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1. PHP Syntax

1.1.

Insira a parte que falta do código abaixo para a saída "Hello World".

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

1.2.

Escreva a tag de abertura e a tag de fechamento corretas para scripts PHP.

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

1.3.

Comentários de linha única em PHP podem ser escritos usando dois prefixos diferentes, escreva um deles.

```
// This is a single-line comment
```

1.4.

Insira os caracteres corretos para escrever um comentário de várias linhas.

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

1.5.

As declarações em PHP devem terminar com um caractere especial, qual?

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

2. PHP Variables

2.1.

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

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

2.2.

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;
```

3. PHP Strings

3.1.

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

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

3.2.

Reverse the string "Hello World!".

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

3.3.

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

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

4. PHP Operators

4.1.

Multiply 10 with 5 , and output the result

```
echo 10 * 5;
```

4.2.

Divide 10 by 2 , and output the result.

```
echo 10 / 2;
```

4.3.

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

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

4.4.

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

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

5. PHP If...Else

5.1.

Output "Hello World" if \$a is greater than \$b .

```
$a = 50;
$b = 10;
if ($a > $b) {
    echo "Hello World";
}
```

5.2.

Output "Hello World" if \$a is NOT equal to \$b .

```
$a = 50;
$b = 10;
if ($a != $b) {
    echo "Hello World";
}
```

5.3.

Output "Yes" if \$a is equal to \$b , otherwise output "No".

```
$a = 50;
$b = 10;
if ($a == $b) {
    echo "Yes";
} else {
    echo "No";
}
```

5.4.

Output "1" if \$a is equal to \$b , print "2" if \$a is greater than \$b , otherwise output "3".

```
$a = 50;
$b = 10;
if ($a == $b) {
    echo "1";
} elseif ($a > $b) {
    echo "2";
} else {
    echo "3";
}
```

6. PHP Switch

6.1.

Create a `switch` statement that will output "Hello" if `$color` is "red", and "welcome" if `$color` is "green".

```
switch ($color) {  
    case "red":  
        echo "Hello";  
        break;  
    case "green":  
        echo "Welcome";  
        break;  
}
```

6.2.

Add a section that will output "Neither" if `$color` is neither "red" nor "green".

```
switch ($color) {  
    case "red":  
        echo "Hello";  
        break;  
    case "green":  
        echo "Welcome";  
        break;  
    default:  
        echo "Neither";  
}
```

7. PHP Loops

7.1.

Output `$i` as long as `$i` is less than 6.

```
$i = 1;  
  
while ($i < 6) {  
    echo $i;  
    $i++;  
}
```

7.2.

Output `$i` as long as `$i` is less than 6.

```
$i = 1;  
  
do {  
    echo $i;  
    $i++;  
} while ($i < 6);
```

7.3.

Create a loop that runs from 0 to 9.

```
for ($i = 0; $i < 10; $i++) {  
    echo $i;  
}
```

7.4.

Loop through the items in the `$colors` array.

```
$colors = array("red", "green", "blue", "yellow");  
  
foreach ($colors as $x) {  
    echo $x;  
}
```

8. PHP Functions

8.1.

Create a function named `myFunction`.

```
function myFunction() {  
    echo "Hello World!";  
}
```

8.2.

Call (execute) a function named `myFunction`.

```
function myFunction() {  
    echo "Hello World!";  
}  
  
myFunction();
```

8.3.

Inside a function with two parameters, print the first parameter.

```
function myFunction($fname, $lname) {  
    echo $fname;  
}
```

8.4.

Let the function return the second value.

```
function myFunction($fname, $lname) {  
    return $lname;  
}
```

9. PHP Arrays

9.1.

Use the correct function to output the number of items in an array.

```
$fruits = array("Apple", "Banana", "Orange");  
echo count($fruits);
```

9.2.

Output the second item in the `$fruits` array.

```
$fruits = array("Apple", "Banana", "Orange");  
echo $fruits[1];
```

9.3.

Create an associative array containing the age of Peter, Ben and Joe.

```
$age = array("Peter" => "35", "Ben" => "37", "Joe" => "43");
```

9.4.

Here you see an associative array. Output "age" of Ben.

```
$age = array("Peter" => "35", "Ben" => "37", "Joe" => "43");  
echo "Ben is " . $age["Ben"] . " years old.";
```

9.5.

Loop through an associative array and output the key and the value.

```
foreach($age as $x => $y) {  
    echo "Key=" . $x . ", Value=" . $y;  
}
```

9.6.

Use the correct array method to sort the `$colors` array alphabetically.

```
$colors = array("red", "green", "blue", "yellow");  
sort($colors);
```

9.7.

Use the correct array method to sort the `$colors` array descending alphabetically.

```
$colors = array("red", "green", "blue", "yellow");  
rsort($colors);
```

9.8.

Use the correct array method to sort the `$age` array according to the *values*.

```
$age = array("Peter"=>"35", "Ben"=>"37", "Joe"=>"43");  
asort($age);
```

10. PHP Forms

10.1.

If the form in the white section below gets submitted, how can you, in `welcome.php`, output the value from the "first name" field?

```
<form action="welcome.php" method="get">  
First name: <input type="text" name="fname">  
</form>
```

```
<html>  
<body>  
  
Welcome <?php echo $_GET['fname']; ?>  
  
</body>  
</html>
```

10.2.

If the form in the white section below gets submitted, how can you, in `welcome.php`, output the value from the "first name" field?

Hint: The http method is not the same as in Exercise 1.

```
<form action="welcome.php" method="post">  
First name: <input type="text" name="fname">  
</form>
```

```
<html>  
<body>  
  
Welcome <?php echo $_POST["fname"]; ?>  
  
</body>  
</html>
```