

## Assignment No. 5

Que-1 What is full name of PHP, who and when developed this language?

- Aus - • PHP is an acronym for "PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor".  
• Rasmus Lerdorf developed PHP in 1994.

Que-2 What is PHP? Discuss in brief.

- Aus -
- PHP is an acronym for "PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor".
  - PHP is a widely-used, open source scripting language.
  - PHP scripts are executed on the server.
  - PHP is free to download and use.
  - PHP is an amazing and popular language.
  - It is powerful enough to be at the core of the biggest blogging system on the web (WordPress).

⇒ PHP is a server scripting language, and a powerful tool for making dynamic and interactive Web pages. PHP is a widely-used, free, and efficient alternative to competitors

such as Microsoft's ASP.

Que-3 What are the features / benefits of PHP.

Aus -

- PHP can generate dynamic page content.
- PHP can create, open, read, write, delete and close files on the server.
- PHP can collect form data.
- PHP can send and receive cookies.
- PHP can add, delete, modify data in your database.
- PHP can be used to control user-access.
- PHP can encrypt data.

Que-4 Discuss the syntax of PHP.

Aus -

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<?php
echo "My first php script!";
?>
</body>
</html>
```

Ques-5 Write a note on PHP .INI file.

Ans- The php.ini file is the default configuration file for running applications that require PHP. It is used to control variables such as upload sizes, file timeouts, and resource limits.

Ques-6 How does PHP work?

Ans- In order to develop and run PHP Web pages three vital components need to be installed on your computer system.

- Web Server - PHP will work with virtually all Web Server software, including Microsoft's Internet Information Server (IIS) but the most often used is freely available Apache Server.
- Database - PHP will work with virtually all database software, including Microsoft's Oracle and Sybase but most commonly used is freely available MySQL database.
- PHP Parser - In order to process PHP script instructions a parser must be installed to generate HTML output that can be sent to the Web Browser.

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Assignment No. 6

Ques-1 What is variable? Write the rules of declaring variable.

Ans- Variables are "containers" for storing information. In PHP, a variable starts with the \$ sign, followed by the variable:

⇒ Rules for PHP variables:

- A variable starts with the \$ sign, followed by the name of the variable.
- A variable name must start with a letter or the underscore character.
- A variable name cannot start with a number.
- A variable name can only contain alphanumeric characters and underscores (A-z, 0-9, and \_).
- Variable names are case-sensitive (\$age and \$AGE are two different variables).

Ques-2

Ans-

What are the various data types of variable?  
PHP supports the following data types -

- String
- Integer
- Float (floating point numbers - also called double)

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- Boolean
- Array
- Object
- NULL
- Resource

Que-3 Discuss the type of operators in PHP with Example,

Ans- Operators are used to perform operations on operands (variables and values).

PHP provides the operators in the following groups :

- Arithmetic operators
- Assignment operators
- Comparison operators
- Increment / Decrement operators
- Logical operators
- String operators
- Array operators

#### a) PHP Arithmetic Operators -

PHP arithmetic operators are used to perform arithmetical operations, like addition and subtraction etc.

E.g.

```
<html>
<body>
<h2> Arithmetic Operators </h2>
```

```
<?php
```

```
$num1 = 30;
```

```
$num2 = 50;
```

```
$res = $num1 + $num2;
```

```
echo "Addition: $res <br/>";
```

```
?>
```

Output

Addition: 80

#### Arithmetic Operators -

- + This operator adds the two operands
- This operator subtracts second from one
- / This operator divides num by denominator
- \*
- % This operator multiplies both operands
- % This is a modulus operator, used to find the remainder of an integer division.

#### b) PHP Assignment Operators -

Operator | Name

= Simple Assignment Operator

$+=$	Add and Assignment Operator
$-=$	Subtract and Assignment Operator
$*=$	Multiply and Assignment Operator
$/=$	Divide and Assignment Operator
$\%=$	Modular and Assignment Operator

i)  $=$   
This operator assigns the values from the right side operands to the left side operand.

ii)  $+=$   
This operator is used to add the right operand to the left operand and then assign the result to the left operand.

iii)  $-=$   
This operator subtracts the right operand from the left operand and then assign the result to the left operand.

iv)  $/=$   
This operator divides the left operand with the right operand and then assign

Sign.

the result to the left operand.

v)  $*$   
This operator multiplies the right operand with the left operand and then assign the result to the left operand.

vi)  $\%=$   
This operator takes the modulus using both the operands and then assign the result to the left operand.

Eg.

```
<html>
<body>
<?php
$num1 = 42;
$num2 = 20;
$res *= $num1 + $num2;
$res /= $num1;
echo "Add AND Assignment Operation
Result : $res <br/>";
?>
</body>
</html>
```

Output :

Add AND Assignment Operation Result: 104.

### c) PHP Comparison Operators -

Operator	Name	Operation	Result	When
<code>==</code>	Equal	<code>\$num1 == \$num2</code>	Returns true	if <code>\$num1</code> is equal to <code>\$num2</code>
<code>== =</code>	Identical	<code>\$num1 == = \$num2</code>	Returns true	if <code>\$num1</code> is equal to <code>\$num2</code> , and they are of same data type
<code>!=</code>	Not equal	<code>\$num1 != \$num2</code>	Returns true	If <code>\$num1</code> is not equal to <code>\$num2</code>
<code>! ==</code>	Not Identical	<code>\$num1 ! == \$num2</code>	Returns true	If <code>\$num1</code> is not equal to <code>\$num2</code> and they aren't of same type
<code>&lt;</code>	Less than	<code>\$num1 &lt; \$num2</code>	Returns true	If <code>\$num1</code> is less than <code>\$num2</code>

<code>&gt;</code>	Greater than	<code>\$num1 &gt; \$num2</code>	Returns true	If <code>\$num1</code> is greater than <code>\$num2</code>
<code>&lt;&gt;</code>	Not equal	<code>\$num1 &lt;&gt; \$num2</code>	Returns true	If <code>\$num1</code> isn't equal to <code>\$num2</code>
<code>&lt;=</code>	less than or equal to	<code>\$num1 &lt;= \$num2</code>	Returns true	If <code>\$num1</code> is less than or equal to <code>\$num2</code>
<code>&gt;=</code>	Greater than or equal to	<code>\$num1 &gt;= \$num2</code>	Returns true	If <code>\$num1</code> is greater than or equal to <code>\$num2</code>

E.g.

`<?php>`

```
$num1 = 42;
$num2 = 20;
if ($num1 <= $num2)
{ echo "$num1 is either less than or
equal to $num2<br/>"; }
```

Output :

else

{

echo "\$num1 is neither less than nor  
equal to \$num2 <br>";

?

?&gt;

Ques

=

= Ques-4

Output :

42 is neither less than nor equal to 20.

Ans -

Identifier -

An identifier is a name but that identifies an entity. In other words we can say that identifier is the name which is given to a variable.

Integer -

They are whole numbers, without a decimal point, like 4199. They are the simplest type, they correspond to simple whole numbers, both positive

and negative. Integers can be assigned to variables, or they can be used in expressions, like so -

\$int-var = 12345 ;

\$another-var-int = -12345 + 12345 ;

NULL -

NULL is a special type that only has one value ; NULL. To give a variable the NULL value, simply assign it like this -

\$my-var = NULL ;

Global Scope -

A variable declared outside a function has a GLOBAL SCOPE and can only be accessed outside a function. A variable declared in a function is considered local; that is, it can be referenced solely in that function.

## Assignment No. 7

Ques-1 What is control statement? What is the use of a control statement?

Ans- The statements in a program are executed top to bottom one by one. If you want to change the flow of your program then you have to use control statements or control structure. The transfer of control depends on the condition that's why these statements are called control statements.

Ques-2 Write the name of control statement?

Ans- PHP have two types of control statements -

- 1) Decision control statements
- 2) Loop Control statements

Ques-3 Write the name of decision-making statements.

- If Statement
- if - else Statement
- else if Statement
- switch Statement

else-if  
Write the syntax of if-else,? statement with suitable example?

Aus- \* Syntax of if-else :

```
if (condition)
{
```

// code if condition is true  
}

else

{

// code if condition is false  
}

e.g.

<?php>

\$num1 = 15;

\$num2 = 20;

if (\$num1 < \$num2)
{

echo "\$num2 is greater";

?

else
{

echo "\$ num1 is greater";  
 ?>

Output :  
 20 is greater

\* Syntax of else-if :

if (condition 1)  
 {  
 // code to be executed, if condition1 is true  
 }

elseif (Condition 2)  
 {  
 // code to be executed, if condition2 is true  
 }

else  
 {

// code if both conditions are false  
 }

e.g.

<?php>

\$ num1 = 40;  
 \$ num2 = 40;  
 if (\$ num1 < \$ num2)  
 {  
 echo "\$ num2 is greater";  
 }  
 elseif (\$ num1 == \$ num2)  
 {  
 echo "\$ num1 is equal to \$ num2";  
 }  
 else  
 {  
 " \$ num1 is greater";  
 }

Output :

40 is equal to 40.

Ques-5

Ans -

How many loops are available in PHP?  
 There are four types of loop available in PHP -

- for Loop
- foreach Loop
- while Loop

### do-while loop

Ques-6 Difference between while and do-while loop?

Ans- The PHP while loop first evaluates its condition then enters into its block if the condition evaluates to be true, whereas in case of do-while loop, its condition evaluates at last of the loop.

Ques-7 What is the use of break keyword, continue keyword, switch case statement with example?

Ans- Break keyword -

PHP break keyword is used to terminate the execution of the loop immediately.

e.g.

```
<?php>
$num = 1;
if ($num == 1)
{
    break;
}
```

### Continue keyword -

PHP continue keyword is used to skip the remaining part of the code and program control goes to the condition checker part of the loop.

```
<?php>
$i = 1;
for ($i = 1; $i < 10; $i++)
{
    echo "$i";
}
?>
```

### Output -

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9.

### Switch Case Statement -

Use the switch statement to select one of many blocks of code to be executed.

#### Syntax -

```
switch (n) {
    case label1:
```

code to be executed if n = label1;

```

break;
case label 2 :
    code to be executed if n=label 2 ;
    break;
    ...

```

default :

Code to be executed if n is different from all labels ;

e.g.:

```

<?php
$favcolor = "red";

```

```

switch ($favcolor) {
    case "red" :
        echo "Your favorite color is red";
    case "blue" :
        echo "Your favorite color is blue";
    default :
        echo "Your favorite color is neither red or blue <del> nor </del>";
}
?>

```

Output :

Your favorite color is red