

# LIS651

## Active Web Site Architecture

2006–12–18

See the course web site at <http://openlib.org/home/krichel/courses/lis651p06a> for the latest online version of this file.

### Course Description

This course focuses on the construction of active web sites. Such web sites change contents depending on what the user does with them. Many times, such sites involve users filling in a form, which is then processed. For an example, think of a query in a web-based library catalog. But active sites may also be as simple as saying "Merry Xmas" before 25 December, and leave it out afterwards. Students will learn how build simple active web sites. There are two aspects to this process. The first is the information itself. It is usually held in relational databases. The course therefore studies relational databases. It introduces the mySQL database software. The second aspect is the interface between the data in the database and the web. This is achieved with a procedural computing language. The course studies PHP, a purpose-built language for active web sites.

### Course objectives

After taking this course the students

- will be able to interact with a UNIX based server for the construction of active web sites;
- will have seen all of the form elements of HTML;
- will understand fundamental concepts of computer programming, such as variables and functions;
- will have a basic grounding in PHP that allows them to build PHP-based sites;
- will have elementary knowledge of SQL that will allow for simple database management.

Finally, in the last class, students may build their own Linux servers on machines that they may bring along.

### Prerequisites

Student normally must have passed LIS650 before taking this course. Students must be comfortable with the LIS650 material because this course is a lot more difficult than LIS650. Students who wish to qualify for an exception should contact the instructor prior to registering.

### Instructor

Thomas Krichel

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Private contact details may be obtained from the online CV at </home/krichel/cv.html>.

### Class structure

Classes will normally be held on Sundays between 13:00 and 18:00 in the computer lab of the Palmer School.

Each class will have a lengthy presentation by the instructor. For some small part of class time the students will work directly with their computers under the supervision of the instructor. However, give the hefty weight of the class material, students are expected to do much of the work on the web site at home.

Note that the slides are drafts from the previous edition of the course.

Class details:

0	2006-10-29	13:00 to 18:00	getting and presenting data	
1	2006-11-05	13:00 to 18:00	more on PHP, introduction to database	
2	2006-11-12	13:00 to 18:00	introduction to mySQL and PHP mySQL function	
3	2006-11-19	13:00 to 18:00	PHP sessions and functions	
4	2006-12-03	13:00 to 18:00	regular expressions	Slides for all classes are down-
5	2006-12-10	13:00 to 18:00	use of wotan	

loadable from the course web site.

### Readings

PHP is documented on its web site at <http://www.php.net> that students will probably find all gobbledigook when they first look at it. Most books on PHP also cover some relational database theory and practice. Students may find Ullman (2004) as reasonably priced introductory books on the topics of the course.

The instructor found that Sklar (2004) did bring much good material. This book and Welling and Thomson (2005) is where much of the teaching material is lifted from. Earlier, he used Lea, Choi, Kent, Prasad, and Ullman (2001) as an introduction that is probably suitably paced for the beginner. Meloni (2000) receives favorable reviews as a beginners' book.

### Assessment

Before each class except the first and second, there will be a quiz on the issued covered in the previous class. The average of all the quiz results will count for 40% of the assessment. For the third class meeting, the students will prepare a one-page web site that will state web site that they want to build. This statement should cover both the purpose of the web site and the site's architecture. The assessment of this statement will not count for assessment. The remaining 60% will be assessed through the final web site. This site has to be handed at the date of the last class meeting.

### Mailing list

There is a mailing list for the course at <https://lists-1.liu.edu/mailman/listinfo/cwp-lis651-krichel>. All students are encouraged to subscribe. As a rule, answers to email sent to the instructor will be copied to the list. There are exceptions to this rule

- if the question writer requests the answer not to be posted
- if the question is a purely private matter

### Students

Judy Brink<sup>1</sup>  
Jennifer Spanier<sup>2</sup>  
Hao Zeng<sup>3</sup>  
Matt Catalano<sup>4</sup>

### References

- Lea, Chris, Wankyu Choi, Allan Kent, Ganesh Prasad, and Chris Ullman (2001). *Beginning PHP 4*. Wrox Pres.
- Meloni, Julie C. (2000). *PHP Essentials*. Prima Publishing.
- Sklar, David (2004). *Learning PHP*. O'Reilly.
- Ullman, Larry (2004). *PHP for the World Wide Web: Visual QuickStart Guide, 2nd Edition* (2nd ed.). Peachpit Pless.
- Welling, Luke and Laura Thomson (2005). *PHP and MySQL Web Development* (3rd ed.). Sams Publishing.

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<sup>1</sup><http://dlib.info/home/jbrink/home.html>

<sup>2</sup><http://dlib.info/home/jegs/WFNLD.php>

<sup>3</sup><http://dlib.info/home/haozeng/project/questionnaire.html>

<sup>4</sup><http://dlib.info/home/mcats/archives6.php>

This classic primer shows information architects, designers, and web site developers how to build large-scale and maintainable web sites. The post-Ajaxian Web 2.0 world of wikis, folksonomies, and mashups makes well-planned information architecture even more essential. How do you present large volumes of information to people who need to find what they're looking for quickly? This classic primer shows information architects, designers, and web site developers how to build large-scale and maintainable web sites that are appealing and easy to navigate. The new edition is thoroughly updated to web-applications architecture application-design web-architecture. asked Aug 1 '18 at 22:11. Midnight Coder. 60111 gold badge88 silver badges2020 bronze badges.Â Backgournd info: I have a ISS6 webserver hosting multiple websites. I have about 15 domains that could be considered "sister" sites that share styles, layouts, etc but they still will have their own css shared web-architecture shared-file. modified Feb 17 '15 at 4:41. Discover Architecture Website Templates on the TemplateMonster.com Presenting the best Architect Website Templates available in the 21-st century.Â Architecture Templates. As an architect or a business owner, you know that people trust those that show compassion and understanding towards their needs. If people can relate to the information and offers you present on your site, they will definitely want to meet you and discuss a project. Our Architecture Website Design Templates use straight lines, geometric figures, and contrasting colors to create a professional and organized web architecture template where the viewer can feel relaxed. Thanks to the content organization of website architecture template, the page navigation is also extreme [18] R. T. Fielding. Conditional GET Proposal for HTTP Caching. Published on the WWW, January 1994. Published Software Packages. [19] Apache httpd.Â [50]. A site abstraction is introduced at the architectural level, as part of the active configuration, in order to take into account the location of the different components. Introducing the concept of location makes it possible to model the cost of an interaction between components at the design level.Â At the time, the Web's architecture was described by a set of informal hypertext notes [14], two early introductory papers [12, 13], draft hypertext specifications representing proposed features for the Web (some of which had already been implemented), and the archive of the public www-talk mailing list that was used for informal discussion among the. VIEWS. Dec 7, 2006 12/06. collection. eye 298.2M. The John P. Robarts Research Library, commonly referred to as Robarts Library, is the main humanities and social sciences library of the University of Toronto Libraries and the largest individual library in the university.Â The library building is one of the most significant examples of brutalist architecture in 280.7M 281M. Folksoundomy: A Library of Sound.Â The Internet Arcade is a web-based library of arcade (coin-operated) video games from the 1970s through to the 1990s, emulated in JSMAME, part of the JSMESS software package. Containing hundreds of games ranging through many different genres and styles, the Arcade provides research, comparison, and entertainment in the realm of the Video Game Arcade.