PHP Developer EXAM

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1. First, make a cut one-third of the way from the end of the gold bar.

Next, make a second cut one-quarter of the way from the other end of the gold bar.

This will result in 7 equal pieces of gold bar. Here's how it works:

After the first cut, you will have one piece that is two-thirds of the original length, and another piece that is one-third of the original length.

Then, you take the longer piece and make the second cut one-quarter of the way from the other end. This will give you a piece that is one-half of the length of the longer piece (i.e., one-third of the original length), and another piece that is one-quarter of the length of the longer piece (i.e., one-sixth of the original length).

Repeat this process with the shorter piece, and you will end up with a total of 7 equal pieces of gold bar.

Each day, you can give one piece of gold bar to an employee, and after 7 days, all of the employees will have received an equal share of the gold bar.

2. First fill the 5 liter jar with only 1 liter of water Second, fill the 3 liter jar.

Third, pour the contents of the 3 liter jar to the 5 liter jar that only contains 1 liter at the moment. After pouring the content the 5 liter jar will now contain 4 liters of water.

- 3. First, just get the first and second ball and balance them in the weighing scale, if one of the balls measures heavier let's say weighing scale A, you can leave the heavier ball to the first weighing scale and then replace the other ball that is lighter that is in weighing scale B, keep replacing the contents from weighing scale B as long as it is lighter than weighing scale A.
- 4. Difference between Abstract Class and interface.

An abstract class is defined using the "abstract" keyword before the class name, while an interface is defined using the "interface" keyword before the interface name.

An abstract class can have both abstract and non-abstract methods, whereas an interface can only have method signatures (method names and parameters) without any implementation.

A class can only extend one abstract class, but can implement multiple interfaces.

Abstract class methods can have public, protected, or private access modifiers, while interface methods are always public.

An abstract class can have method bodies (implemented methods) while an interface only defines method signatures without implementation.

- 5. The Public property or method can be accessed from everywhere. The Protected property or method can be accessed within the class and by classes derived from that class. Private property or method can ONLY be accessed within the class.
- 6. Create Database db crm

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7. Create table profile(
id int PRIMARY KEY,
first name VARCHAR(50),
middle_name VARCHAR(10),
last name VARCHAR(50),
gender VARCHAR(20),
birth date DATE
street VARCHAR(50),
barangay VARCHAR(50),
city VARCHAR(50),
province VARCHAR(50),
country VARCHAR(50),
zip code INT,
mobile no VARCHAR(15)
);
8.
select
Select * from profile
insert
Insert into profile ('first name', 'middle name', 'last name', 'gender
','birth date','street','barangay','city','province','country','zip code','mobile no') VALUES
('Chester', 'Soriano', 'Almonte', 'M', '1992-07-04', 'San
Gabriel', 'Boquig', 'Dagupan', 'Pangasinan', 'Philippines', '2400', '09274458811');
update
update profile set mobile no = '09274458899' where mobile no = '09274458811';
delete
```

delete from profile where mobile no = '09274458899';

- 9. Fibonacci
- 1. Define the number of terms you want to generate for the sequence (n)
- 2. Set the first two terms of the sequence as 0 and 1
- 3. Initialize a variable to store the current term of the sequence (current_term)
- 4. Loop n times:
- a. Print the current term
- b. Calculate the next term of the sequence by adding the previous two terms
- c. Update the previous two terms by setting them to the current term and the previous term, respectively
- d. Update the current term by setting it to the next term

End the loop

10. Bubble Sort