UNIT II

1. Which one of the following databases has PHP supported almost since the beginning?
   a) Oracle Database
   b) SQL
   c) SQL+
   d) MySQL

2. Which one of the following statements is used to create a table?
   a) CREATE TABLE table_name (column_name column_type);
   b) CREATE table_name (column_type column_name);
   c) CREATE table_name (column_name column_type);
   d) CREATE TABLE table_name (column_type column_name);

3. PHP is an example of_____scripting language.
a) Server-side
b) Client-side
c) Browser-side
d) In-side

4. Which of the following is not true?
a) PHP can be used to develop web applications.
b) PHP makes a website dynamic
c) PHP applications cannot be compile
d) PHP cannot be embedded into html.

5. Which of the following is not used to begin php code
a) <?php
b) <?
c) <php
d) "<script language="php">

6. PHP is a ----------
a) Loosely typed language
b) Tightly typed language
c) Server typed language
d) Client typed language

7. Full form of PHP
a) PHP Hypertext Pre-processor
b) Hypertext Pre-processor
c) Plain Hypertext Pre-processor
d) Parsed Hypertext Pre-Processor

8. Php code ends with
a) ;
b) :
c) .
d) ,

9. Which of the following statement is not true about echo?
a) Not written within parenthesis
b) Can output more than 1 string
c) Slower than print
d) Echo($arg1[,$arg2……])

10. PHP variables must begin with a -------- sign
a) $
b) @
c) &
d) #

11. Constants are defined using which of the following function
a) Include
b) Require
c) Define
d) Main

12. Which of the following command gives information about the fields in a table?
a) Describe
b) Create
c) Use
d) Select

13. **Which of the following statements prints in PHP?**
A. Out
B. Write
C. Echo
D. Display

14. Which of the following is used to add multi line comment
in PHP
a) {/ \}
b) //
c) /* */
d) {{ }}

15. What will be the output of the following php code?

a) 0 to 255
b) -128 to 127
c) 10 to 265
d) 8 to 263

19. Which among the following datatypes is not case sensitive
a) VARCHAR
b) TINYBLOB
c) TINYTEXT
d) TINYBIT

20. Which of the following command is used to show the database created inside

MYSQL.

a) SHOW
b) USE
c) CREATE
d) SELECT

21. Which of the following command is used to connect to MYSQL
a) SHOW
b) USE
c) CREATE
d) SELECT

22. Each Table within the database is been defined and created by which of the followingcommand
a) SHOW
b) USE
c) CREATE
d) SELECT

23. Which of the following command is used to print all the records that match the query?
a) SHOW
b) USE
c) CREATE
d) SELECT

24. Which of the following is scalar data?
a) Boolean
b) Integer
c) Float
d) Array

25. Which of the following is not true about constant?
a) There is no need to write a dollar sign ($) before a constant
b) Constants can be defined by simple assignment
c) Once the Constants have been set, may not be redefined or undefined.
d) Constants may be defined and accessed anywhere without regard to variable scoping rules.

Long Answer Questions (Application)

1. Explain the different features of PHP.

Ans.: There are given many features of PHP.

- **Performance**: Script written in PHP executes much faster than those scripts written inother languages such as JSP & ASP.
- **Open Source Software** : PHP source code is free available on the web, you can developed all the version of PHP according to your requirement without paying anycost.
- **Platform Independent**: PHP are available for WINDOWS, MAC,

LINUX & UNIXoperating system. A PHP application developed in one OS can be easily executed in other OS also.

- **Compatibility**: PHP is compatible with almost all local servers used today like Apache,IIS etc.
- **Embedded**: PHP code can be easily embedded within HTML tags and script.

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2. With a simple code explain the basic syntax of PHP.

Ans.: A PHP script starts with <?php and ends with ?>

- The default file extension for PHP files is ".php"
- A PHP file normally contains HTML tags, and some PHP scripting code
- PHP statements are terminated by semicolon (;)
- In PHP, all user-defined functions, classes, and keywords (e.g. if, else, while, echo, etc.) are not case-sensitive You can also begin a scripting block with (<?) and end with (?>). This is just a shortened version.
- It is always advisable to use the standard form of (<?php) in place of the shortened form (<?) as the former is clearer and generally supported.

```
<?
PHP Here we insert PHP codes
?>

<?php
PHP Here we insert PHP codes php
?>

<script language=”php”>
        PHP Here we insert
        PHP codes
</script>
```

As in an HTML file, PHP files also have HTML tags in addition to some PHP script code. Someimportant examples are given as below using the text string “Hello World” and sending it to the browser.

```
<html>
<body>
<?php echo “Hello World”; ?>
</body>
</html>
```

3. Explain 2 types of comments available in php

Single Line Comment

While there is only one type of comment in HTML, PHP has two types. The first type we will discuss is the single line comment. The single line comment tells the interpreter to ignore everything that occurs on that line to the right of the comment. To do a single line comment type"//" and all text to the right will be ignored by PHP interpreter. PHP Code:

```
<?php
echo "Hello World!"; // This will print out Hello World!
echo "<br />Psst...You can't see my PHP comments!"; // echo "nothing";
// echo "My name is Humperdinkle!"; ?>
```

Output:
Hello World!
Psst...You can't see my PHP comments

Multiple Line Comment

Similiar to the HTML comment, the multi-line PHP comment can be used to comment out large blocks of code or writing multiple line comments. The multiple line PHP comment begins with "/* " and ends with " */ ".

```
<?php
/* This Echo statement will print out my message to the place in which I reside on. In other
        words, the World. */
echo "Hello World!";
/* echo "My name is Humperdinkle!";
echo "No way! My name is Uber PHP Programmer!"; */
?>
```

Output:
Hello World!

4. Explain php echo statement with example.

PHP echo statement

In PHP 'echo' statement is a language construct and not a function, so it can be used without parenthesis. But we are allowed to use parenthesis with echo statement when we are using morethan one arguments with it. The end of echo statement is identified by the semi-colon (';').We can use 'echo' to output strings or variables. Below are some of the usage of echo statement in PHP:

Displaying Strings:

We can simply use the keyword echo followed by the string to bedisplayed within quotes. Below example shows how to display strings with PHP:

```
<?php
echo "Hello,This is a display string example!";
?>
```

Output:
Hello,This is a display string example!

5. With syntax explain print statement.

PHP print statement

The PHP **print** statement is similar to the echo statement and can be used alternative to echo at many times. It is also language construct and so we may not use parenthesis : print or print().

The main difference between the **print** and **echo** statement is that print statement can have only one argument at a time and thus can print a single string. Also, print

statement always returns a value 1.Like echo, print statement can also be used to print strings and variables.

Displaying String of Text:

We can display strings with print statement in the same way we did with echo statements.

The only difference is we can not display multiple strings separated by comma(,) with a single print statement.

```
<?php
print "Hello, world!";
?>
```

Output:

Hello, world!

6. Write a note on constants, how is it different from variable.

- A constant is a name or an identifier for a simple value.
- A constant value cannot change during the execution of the script. By default, a constant is case-sensitive.
- A constant name starts with a letter or underscore, followed by any number of letters, numbers, or underscores.
- By convention, constant identifiers are always uppercase.
- If you have defined a constant, it can never be changed or undefined.

Differences between constants and variables are

- There is no need to write a dollar sign ($) before a constant, where as in variable one hasto write a dollar sign.
- Constants cannot be defined by simple assignment, they may only be defined using the define() function.
- Constants may be defined and accessed anywhere without regard to variable scoping rules.
- Once the Constants have been set, may not be redefined or undefined.

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7. Write a note on scope of variable in php.

A variable declared in a function is considered local; that is, it can be referenced solely in that function.

Any assignment outside of that function will be considered to be an entirely different variable from the one contained in the function –

Example

```
<?php
$x = 4;
assignx();
echo ("\$x outside of function is $x. <br />");
function assignx ()
{
$x = 0;
echo ( "\$x inside function is $x. <br />");
}
?>
```

Function parameters:

Function parameters are declared after the function name and inside parentheses.

```
<?php
// multiply a value by 10 and return it to the caller function
multiply ($value)
{
$value = $value * 10;
return $value;
}
$retval= multiply (10);
Print "Return value is $retval\n";
?>
```

Global variables:

In contrast to local variables, a global variable can be accessed in any part of the program. However, in order to be modified, a global variable must be explicitly declared to be global in the function in which it is to be modified. This is accomplished, conveniently enough, by placingthe keyword **GLOBAL** in front of the variable that should be recognized as global. Placing this keyword in front of an already existing variable tells PHP to use the variable having that name.

```
<?php
$somevar=15;
function addit()
{
GLOBAL $somevar;
$somevar++;
print "Somevar is $somevar";
}
addit();
?>
```

Static variables:

The final type of variable scoping that I discuss is known as static. In contrast to the variables declared as function parameters, which are destroyed on the function's exit, a static variable willnot lose its value when the function exits and will still hold that value should the function be called again. You can declare a variable to be static simply by placing the keyword STATIC in front of the variable name

```
<?php
function keep_track ()
{
STATIC $count =0;
$count++;
print $count;
print"<br />";
}
keep_track ();
keep_track ();
keep_track ();
?>
```