

1. Steps(with command and screenshots) for installing apache.

```
eram@eram:~$ sudo apt-get install apache2
[sudo] password for eram:
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
apache2 is already the newest version (2.4.29-1ubuntu4.11).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 318 not upgraded.
eram@eram:~$
```

2. Installation steps(with command and screenshots) PHP and print current version

```
eram@eram:~$ sudo apt-get install php libapache2-mod-php
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
libapache2-mod-php is already the newest version (1:7.2+60ubuntu1).
php is already the newest version (1:7.2+60ubuntu1).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 318 not upgraded.
eram@eram:~$
```

```
eram@eram:~$ php --version
PHP 7.2.24-0ubuntu0.18.04.2 (cli) (built: Jan 13 2020 18:39:59) ( NTS )
Copyright (c) 1997-2018 The PHP Group
Zend Engine v3.2.0, Copyright (c) 1998-2018 Zend Technologies
    with Zend OPcache v7.2.24-0ubuntu0.18.04.2, Copyright (c) 1999-2018, by Zend Technologies
eram@eram:~$
```

3. Installation steps(with command and screenshots) MySQL and print the current version

```
eram@eram:~$ sudo apt-get install mysql-server
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
mysql-server is already the newest version (5.7.29-0ubuntu0.18.04.1).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 318 not upgraded.
eram@eram:~$
```

```
eram@eram:~$ mysql -v
ERROR 1045 (28000): Access denied for user 'eram'@'localhost' (using password: NO)
eram@eram:~$ sudo mysql -v
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 3
Server version: 5.7.29-0ubuntu0.18.04.1 (Ubuntu)

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owners.

Reading history-file /home/eram/.mysql_history
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql>
```

#### 4. What is HTTP?

Hyper Text Transfer Protocol is an application layer protocol for transmitting hypermedia documents, such as HTML. It was designed for communication between web browsers and web servers, but it can also be used for other purposes. HTTP follows a classical client-server model, with a client opening a connection to make a request, then waiting until it receives a response. HTTP is a stateless protocol, meaning that the server does not keep any data (state) between two requests.

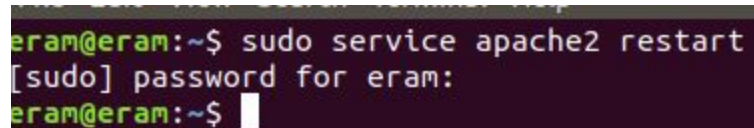
#### 5. What domain name will have the following address – 127.0.0.1

Answer 5: 127.0.0.1 is the loopback Internet protocol (IP) address also referred to as the localhost. The address is used to establish an IP connection to the same machine or computer being used by the end-user.

6. What language should you use for writing queries for the database?

Answer 6: While almost all programming languages can connect to and exchange information with an SQL database, PHP has a special relationship with this language—especially through the MySQLi DBMS (The "i" stands for "improved"). In fact, PHP and MySQLi work so well together on Linux Apache systems .

7. Which command is used for restart apache

A terminal window with a dark background and light-colored text. The prompt is 'eram@eram:~\$'. The command 'sudo service apache2 restart' is entered. The next line shows '[sudo] password for eram:' followed by a blank line. The final line shows the prompt 'eram@eram:~\$' with a cursor.

```
eram@eram:~$ sudo service apache2 restart
[sudo] password for eram:
eram@eram:~$
```

## 8. Print fibonacci series

```
<?php
```

```
1
2
3 function Fibonacci($n){
4     $num1 = 0;
5     $num2 = 1;
6     $counter = 0;
7     while ($counter < $n){
8         echo ' '. $num1;
9         $num3 = $num2 + $num1;
10        $num1 = $num2;
11        $num2 = $num3;
12        $counter = $counter + 1;
13    }
14
15    $n = 10;
16    Fibonacci($n);
17
18
```

Run Code

```
12 $counter = $counter + 1;
13 }
14 }
15 $n = 10;
16 Fibonacci($n);
17
18
```

Run Code

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php editor



0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34

ⓘ ×

- Print 1 & 6 using **foreach** in array( 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 )

<?php

```
1 $numbers= array(1, 2, 3, 4, 5,6);
2
3 foreach($numbers as $value){
4     if ($value ==1 or $value ==6)
5
6     echo $value . "<br>";
7     else
8         echo "";
9
10 }
```

Run Code

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php editor



1  
6

- Print 1 2 3 4 using **break** and **foreach** in array( 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 )

<?php

```
1 $numbers= array(1, 2, 3, 4, 5,6);
2
3 foreach($numbers as $value){
4
5
6     echo $value . "<br>";
7     if ($value ==4)
8         break;
9     else
10        echo "";
11
12 }
```

Run Code

Run Code

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php editor



1  
2  
3  
4

- Using **switch case**, check if value (\$value = 4) is greater than 5 or not. Case should be 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

<?php

```
1  $d=5;
2  switch ($d) {
3      case 1:
4          echo "1 is less than 4!<br>";
5          break;
6      case 2:
7          echo "2 is less than 4!<br>";
8          break;
9      case 3:
10         echo "3 is less than 4 !<br>";
11         break;
12     case 4:
13         echo "4 is equals 4!<br>";
14         break;
15     case 5:
16         echo "5 is greater than 4!<br>";
17         break;
18     case 6:
```

Run Code

```
16         echo "5 is greater than 4!<br>";
17         break;
18     case 6:
19         echo "6 is greater than 4!<br>";
20         break;
21     case 7:
22         echo "Its a Sunday!!<br>";
23         echo "Its a Holiday!!<br>";
24         break;
25 }
```

Run Code

Run Cod

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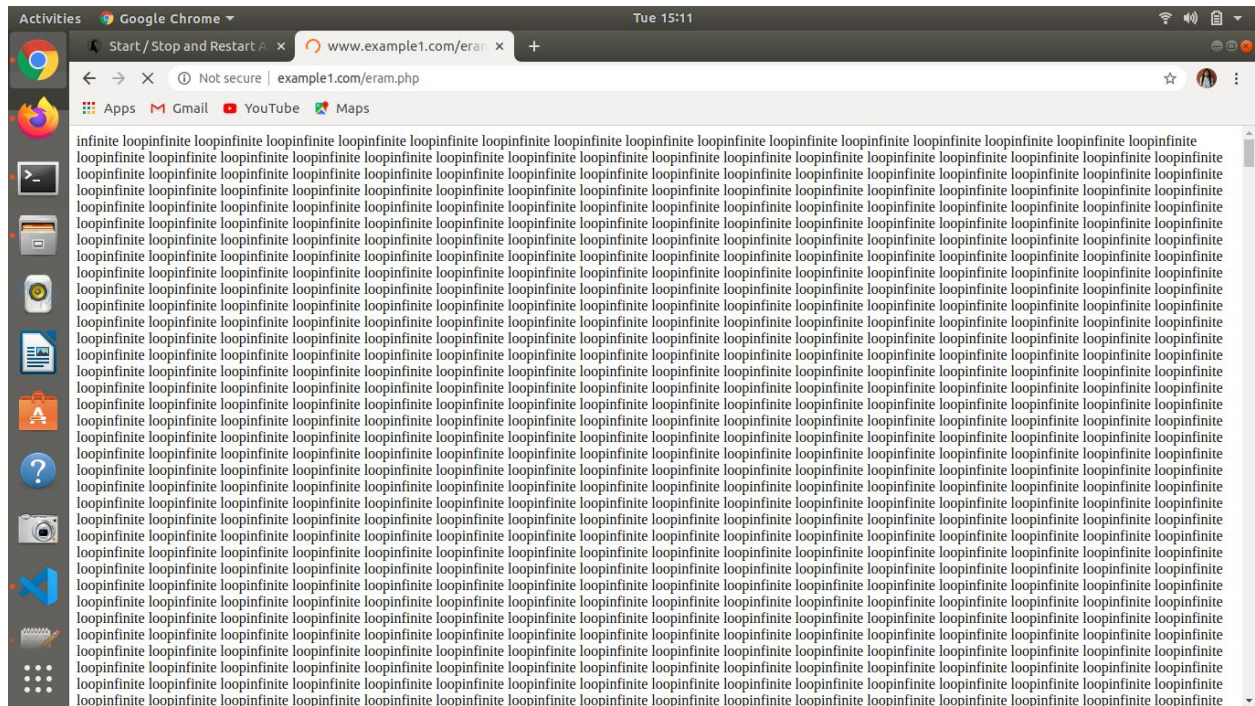
php editor

5 is greater than 4!



- Create and print an **infinite** loop.

```
eram.php
1  <?php
2
3  while (1) {
4      echo 'infinite loop';
5  }
6  ?>
7
8
```

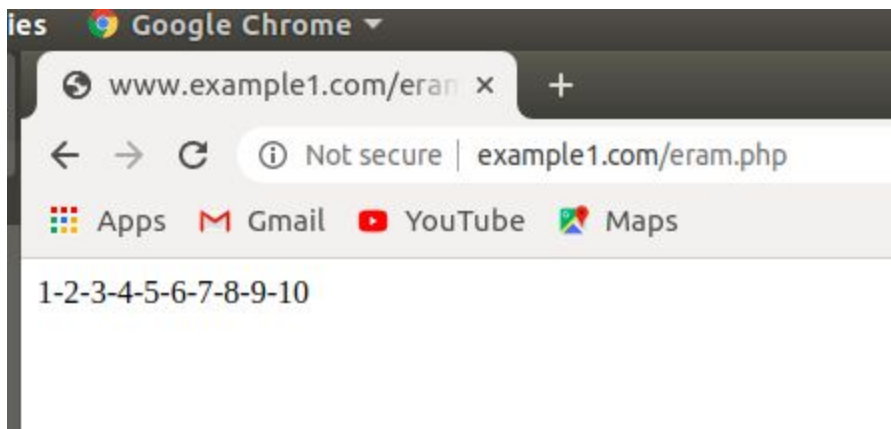




- Create a script that displays 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10 on one line. There will be **no hyphen(-)** at the starting and ending position.



```
eram.php > ...
1  <?php
2
3  for ($x = 1; $x <= 10; ++$x) {
4      if ($x < 10) {
5          echo "$x-";
6      } else {
7          echo "$x"."\\n";
8      }
9  }
10
```



Google Chrome

www.example1.com/eram.php

Not secure | example1.com/eram.php

Apps Gmail YouTube Maps

1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10

- Using **Alternative syntax** print values of array( 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 )

```
abs.php > ...
1  <?php
2
3  $array = array(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7);
4  foreach ($array as $element):
5      echo $element;
6      //do something
7  endforeach;
8
```

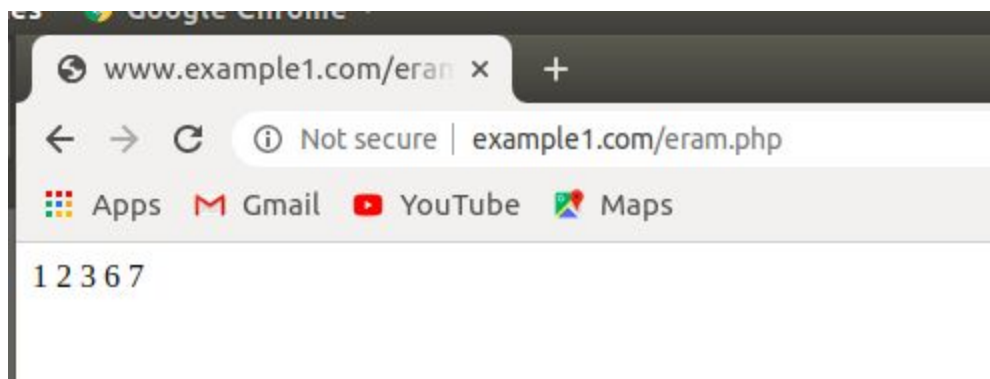
← → ↻ ⓘ Not secure | example1.com/abs.php

📱 Apps 📧 Gmail 📺 YouTube 📍 Maps ⌚ History

1234567

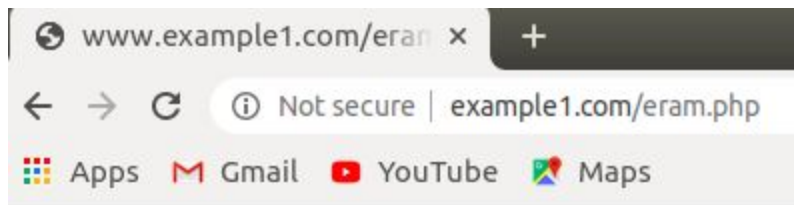
- Print 1,2,3,6,7 from array( 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 )

```
abc.php  eram.php x
eram.php > ...
1  <?php
2
3  $numbers = array(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7);
4  foreach ($numbers as $value) {
5      if ($value == 4 or $value == 5) {
6          echo '';
7      } else {
8          echo $value."\n";
9      }
10 }
11 unset($value);
12
```



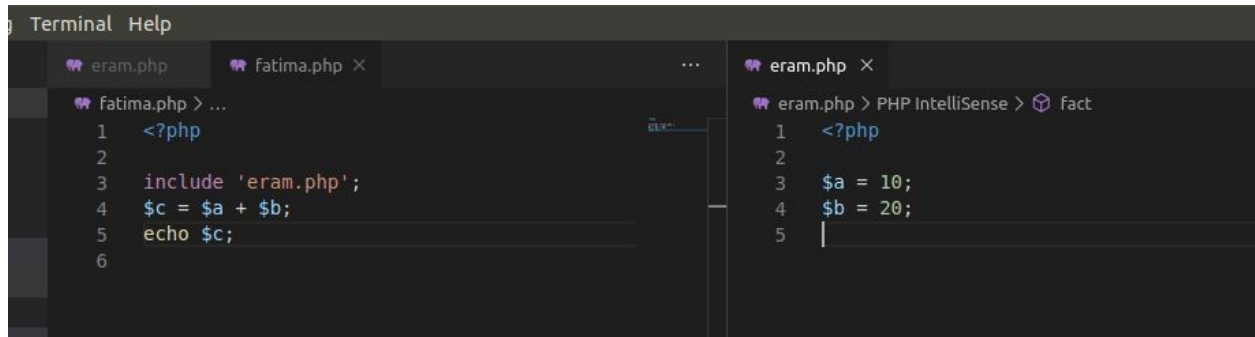
- Create a function to calculate **factorial value** of a number. Use this function to get factorial of 5.

```
abc.php  eram.php x
eram.php > ...
1  <?php
2      function fact($n)
3      {
4          if ($n <= 1) {
5              return 1;
6          } else {
7              return $n * fact($n - 1);
8          }
9      }
10
11      echo 'Factorial of 5 is '.fact(5);
12  ?>
```



Factorial of 5 is 120

- Include a PHP file (abc.php) in another file (xyz.php) and use **variables** from abc.php in xyz.php



The screenshot shows a code editor with two files open. The left file, `fatima.php`, contains the following code:

```
1 <?php
2
3 include 'eram.php';
4 $c = $a + $b;
5 echo $c;
6
```

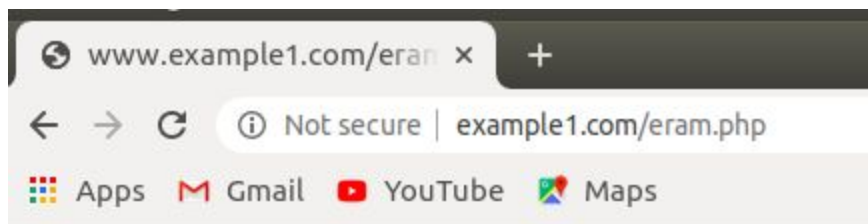
The right file, `eram.php`, contains the following code:

```
1 <?php
2
3 $a = 10;
4 $b = 20;
5
```



- Using loop find the **sum** of numbers from 1 to 15.

```
eram.php x
eram.php > PHP IntelliSense > fact
1  <?php
2
3  $sum = 0;
4  for ($x = 1; $x <= 15; ++$x) {
5      $sum += $x;
6  }
7  echo "The sum of the numbers 0 to 15 is $sum"."\\n";
8
```

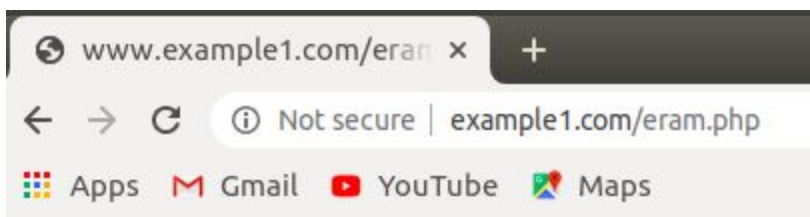


The sum of the numbers 0 to 15 is 120



- Give examples of Print, printf, sprintf.

```
eram.php x
eram.php > ...
1  <?php
2
3  $numbers = array(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6);
4
5  foreach ($numbers as $value) {
6      echo "$value"."\\n";
7  }
8  echo '<br>';
9  $numbers1 = array(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6);
10
11  foreach ($numbers1 as $value1) {
12      printf("%b = %b \\n", $value1);
13  }
14  echo '<br>';
15  $number = 123;
16  $txt = sprintf('%f', $number);
17  echo $txt;
18
```



1 2 3 4 5 6  
%b = 1 %b = 10 %b = 11 %b = 100 %b = 101 %b = 110  
123.000400

