Assignment no :- 08

Topics covered :-

- PHP
- PHP variable
- PHP function
- PHP oprator

Date of performance :- 12-10-22

Evaluation Criteria	Marks (out of 3)	Date	Signature of Instructor
Punctuality	03	20/10/2022	
Problem solving technique	03		
Attainment level (out of 3)	03		

Assigment NO-08

PHP

Q.1) Explain the what is PHP. Enlist feature of PHP along with one PHP small program.

=) PHP

" PHP is open source, interpreted, and Object-oriented scripting programming language that can be executed on server side"

- PHP well suited for web development
- PHP stands for Hypertext preprocessor
- PHP is interpreted language i.e. there is no need for compilation.
- PHP is faster than other scripting language, for ex. ASP and JSP
- PHP is Server-side scripting language, which used to manage the dynamic content of website.
- PHP is open-source scripting language
- PHP is Simple and easy to learn language.

~~why~~ what is PHP file

- PHP file can contain text, HTML, CSS, Javascript, and PHP code
- PHP code is executed on server and the result is returned to browser as plain HTML
- PHP files have extension ".php".

. what can do PHP ?

- PHP can generate dynamic web page content
- PHP can read, write, open, create, delete and close file on the server
- PHP collect data

- PHP can add, delete, modify data in your data base
- PHP can encrypt data.

• Feature

PHP is very popular lanuage because of its simplicity & open source. There are some important feature of PHP given below :-

- **Performance** :- PHP script is executed much faster than those script which are written in other lanuage such as JSP & ASP.
- **Open Source** :- PHP source code and S/W are freely available on the web
- **familiarity with syntax** : PHP has easily understandable syntax
- **Embedded** ! PHP code can be easily embedded within HTML tags & script
- **Platform independent** :- PHP is available for windows; MAC, LINUX, UNIX os
- **Database support** ! PHP support all the leading database such as MySQL, SQLite, ODBC, etc
- **Security** ! PHP is secure lanuage to develop the website

PHP program

```
    <DOCTYPE>
    <html>
    <body>
  <?PHP
   echo "<h2> Hello PHP! </h2>"
  ?>
  </body>
 </html>
```

(Q.4) Desribe the different v type of Datatype ~~Buit-in function~~ of PHP

PHP data type

- PHP data types are used to hold different type of data or values.
- PHP support ~~8~~ primitive data type can be categorized further 3 type

  ① Scaler type [predifine]

  ② Compound type [User-define]

  ③ Special type [.

① Scalar type :-

it hold only single value. There 4 scaler type of ~~dat~~ data in PHP.

① Boolen

② integer

③ String

④ float

② Compound type :-

it Can hold multiple value, There are 2 ~~Scalar~~ Compound data type in PHP

① Array

② object

③ Special type :-

There are 2 special type in PHP.

① resource

② NULL

• PHP String

- A string is a non-numeric data type.
- It hold letter or any alphabet, number and even special character
- String value must be enclosed with within " single quotes' or "double quot

EX
```
<?PHP'
$x = "Hello world";
$y = "Hello PHP"

echo $x;
<br>
echo $y;
?>
```

• PHP Integer :-

integer mean numeric data with or a negative or positive sign. it hold ~~th~~ any whole number i.e with No. without fractional part or decimal point

Rules of integr

1. An integr can be either positive or negative
2. An integer must not contain decimal point
3. integr can be decimal, octal, hexadecimal
4. range between 2^{31} to 2^{31}

In PHP var_dump() function return data type value.

EX
```
<?PHP
$x = 80
var-dump ($x);
?>

output   int(80)
```

* PHP float :-

- A fl@ating point numbr is a number with a decimal point
- it hold numbr with a fractional or decimal point, including negative or positive sign

```
<?PHP
 $x = 10.35
 var-dump($x);
 ?>

Output: float(10.35)
```

* PHP Boolen

- Boolean are the simplest data type work like switch. it
- it hold only two vals TRUE(1) OR FALSE(0).
- it often used with conditional statement if the condition is correct, return TRUE otherwise FALSE.

```
Ex  <?PHP
      if(TURE):
          echo "This is condition is TRUE;
      if(FALSE):
          echo "This is condition is FALSE);

   ?>
```

• PHP Array

- An array is a compound data type.
- it can store multiple value of same data type in single variable.

Ex.

```
<?PHP

$cars = array ("Volvo", "BMW", "TOyota")
 vardump ($cars);
 ?>
```

output.

```
array (3) {
     [0] =>
         string (5) "volvo"
     [1] => {
         string (3) "BMW'
    [2) ->
      string (6)  "Toyota"
     }
```

· PHP Object

Object are instance of user-defined class that can store both value & functions.

Ex.

```
<?PHP
   class bike {
      function Model() {
          $mode_name = "Royal Enfield"
          echo "Bike Model: ".$model_name;
      }
  $obj = new bike();
  $obj -> model();

  ?>
```

outp   Bike Model: "Royal Enfiel"

· PHP Resource

- Resource are not exect data type in PHP.
- Basically there are used to store some function call or reference to external PHP resource

ex A database call

· PHP NULL

- ~~PHP~~ NULL is a specipal data type has only one value: NULL
- There ~~Dacon~~
- A variable data type NULL is variable that has no value assigned it

```
Ex. <?PHP
        $n1 = NULL;
        echo " $n1;
        ?>
```

Q-67 Desribe the diffferent type of build-in function of PHP.

- PHP function

- PHP function is a piece of code that can be reuse many time.
- it can take input as argument list and return value
- There are thousand of built in function PHP.
- PHP can ae define condition function, function within function & Recursive function as.

• Create user define function

— We can declare call user-define function easily. let see the syntax user define function

```
function functionname() {
    code
}
```

Ex. ~~fun~~

```
<?PHP
function SayHello() {
echo "Hello PHP function";
}
Sayhello();    // call
?>.
```

· PHP function Argument

Pwe Can pass the information in PHP function through argument which Separate by Comma.

- PHP support call by value, call by Reference, Defaut argument value, variable length argument list

Eg

```
<?PHP
    function SayHell(~~Hel~~($~~Hello~~name){
        echo"Hello $name <br>";
    }
    SayHello("Piyush");
    SayHello("Khobragai");
    ?>
```

out ~~Hellout~~ ~~P~~ Hello Piyush
Hello Khobragai

· PHP call by Reference

value passed to the function doesn't modify the actual value by default. But We can do so by passing value as Reference

- TO pass value as Reference, you need to use ampersand (&) symbol before the argument name

Ex <?PHP

~~function adder($&{~~

```
<?PHP
function adder (~~$ $~~ $str 2)
    {
        $str2 = "Call By Reference";
        $str = 'Hello';
        adder ($str);
        echo $str;
      ?>
```

Output :- Hello Call By Reference

· **PHP function Return value**

```
<?PHP
 function cube ($n){
 Return $n*$n*$n;
 }
  echo "Cube of 3 is". cube(3);
  ?>
```

Cube of 3 is:27

2) Explain the are PHP variable. Explain them with the help of Syntax.

PHP variable

In PHP variable is declared using a $ sign ~~atto~~ followed by the variable name. Here some important point to know about variable.

- PHP is a loosely typed language, not required declare data type
- Assignment operator is (=) used to assign value to variable

Syntax = $variablename = value ;

Rule
① Variable must start with dollar $ sign
② it can only alpha-numeric character and underscore
③ A variable name must start with letter (_) character
④ PHP cannot contain space

Ex

```
<?
  $str = "Hellow";
  $x = 200;
  $y = 44.6 ;
 echo "string is $str <br/>
 echo "string is: $x <br/>
 echo "string is $y <br/>
?>
```

Q-3) Desrice the PHP oprators

PHP operatr is simbol i.e used to perform opration on oprand. in simple world opratr are use to perform opration on vari- or value

① Arithmatic oprator

oprerator	Name	Ex.
+	Addition	$a + $b
-	Sub.	$a - $b
*	Mul.	$a * $b
/	Divi:	$a/$c
%	Modul.	$a % $c
**	Exponenty	$a ** $c

② Assignment oprator

oprator	Name	Ex.
=	Assign	$a = $b
+=	Add then Assign	$a += $b
-=	Substract then assig	$a -= $c
*=	multiple then assin	$a *= $b
/=	~~[illegible]~~ then Divison Assig	$a /= $b
% =	Divide then Assign	$a % = $c

· Bitwise oprator

Operator	Name	Ex
&	AND	$a & $b
|	OR	$a | $b
^	XoR	$a ^ $b
A	~~Not~~	~$
~	Not	~4

· comparison oprator

oprator	Name	Ex
==	Equal	$a == $b
===	Identical	$a === $c
!==	Not identical	$a !== $c
!=	Not eq	$a != $c
<	less thn	$a < $b
>	geat th	$a > $c

Q.6) Explain tu different belt in web application using PHP (forking form.

=) - Tu PHP super global $-GET and $-POST an use to collect a form data

- GET :
  - information sent from a with tu GET method is visible to everyone
  - GET also has limited amount of information to send
  - '

· POST

- Post Request is widely use to submit form that have large amount of data such file, upload, image, capital, long form, etc
- tu data pass through post Request is not visible on URL Brow So it is Secured.

GET

```
< from action"welocm.php" method "get" >
Name <input type="text" name="name">
" <input type="submit" value="visit">
</from>

<?PHP>
  $name = $GET ["Name"]

    echo "welcome, $name"
```

Post

```
<from action ="login.PHP" methd='Post'>
 <tabl>
   <tr><td> Name:</td><td> <input type=''text' name ='nm'
        /></td> </tr>
   <tr><td> Go <input type =''submit' = vale login/></td> </tr>
 </tabl>
</from>

 <?PHP
<?  $name = $_Post [''name']
    echo = ''welcom ! $num'
?>.
```

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