Exercicis introductoris de PHP



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ASIX2

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Syntax

Exercici 1

A PHP script starts and ends with:

```
<?
//PHP code

?>
*** <?php

*** //PHP code

*** ?>

<?php

//PHP code

?php>
```

Exercici 2

Insert the missing part of the code below to output "Hello World".

```
echo "Hello World";
```

Exercici 3

Write the correct opening tag and close tag for PHP scripts.

```
<?php
echo "This is PHP";
?>
```

Exercici 4

Single-line comments in PHP can be written using two different prefixes, write one of them.

// This is a single-line comment

Exercici 5

Insert the correct characters to write a multi-line comment.

```
/* This is a multi-line comment */
```

Exercici 6

Statements in PHP have to end with a special character, which one?

echo "Hello World";

Comments

Exercici 1

Which one is NOT a legal PHP comment:

```
# comment goes here
// comment goes here
*** '' comment goes here
/* comment goes here */
```

Exercici 2

Insert the PHP comment syntax to make sure the following code line is not executed:

```
// print("Hello World");
```

Exercici 3

Use the PHP multi-line comment syntax to make sure the following code lines are not executed:

```
/*
x = 5;
print(x);
*/
```

Variables

Exercici 1

Which one is NOT a legal PHP variable name:

```
myVar = 3
my_Var = 3
myvar = 3
*** my-var = 3
```

Exercici 2

Create a variable named txt and assign the value "Hello".

```
$txt = "Hello";
```

Exercici 3

Create one variable named x, and one variable named y, then use the echo statement to output the sum of x and y.

```
$x = 5;
$y = 7;
echo $x + $y;
```

Echo and print

Exercici 1

```
The two echo statements below will produce the same result:
```

```
$name = 'Linus';
echo '<h1>Hello $name</h1>';
echo "<h1>Hello $name</h1>";
```

True

— False

Exercici 2

The two print statements below will produce the same result:

```
$name = 'Linus';
print '<h1>Hello $name</h1>';
print "<h1>Hello " . $name . "</h1>";
```

True

— False

Exercici 3

Fill in the missing part to output "Welcome" to the screen:

```
echo "Welcome";
```

Data Types

Exercici 1

```
What data type is the $x variable below:
x = true;
Integer
Boolean
Float
String
```

Exercici 2

What data type is the \$x variable below:

```
$x = "false";
```

Integer

Boolean

Float

String

Exercici 3

What is a correct function for returning the data type of an object?

```
type()
typeof()
var_type()
var_dump()
```

Strings

Exercici 1

```
What will be the output of the following code: $x = 5; echo 'The price is $x';

The price is 5

The price is
```

Exercici 2

The price is \$x

Get the length of the string "Hello World!".

echo strlen("Hello World!");

Exercici 3

What will be the output of the following code:

```
$fname = "Jenifer";
echo "Hello $fname";
```

Hello Jenifer

Hello

Hello \$fname

Modify Strings

Exercici 1

What is a correct function to return a string as all upper case letters:

```
touppercase()
strtoupper()
ucase()
toupper()
```

Exercici 2

Reverse the string "Hello World!".

```
echo strrev("Hello World!");
```

Exercici 3

Replace the word "World" with the word "Dolly".

```
$oldtxt = "Hello World!";
$newtxt = str_replace("World", "Dolly", $oldtxt);
```

Concatenate Strings

Exercici 1

```
What will be the result of $z$ in the following code example: x = 5; y = 10; z = x \cdot y;
```

5 . 10

15

5.10

Exercici 2

What will be the result of \$z in the following code example:

```
$x = 5;
$y = 10;
$z = "$x$y";
```

An error will be raised

510

\$x\$y

Exercici 3

What will be the result of \$z in the following code example:

```
x = 5;

y = 10;

z = x . y;
```

510

15

5 10

5 . 10

Operators

Exercici 1

Which one is a correct syntax for incrementing \$x by 1:

```
$x + 1;
$x++;
1 + $x;
```

Exercici 2

Multiply 10 with 5, and output the result.

```
echo 10 * 5;
```

Exercici 3

Divide 10 by 2, and output the result.

echo 10 / 2;

Exercici 4

Use the correct comparison operator to check if \$a is equal to \$b.

```
var_dump(a == b);
```

Exercici 5

Use the correct comparison operator to check if \$a is NOT equal to \$b.

```
var_dump($a != $b);
```