Variable Functions

Function	Description	Syntax	Example
Gettype()	Get the data type of avariable.	**gettype($var_na me)**	```<?php $a=100; echo gettype($a); ?>```
Settype()	Set the data type of avariable.	**settype($var_na me,type)**	```<?php $a=5.2; echo gettype($a)." "; settype($a,"int"); echo gettype($a); ?>```
isset()	used to check whethera variable is set or not.	**isset(var, var2.)**	```<?php $var1 = 'test'; echo(isset($var1)); ?>```
unset()	The unset() functiondestroys a given variable.	**unset (var1, var2....)**	```<?php $xyz='Hello'; echo'value of $xys is : '.$xyz.' '; unset($xyz); echo 'value of $xys is : '. $xyz; ?>```
strval()	Get string value of avariable	**string strval (mixed var)**	```<?php $var = '122.34343The'; $a= strval($var); echo $a; ?>```
floatval()	Get float value of avariable	**float floatval (mixed var)**	```<?php $var = '122.34343The'; $v= floatval($var); echo $v; ?>```
intval()	The intval() functionis used to get the integer value of avariable.	**intval(var_na me,base)**	```<?php echo intval(102).' '; echo intval(102.22).' ';?>```

print_r()	The Print_r () PHP function is used to return an array in a human readable form.	print_r(var_name e)	```php <?php $abc = array('Subj1'=>'Physics', 'Subj2'=>'Chemistry',' Subj3'=>'Mathematics', 'Class'=>array(5,6,7,8)); print_r($abc); ?> ```

Sr No.	Question	Answer
1.	_____ Get the type of a variable.	Gettype
2.	_____Set the type of a variable.	Settype
3.	_____Determine whether a variable is set	Isset
4.	_____ Prints human-readable information about a variable.	print_r

String Function

Chr	convert the ascii code values into itscharacter value.	Chr(ascii code ininteger)	```php
			<?php
			echo chr(65);//A ?> ```

Ord	to convert the character value intoits ascii code.	Ord(character code instring)	```php
			<?php
			echo ord('A'); //65 ?> ```

Strtolower	all the characters of the string into lowercase.	String strtolower(stri ngvariable)	```php <?php $upper="HELLO"; echo strtolower($upper); ?> ```
Strtoupper	all the characters of the string into uppercase.	String strtoupper(stri ngvariable)	```php <?php $lower="hello"; echo strtoupper($lower); ?> ```
Ucfrst	return the first character of thestring into uppercase.	ucfirst(stri ng variable)	```php <?php $str="hello world"; echo ucfirst($str); ?> ```
Ucwords	return the first character of eachworld into uppercase.	String ucwords(string variable)	```php <?php $str="welcome hello world"; echo ucwords($str); ?> ```

Strlen	returns the total number of characters	strlen(string variable)	```php
			<?php
			$str_value="welcome";
			$len=strlen($str_val ue);Echo $len;
			?>
			``

Ltrim	used to remove the unnecessary space or characters from beginning of the string.	String ltrim(string variable name, stringcharcter)	```php
			<?php
			$name="**hello";
			$lname="***BCA";
			echo ltrim($name)."
			";
			echo ltrim($lname,"*");
			?>
			``

Rtrim	This function is usedto remove the unnecessary space or characters from ending of the string.	String rtrim(string variable name, stringcharacter)	```php
			<?php
			$name="**hello";
			$lname="BCA***";
			echo rtrim($name)."
			";
			echo rtrim($lname,"*");
			?>
			``

Trim	remove the unnecessary space from both the sides.Left and right.	String trim(string variable name,string character)	```php
			<?php
			$name="**hello**";
			$lname=" BCA***";
			echo trim($name)."
			";
			echo trim($lname,"*");
			?>
			``

Substr	When from a wholestring if the part of the string is to be retrived at that timethis function substr is to be used. It returns the string value.	String substr(string variable name, integer position, integer length)	```php
			<?php
			$strvalue="hello";
			echo
			substr($strvalue,2,3);//llo
			?>
			``

Strcmp	it is abbreviated asstring comparison for comparing the string. After comparing the sting it will return the integer value.	Int strcmp(string variable name1, string variable name2)	```php
			<?php
			$a="bca";
			$b="bca";
			echo strcmp($a,$b);
			?>
			``

Strcasecmp	It is used to comparethe string. After the comparing the stringit will return the integer value.	Int strcasecmp(string variable name1, string variable name2)	```php
			<?php
			$a="Sharmili";
			$b="sharmili";
			echo strcasecmp($a,$b);
			?>
			``

strstr	It will return the partof the string by which the character is specified along with the character.	strstr(string_na me, search_string, before_search)	```php
			<?php
			$string1="google.com";
			$newstring=strstr($string1,"o",1);
			echo $newstring."
			";//g
			$newstring=strstr($string1,"o");//oogle.com
			echo $newstring;
			?>
			``

stristr	It will return the partof the string by which the character is specified along with the character. Case-in-sensitive	stristr(string,fi ndstring)	```php
			<?php
			$string1="google.com";
			echo $newstring."
			";//g
			$newstring=stristr($string1,"L");//le.com
			echo $newstring;
			?>
			``

Str_replace	The str_replace() function replaces some characters withsome other characters in a string.	str_replace(find,re place,string variable)	```php
			<?php
			$my_str = 'The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog';
			echo str_replace("fox", "hello",$my_str)."\n";
			?>// The quick brown hello jumps over the lazy dog
			``

strrev()	The strrev() functionis used to reverse a string.	strrev(main_string)	```php
			<?php
			$main_string='BCA';
			echo strrev($main_string);
			//ABC
			?>
			``

echo()	This function is usedto display any value on the web-page. It does not return anything and so the return type of this	Echo "string value";	```php
			<?php
			$value="Welcome";
			echo $value;
			echo "
			Hello";
			?>
			``

	function is void.		
print()	this function is similar to the echowhich is used to display the text on the web-page. It returns an integer value.	Int print(argument1,a rgu ment2,………)	```php<?php $a=" Wwlcome"; $b="Bye"; print($a,$b); ?>```
explode()	The explode() function is used tosplit a string.	explode(delimit er, string_name, limit)	```php<?php $class_list='V,VI,VII,VIII,I X,X'; $classes=explode(",",$class _list); print_r($classes); ?>```
implode()	The implode() function is used to join array elementswith a string.	implode (string_join, array_name)	```php<?php $array_name=array('First Name', 'Middle Name', 'Last Name'); $join_string=implode(" - ", $array_name); echo $join_string; ?>```
join()	The join() function returns a string fromthe elements of an array.The join() function is an alias of the implode() function.	join(separator,array)	```php<?php $arr = array('Hello','World!','Beauti ful', 'Day!'); echo join(" ",$arr)." "; echo join("-",$arr)." "; ?>```
str_split()	The str_split() function is used to convert a string to anarray.	str_split(string_na me,split_length)	```php<?php $string_name='Welcome to 2nd-sem'; print_r(str_split($string_na me)); echo " "; print_r(str_split($string_na me,4)));```

			?>

Sr No.	Question	Answer
1.	_____function is used to convert the ascii code values into its character value.	Chr
2.	_____function is used to convert the character value into its asciicode.	Ord
3.	_____function returns all the characters of the string into lower case.	Strtolower
4.	_____function returns all the characters of the string into upper case.	Strtoupper
5.	_____function will return the first character of the string into uppercase.	Ucfrst
6.	_____function will return the first character of each world in a string into uppercase.	Ucworlds
7.	_____function returns the total number of characters presents in the string. it will also count the number of spaces. It will return integervalue.	Strlen
8.	_____function is used to remove the unnecessary space from beginning of the string.	Ltrim
9.	_____function is used to remove the unnecessary space from endingof the string.	Rtrim
10.	_____function is used to remove the unnecessary space from both the sides.	Trim
11.	_____will find the position of first occurrence of the string. character in the	Strpos
12.	_____will return the part of the string by which the character isspecified along with the character.	Strstr
13.	_____function is used to replace the string with the characters which are specified.	str_replace
14.	_____function is used to display any value on the web-page.	Echo
15.	_____function is similar to the echo which is used to display the texton the web-page.	Print

16.	The string which is joined with some special character can be split into elements of array using_____function.	explode
17.	_____function helps to convert array into string with some specific character separation.	Implode
18.	_____Convert a string to an array.	str_split
19.	_____Randomly shuffles a string	str_shuffle

Date Functions

| Date | function returns a formatted string thatrepresents a date | Date date('format'); | ```<?php
echo date('d-F-Y')."
";
//11-November-2022
echo date('d,m,y');//11,11,22
?>``` |
|---|---|---|---|
| getDate() | optionally accepts atime stamp and returns an associative array containing information about the date. | Array getdate()
It will return :

Array ([seconds] => 51 [minutes] => 29 [hours] => 16 [mday] => 11 [wday] => 5 [mon] => 11 [year] => 2022 [yday] => 314 [weekday] => Friday [month] => November [0] => 1668180591) | ```<?php
$date=getdate();
Print_r($date);
?>``` |
| Setdate() | This function is usedto set the user define | Void setdate (integer year, integer month,integer day) | ```<?php
setdate(2010,06,12);
?>``` |
| | date. It takes 3 arguments. (Not working) | | |
| Checkdate() | This function will check whether the give date is in properformat or not. | Boolean checkdate (integer month, integer day, integer year) | ```<?php
if(checkdate(11,13,2022==true))
    echo "date is valid";
else
    echo "date is not valid";
?>``` |
| Time | This function returns the current date | Datetime time() | ```<?php
echo time();
?>``` |

	andtime.		
Mktime	It accepts six arguments in sequence of Hour,Minute, Second, Month, Date of month, Year	Date mktime(integer hour, integer minute, integer second, integer month, integer date ofmonth, integer year)	`<?php $userdate= mktime(6,48,0,3,31,2010); echo date('d-m-Y',$userdate); ?>`
Date_add	function adds a specified time interval to a date	Datetime date_add(obje ct,interval);	`<?php $date=date_create("2014-03-15"); Date_add($date, date_interval_create_from _date_string("40 days")); echo date_format($date,"Y-m-d"); //2014-04-24 ?>`
date_create	function returns a new datetime object	Date date_create(time, timezone);	`<?php $date=date_create("2013-06-14"); echo date_format($date,"Y/m/d "); ?>`
Localtime()	function returns thelocal time	localtime(date,boole anindex/associative)	`<?php Print_r(localtime ()); ?>`
Date_format ()	function returns adate formatted according to the specified format.	Date date_format (object,format);	`<?php $date=date_create("2014-03-15"); echo(date_format($date," m-d-y")); //03-15-14 ?>`

Date Formats

Day of Month	
d	Numeric, with leading zeros 01–31
j	Numeric, without leading zeros 1–31
S	The English suffix for the day of the month st, nd or th in the 1st, 2nd or 15th.
Weekday	
l	Full name (lowercase 'L ') Sunday – Saturday

D	Three letter name Mon – Sun Month
Month	
m	Numeric, with leading zeros 01–12
n	Numeric, without leading zeros 1–12
F	Textual full January – December
M	Textual three letters Jan Dec
Year	
Y	Numeric, 4 digits Eg., 1999, 2003
y	Numeric, 2 digits Eg., 99, 03
Time	
a	Lowercase am, pm
A	Uppercase AM, PM
g	Hour, 12-hour, without leading zeros 1–12
h	Hour, 12-hour, with leading zeros 01–12
G	Hour, 24-hour, without leading zeros 0-23
H	Hour, 24-hour, with leading zeros 00-23
i	Minutes, with leading zeros 00-59
s	Seconds, with leading zeros 00-59

String Formats for dates

%a	abbreviated weekday name according to the current locale
%A	full weekday name according to the current locale
%b	abbreviated month name according to the current locale
%B	full month name according to the current locale
%c	preferred date and time representation for the current locale
%C	century number (the year divided by 100 and truncated to an integer, range 00 to 99)
%d	day of the month as a decimal number (range 01 to 31)
%D	same as %m/%d/%y
%e	day of the month as a decimal number, a single digit is preceded by a space (range ' 1' to '31')
%g	like %G, but without the century.
%G	The 4 digit year corresponding to the ISO week number (see %V). This has the same format and value as %Y, except that if the ISO week number belongs to the previous or next year, that year is used instead.
%h	same as %b
%H	hour as a decimal number using a 24 hour clock (range 00 to 23)
%I	hour as a decimal number using a 12 hour clock (range 01 to 12)
%j	day of the year as a decimal number (range 001 to 366)
%m	month as a decimal number (range 01 to 12)
%M	minute as a decimal number
%n	newline character

%p	either \`am' or \`pm' according to the given time value, or the corresponding strings for the current locale
%r	time in a.m. and p.m. notation
%R	time in 24 hour notation
%S	second as a decimal number
%t	tab character
%T	current time, equal to %H:%M:%S
%u	weekday as a decimal number [1,7], with 1 representing Monday

Sr No.	Question	Answer
1.	The_____function returns a formatted string that represents a date.	date
2.	_____ optionally accepts a time stamp and returns an associative array containing information about the date.	getDate
3.	_____ function is used to set the user define date.	Setdate
4.	_____ function will check whether the give date is in proper format or not.	Checkdate
5.	_____function returns the current date and time.	Time
6.	_____function adds a specified time interval to a date.	Date_add
7.	_____ function returns a new datetime object.	date_create
8.	_____ function returns the local time.	Localtime
9.	_____returns a date formatted according to the specified format.	Date_format
10.	_____function will return current time.	Gettimeofday
11.	_____ function Format a local time/date according to locale settings.	Strftime

Math Functions

Function	Description	Syntax	Example

Abs	to find the absolute value	Mixed abs(mixed number)	<?php
			echo abs(-5); //5
			echo abs(4.2); //4.2
			?>

Ceil()	round up to the nearestinteger value	int ceil(float value)	```php
			<?php
			echo ceil(4.5);
			//5 echo ceil(-5.6); //-5
			?>
			``

Floor()	round down to the nearest integer value	int floor(float value)	```php
			<?php
			echo floor(4.5);
			//4 echo floor(-5.6); //-6
			?>
			``

Round()	round the floatingvalue	float round(float value, intprecision)	```php
			<?php
			echo round(4.556,2);
			?> //4.56
			``

Fmod()	act as n operator module which is usedto find the remainder between the two digits.	Mixed fmod(mixed value1,mixed value2)	```php
			<?php
			echo fmod(1.2,3.4);
			echo fmod(1,3);
			?>
			``

Min()	minimum value from the given array or the list of the numbers	Mixed min(array value orlist of value separated by comma)	```php
			<?php
			$v1=array(1,2,3);
			echo min($v1)."
			"; echo min(3,4,0);
			?>
			``

Max()	maximum value from the given array or the list of the numbers	Mixed max(array value orlist of value separated by comma)	```php
			<?php
			$v1=array(1,2,3);
			echo max($v1)."
			"; echo max(3,4,0);
			?>
			``

Pow()	to find the power of thenumber which is specified	Mixed pow(mixed Base,mixed Exponential)	```php
			<?php
			echo pow(3,2);
			?>
			``

Sqrt()	find the square root ofthe number	Mixed sqrt(mixed value)	```php
			<?php
			echo sqrt(4);
			?>
			``

Rand()	generates the randominteger value within given range (optional)	int rand( )
		int rand(int min, int max)
			``php
			<?php
			echo rand();
			rand (1,5);
			?>
			``

Bindec	Binary to decimal	int bindec (string binary_string)	```<?php echo bindec('111'); //7 ?>```
Decbin	Decimal to binary	string decbin (int number)	```<?php echo decbin('7'); //111 ?>```
Hexdec	Hexadecimal todecimal	int hexdec (string hex_string)	```<?php $hexa1= 78; $val1=hexdec($hexa1); //120 echo "value of $hexa1 is $val1"; ?>```
Dechex	Decimal to hexadecimal	int dechex (string hex_string)	```<?php $val1= 120; $hexa1=dechex($val1); //78 echo "Hexa value of $val1 is $hexa1"; ?>```
is_finite	Finds whether a value is a legal finite number	bool is_finite (float val)	```<?php echo is_finite(2); ?>```
is_infinite	Finds whether a valueis infinite	bool is_infinite (float val)	```<?php echo is_infinite(6000); ?>```

	Question	**Answer**
1.	_____ function is used to find the absolute value.	**Abs**
2.	_____ function will round up to the nearest integer value.	**Ceil**
3.	_____ function will round down to the nearest integer value. The return type is integer.	**Floor**
4.	_____ function will round the floating value.	**Round**
5.	_____ function will act as n operator module which is used to find the remainder between the two digits.	**Fmod**
6.	_____ function will find the minimum value from the given array or the list	**Min**
7.	_____ function will find the maximum value from the given array or the list of the numbers specified.	**Max**
8.	_____ function is used to find the power of the number which	**pow**

	_____is specified.	
9.	_____function is used to find the square root of the number.	**Sqrt**
10.	_____function generates the random integer value each time the page is refreshed.	**Rand**
11.	_____function will convert Binary to decimal.	**Bindec**
12.	_____function will convert Decimal to binary.	**Decbin**
13.	_____function will convert Hexadecimal to decimal.	**Hexdec**
14.	_____function will convert Decimal to hexadecimal.	**Dechex**
15.	_____Finds whether a value is a legal finite number.	**is_finite**
16.	_____Finds whether a value is infinite.	**is_infinite**
17.	_____ function converts a number into the base which is specified.	**base_convert**

Array Function

Function	Description	Syntax	Example
count()	returns the number of elements in an array.	count(array,mode); **Mode** : Optional. Specifies the mode. 0 - Default. Doesnot count all elements of multidimensionalarrays. 1 - Counts the array recursively	```<?php $cars=array("Volvo","Toyota","Maruti");echo "count: " . count($cars); ?>```
list()	The list() function is used to assign values to a list ofvariables in one operation.	list(var1,var2...);	```<?php $my_array = array("Dog","Cat","Horse "); list($a, $b, $c) = $my_array; echo "I have several animals, a $a, a $b and a $c."; ?>```
in_array()	The in_array() functionsearches an array for a specific value.	in_array(search,array, type);	```<?php $people = array("Ram", "Jay","Gopal", "Karan"); if (in_array("Gopal", $people)) { echo "Match found"; }else { echo "Match not found"; } ?>```
next() prev() end()	The next() function movesthe internal pointer to the next element in the array.	next(array) ; prev()- moves the internal pointer tothe previous element end()- moves the internalpointer to the last element	```<?php $people = array("Peter","Joe","Glenn","Cleveland"); echo end($people)." "; echo prev($people)." "; echo next($people); ?>```

each()	each()- returns the current element key and value, and moves the internal pointer forward.	each(array) ;	```php
			<?php
			$people =
			array("Peter","Joe","Glenn","Cleveland");
			print_r(each($people));
			echo "
			";
			print_r(each($people));?>
			``

sort()	sort arrays in ascending order.	sort(array_name);	```php
			<?php
			$subject =
			array("Language","English","Math","History");
			$numbers =
			array(4,1,3,2);
			sort($subject);
			foreach($subject as
			$sorting)
			{
			echo $sorting."
			";
			}
			?>
			``

rsort()	The rsort() function sorts an indexed array in descending order.	rsort(array_name);	```php
			<?php
			$numbers =
			array(4,1,3,2);
			rsort($numbers);
			foreach($numbers as
			$sorting)
			{
			echo $sorting."
			";
			}
			?>
			``

asort()	The asort() function is used to sorts an array. The function maintain index association.	asort(array_name);	```php
			<?php
			$subject = array('d' =>
			'Language','c' =>
			'Math','a' =>
			'Science','b'=>
			'Geography');
			asort($subject);
			foreach($subject as
			$key =>
			$val)
			{
			echo "$key = $val
			";
			}
			?>
			``

arsort()	The arsort() function is used to sort an array in reverse order.	arsort(array);	```php
			<?php
			$subject = array('d' => 'Language','c' => 'Math','a' => 'Science','b'=> 'Geography');
			arsort($subject);
			foreach($subject as $key => $val)
			{
			echo "$key = $val
			";
			}
			?>
			``

array_merge()	The array_merge() function used to merge oneore more arrays.	array_merge(array _name1, array_name2, array_name3...);	```php
			<?php
			$a1=array("red","green");
			$a2=array("blue","yellow");
			print_r(array_merge($a1,$a2));
			?>
			``

array_reverse()	The array_reverse() function returns an arrayin the reverse order.	array_reverse(*array*);	```php
			<?php
			$a=array("a"=>"Volvo","b"=>"BMW","c"=>"Toyota");
			print_r(array_reverse($a));
			?>
			``

array_diff()	The array_diff() functioncompares **the values** of two (or more) arrays, and returns the differences.	array_diff(array1,array2...);	```php
			<?php
			$a1=array("a"=>"red","b"=>"green","c"=>"blue","d"=>"yellow");
			$a2=array("e"=>"red","f"=>"green","g"=>"blue");
			$result=array_diff($a1,$a2);
			print_r($result);
			?>
			``

array_unique()	removes duplicate valuesfrom an array.	array_unique(array) ;	```php
			<?php
			$a=array("a"=>"red","b"=>"green","c"=>"red");
			print_r(array_unique($a));
			?>
			``

array_push()	inserts one or more elements to the end of anarray.	array_push(array, value1,value2...);	```php
			<?php
			$a=array("red","green");
			array_push($a,"blue","yellow");print_r($a);
			?>
			``

array_pop()	deletes the last element ofan array.	array_pop(array);	```php
			<?php
			$a=array("red","green","blue");array_pop($a);
			print_r($a);?>
			``

Miscellaneous Functions

define()	The define() function defines a constant.	define(name,value);	```php
			<?php
			define("GREETING","Hello you!How are you today?");
			echo constant("GREETING");
			?>
			``

constant()	Constants are like variables except that once they are defined they cannotbe changed or undefined.	Constants(name);	

include()
require()
	You can include thecontent of a PHP file into another PHP file before the server executes it.
	There are two PHP functions which canbe used to included one PHP file into another PHP file.
		----	```html
			<html>
			<body>
			<?php include("header.php"); ?>
			<?php require("footer.php"); ?>
			</body>
			</html>
			``

die()	The die() function prints a message and exits the current script.	-----	**Example 1**
			``php
			<?php
			$file = "newfile.txt";
			fopen($file,"r")
			or die("Unable to connect ");
			?>
			``

exit()	The exit() function prints a message and exits the current script.		**Example 2**
			``php
			<?php
			$file = "newfile.txt";
			fopen($file,"r")
			or exit("Unable to connect ");?>
			``

Sr No.	Question	Answer
1.	_____function defines the name of the variable as constanthaving constant value.	constant
2.	_____function is used to include the file into the other file so that the contents from one file can be accessed into the other file.	Include
3.	_____function is used when there is a requirement to transfer the page from one web-page to another directly without usinglink.	Header
4.	When the user wants the web page should be closed, for that _____ function is used.	Die

File handling Function

Modes	Description
"r"	Read only. Starts at the beginning of the file
"r+"	Read/Write. Starts at the beginning of the file
"w"	Write only. Opens and clears the contents of file; or creates a new file if itdoesn't exist
"w+"	Read/Write. Opens and clears the contents of file; or creates a new file if itdoesn't exist
"a"	Write only. Opens and writes to the end of the file or creates a new file if it doesn't exist
"a+"	Read/Write. Preserves file content by writing to the end of the file
"x"	Write only. Creates a new file. Returns FALSE and an error if file already Exists
"x+"	Read/Write. Creates a new file. Returns FALSE and an error if file already Exists

Functions

fopen()	The fopen() function opens a file.	fopen(filename, mode);	<?php $myfile = fopen(" newfile.txt ", "r");echo fread($myfile,filesize(" newfile.txt ")); fclose($myfile); ?>
fread()	The fread() functionread a file.	fread(variable, file size(filename));	

fwrite()	used to write to a file.	fwrite(file,string);	```php
			<?php
			$myfile = fopen("newfile.txt",
			"w");
			$txt = "Hi, \n";
			fwrite($myfile,
			$txt);
			fclose($myfile);
			?>
			``

fclose()	The fclose() function close a file.	fclose(filename);	----

file_exists ()	function checks whether or not a fileexists.	file_exists(path) ;	```php
			<?php
			echo file_exists("newfile.txt");
			?>
			``

is_readable()	checks whether thespecified file is readable.	is_readable(file) ;	```php
			<?php
			$file = "newfile.txt";
			if(is_readable($file))
			echo ("$file is
			readable");else
			echo ("$file is not readable");
			?>
			``

is_writable()	function checks whether the specifiedfile is writeable.	is_writable(file) ;	```php
			<?php
			$file = "newfile.txt";
			if(is_writable ($file))
			echo ("$file is
			writable");
			else
			echo ("$file is not writable");
			?>
			``

fgets()	The fgets() function returns a line from anopen file.	fgets(file);	```php
			<?php
			$file =
			fopen("newfile.txt","r");
			while(!feof($file))
			 echo fgets($file). "<br /br>";fclose($file);
			?>
			``

fgetc()	returns a single character from an open file.	fgetc(file);	```php
			<?php
			$file =
			fopen("newfile.txt","r");
			echo fgetc($file);
			fclose($file);
			?>
			``

file()	The file() reads a fileinto an array.	file(path);	```php
			<?php
			print_r(file("newfile.txt"));
			?>
			``

file_get_cont ents()	reads a file into a string.	file_get_contents (path);	```php
			<?ph
			p
			echo
			``

			file_get_contents("newfile.txt"); ?>

ftell()	returns the current position in an open file.	ftell(file);	```php
			<?php
			$file =
			fopen("newfile.txt","r");
			echo ftell($file);
			``

fseek()	The fseek() function seeks position in an open file.	fseek(file, offset);	```php
			fseek($file,"15");
			echo "
			" .
			ftell($file);
			fclose($file);
			?>
			``

rewind()	"rewinds" the position of the file pointer to the beginning of the file.	rewind(file);	```php
			<?php
			$file =
			fopen("newfile.txt","r");
			fseek($file,"15");
			echo
			ftell($file);
			rewind($file);
			echo "
			";
			echo
			ftell($file);
			fclose($file);
			?>
			``

copy()	copies a file.	copy(file, to_file);	```php
			<?php
			echo copy
			("newfile.txt",
			"newfile1.txt");
			?>
			``

unlink()	function deletes a file.	unlink(filename);	```php
			<?php
			$file =
			"newfile.txt";
			unlink($file);
			?>
			``

rename()	renames a file or folders.	rename(oldname ,newname);	```php
			<?php
			rename("abc","aa
			a");
			?>
			``

move_upload _file()	function moves an uploaded file to a new location.	move_uploaded_ file(file,newloc) ;	

Sr No.	Question	Answer
1.	_____function is used to open the file or the URL.	Fopen
2.	_____function is used for reading the contents from the file.	Fread
3.	_____function Writes the content into the file specified.	Fwrite
4.	_____function Closes the file pointer which is opened.	Fclose
5.	_____function Check whether the file is present in the directory or not.	File_exists
6.	_____function tells whether the file is readable or not	Is_readable
7.	_____function tells whether the file is writeable or not.	Is_writeable
8.	_____reads the contents of the file line by line.	Fgets
9.	_____reads the contents of the file character by character.	Fgetc
10.	_____function will read the entire file in the array and so the return type of this is array.	File
11.	_____read the contents of the file and stores it in the string format.	File_get_contents
12.	_____writes the contents into the file.	File_put_contents
13.	_____function is used to give the current position of the file pointer in the file.	Ftell
14.	_____function enables you to change your current position within a file.	Fseek
15.	_____function takes a file pointer and resets the position to the start of the line.	Rewind
16.	_____function will copy the file with same contents into the new file.	Copy
17.	_____function will delete the file.	Unlink
18.	_____function will rename the file.	Rename
19.	_____function will move an uploaded file into the new location.	Move_uploaded_file