approximately two hours, give or take an hour depending on the weather conditions and your physical shape.</p>

```

```

```
</div>
```

```
<div class="right">
```

```
<h2>What?</h2>
```

```
<p>Cinque Terre comprises five villages: Monterosso, Vernazza, Corniglia, Manarola, and Riomaggiore.</p>
```

```
<h2>Where?</h2>
```

```
<p>On the northwest coast of the Italian Riviera, north of the city La Spezia.</p>
```

```
<h2>Price?</h2>
```

```
<p>The Walk is free!</p>
```

```
</div>
```

```
</div>
```

```
<div style="background-color:#f1f1f1;text-align:center;padding:10px;margin-top:7px;font-size:12px;">
</div>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Cinque Terre

Resize the browser window

The Walk

The Walk

Transport

The walk from Monterosso to Riomaggiore will take you approximately two hours, give or take an hour depending on the weather conditions and your physical shape.

History

Gallery



The output of the above HTML code in a web browser.

INTRODUCTION TO PHP

PHP stands for **PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor**

PHP is a server scripting language, and a powerful tool for making dynamic and interactive Web pages.

PHP is a widely-used, free, and efficient alternative to competitors such as Microsoft's ASP.

Example 1:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<?php
```

```
echo "My first PHP script!";
```

```
?>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

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?>
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```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Comments in PHP

A comment in PHP code is a line that is not executed as a part of the program. Its only purpose is to be read by someone who is looking at the code.

Comments can be used to:

Let others understand your code

Remind yourself of what you did - Most programmers have experienced coming back to their own work a year or two later and having to re-figure out what they did. Comments can remind you of what you were thinking when you wrote the code

PHP supports several ways of commenting:

Example 2:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<?php
```

```
// This is a single-line comment
```

```
# This is also a single-line comment
```

```
?>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Example 3:

Using comments to leave out parts of the code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<?php
```

```
// You can also use comments to leave out parts of a code line
```

```
$x = 5 /* + 15 */ + 5;
```

```
echo $x;
```

```
?>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

PHP Variables: Variables are "containers" for storing information.

In PHP, a variable starts with the \$ sign, followed by the name of the variable.

Example 4:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<?php
```

```
$txt = "Hello world!";
```

```
$x = 5;
```

```
$y = 10.5;
```

```
echo $txt;
```

```
echo "<br>";
```

```
echo $x;
```

```
echo "<br>";
```

```
echo $y;  
?>
```

```
</body>  
</html>
```

PHP Form Handling: This signifies how PHP handles HTML form by submitting the information to the database or to display another PHP page.

Example 5:

```
<html>  
<body>  
<form action="welcome.php" method="post">  
Name: <input type="text" name="name"><br>  
E-mail: <input type="text" name="email"><br>  
<input type="submit">  
</form>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

When the user fills out the form above and clicks the submit button, the form data is sent for processing to a PHP file named "welcome.php". The form data is sent with the HTTP POST method.

To display the submitted data you could simply echo all the variables. The "welcome.php" looks like this:

Example 6:

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
Welcome <?php echo $_POST["name"]; ?><br>
```

```
Your email address is: <?php echo $_POST["email"]; ?>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

THE END