Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Score: \_\_\_\_\_\_ / 56

1. **(5 marks)** Write all of the PHP code that does the following:

* Creates an image that is 400 pixels wide and 500 pixels tall
* Writes “hello” on the image
* Saves the image as “x.jpg”.

$img = imagecreatefromjpeg(“something.jpg”)

Or $img = imagecreatetruecolor(400, 500);

Imagestring($img, font, x, y, string, color);

Imagejpeg($img, “x.jpg”, 1)

1. **(4 marks)** (a) What is “object detection” in JavaScript?

Its also called browser detection, basically some JavaScript features does not support some browser, or the syntax is a bit different depends on the browser.

(b) Why use it?

So we can try to support all the browser that possible.

(c) What’s the alternative to using it?

By using jQuery, people already deal with it for us.

(d) Give a code example of object detection.

If(document.images)

{

Do something

}

1. **(5 marks)** Write the jQuery code to do the following in the <head> section: when the document is ready, add the following to every image:

* Set its CSS property of “red solid 2px” border
* When it is clicked, the image has its src attribute set to “dog.jpg”

$(“img”).css(“border”, “red solid 2px”);

$(“img”).click(function(){

$(this).attr(“src”, “dog.jpg”});

1. **(5 marks)** Write the php code that connects to a database called “cars” on localhost with user name “user” and password “pass”. Select all the fields of all the rows and display them in the exact format of “make is Lamborghini; model is aventador; year is 2017” and “make is dodge; model is caravan; year is 2010” etc….

$conn = mysqli\_connect(“127.0.0.1”, “user”, “pass”) or die(mysqli\_connect\_error());

mysql\_select\_db($conn, “cars”) or die(mysqli\_error($conn));

$view = mysqli\_query($conn, “SELECT \* FROM cars) or die(mysqli\_error($conn));

While($record = mysqli\_fetch\_assoc($view)){

Echo “make is “ . $record[“make”];

Echo “; model is “ . $record[“model”];

Echo “; year is “ . $record[“year”];

1. What is a Laravel migration? **(1 mark)**

**It’s like a instance of database allow you to use it to change your database, revert etc;**

(b) Give a pseudocde example of a very, very simple one. **(2 marks)**

Class test

{

Public function up(){  
 Schema::create(“users”, function($table){

$table->increments(“id”);

});

}

1. Show the routes.php script which uses a closure to return the string “test” whenever a GET request is made. **(2 marks)**

Route::get(‘/’, function(){

Return “text”;

});

1. Show the routes.php script which loads a View called test.php whenever a GET request is made to “hello/world”. **(2 marks)**

Route::get(‘/hello/world’, function(){

Return View(‘text’);

});

1. Show the routes.php script which loads a View called test.php whenever a GET request is made to “hello/world”, but this time pass the string “bcit” as the value of a variable named $school. **(2 marks)**

Route::get('hello/world', function () {

return view('test.php')->with([

'school' => 'bcit'

]);

});

1. Assume that a routes.php script has been written which loads a View called test.php whenever a GET request is made to “hello/world”, and which passes a string in a variable named $school. Write the simplest possible view file which displays the $school value. **(2 marks)**

<?php

echo $school

1. Assume that a routes.php script has been written which loads a View called test.**blade**.php whenever a GET request is made to “hello/world”, and which passes a string in a variable named $school. Write the simplest possible **blade** view file which displays the $school value using blade syntax. **(2 marks)**

{{!!$school!!}}

1. Show the routes.php script which executes a method named “test()” inside a controller called TestController for any GET request to “testing”.   
   **(2 marks)**

Route::get(‘/testing, function(){

Return View(‘TestController@test’);

});

1. Show the routes.php script which finds the first Book object for any GET request to “book”. **(2 marks)**
2. What do “fillable” and “guarded” mean? **(1 mark)**

 $fillabledescribes which fields can be mass assigned(via fill() method for example) while $guarded sets which fields can not be mass assigned so when you fill() with properties that are guarded they won't get saved in database. $hidden are fields that won't be shown when serializing model to JSON or array.

1. In blade, what does the function dd() do? **(1 mark)**

The dd function dumps the given variables and ends execution of the script:

1. Consider the following “master page” called “test” in the “layouts” folder:

**<!doctype html>  
<html>  
<head>  
 <meta charset="utf-8"/>  
 @yield('x')  
</head>  
<body>  
</body>  
</html>**

(a) What is the purpose of a master page? **(1 mark)**

Give a template for future so reduce typing

(b) What does the @yield mean/do? **(1 mark)**

**When see x anywhere else by using include tag, it grab everything for there and place at where @yield(‘x’) located**

1. Show an example which uses the “master page” in the previous question. **(2 marks)**

**Extends(‘master’);**

1. What does the following code do? **(2 marks)**

Route::resource('z', 'Z');

Change z to Z when ever you type that in your browser

1. Write the JavaScript code that, after the window finishes loading, moves an image one pixel to the right every time it is clicked. Write all the HTML and JavaScript. **(5 marks)**

Onload=function(){

Image = document.getElementById(‘Image’);

Image.onclick = move;

}

Function move() {  
 image.style.left = parseInt(image.style.left) + 1 + “px”;

}

<img src=”” style=”left:12px; position: absolute”></img>

1. Write some JavaScript code in a <script> section that does the following; do not use jQuery and do not use HTML directly (only JavaScript): **(5 marks)**

After the window finishes loading,

Create a paragraph element.

Then create a text node with “hello” as its text.

Append the text node to the paragraph.

Append the paragraph to the document body.

Then,

Create an image.

Whose src is “dog.jpg”

And which changes to “cat.jpg” when clicked.

Then,

Ensure that *any* paragraph changes color to red

When it is clicked.

Onload=function(){

Var Mp = document.createElement(‘p’);

Var mtNode = document.createTextNode(‘hello’);

Mp.appendChild(mtNode);

Document.body.appendChild(Mp);

Var mimg = document.craeateElement(‘img’);

Mimg.src = ‘dog.jpg’;

Mimg.onclick(Mimg.src = ‘cat.jpg’);

Mp.onclick(Mp.style.color=’red’);

}

1. What is test-driven development? **(1 mark)** What are its benefits? **(1 mark)**

We write the test case first and when we finished the testcase, we start write code to pass all the tests.

We get pay by finish the app. By doing the test case first, we can make sure all the functionality is there and our client is agree.