



# **A Web-Based Introduction to Programming**







# **A Web-Based Introduction to Programming**

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**Essential Algorithms, Syntax,  
and Control Structures Using PHP, HTML,  
and MariaDB/MySQL**

**Fourth Edition**

**Mike O’Kane**



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*To my dear mother and father,  
thank you for the love and light that you bestowed on us.*





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# Preface

The problem I have tried to solve with this textbook is, quite simply, how to effectively introduce general programming concepts to students who have never programmed before. Perhaps like me, you have found yourself frustrated by textbooks that try to cover too much too fast, make inappropriate assumptions about what a student already knows, or take sudden leaps in complexity when providing examples and exercises.

I believe that the purpose of an introductory programming course is to help students gain confidence and develop their understanding of basic logic, syntax, and problem-solving. They do not need to learn all aspects of a language or even learn best practices—these are topics for the next course level. The question is: how to provide the kind of hands-on experience that supports active learning without overwhelming the beginning student with too much syntactical and programmatic detail?

I have tried many approaches over the years before settling on a Web-based approach, using PHP, CSS, and HTML code to develop small, interactive Web applications. This approach has proved very successful. Many students report how much they enjoy the course, how much they have learned, and how well the material has served them in subsequent courses and in their professional life. I also hear from many students who tell me that the course positively changed their opinion of programming as a career or subject of interest, which is most gratifying.

Some instructors may have concerns that my coverage of the PHP and HTML is insufficient. The book uses a small number of HTML tags, CSS rules, and PHP functions, and employs some arbitrary conventions to simplify the code and keep the focus on basic concepts common to most languages. For example, PHP `print` statements are used rather than `echo` statements, and these statements **always** include parentheses and double quotes so that the syntax is more consistent with the output statements of most other languages. The last chapter (“Where to Go From Here”) clarifies which practices are standard and which are particular to the textbook.





## Intended Audience

The book is designed to serve:

- Instructors teaching introductory programming, programming logic and design, or Web programming courses, who want a textbook that engages students and provides a solid preparation for subsequent courses, but avoids overwhelming beginners with too much syntactical detail or program complexity.
- Traditional and online students taking a first course in programming, programming logic and design, or Web programming.
- Web designers, graphic artists, technical communicators, and others who find that their work increasingly requires some degree of programming expertise, and need an effective, hands-on introduction.
- Others who wish to learn the basics of programming, either for personal interest, or to explore the possibility of a career in this field.

Note that solutions to quizzes and exercises are only available to verified course instructors.

## Approach

The book takes a fairly novel approach, allowing students to learn program logic and design by developing a large number of small Web-based applications. Students love working with the Web, and this approach has other important benefits:

- Important concepts such as client/server design, server-side processing, and interface-driven code modules can be introduced in the form of working applications, and then applied in hands-on exercises.
- Students not only learn the essential control structures and syntax of a programming language, but also learn to use a markup language (and associated style sheets), and a database query language to access and query a database. This makes sense in today's programming environment where these languages are routinely used in combination to develop a networked application.
- The material is relevant to students across a range of disciplines: Computer Science, Information Systems, Technical Communications, Network Systems, Digital Media, Web Technologies, Mobile Applications, Database Programming, and other technology-related fields.
- The focus on hands-on problem-solving and fundamental structures prepare students for next-level, language-specific courses such as PHP, Python, Java or C++, as well as Web design and database courses, without replicating a great deal of material, while the syntax covered here is generally consistent with these and other languages.

The book makes use of a programming language (PHP), a scripting language (HTML), a style sheet language (CSS), and a database query language (MariaDB or MySQL),



but does not attempt to provide a complete overview of these languages. Instead, students learn sufficient syntax to convert requirements into working applications using basic programming structures, arithmetic and logical expressions, user interfaces, functions, data files, and SQL queries. The focus remains on basic concepts, logic and design, algorithm development, and common programming procedures. The book provides context throughout, explaining why each topic is important, and referring students to related career paths.

Although the book focuses on Web-based applications, there is NO requirement for a network-based programming environment. The book uses a fully functional but standalone Apache Web server (the open source xampp distribution provided by the Apache Friends group) that students can install on a USB drive or home computer simply by unzipping a file. Students can begin programming in HTML, PHP and MariaDB or MySQL in literally minutes.

## Features

Each chapter begins with clearly stated learning outcomes. Each topic is introduced using examples of simple program requirements that are first developed as algorithms and interfaces and then realized in working code. Code statements and control structures are explained step by step.

Different programming topics are treated in separate chapters. Even topics that are commonly combined, such as counting loops and event-controlled loops, have their own chapters so that students have the chance to develop and apply their understanding of each separately.

Each chapter includes quizzes that have been carefully developed to test the student's understanding of the chapter's learning outcomes. The questions have been tested extensively in the classroom.

Three different types of coding exercise are provided at the end of each chapter:

- **Fixit** exercises provide small programs that include a single error of some kind. These exercises help students improve their problem-solving ability, test their understanding of key concepts, and develop tracing and debugging skills.
- **Modify** exercises provide working programs that must be modified to perform a somewhat different or additional function. These exercises help students determine how and where to add new code, and test their ability to read and understand existing code.
- **Code completion** exercises allow students to apply concepts and tools covered in the chapter by developing new applications. These exercises test the student's ability to: understand requirements, develop algorithms, and produce working code. The code completion exercises follow consistent themes that are developed throughout the book, so that students can more readily appreciate the value of new functionalities that they learn in each chapter.





Templates for each exercise contain partially completed code so students don't waste time typing (and debugging) code that is not relevant to the problem at hand. The templates also help instructors to streamline the grading process.

The textbook comes with a standalone Web server that can be installed on a fixed or portable drive simply by unzipping a file (so students can bring the software with them to work on computers at any location).

The server installation includes textbook folders that contain all code samples and exercise templates. Students can complete the exercises simply by opening, editing, and saving the appropriate files. Assignments can be turned in simply by zipping and submitting the appropriate chapter folder.

The textbook appendices provide additional learning resources designed to: (a) help individual students with particular needs or interests (for example file/folder management, additional references, and help debugging code); and (b) deliver useful topics not included in the chapters (for example data representation, additional control structures, and multi-dimensional arrays).

## Textbook Web Site

The textbook Web site ensures that both students and instructors have access to the most current resources associated with this textbook. The Web site includes: everything you need to install and use the Web server; slide presentations; and hints and help for students working through each chapter. The Web site also provides support for verified instructors, including additional exercises, test banks, slide presentations, quiz solutions, code solutions, and other instructional resources. The Web site can be found at:

<http://www.mikeokane.com/textbooks/WebTech/>

## Changes to the Fourth Edition

In addition to minor corrections and improvements, this fourth edition of the book includes: a new install of the xampp Apache Web server distribution with installation instructions for Windows, Mac OS, and Linux; revised file naming conventions that are more standard for current web development; a hopefully improved redesign of Chapters 7 and 8; additional materials and improvements to Chapter 13 (functions); references to both MySQL and MariaDB in Chapter 14 (the actual code and descriptions are identical); a new Chapter 15 that introduces Object-Oriented Programming.



## Chapter Overview

**Chapter 1: Introducing Computer Programming.** Students learn the relationship between machine language and high-level languages, and review common tasks that computer programs typically perform. The work of a programmer is described, and the software development cycle is explained. The chapter highlights and briefly summarizes design approaches such as algorithm development, interface design, client/server design and object-oriented programming. Different programming languages are identified, and the distinction is made between interpreted and compiled languages, and between markup and programming languages. Standalone and network applications are also contrasted.

**Chapter 2: Client/Server Applications—Getting Started.** This chapter prepares students for the hands-on work they will perform in subsequent chapters. File types and local and Internet addressing schemes are explained. Instructions are provided to install, run, and test the required software. Students are shown how to create, store, and run a number of sample applications in order to become familiar with the process of using a text editor, saving files, running the Web server, and viewing the results in a Web browser.

**Chapter 3: Program Design—from Requirements to Algorithms.** The general characteristics and requirements of effective instructions are explored, using human and program examples. Students walk through the process of reviewing simple requirements, creating input, processing, and output (IPO) charts, designing the interface, and developing solution algorithms. The chapter introduces sequence, selection and control structures, variables and assignment operations, and arithmetic and logical expressions.

**Chapter 4: Basics of Markup—Creating a User Interface with HTML.** This chapter explains the significance of data rendering, and provides a brief overview and history of Hypertext Markup Language (HTML). Commonly used HTML tags are explained, and the student is shown how to apply these to create and organize simple Web pages. Cascading style sheets are introduced. Students are shown how to create HTML forms to obtain user input as a first step in developing interactive Web applications. HTML Tables are used to perform simple form layout.

**Chapter 5: Creating a Working Program—Basics of PHP.** This chapter teaches sufficient PHP language syntax to process user input received from HTML forms, perform simple arithmetic, and produce formatted output. In the process, students learn to code arithmetic expressions, use standard operators and functions, create and work with variables, and identify and fix both syntax and logical errors.

**Chapter 6: Persistence—Saving and Retrieving Data.** This chapter explains the difference between persistent and transient data, and introduces text file processing as well as basic database concepts. Students learn to: open, read, write, and close text files; work with multiple files; parse lines of data that contain multiple values separated by some kind of delimiter.





**Chapter 7: Programs that Choose—Introducing Selection Structures.** This chapter introduces selection control structures and demonstrates the use of algorithms to solve problems requiring simple selection. Students learn to use IF and IF..ELSE structures, Boolean expressions, relational operators, truth tables, simple string comparisons, and testing procedures.

**Chapter 8: Multiple Selection, Nesting, ANDs and ORs.** This chapter develops examples from Chapter 7 to handle problems associated with input validation and more complex requirements. Students explore the use of compound Boolean expressions, nested selection structures, chained IF..ELSEIF..ELSE selection structures, and multiple but independent selection structures.

**Chapter 9: Programs that Count—Harnessing the Power of Repetition.** This chapter introduces loop structures with a focus on count-controlled FOR loops. Students learn how to refer to the counting variable within the loop, and how to use loops to generate tables, crunch numbers, accumulate totals, find highest and lowest values in a series, select values from a file of records, and display bar charts.

**Chapter 10: “While NOT End-Of-File” —Introducing Event-Controlled Loops.** This chapter introduces WHILE loops and demonstrates the use of the priming read and the standard algorithm to process files of unknown length. The student is shown how WHILE loops can be used to perform various operations on a list of data values, and how a file of records can be processed and searched for specific records or field values.

**Chapter 11: Structured Data—Working with Arrays.** This chapter introduces numerically-indexed arrays, and shows how arrays can be used to store, access, and update multiple-related values. The use of the FOR loop to process arrays is explained, and various array-processing algorithms are demonstrated.

**Chapter 12: Associative Arrays.** This chapter introduces associative arrays. Students learn how to use associative arrays as lookups, and gain a better understanding of the \$\_POST array and the way that data is received from HTML forms. Web sessions are introduced, and students learn how to use the \$\_SESSION array to maintain session data between applications.

**Chapter 13: Program Modularity—Working with Functions.** This chapter demonstrates the importance of program modularity and introduces functions, include files and objects. Students learn to write their own functions, to build libraries of related functions, and to call functions from different applications as needed.

**Chapter 14: Connecting to a Database—Working with MySQL.** This chapter introduces databases queries as an important application tool. The relationship between relational databases and SQL is explained, along with the purpose and syntax of common queries (SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE). Students learn to write code to open and close database connections, submit queries, handle errors, perform simple joins, and process results.

**Chapter 15: Introduction to Object-Oriented Programming.** This chapter introduces Object-Oriented Programming. Examples show how simple object classes are designed, how class variables are encapsulated and accessed by class methods, how ob-





jects are instantiated and used in applications, and how classes can be inherited by other classes. An overview of basic OO terminology is provided.

**Chapter 16: Where to Go From Here.** This last chapter provides a short overview of key concepts and technologies that the students may want to explore after completing this textbook, along with clarification of some of the conventions followed in the book.

The textbook also includes a number of useful appendices as follows:

**Appendix A** introduces data representation, and shows how binary values can store data for a wide range of purposes.

**Appendix B** provides an introduction to overview of file and folder management, file addressing schemes (including relative and absolute addresses), and the use of the command line with a list of common DOS and Unix command equivalents.

**Appendix C** provides help for students wishing to use different Web server installations.

**Appendix D** provides debugging help for students having trouble identifying and resolving PHP code errors.

**Appendix E** provides additional material and references for students wishing to learn more about HTML and style sheets.

**Appendix F** provides additional information regarding PHP data types, and provides a list of common PHP functions not covered in the book.

**Appendix G** provides additional coverage of common PHP operators and structures that were omitted from the chapters to avoid overwhelming the beginning student (for example, shortcut operators, the SWITCH statement, DO..WHILE loops, and multi-dimensional arrays).







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## About the Author

**Mike O’Kane** holds a master’s degree in Systems Science (specializing in Advanced Technology) from Binghamton University. He has over eighteen years’ experience teaching computer science courses, most recently at Asheville-Buncombe Technical Community College in North Carolina. He also has extensive practical experience in the use of technology for learning, having worked at IBM as a short-course developer, NC State University as an Instructional Coordinator, and the University of North Carolina system as the first Executive Director of the UNC Teaching and Learning with Technology Collaborative. He has a passion for developing effective instructional content, and learning environments that promote rather than hinder student learning.







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