1. How to get array first element without knowing the key of Array using PHP built-in function only?

First

```php
<?php

$arr = array('First', 'second', 'third', 'fourth');

$res = reset($arr);
echo "$res";

?>
```
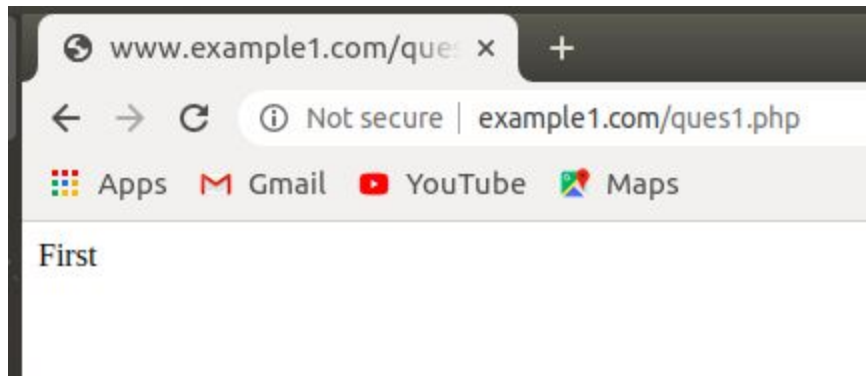
2. How can we get the second of the current time using date built-in functions?

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← → C   ⓘ Not secure | example1.com/ques2.php

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ques1.php   ques2.php ×   ques3.php

ques2.php > ...

```php
1    <?php
2
3    $currentTimeinSeconds = time();
4
5    echo $currentTimeinSeconds;
6    ?> |
```
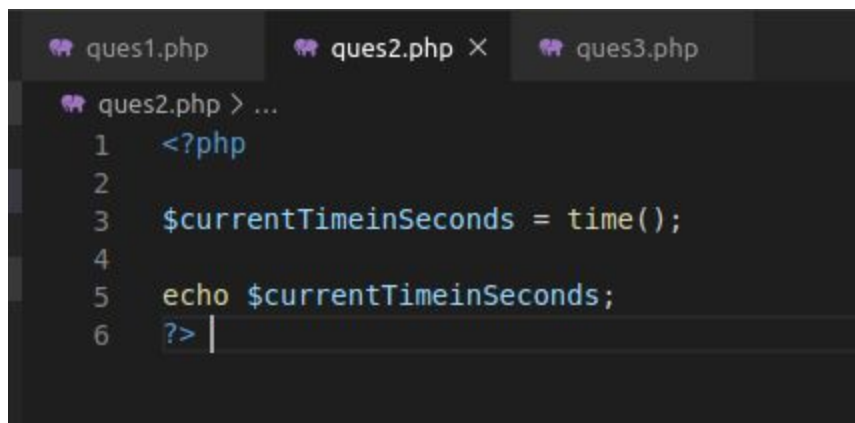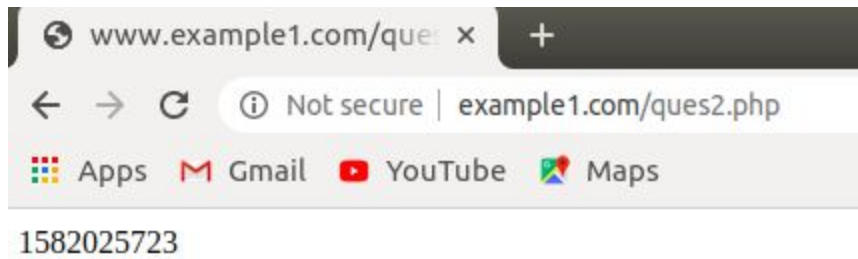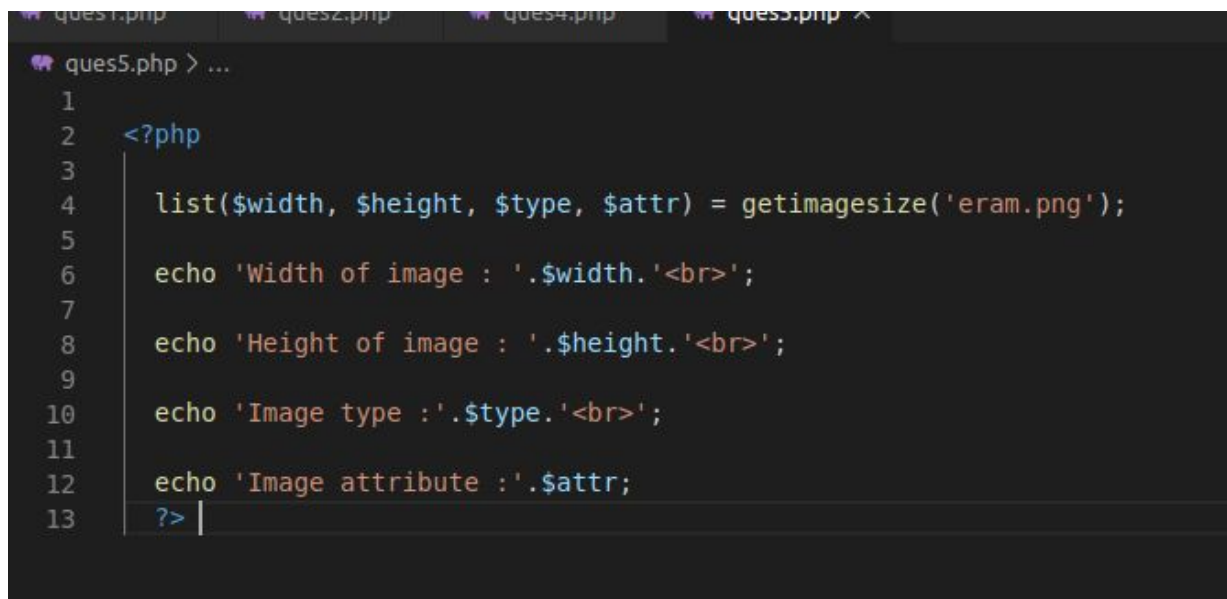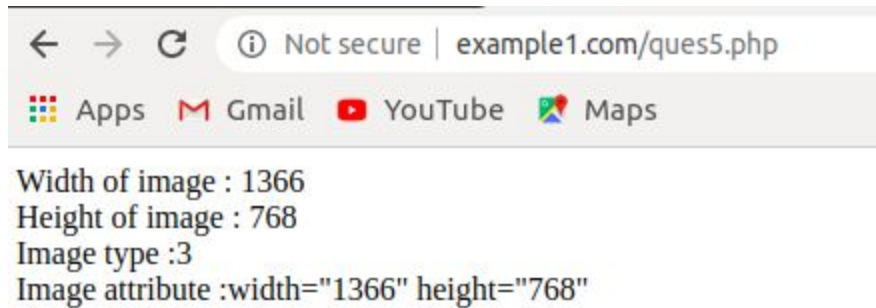
3. What is the difference between the functions unlink and unset?

Both the function are used to do some undo operations but used in different situations cause both acts differently. The unlink() function is used when you want to delete the files completely. The unset() Function is used when you want to make that file empty.

4. How to append data into a file named 'abc.txt'?

```php
<? php

$fp = fopen('text.txt', 'a');

fwrite($fp, ' this is additional text ');

fwrite($fp, 'appending data');

fclose($fp);

echo "File appended successfully";

?>
```

5. How can we get the properties (size, type, width, height) of an image using PHP built-in functions?

Width of image : 1366
Height of image : 768
Image type :3
Image attribute :width="1366" height="768"

```
ques1.php          ques2.php          ques4.php          ques5.php ×

ques5.php > ...
1
2    <?php
3
4      list($width, $height, $type, $attr) = getimagesize('eram.png');
5
6      echo 'Width of image : '.$width.'<br>';
7
8      echo 'Height of image : '.$height.'<br>';
9
10     echo 'Image type :'.$type.'<br>';
11
12     echo 'Image attribute :'.$attr;
13   ?> |
```

6. Write a program to check if a string is a PALINDROME or not using built-in functions?
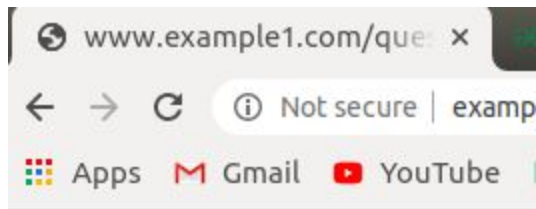
Not a Palindrome

```php
ques6.php > ...
1
2    <?php
3
4    function Palindrome($str)
5    {
6        if (strrev($str) == $str) {
7            return 1;
8        } else {
9            return 0;
10       }
11   }
12
13   $name = 'eram';
14   if (Palindrome($name)) {
15       echo 'Yes a Palindrome';
16   } else {
17       echo 'Not a Palindrome';
18   }
19   ?>
```

7. How to pass variables by value and reference in PHP? Explain with code snippets.

The term "passing a variable" is used when a function is called with a variable you defined previously.

pass by value means the actual value is passed on. Pass by reference means that a number (called a memory address) is passed on, this address defines where the value is stored

2 1
2 2
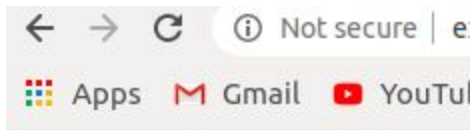
```php
<?php

function callbyvalue($num)
{
    $num = $num + 1;
    echo $num."\n";
}

$n = 1;

callbyvalue($n); //output 2

echo $n; //output 1

echo '<br>';

function callbyreference(&$num)
{
    $num = $num + 1;
    echo $num."\n";
}

$n = 1;

callbyreference($n); //output 2

echo $n; //output 2
```

8. What's the difference between the include() and require() functions? Show with an example.

Soln:- include() and require() functions are the two functions that are used to include or

add and php file into another php file

syntax for include

include 'filename.php';

syntax for required

require 'filename.php';

the only difference between include and require is that require make it compulsary to

include that file that means if the mention file is not present , created of found the include

() function will still execute the rest of the statements ot the php program , but in case the

file is not present then the required function will generate an error message and program

will not execute

the value is:10
the value is:10

the value is:10

```php
ques8.php > ...
1
2    <?php
3    //include () function:-
4    $a = 10;
5    echo ' <br> the value is:'.$a;
6    include 'my.php';
7    echo ' <br> the value is:'.$a;
8
9    echo '<br><br>';
10
11   //require() function :-
12   $a = 10;
13   echo ' <br> the value is:'.$a;
14   require 'my.php';
15   echo ' <br> the value is:'.$a;
16   ?>
```

9. Explain different sorting function in PHP? Show with Examples.
    1. sort()
    2. rsort()
    3. asort()
    4. ksort()
    5. arsort()
    6. krsort()

`sort()` - sort arrays in ascending order

`rsort()` - sort arrays in descending order

`asort()` - sort associative arrays in ascending order, according to the value

`ksort()` - sort associative arrays in ascending order, according to the key

`arsort()` - sort associative arrays in descending order, according to the value

`krsort()` - sort associative arrays in descending order, according to the key

```php
ques9.php > ...
1    <?php
2
3    $numbers = array(4, 6, 2, 22, 11);
4    sort($numbers);      //sort
5
6    $arrlength = count($numbers);
7    for ($x = 0; $x < $arrlength; ++$x) {
8        echo $numbers[$x];
9        echo '<br>';
10   }
11   echo '<br>'; echo '<br>'; echo '<br>';
12
13   $numbers = array(4, 6, 2, 22, 11);
14   rsort($numbers);    //rsort
15
16   $arrlength = count($numbers);
17   for ($x = 0; $x < $arrlength; ++$x) {
18       echo $numbers[$x];
19       echo '<br>';
20   }
21   echo '<br>'; echo '<br>'; echo '<br>';
```

6
11
22

22
11
6
4
2

```php
$age = array('eram' => '35', 'sadaf' => '37', 'sahil' => '43');
asort($age);        //asort

foreach ($age as $x => $x_value) {
    echo 'Key='.$x.', Value='.$x_value;
    echo '<br>';
}
echo '<br>'; echo '<br>'; echo '<br>';

$age = array('eram' => '35', 'sadaf' => '37', 'sahil' => '43');
ksort($age);     //ksort

foreach ($age as $x => $x_value) {
    echo 'Key='.$x.', Value='.$x_value;
    echo '<br>';
}
```

```php
foreach ($age as $x => $x_value) {
    echo 'Key='.$x.', Value='.$x_value;
    echo '<br>';
}
echo '<br>'; echo '<br>'; echo '<br>';

$age = array('eram' => '35', 'sadaf' => '37', 'sahil' => '43');
arsort($age);     //arsort

foreach ($age as $x => $x_value) {
    echo 'Key='.$x.', Value='.$x_value;
    echo '<br>';
}
echo '<br>'; echo '<br>'; echo '<br>';

$age = array('eram' => '35', 'sadaf' => '37', 'sahil' => '43');
krsort($age);     //krsort

foreach ($age as $x => $x_value) {
    echo 'Key='.$x.', Value='.$x_value;
    echo '<br>';
}
```

```
Key=eram, Value=35
Key=sadaf, Value=37
Key=sahil, Value=43


Key=eram, Value=35
Key=sadaf, Value=37
Key=sahil, Value=43


Key=sahil, Value=43
Key=sadaf, Value=37
Key=eram, Value=35


Key=sahil, Value=43
Key=sadaf, Value=37
Key=eram, Value=35
```

10. Differences between printf, print, echo, sprintf,vprintf, vfprintf, vsprintf in PHP?

Soln:-

1. printf():- the printf() function is used to output a formatted string

2. print():- the print() function prints one or more strings

3. echo :- like print echo is also used to print the value on screen but the only difference is that echo does not have any return type

4. sprintf():- the sprintf function writes an formated string to variable

5.vprintf():- the vprintf() is used to give output of an formated string

6. vfprintf():-writes the formatted string to a specified output stream (example file or databases)

7vsprintf():- writes formatted string

```php
<?php

$number = 123;
printf('With 2 decimals: %1$.2f
<br>With no decimals: %1$u', $number);
$str = 'Hello world!';
echo'<br><br>';
echo $str;
echo '<br>What a nice day!';
echo'<br> <br>'.$number; $text = sprintf('%f', $number);
echo'<br> <br> '.$text;
$num2 = 2307;
vprintf('%f %d ', array($number, $num2));
$file = fopen('test.txt', 'w');
vfprintf($file, '%f%f', array($num1, $num2));
$txt1 = vsprintf('%f%f', array($number, $num2));
echo'<br> <br> '.$txt1;
```

With 2 decimals: 123.00
With no decimals: 123

Hello world!
What a nice day!

123

123.000000123.000000 2307

123.0000002307.000000

11. Find Time Difference between two dates
   '2012-11-04 05:04:00' => Timezone = GMT
   '2012-11-05 10:44:00' => Timezone = IST
   And Return Date Time in GMT format.

```php
ques11.php > ...
1    <?php
2
3    $time1 = new DateTime('2012-11-04 05:04:00', new DateTimeZone('GMT'));
4    $time1->setTimezone(new DateTimeZone('IST'));
5
6    $istTime1 = $time1->format('Y-m-d\TH:i:s');
7    $timestamp1 = strtotime($istTime1);
8
9    $time2 = new DateTime('2012-11-05 10:44:00', new DateTimeZone('IST'));
10   $istTime2 = $time2->format('Y-m-d\TH:i:s');
11   $timestamp2 = strtotime($istTime2);
12
13   echo 'timestamp for 2012-11-04 05:04:00 => '.$timestamp1.'<br>';
14   echo 'timestamp for 2012-11-05 10:44:00 => '.$timestamp2.'<br>';
15
16   $diff = abs($timestamp1 - $timestamp2); // to return positive difference only
17
18   echo 'Difference is : '.$diff.'<br>';
19
20   echo 'Final date is : '.date('Y-m-d H:i:s', $diff);
21
```

← → C   ⓘ Not secure | example1.com/ques11.php
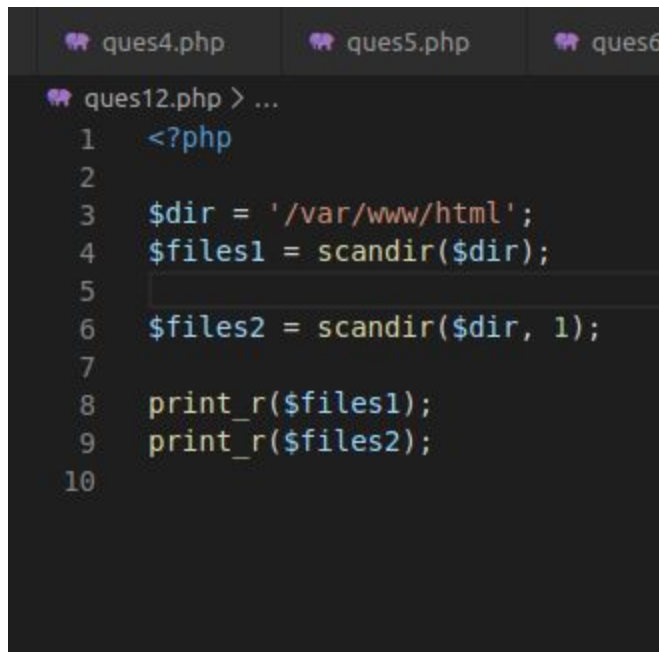
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timestamp for 2012-11-04 05:04:00 => 1351992840
timestamp for 2012-11-05 10:44:00 => 1352092440
Difference is : 99600
Final date is : 1970-01-02 09:10:00

12. Return contents of your working directory in descending order by name in PHP

```php
<?php

$dir = '/var/www/html';
$files1 = scandir($dir);

$files2 = scandir($dir, 1);

print_r($files1);
print_r($files2);
```
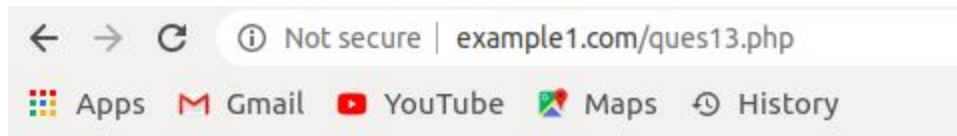
Array ([0] => . [1] => .. [2] => er.com [3] => example [4] => index.html) Array ([0] => index.html [1] => example [2] => er.com [3] => .. [4] => .)

13. Write a Code using your knowledge of builtin functions to convert Sample string to Resultant String.

       Sample string: '082307'
       Resultant String: '08:23:07'

```php
ques13.php > ...
1   <?php
2
3   $str = '082307';
4   echo substr(chunk_split($str, 2, ':'), 0, -1);
5
6   ?>
```

← → C   ⓘ Not secure | example1.com/ques13.php

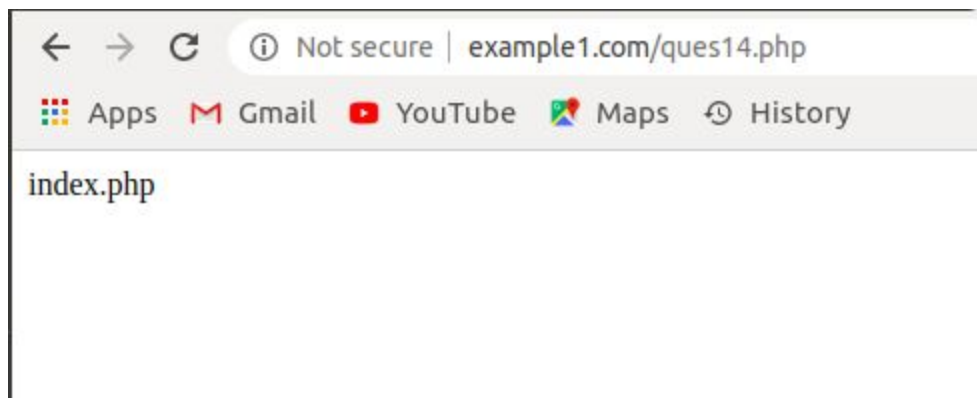⠿ Apps   M Gmail   ▶ YouTube   🗺 Maps   🕘 History

08:23:07

14. Write code to extract the file name from the following string.
    Sample String: 'www.example.com/public_html/index.php?q=123'
    Expected output: 'index.php'
    Using Built-In Functions only!

```php
ques14.php > ...
1    <?php
2
3    function Substring($str)
4    {
5        $len = strlen($str);
6
7        echo substr($str, -15, -6), "\n";
8    }
9
10   $str = 'www.example.com/public_html/index.php?q=123';
11   Substring($str);
12
13   ?>
```

← → C   ⓘ Not secure | example1.com/ques14.php

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index.php

15. Write a PHP script to extract the user name from the following email ID.
Sample String: 'rayy@example.com'
Using Built-In Functions only!

```php
ques15.php > ...
1    <?php
2
3    $mailid = 'rayy@example.com';
4    $user = strstr($mailid, '@', true);
5    echo $user."\n";
6
```

← → C ⓘ Not secure | example1.com/ques15.php

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rayy

16. Generate Random Password of 7 characters form this string
'1234567890ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz';
Note: Don't use the rand() function. Check other built-in functions to get the
result.

```php
ques16.php > ...
1    <?php
2
3    function password_generate($chars)
4    {
5        $data = '1234567890ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz';
6
7        return substr(str_shuffle($data), 0, $chars);
8    }
9      echo password_generate(7)."\n";
10
```

← → C ⓘ Not secure | example1.com/ques16.php

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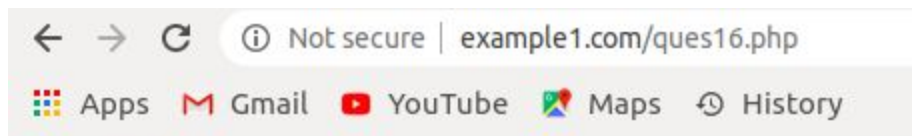
RDqpgPL

17. Write a Code to insert a string at the specified position in a given string.
    String: 'The brown fox'
    Insert 'quick' between 'The' and 'brown'.
    Using Built-In Functions Only

```php
ques17.php > ...
1    <?php
2
3    $string = 'The brown fox';
4    $insert = 'quick';
5    $insert_pos = 4;
6    $new_string = substr_replace($string, $insert.' ', $insert_pos, 0);
7    echo $new_string."\n";
8    |
```

← → C ⓘ Not secure | example1.com/ques17.php

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The quick brown fox

18. Write a program in PHP which performs the same function as built-in function array_count_values

```php
<?php

$arrData = array(3, 5, 5, 8, 7, 6, 3, 1, 2, 8, 9);

$out = array();

foreach ($arrData as $item) {
    if (isset($out[$item])) {
        ++$out[$item];
    } else {
        $out[$item] = 1;
    }
}

foreach ($out as $item => $count) {
    echo $item.' '.$count.'<br />';
}

echo count($out);
```

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3 2
5 2
8 2
7 1
6 1
1 1
2 1
9 1
8

19. What is the use of sessions and cookies in PHP? How to set a session and a cookie with a code snippet.

Cookies are used to store the information of a web page in a remote browser, so that when the same user comes back to that page, that information can be retrieved from the browser itself.

```
setcookie(name, value, expire, path, domain, secure, httponly)
```

When you work with an application, you open it, do some changes, and then you close it. This is much like a Session. The computer knows who you are. It knows when you start the application and when you end. But on the internet there is one problem: the web server does not know who you are or what you do, because the HTTP address doesn't maintain state.

Session variables solve this problem by storing user information to be used across multiple pages (e.g. username, favorite color, etc). By default, session variables last until the user closes the browser.

```php
<?php

// Starting session

session_start();

?>
```

20. What is the output of this question ?

```php
<?php
$a = array_fill(5, 6, 'banana');
$b = array_fill(-2, 4, 'pear');
print_r($a);
print_r($b);
?>
```

Array ([5] => banana [6] => banana [7] => banana [8] => banana [9] => banana [10] => banana) Array ([-2] => pear [0] => pear [1] => pear [2] => pear)