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Answer to the Question: 01

The differences between session and cookie one:

Session	Cookie
1. Server-side storage for	1. Small pieces of data stoned
user specific data during	on the user's device.
a user's interaction with	
a website.	reduced at
2. Managed by the server and	2. Can be created, read,
	modified and deleted by
identifyed by a unknue session ID.	both server and client-
	side script.
3. Stones information securely	3. Stones information such as
on the server, not directly	user preferences, login
accessible by the client.	sessions etc.
a. Typically ends when the user	
closes the browser on	allowing provisistence for
after a period of inactivity.	a specified dunction

Real life Example:

Session: Shopping website uses seassions to store user's login status, shaping cont items etc, on the server during the user's visit.

Cookie: The same shopping website uses cookies to memember the user's bgin- credentials on a token for maintaining their logged-in status across multiple visits.

```
Answer to the Question No: 02
HIML Page:
LIDOCTYPE HTML
2 html> ( PON'
                THOM IN THE
1 heads
  Ltitle > Form Validation with PHP 2/title>
2/head
  2 h2 > Form Volidation with PHPZ/h2
2 body >
  I form action = "procens form. php" method = "post">
   Llabel for= "none"> Name: L/label>
   Lingut type="tent" id="name" name="name" required>//ba///ba/
   Llabel for= "email"> Email: 2/label>
   Linput type="enail" id="enail" nane="enail" required>2/bn>4/bn>
  Llabel for= "phone"> Phone: 2(label>
  L'input type = "tent" id = "phone" none = "phone" required > (br) (br)
  Llabel for = "password" > Password: 2/label)
  Linput type = "password" id = "password" nanc = "password" required 1
                                                       Cbn> Cbn>
  Llabel for = "Confirm - password" > Confirm Password: 4/ lable)
  Linput type= "password" id= "cpassword" nane="cpassword" required)
                                                        (bn) (bn)
   Kinput type = "submit" value = Submit ")
  4 form >
4 bodys
```

4/html>

```
process form. php!
27php
if ($_ SERVER [ REQUEST_METHOD"] == "POST") {
   $name = $-POST['name];
    $ email = $- POST ['email'];
    & phone = $ - POST ['phone'];
    $ password = $ POST["password"];
    $ cpassword = $-POST ('cpassword');
    $ errors = array ();
   if (empty ($ name)) }
       $ ennous [] = "None field is required.",
    if (empty ($ email)) {
        $ enrors [] = "Email field is required.";
     3 esleif (!filter_vor ($email, FILTER_VALIDATE_EMAIL)) {
      $ enrors [] = "Invalid email format.";
     if (empty ($phone)) {
         $ennons[]="Phone field is regulated.";
     if (empty ($password)) {
         gennous [] = "Password field is regulated.",
```

```
if (empty ($cpassword)){
    $ennons [] = "Confirm Password field is required.";
 } elseif (& password !== $ epassword) {
    $ ennons [] = " Passwonds do not match!;
if (count ( sennons) so) {
  foreach (fernons as $error) {
      echo Serron, "Lbns";
else {
   echo "Form submitted successfully!";
```

Answer to the Question No:03

In PHP, an array is a versatile and fundamental data structure that allows you to stone multiple values in a single variable. Arrays in PHP can hold various data types (strings, numbers, other arrays, objects, etc) and are commonly used to marage collections of data.

Real Life Example of Arrays in PAP!

```
// student Results = annoy(

"Shorto" => annoy("Math" => 85, English" => 78),

"Emon" => annoy("Math" => 75, "English" => 85).

);

echo " Student's Results';

foreach ($ student Results as $ student => $ subjects) {

echo" $ student : ";

foneach ($ s'ubjects as $ subject => $ manks) {

echo" $ subject ( \( \text{Lbn} \) ";

}

echo "\( \text{Lbn} \) ";

?
```

In this code,

And I will said

student Results is an associative array where the keys are the student's names, and each student has an array representing their subject marks (Math, English).

The 'foreach' loop iterates through each student and displays their respective subject marks.

public function actifle