1. A.) <?php   
     
    if ($a > $b) {   
    echo "a is bigger than b";   
    }   
    ?>

B.) <?php   
  
 if ($a > $b) {   
 echo "a is bigger than b";   
 }   
  
 else {   
 echo "a is smaller than b";   
 }   
 ?>

C.) <?php   
  
 if ($a > $b):   
 echo $a." is greater than ".$b;   
 elseif ($a == $b): // Note the combination of the words.   
 echo $a." equals ".$b;   
 else:   
 echo $a." is neither greater than or equal to ".$b;   
 endif;   
  
 ?>

2.) The difference is that the isset() function is almost the opposite because it returns TRUE if a variable has any value (including 0, FALSE, or an empty string). If the variable does not have a value, isset() returns FALSE

3.) A.) The = sign which is used to set the value of a variable

B.) The == which is used to equating values of variables

4.) A.) The a﻿nswer is that conditional will be TRUE.

B.) Because the conditional uses the assignment operator, not the comparison operator. So in the conditional, $var is being assigned a new value.

5.) A.) And

B.) Or

C.) Negation

6.) A.) <?php

switch(condition){

case value:

break;

case value2:

break;

default:

break;

}

?>

B.) The switch statement is often used as an alternative to an if-else construct and allows a v variable to be tested for equality against a list of values.

7.) for (initial expression; condition; closing expression) {

statement(s);

}