

Web Programming

Week #1
Intro to the course

Fall 2024
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Overview



- Introduction to web programming course
- Syllabus
- Course policy
- Web Programming
- Mhy bhbs



Hemin Ibrahim

- hemin.ibrahim@tiu.edu.iq
- (WhatsApp)
 - •Sending text messages ONLY.
 - Phone calls are not an option.
 - Voice messages are not permitted.
- •Office: 252



Course policy - Attendance



- > I have a big problem with attendance
 - * Ahmmm
- - * Ahmmm
- can you please help me
 - **☆** NO

No attendance will be recorded if you are unavailable

Course policy - Class time



Don't be Late

Be on time for the lecture Remember, class starts at 11:00AM, not 11:05AM

11:06, You consider as absent

Course policy



- •Raise your hand if you need to step out of the class.
- •Ensure that you arrive on time for the second part of the lecture

Course policy



Students are NOT allowed to request postponements for quizzes, assignments, and project due dates.

However,

A single, one-time postponement may be granted under exceptional circumstances.

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Course policy



Students are strongly encouraged to utilize office hours for additional help and clarification.

About this course









2 hours theory

2 hours practical at home

2 hours computer lab

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Web programming

WhatsApp group





Google classroom





fyzip2w



Find your Interests & Master one Language















Node.js

Express Jest

npm

Ruby

Ruby on Rails Rspec RubyGems

Python

Django pyUnit pip

Grails Spring

Java

Play



PHP

Laravel

PHPUnit

xDebug





C#

.NET **TFS** WCF

GO

Echo Gorm GODog

BASICS







DATABASE





CLOUD









SERVER





TOOLS

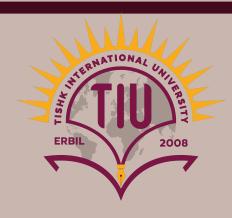








Assessments



Type	Quantity	Total mark
Quiz	5	20%
Homework	1	5%
Project	1	15%
Midterm	1	20%
Final Exam	1	40%

Grading



- ♦Extra marks can can be earned by:
 - ✓ Presentations
 - ✓ Volunteering

About This Course





Web Design

HTML, Css and basics of Front end development.

Web Programming

Basics of PHP and Backend web development

Web Technologies

Basics of Laravel and other web technologies

About This Course



- ♦ What will you learn in this course?
 - √ Basics and Syntax of PHP.
 - √How to create a simple web application.
 - ✓ How to create, read, update and delete data in database using PHP and MySQL.
 - √How to use software version control (Git) and work collaboratively on a project.

About This Course



In order to be able to learn and understand this course and pass it, you must know or have:

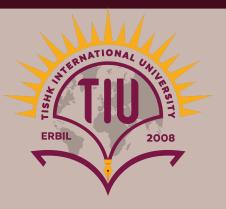
- ♦ Very good programming skills.
- ◆Very good knowledge of HTML and Css (Web Design).
- **♦**Basics of Database.

Static vs. Dynamic Websites



- **Static Websites:** Earlier websites were static, built only with HTML and CSS. They served the same content to all visitors, with no interactive elements or real-time data updates.
- **Dynamic Websites:** With the advent of server-side languages like PHP, websites became dynamic. They could interact with databases, change content based on user interaction, and support features like logins, real-time updates, and more.

Web programming



- Web programming (also known as web development) refers to the process of creating **dynamic**, interactive **websites** and **web applications**.
- It involves writing code
 - how web pages function
 - interact with users.
- Unlike static web design (which focuses on layout and appearance), web programming enables websites to **process user inputs**, **access databases**, and **perform complex operations**.

Key Aspects of Web Programming



Client-Side Programming

- Code that runs in the user's web browser
- HTML, CSS, and JavaScript
- layout, styling, and interactive elements such as animations or forms.

Server-Side Programming

- Code that runs on a web server
- Examples include PHP, Python, Ruby (Rails), Node.js, etc.
- Interacting with databases, and managing user sessions

Key Aspects of Web Programming



Databases

- Interacting with databases to store and retrieve data
- MySQL, PostgreSQL, MongoDB, etc

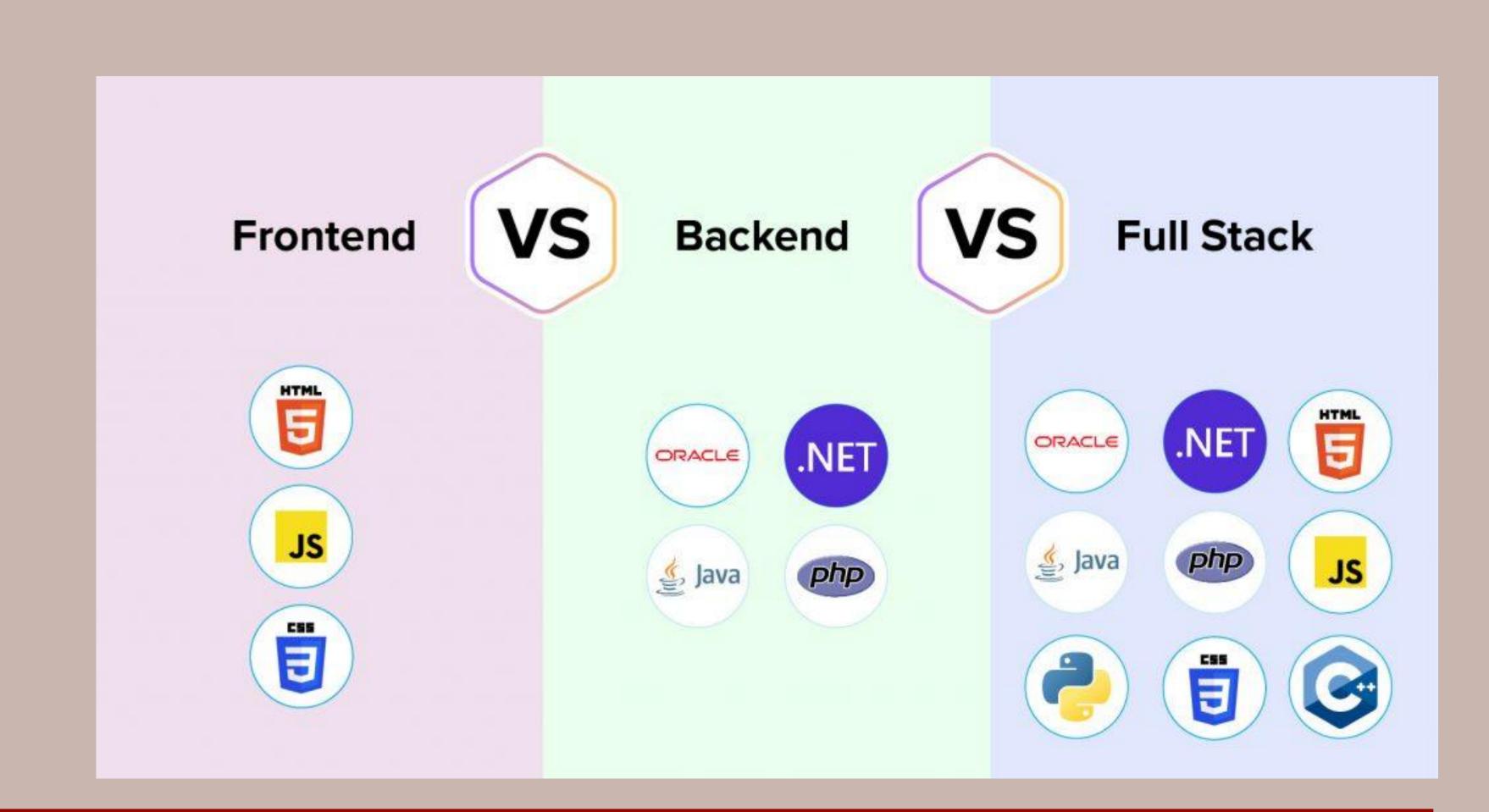
APIs (Application Programming Interfaces)

- APIs allow different software applications to communicate with each other
- Web may integrate external APIs (Google Maps, payment gateways)

Types of Web Programming



- Front-End Development
- Back-End Development
- Full-Stack Development



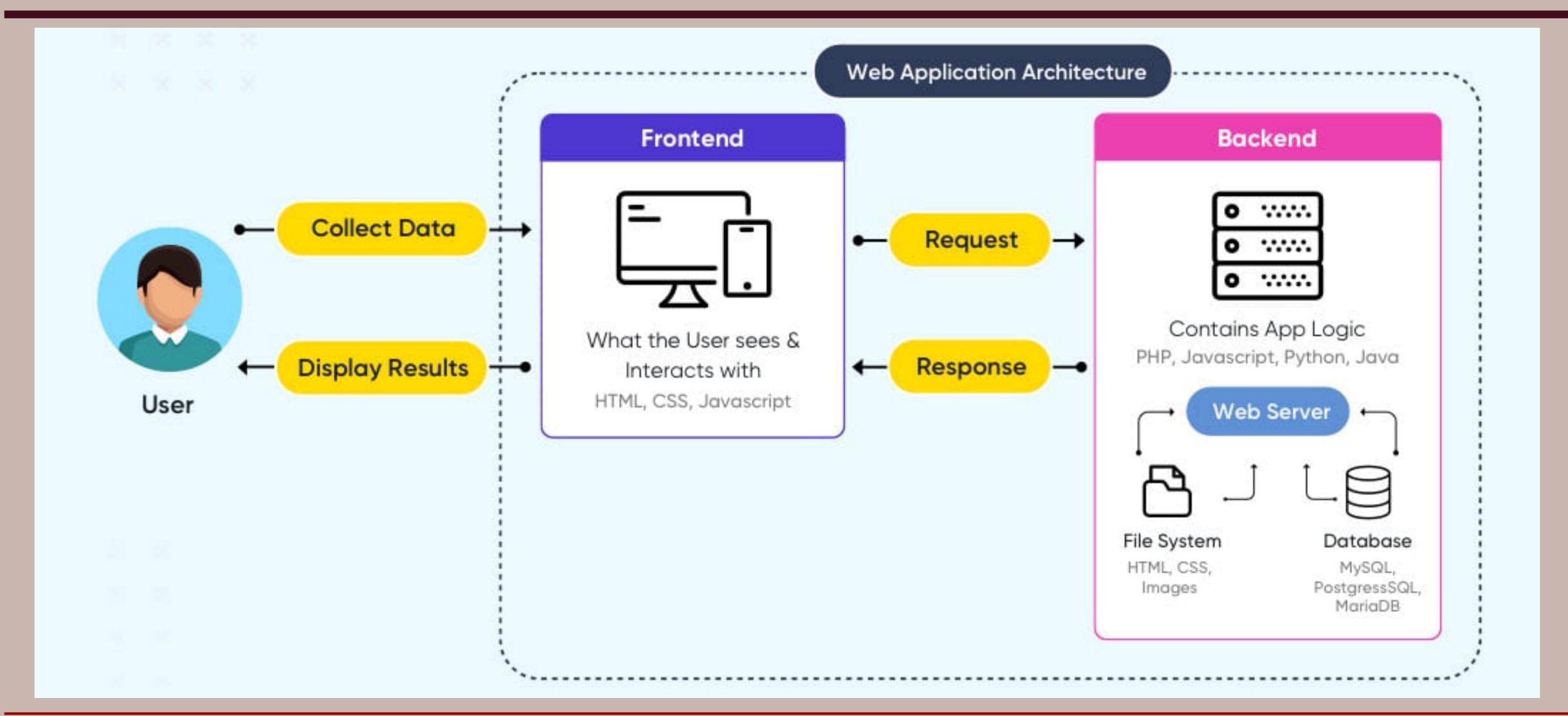
Why is Web Programming Important?



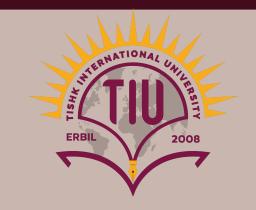
- Universal Access: Websites and web applications can be accessed from any device with a web browser, making them highly versatile.
- Wide Reach: The internet provides businesses, individuals, and organizations with the opportunity to reach a global audience.
- As of 2024, there are over 5.18 billion active internet users, meaning more than 64% of the world's population is online.
- **Business and E-commerce:** Websites and web applications are central to modern businesses, facilitating e-commerce (over \$5.5 trillion in global e-commerce sales in 2022), marketing, communication, and more.
- Mobile First: With 60% of global internet traffic coming from mobile devices, web programming that ensures mobile compatibility is critical.

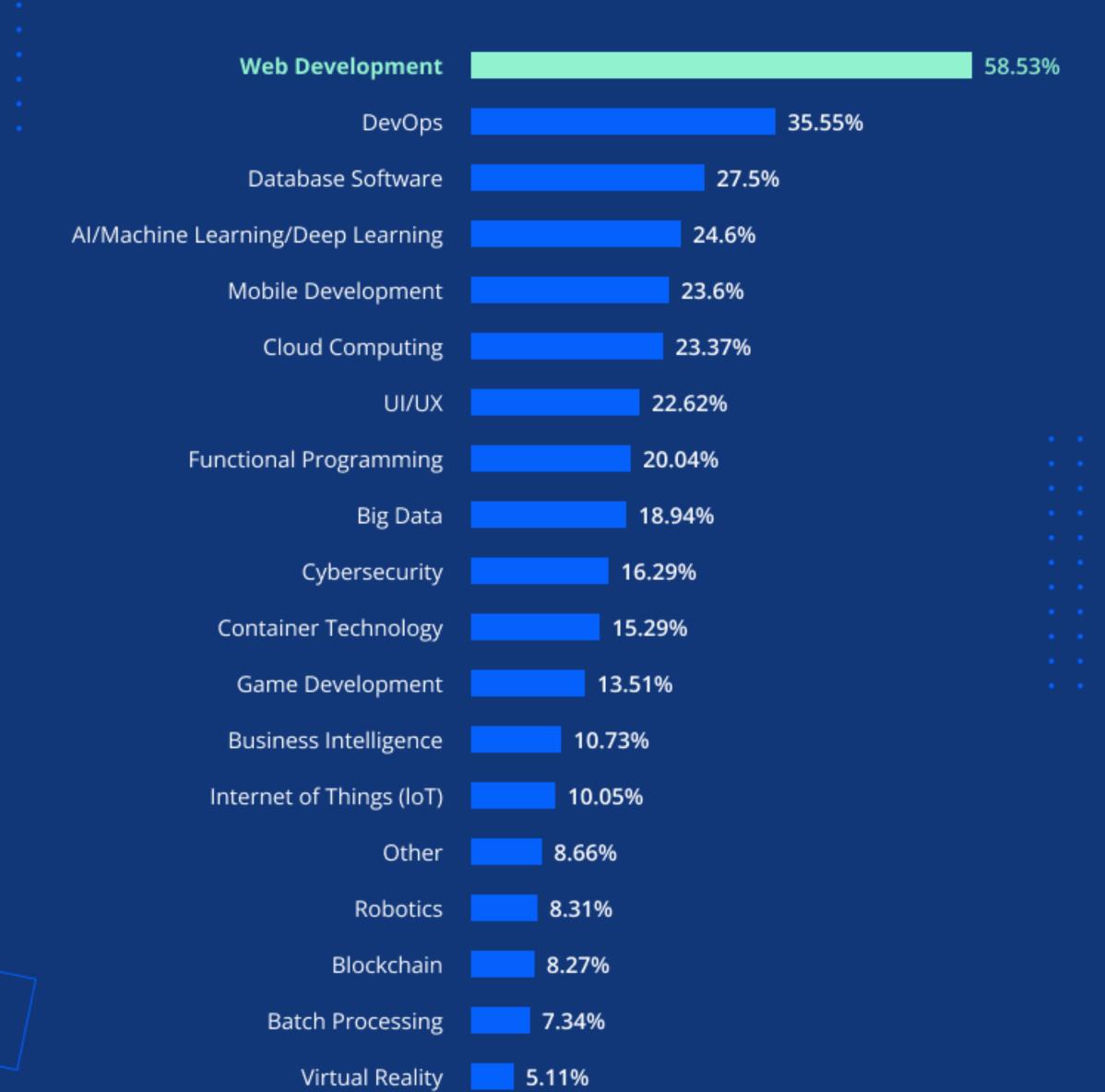
Web application architecture





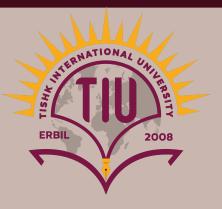
MOST DEMANDED TECH SKILLS WORLDWIDE IN 2023





FALL 2024 Streaming Technology 4.75%

PHP



• PHP (recursive acronym for PHP: **Hypertext Preprocessor**) is a widely-used open source general-purpose scripting language that is especially suited for web development and can be embedded into HTML.





- It's easy to learn and use
- It's open source (and therefore free!)
- It's versatile
- It enjoys community support
- It's fast and secure
- It is well connected with databases
- It is tried and tested





Reasons Why PHP Is An Excellent Option For Web Development



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What is Open Source?



• PHP is cross-platform and runs on all major operating systems, from Unix variants (including Linux, FreeBSD, Ubuntu, Debian, and Solaris) to Windows and macOS. It can be used with all leading web servers, including the Apache, Nginx, and, OpenBSD servers, to name a few; even cloud environments like Azure and Amazon are on the rise.



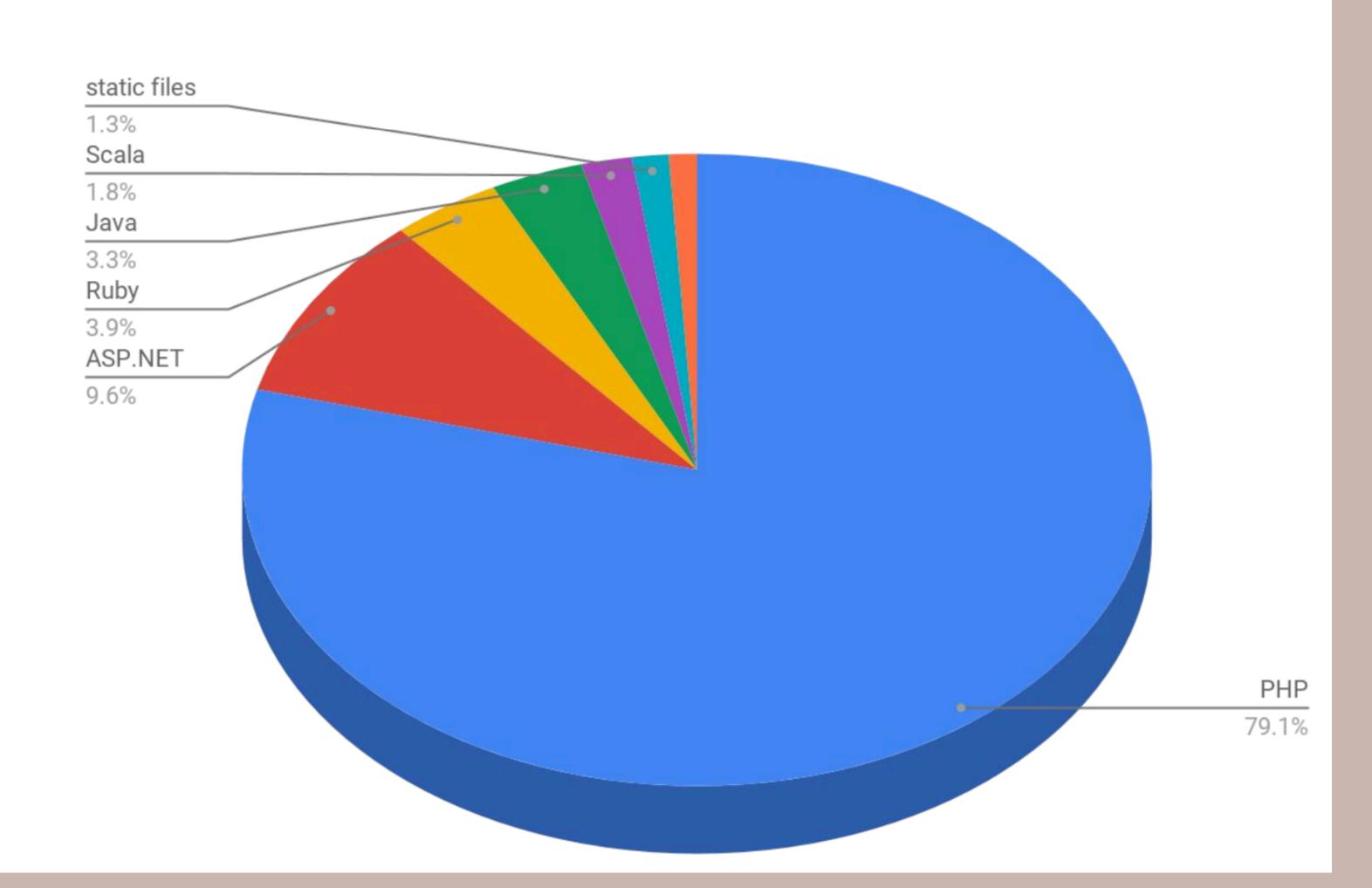
- So with PHP, you have the freedom of choosing an operating system and a web server.
- Furthermore, you also have the choice of using procedural programming or object oriented programming (OOP), or a mixture of them both.



PHP

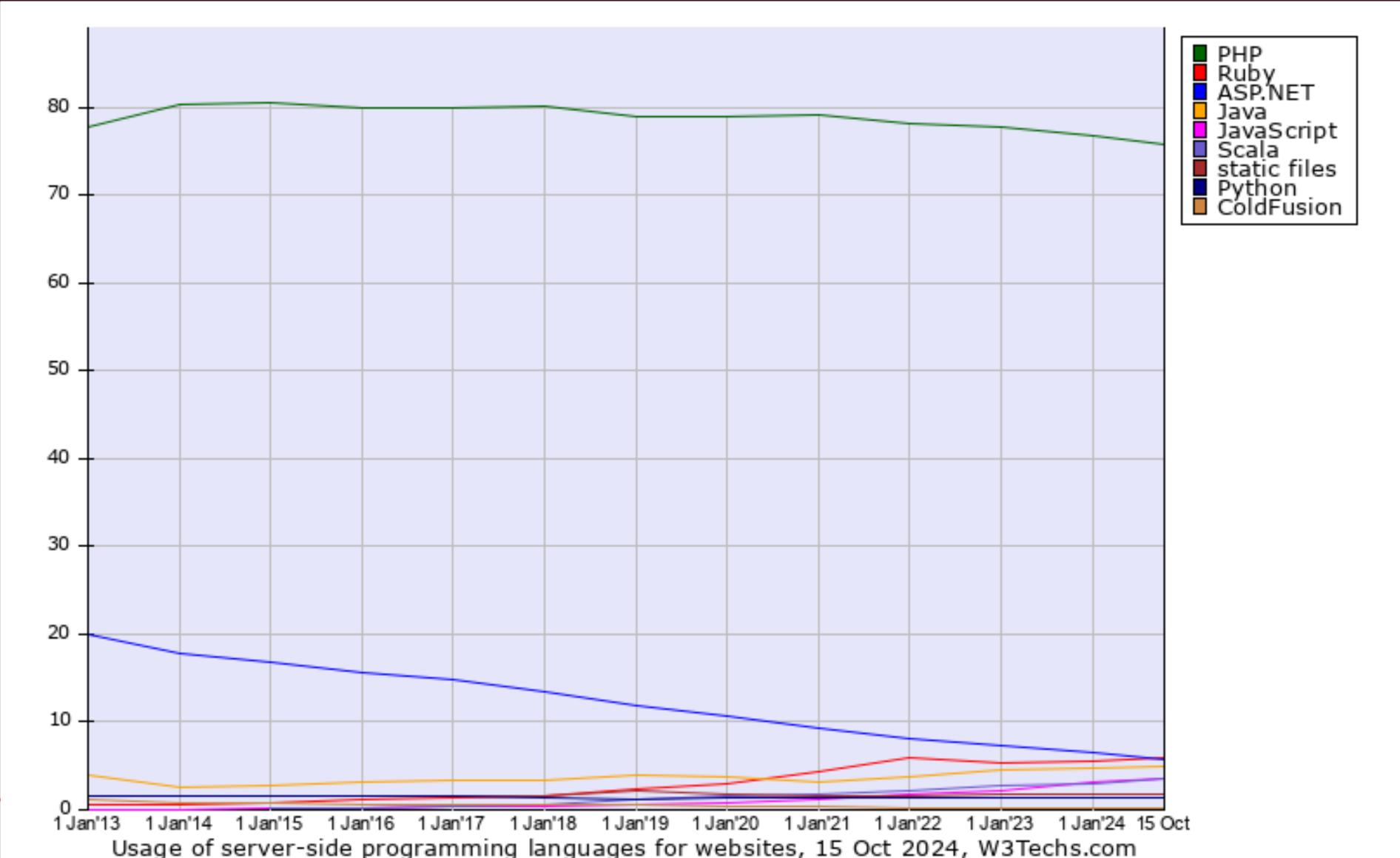
Who uses PHP?

PHP is used by **79.1**% of all the websites whose server-side programming language we know.



Historical yearly trends in the usage statistics of server-side programming languages for websites





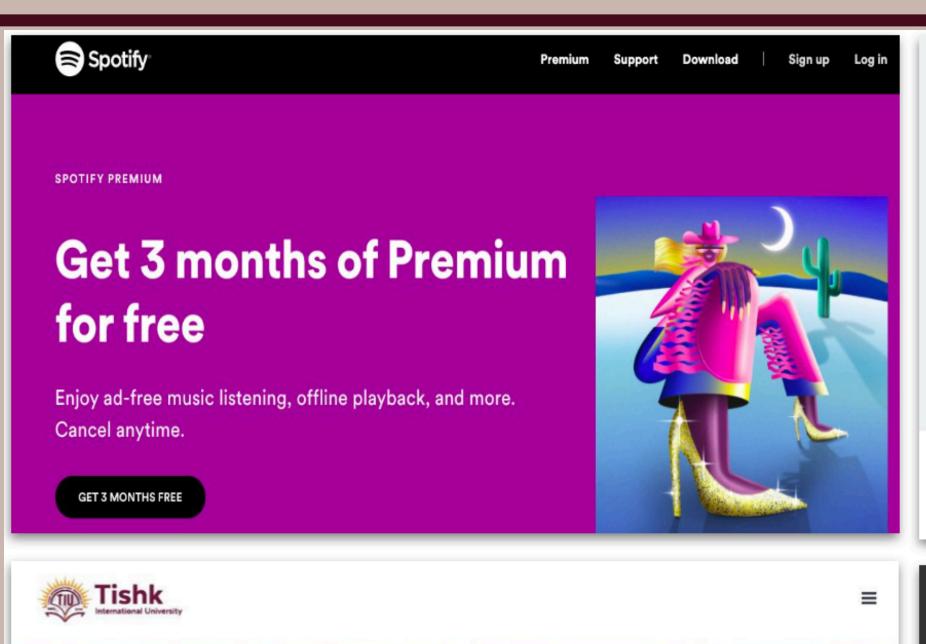
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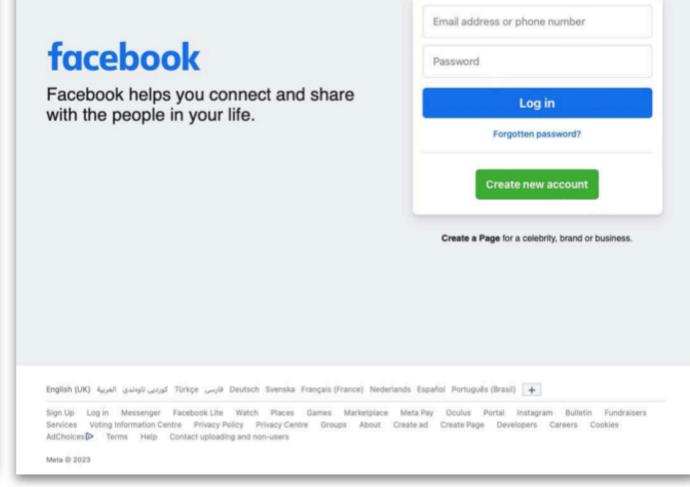


	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2024
	1 Jan	15 Oct											
PHP	77.7%	80.3%	80.6%	80.0%	80.0%	80.2%	78.9%	78.9%	79.1%	78.1%	77.7%	76.7%	75.7%
Ruby	0.5%	0.6%	0.9%	1.1%	1.3%	1.6%	2.4%	3.0%	4.3%	6.0%	5.3%	5.6%	6.0%
ASP.NET	19.9%	17.8%	16.7%	15.6%	14.8%	13.5%	11.8%	10.6%	9.3%	8.0%	7.4%	6.6%	5.7%
Java	4.0%	2.6%	2.8%	3.1%	3.3%	3.4%	4.0%	3.7%	3.2%	3.7%	4.6%	4.7%	5.0%
JavaScript	<0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.7%	0.8%	1.2%	1.8%	2.3%	3.1%	3.6%
Scala			0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	1.2%	1.6%	1.8%	2.3%	2.8%	3.0%	3.5%
static files				1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	2.1%	1.8%	1.6%	1.5%	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%
Python	1.5%	1.7%	1.6%	1.7%	1.6%	1.3%	1.1%	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%	1.3%
ColdFusion	1.1%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Perl	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Erlang			0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Miva Script				0.1%	<0.1%	<0.1%	<0.1%	<0.1%	<0.1%	<0.1%	<0.1%	<0.1%	<0.1%

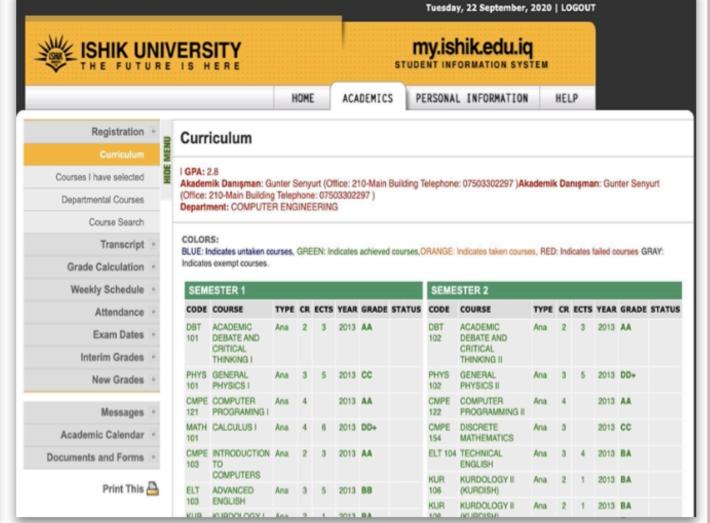
Who uses PHP?





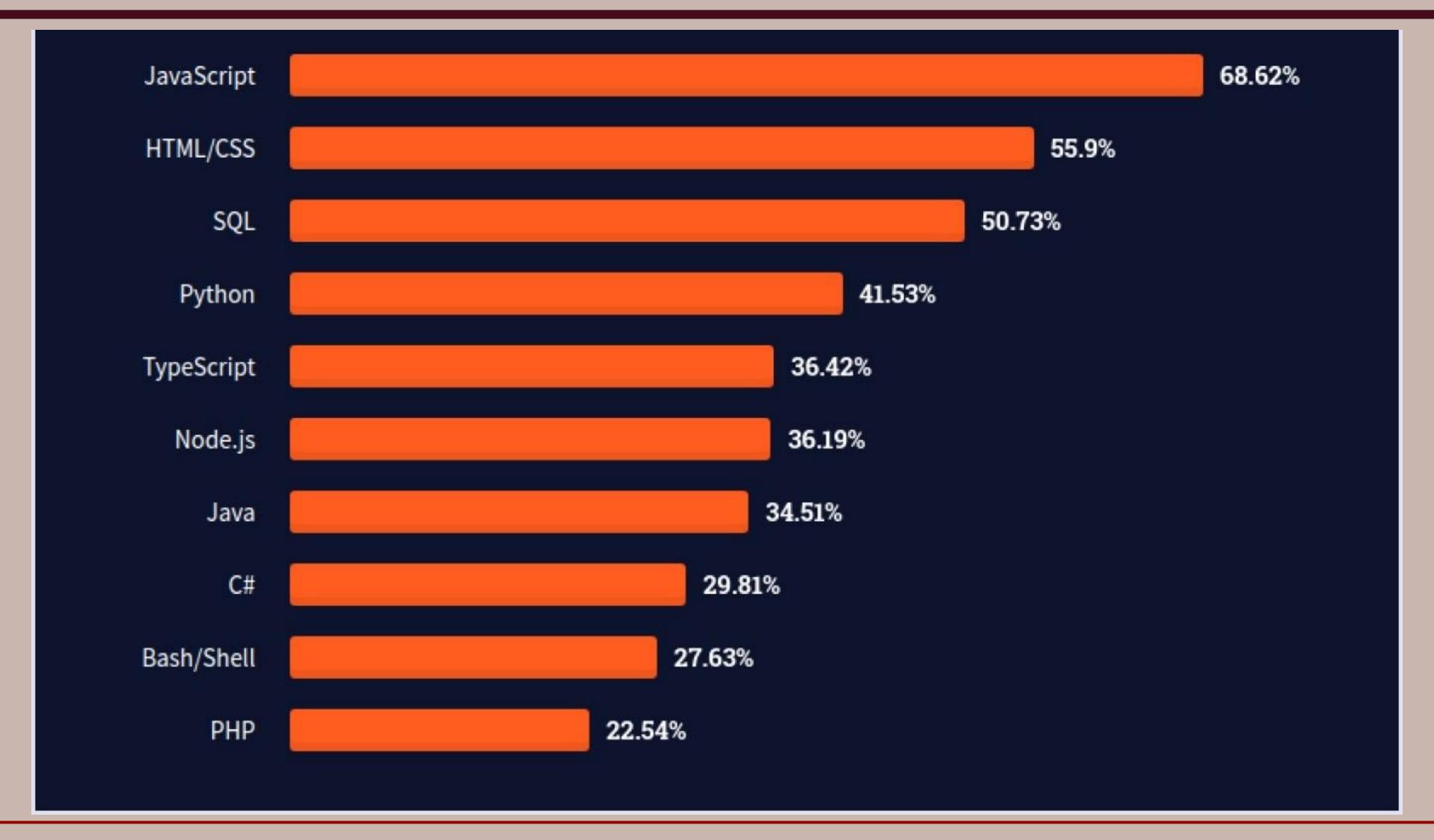






Why JS?





Thankyou