See the course web site at http://openlib.org/home/krichel/courses/lis651n12a for the latest online version of this file.

Course Description
This course considers two fundamental technologies that are used to build large scale, interactive web sites. These are relational database systems and scripting languages. For the former, we use mySQL. For the latter, we use PHP. We could have used others, but these are the most common choices. In order to build a prototype for a large-scale site quickly, we use a contents management system. The choice here is Drupal. Drupal is not trivial to learn. But it is a very flexible system. It allows for the rapid development of extensions to Drupal, provided that a number of rules are observed. These rules make sure that the custom code fits into the larger Drupal function base. Drupal itself is written in PHP, and uses mySQL, so it is just a toolbox sitting on the general PHP/mySQL technology stack.

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 elementary knowledge of SQL that will allow for simple database management
- will understand fundamental concepts of computer programming, such as variables and functions and objects;
- will have been introduced to the architecture of Drupal;
- will have a basic grounding in PHP that allows them to build simple Drupal extensions;

The Palmer School Student Learning Objectives covered by the course are

- 2.E Students will build information systems and/or records used in such systems.

Prerequisites
Student normally must have passed LIS650 before taking this course, or take it in the same semester where LIS650 is running. Students who wish to qualify for an exception should contact the instructor prior to registering.

Instructor
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Class structure
Classes will be held on Saturdays between 13:00 and 18:00 in the PC1 lab of Bobst Library. 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. The instructor will closely work with students on their sites on a one-to-one basis, if required.

These slides are drafts from the previous edition of the course.

Class details:

- 2012–09–22 13:00 to 18:00 introduction to PHP, setup of Drupal, mySQL, and phpmyadmin
- 2012–10–13 13:00 to 18:00 PHP arrays and Drupal architecture
- 2012–10–27 13:00 to 18:00 PHP functions and Drupal themes
- 2012–11–10 13:00 to 18:00 PHP objects and Drupal modules
- 2012–12–01 13:00 to 18:00 developing modules in Drupal
- 2012–12–08 13:00 to 18:00 conclusions

Readings

Drupal is documented on its web site at http://www.drupal.org. We are using Melançon (2011), and Butcher, Wilkins, Farina, Rickard, and Dunlap (2010) as the main books we will follow. But you are welcome to get any introductory book to Drupal 7 and work with it as well. The main job of the course is to go through the PHP code.

PHP is documented on its web site at http://www.php.net. Students will probably find all gobbledigook when they first look at it. But by the end of the course students should be able to use the site to get help from it. Students may find Ullman (2004) as reasonably priced introductory book on the PHP. The instructor found that Sklar (2004) did bring much good material. 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.

Most books on PHP also cover some relational database theory and practice. But Welling and Thomson (2005) do more than most.

There are many books on PHP in the instructor’s library in his LIU Post office.

Finally there a bunch of home-grown resources http://openlib.org/home/krichel/courses/lis651.

Assessment

Before each class except the first, there will be a quiz on the issued covered in the previous class. The weakest quiz is discounted. The average of all the remaining quizzes results will count for 5/19 of the assessment. Each student will complete an individual exercise every class except the first and last class. The exercise consist of writing a PHP script that fullfills a task. The script does not only have to accomplish the task, the complete task and nothing but the task. The script also needs to be documented. There has to be at least as many characters of documentation as there has to be characters in the instructions. The average of these scripts count for 8/19. In the last class, the students hand in a two-page description of the architecture of a final site. This covers a brief description the files, and overview on how information is flowing through the pages. If database tables are used, it covers a list of all tables with all columns, and the relationship that the columns have to user input or to an external source of data. This paper counts for 1/19 of the course. The remaining 5/19 will be assessed through the final web site. This site has to be handed on the date of the last class meeting. This assessment assesses Palmer learning objective 2E.

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

References


Content Management System (CMS) have become an integral part of the processes like data management and setting up an impressive and resourceful website. When it comes to selecting a CMS, there are a wide range of options available. The perfect selection of CMS is dependent on the factors like: What features you are looking for in a CMS, The language used for creating it, Who is going to be using it, The reason for which you need it. It is a fact that some content management systems have an edge on the rest of the content management systems present in the market. Selecting the right one can Download and learn how this simple PHP Web Page Content Management System was made. Technologies used include PHP OOP, MySQL, Bootstrap and jQuery.

Contents of this page include: 1.0 Script Overview 2.0 Pre-Requisite 3.0 Output 4.0 Database Design 5.0 File Structure 6.0 Features List & Download free 7.0 Simple Set Up 8.0 Related Source Codes 9.0 Thank You! 1.0 Script Overview. This source code will enable you to manage a dynamic web page content. You can format the content the way you want it. Put links, files, images, texts and more on your web page. A web content management system (WCMS) enables a user to create or amend a web page without the need for the requisite technical skills. The management of content is an important issue in web content management system. Editing, managing and publishing of a content are three pillars in the web content management system which will enhance the beauty of a web CMS. In the present paper, it is tried to study the life cycle of a web content management system mathematically where a function on a set plays an important role. Content is collection of information which is either created or acquired for Portal 5.1 and IBM Workplace Web Content Management 2.5 Installation, configuration, and deployment best practices Building and managing a site. Advanced topics. Marilyn Flax Michael Fromin Amier Jordan Sabine Nagl Thomas Radigewski Theresa Smit Oliver Trabert. ibm.com/redbooks. If you are a customer using IBM Workplace Collaboration Services 2.5, IBM Workplace Web Content Management 2.5 is included. For specific details about the versions and the positioning, refer to 1.3.2, Understanding the versions and the positioning on page 11. Copyright International Business Machines Corporation 2006. A web content management system (WCM or WCMS) is a software content management system (CMS) specifically for web content. It provides website authoring, collaboration, and administration tools that help users with little knowledge of web programming languages or markup languages create and manage website content. A WCMS provides the foundation for collaboration, providing users the ability to manage documents and output for multiple author editing and participation. Most systems use a content