

QUIZ

Fill in the code so that this code block prints "hello world" instead of " hello world ".

```
<?php
$form_input = "    hello world    ";

$form_input = trim ( $form_input );

echo $form_input;
```



You got it!

Fill in the code so that when `$attempt` is a different length than `$password`, it prints "Try again!".

```
if ( strlen ($attempt) !== strlen ($password)) {
    echo "Try again!";
}
```



You got it!

Which built-in PHP function can be used to redirect the user?

redirect

setcookie

header



By using `header` to set a header string with "`Location`", it will redirect the user.

dir

Given this front-end code, how would you access the value in PHP for the text input field?

```
<form method="post" action="">
    <input type="text" name="best-form-input" id="the-best">
    <input type="submit" value="Submit Form">
</form>
```

```
$_POST["best-form-input"]
```



The `$_POST` superglobal contains the form inputs, accessible by their `name`.

What PHP built-in function can be used to see if a string matches a given regex pattern?

`trim`

`preg_match`



`preg_match` searches the string given in the second argument for matches of the regex given in the first argument.

`regex_match`

`htmlspecialchars`

In PHP, which function could be used to transform "<p>u</p>pies@codecademy.com" into "puppies@codecademy.com"?

`trim`

`htmlspecialchars`

`filter_var`, using `FILTER_SANITIZE_EMAIL` as the second argument.



This will remove the < and > characters from the string.

`filter_var`, using `FILTER_SANITIZE_NUMBER_INT` as the second argument.

Fill in this code so that when `$number` is printed *only* when it is an integer between 42 and 84.

```
$options = ["options" => [ "min_range" => 42, "max_range" => 84]];
```

```
echo filter_var($number, FILTER_VALIDATE_INT, $options);
```



You got it!

What does the function `htmlspecialchars` do in PHP?

It removes special HTML characters from a string and replaces them with empty strings.

It transforms HTML characters into other entities, so that PHP does not interpret them as HTML.



For example, `<` becomes the entity `<`.

It converts entities (like `<`) to characters (like `<`).

It removes whitespace from a string.

Fill in the code so that this code block prints "`hello world`" instead of " `hello world` ".

```
<?php
$form_input = "    hello world    ";
$form_input = trim ( $form_input );
echo $form_input;
```



You got it!

Fill in the code so that it prints "`Definitely`".

```
$raw = "definately";
$pattern = "/[Dd]efin[ai]tely/";
$desired = "Definitely";

echo preg_replace ( $pattern , $desired, $raw );
```



You got it!

What will this code block print?

```
$email = "k<i>tt</i>es@codecademy.com";  
echo filter_var($email, FILTER_SANITIZE_EMAIL);  
echo filter_var($email, FILTER_VALIDATE_EMAIL);
```

"kitties@codecademy.com"



The second `echo filter_var` doesn't add anything to the output, since the email was invalid to start with.

"k<i>tt</i>es@codecademy.com"

""

"kitties@codecademy.comkitties@codecademy.com"

Given this front-end code, how would you access the value in PHP for the text input field?

```
<form method="post" action="">  
  <input type="text" name="best-form-input" id="the-best">  
  <input type="submit" value="Submit Form">  
</form>
```

`$_POST["best-form-input"]`



The `$_POST` superglobal contains the form inputs, accessible by their `name`.