AKSHAT. CHUDASAMA
FYCS
013

01. What is XML? Explain the anatomy of XML with proper syntax.

→ XML stands for Extensible Markup language. It is must like HTML. XML designed to store and transport data and to be self-descriptive.

XML document form a tree structure that strats at "the root" and branches to "the leaves".

Just like parents have children and sibling have childrens on the same level. All elements have sub elements ;

syntax :

```
<root>
     <child>
          <subchild>.... </subchild>
     </child>
<root>
```

XML uses a much self-describing syntax.
A prolog defines the XML version and the character encoding <? xml verson = "1.0"
encoding = "UTF-8"> next is the root element <bookshore> then a <book> element with 4

child elements : <title>, < author>, <year>,
<price> ending tags ehave added after
defining all elements

Q2. What is DTD? Explain the type of DTD
with suitable example.

→ A DTD is Document Type Definition. It
defines the structure and the legal
elements and attributes of an XML
document.
There are 5 types.
PCDATA , # CDATA , Elements, Attributes,
Entites

Elements : • main Building blocks.
• Ex - "note" and "nassage".
• containt text, other elements or
be empty.

Attributes : • Always placed inside element
opening tag.
• Ex =
• Element is "img". The name of the
attribute is "src".

Entities : • Entity is used in HTML to insert an extra space in a document.

• Entities are expanded when a document is parsed by an XML Parser.

PCDATA : • Parsed character data.

• Text that will be parsed by a parser.

• The text will be examined by the parser for entities and markup.

CDATA : • Character data.

• CDATA is text that will NOT be parsed by a parser.

Q3. Write a short note on XML schema.

→ A XML schema describes the structure of an XML document. The purpose of an XML schema is to define the legal building blocks of an XML document.

• The element and attributes that can appear in a document.

• The number of (and order of) child elements.

- data types for element and attributes
- default and fixed values for element and attributes.

Q4. Define PHP. How to pass information in Php with GET and POST method?

→ PHP is an acronym for "PHP : HYPERTEXT PRE-PROCESSOR". It is widely used, open source scripting language. PHP scripts are executed on the server. PHP is free to ~~dream~~ download and use.

POST : This Variable is also used to Collect data from forms, but the $Post is slightly different from $-GET. Before you can use the $-Post Variable you have to have a form in HTML that has the method equal to post. Then in the PHP you can use $-Post Var to get the data that you wanted.

$GET : This Variable is used to get data from a form that is ~~used to get data from~~ written in HTML. In the url $-GET. Variable will display the data that was taken by the $-GET variable.

• For example using the second example on this page it will display in the URL as ? name = .

Q5. What are Regular expressions? Example with examples.

→ A Regular expression is an object that describes a pattern of chang characters. They are used to perform pattern matching and "search-and-replace" function on text. Example : Van path =/w3school/i /w3school/i is a regular expression. w3school is a pattern (to be used in a search). i is a modifer.

Q6. write in short on superglobal arrays.

→ Superglobale are a type of variable that are available from any part of your code. Some are well known like POST and GET that are used to pass from values and COOKIE and SESSION that are used to store specific information for a later use. Here are all the superglobal that are all available for you to use from within your functions, Classes files or anywhere else, without

any other requirements on your behalf.
- $_ Server
- $_ Request
- $_ POST
- $_ COOKIE
- $_ GET
- $_ SESSION
- $_ FILES
- $_ GLOBALS
- $_ ENV
- $ http_ response _ header.
- $ arge.
- $ argv.

Q7. Explain string and string function with example.

-> String is a collection of characters. string is one of the datatypes supported by PHP. The string variables can contain alphanumeric characters. string are created when; you declare variable and assign string characters to it.
Example: Akshat is a string
string function:- used to modify print string into differents styles Example.
string: Akshat.

- strlen (string); → Gretting length of a string.
- str-word-count (string); → Counting of the number of word in string.
- strrev (string); → Reverse string.
- strpos (string.text); → Finding Text within a string.
- strupper (string); → Converting a whole string into uppercase.
- strolower (string); → Converting a whole string into lowercase.