Unit:- 1

PHP Important Question

✦ Short Questions:-

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2. Full Form Of LAMP, WAMP, MAMP, XAMPP.
3. What Is Web Server?
4. What Is Web Browser?
5. List Out Server Side Scripting Language?
6. What Is Different Between Echo And Print Statement?
7. What Is Use Of Header() Function?
8. What Is Server Side Scripting Language?
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10. Write Down Syntax And Extension Of PHP?

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7. Explain How To Create And Access Form Data With Suitable Example?
8. How To Send Mail In PHP? Also Explain With Example?
9. Explain Concept Of File Upload File Upload With Example?

✦ Short Questions:-

1. What is PHP?

Ans: Php stands for Hypertext Preprocessor. PHP is interpreted scripting language and also it is open source.

2. Full Form of LAMP, WAMP, MAMP, XAMPP.Ans:
- LAMP: Linux Apache MySql PHP.
- WAMP: Windows Apache MySql PHP.
- MAMP: Microsoft Apache MySql PHP.
- XAMPP: X-OS(Linux, Windows, Microsoft) Apache MySql PHP.

3. What is Web Server?

Ans: A Web Server is a Program that uses HTTP(Hypertext transfer Protocol) to serve the files that from web pages to users in response to their requests.

4.What is Web Browser?

Ans: A Web browser is a software application for retrieving,presenting and traversing information on world wide web.

5. List Out Server Side Scripting Language?

Ans:
- ASP(*.asp)
- ActiveVFP(*avfp)
- ASP.NET(*.aspx)
- PHP(*.php)
- ASP.NET MVC(*.cshtml)
- Go(*go)
- Google Apps Script(*.gs)

6. What Is Different Between Echo And Print Statement?Ans:
- Echo has no return value while print has a return value of 1.
- Echo can take multiple parameters while print can take one parameter.

7. What Is Use Of Header() Function?

Ans: Header() is used to send a raw HTTP header.
For Ex. Header('Location://www.example.com/');

8.What Is Server Side Scripting Language?

Ans: Server side scripting language is a technique used in web development which involves scripts on a web server which produce a response for client's request to the website**.**

9.What Is Client Side Scripting?

Ans: Client side scripting is refers to the class of computer programs on the web that are executed client-side by the web browser.

10.Write Down Syntax And Extension Of PHP?

Ans: Syntax <?php .... ?>
The default extenstion of PHP files is ".php".

🍁 *Long Questions:-*

1. What Is Diffetent Between GET And POST Method?

Ans:

- ➢ **GET:** Method transfers information through http head location.
- ➢ **POST:** Method transfers the information through document body.
- ➢ **GET:** Method is display the data on URL address it means GET is visible to user.
- ➢ **POST:** Method is not display the data on URL address it means POST is invisible to user.
- ➢ **GET:** Should never be used for sending password and other sensitive information because it is unsecured.
- ➢ **POST:** Should be used for send sensitive information because it is secured.
- ➢ **GET:** Transfer limited amount of data.
- ➢ **POST:** Transfer huge(unlimited) amount of data.
- ➢ **GET:** Can not upload the files.POST can upload the files.

2. Explain Variable Function With Example?
Ans:

1. **gettype():** gettype() is used for get the type of variable.Returns the type of the PHP variable.

    Syntax:- gettype($var);
    ex:- $var="123";
    gettype($var);
        op:-string

2. **settype():** The settype() is used to set the type of a variable.   Syntax:-
    settype(var_name,var_type);   ex:- $var="25";
    settype($var,"integer");   echo
$var;   op:-25

3. **isset():** The isset() is used to chech wether variable is set or not.The isset() return false if variable contains   a NULL value.   syntax:- isset(variable1,vriable2.........);   ex:-
    $var="test";
        var_dump(isset($var));
        op:-bool(true)

4. **unset():** The unset() is used to destroys a given variable.   Syntax:-unset(var1,var2....);
    ex:-$xyz="hello";   echo "before using unset() the value of $xyz is:" .$xyz;
    unset($xyz);   echo "After using unset() the value of $xyz is:",$xyz;

        op:- before using unset() the value of $xyz is :hello
            After using unset() the value of $xyz is :

5. **strval():** The strval() is used to convert a value of a variable to a string.   syntax:-
    strval(var_name);   ex:-$var=22.110;   echo strval($var);   op:-22.11

6. **floatval():** The floatval() is used to convert a value to a float.   syntax:-
    floatval(var_name);   ex:-$var="20";   echo floatval($var);   op:-20.00

7. **intval():** The intval() is used to get the integer value of variable.   syntax:-
    intval(var_name,base) //base is optional   ex:-$var="25.5"   echo intval($var);
    op:-25

8. **print_r():** The print_r() is used to print human readable information about a variable.
    syntax:-print_r(var_name,return_output);   ex:-$var1="abc";
$var2=123.33;   print_r($var1);
print_r($var2);

op:-abc 123.33

9. **is_string():** The is_string() is used to find whether a variable is string or not.True if var_name is of type string is, false otherwise. syntax:-is_string(var_name); ex:- if(is_string("hello"))

echo "it is string "; else

"it is not a string";

var_dump(is_string(123));

op:-it is string (false)

3. What Is String? Explain String Function With Example?Ans: String is a sequence of character.

1. **strlen():** strlen() is used to display the length of any string. syntax:-strlen(string); ex:- <?php echo strlen("hello world"); ?> op:-11

2. **str_word_count():** This function is used for display the number of words in any specific string . syntax:-str_word_count(string); ex:- echo str_word_count("my favourite subject is php"); op:-5

3. **strrev():** strrev() is used for reversing a string. syntax:-strrev(string); ex:- echo strrev("hello"); op:-olleh

4. **strpos():** strpos() is used for searching particular text within a string.it works simply by matching the

specific text in a string. syntax:-
strpos(string,text); ex:- echo
strpos("hello world",world); op:-
11

5. **str_replace():** str_replace() is used for replacing secific text within a string. syntax:-str_replace(string to be replaced,text,string) ex:- echo str_replace("PHP",".NET","my favourite subject is PHP"); op:-my favourite subject is .NET

6. **ucwords():** ucwords() is used to convert first alphabet of every world into uppercase. syntax:-ucwords(string) ex:- echo ucwords("welcome to php"); op:-Welcome To Php

7. **strtoupper():** strtoupper() is used to convert a whole string into uppercase. syntax:-strtoupper(string);

ex:- echo strtoupper("hello world");
op:-HELLO WORLD

8. **strtolower():** strtolower() is used to convert a whole string into lowercase. syntax:-strtolower(string);
ex:- echo strtolower("HELLO WORLD");
op:-hello world

9. **str_repeat():** str_repeat() is used for repeating a string a specific number of times. syntax:-str_repeat(string,repeat);
ex:- echo str_repeat("hello",3);
op:-hello hello hello

10. **strcmp():** you can compare two string by using strcmp().if string1 is greater than string2 then it returns greater than zero.if string1 is less than string2 than it returns less than zero.it returns zero if both string are equal.

syntax:-strcmp(string1,string2);

ex:- echo strcmp("hello","hello");

op:-0

11. **md5():** md5() is used for encrypt a string.   syntax:-md5(string);   ex:- echo md5("Hello");   op:-8b1a9953c4611296a827abf8c47804d7

12. **strstr()**: The strstr() is used searches for the first occurrence of a string inside another string.   syntax:-(string,search,before_search)//before_search is optional   ex:- echo strstr("hello world","world",true);

op:-hello

4. Explain Loops In PHP With Example?

Ans: There are four types of loop in PHP.

1. **while loop:** The while loop is entry controlled loop.while loop executes a block of code as long as the   specified condition is true.

```
syntax:-  while(condition is true)
         { code to be executed;
         }
         ex:- $x=1;
             while($x<=5)
             {
                     echo  "the number is: $x <br>";
                     $x++;
             }
         OP:- The Number Is: 1
              The Number Is: 2
              The Number Is: 3
              The Number Is: 4
              The Number Is: 5
```

2. **do...while loop:** The do...while loop will always execute the block of code once,it will then check the condition and repeat the loop while the specified condition is true.

```
syntax:- do
         { code to be executed;
         }
         while(condition is true);

         ex:- $x=1;
             do
             {
                     echo "the number is :$x <br>";
                     $x++;


             }
             while($x<=5);

             OP:- The Number Is: 1
```

The Number Is: 2

The Number Is: 3

The Number Is: 4

The Number Is: 5

3. for loop: The for loop is used when you know in advance how many times the script should run.

syntax:- for(init counter;test condition;increment/decrement counter)

{ code to be executed;

}

init counter:-initikize the loop counter value

test counter:-evaluted for each loop iteration.if it evaluates to true the loop continues.if it evaluates to false the loop ends.   increment/decrement counter:-increase and decrese the loop counter value.   ex:-for($x=0; $x<=4;$x++)

{

echo "number: $x
";

}

OP:- Number: 0

Number: 1

Number: 2

Number: 3

Number: 4

4. foreach(): The foreach loop works only on array and is used to loop through each key/value pair in an array.

syntax:- foreach($array as $value)

{ code to be executed;

}

For every loop iteration ,the value of the current array element is assigned to $value and the array pointer is moved by one,untill it reaches the last array element.

ex:- $color=array("red","blue","yellow");

foreach($color as $value)

{

echo "$value
";

}

OP:- Red

Blue

Yellow

5. What Is Array? Explain Three Types Of Array With Example?

Ans: An array stores multiple values in one single variable.An array is a special variable which can hold more than one value at a time.

There Are Three Types Of Array:-

1. Indexed Array: It is also known as numeric array.These array can store numbers,strings and any their index will be represented by numbers.By default array index start from zero.

Ex:- $sub=array("PHP",".NET","DWDM");

foreach($sub as $value)

```
                    {
                            echo "$value<br>";
                    }
                OP:- PHP
                    .NET
                    DWDM


                //Second method
                $sub[0]="PHP";
                $sub[1]=".NET";
                $sub[2]="DWDM";
                echo "MY subject is".$sub[0].","$sub[1].","$sub[2].".";

                OP:- My subject is PHP,.NET,DWDM.
```

2. Associative array:- The associative array are very similar to numeric array but they are different in terms of their index.This array can establish a strong association between key and value.

```
                EX:- $code=array("PHP"=>"601" ,".NET"=>"602","DWDM"=>"603");        foreach($code as $x=>$value)
                    {
                            echo $x.":"; echo
                            $value."<br>";
                    }
                 OP:- PHP:601
                     .NET:602
                     DWDM:603


                //second method to create associative array.
                $code['PHP']="601";
                $code['.NET']="602";
                $code[DWDM]="603";
```

3. Multidimentional Array:- A multidimensional arrays each element in the main array can also be an array and each element in the sub array can be an array and so on.values in the multidimentional array are accessed using multiple index.

```
                EX:- $marks=array("payal"=>array("PHP"=>"85",".NET"=>"78", "DWDM"=>"87"));
                    $key=array_keys($marks);
                    for($i=0;$i<count($marks);$i++)
                    {
                            echo $key[$i]."<br>";
                            foreach($marks[$key[$i]] as $key=>$value)
                                        { echo
                                        $key.":".$value."<br>";
                                    }
                    }
```

6. How To Create An Array In PHP? Also Explain Any Three Functions With Example?

Ans: In PHP array is created by array() function.

Like $color=array("red","blue","pink","yellow");

Array Functon:

1. sort():- sort array in asceding order.

```
Ex:- $cars = array("Volvo", "BMW", "Toyota");
    sort($cars);
    $clength = count($cars);
for($x = 0; $x < $clength; $x++)
    {
        echo $cars[$x];
        echo "<br>";
    }
    OP:- BMW
        Toyota
        Volvo
```

2. rsort():- sort array in decending order. EX:- $numbers = array(4, 6, 2, 22, 11); rsort($numbers);

```
$arrlength = count($numbers);
for($x = 0; $x < $arrlength; $x++)
{
    echo $numbers[$x];
    echo ",";
}
OP:- 22,11,6,4,2
```

3. asort():- sort associative array in ascending order,according to the value. EX:- $age = array("Pinal"=>"25", "Nikhil"=>"27", "Dhaval"=>"20"); asort($age); foreach($age as $x => $x_value)

```
{
    echo $x":"; echo
    $x_value.",";
}
OP:- Dhaval:20, Pinal:25, Nikhil:27
```

4. ksort():- sort associative array in ascending order,according to the key. Ex:- $age = array("Pinal"=>"25", "Nikhil"=>"27", "Dhaval"=>"20"); asort($age); foreach($age as $x => $x_value)

```
{
    echo $x":". $x_value.",";
}
OP:- Dhaval:20, Nikhil:27, Pinal:25
```

5. arsort():- sort associative array in descending order,according to the value.

6. krsort():- sort associative array in descending order,according to the key.

7. array_keys():- Returns all the keys in array.

8. count():- Returns the number of element in array.

7. Explain How To Create And Access Form Data With Suitable Example?

Ans: A document that containing blank fields,that the user can fill data or user can select the data.And usually data will be store in the database.

The PHP superglobls $_GET and $_POST are use to collect form data.

```
Ex:-     <html>
         <body>
         <form action="welcome.php" method="post">
         Name:<input type="text" name="name" required><br>
         E-mail<input type="email" name="email" required><ber>
         <input type="submit" name="submit" value="submit">
         </form>
         </body>
         </html>
```

Name:
E-mail:
Submit

When the user fill out above fills out and click the submit button the form data is sent for processing to a PHP file named "welcome.php".The form data is sent with the HTTP POST method.

To display the submitted data you could simply echo all the variables.The "welcome.php"is below:

```
<html>
<body>
Welcome<?php echo $_POST["name"]; ?> <br>
Your E-mail id is:<?php echo $_POST["email"]; ?>
</body></html>
```

OP:- Welcome PuRu
        Your E-mail id is:example@gmail.com.

8. How To Send Mail In PHP? Also Explain With Example?

Ans: Sending mail to specific email becomes a global issue for website development.

Online communication for any organization with customers or usets is done either by emailing them or through   comments.

Through these forms user is able to send his/her suggestion or feedback via email to respective organization. Use mail() function of PHP to send information like, suggestion/messages to specific email address on form submission.

We snd following PHP mail() function with four parameters to send email follows:
     mail($to,$subject,$message,$headers);
Here, $to variable is to store receiver's email id. $subject is a variable to store mail subject.
$message is a variable to store user's message.$headers contains sender email.

```
Ex:-     <html>
         <body><title></title>
         <form action="" method="post">
         <table border="5" bgcolor="pink">
```

```
<tr><td>To</td>
<td><input type="email" name="toemail"></td>
<tr><br><br>
<tr><td>Subject</td><td><input type="text" name="subject"></td></tr><br><br>
<tr><td>Message</td><td><textarea name="msg" rows="4" cols="25"></textarea></td></tr><br><br>
<tr><td>From</td><td><input type="email" name="fromemail"></td></tr><br><br>
<tr><td><input type="submit" name="submit" value="send Email"></td></tr>
</table>
</form>
<?php
        if(isset($_POST["submit"]))
        {
                $to=$_POST["toemail"];
                $subject=$_POST["subject"];
                $message=$_POST["msg"];
                $headers=$_POST["fromemail"];
                $retval=mail($to,$subject,$message,$headers);
                if($retval==true)
                { echo "Email sent sucessfully";
                }
                else
                { echo "email was not sent";
                }
        }
```

9. Explain Concept Of File Upload File Upload With Example?

Ans: With PHP it is easy to upload files to the server.However, with ease comes,so always be careful when allowing file uploads.Configure the php.ini file.

First,ensure that PHP is configured to allow file uploads.In your "php.ini" file,search the file_uploads directive, and set it to on:file uploads.

```
EX:-    <html>
        <body>
        <form action="upload.php" method="post" enctype="multipart/form-data">
        Select image to upload:
        <input type="file" name="fileToUpload" id="fileToUpload">
        <input type="submit" value="Upload Image" name="submit">
        </form>
        </body>
        </html>
```

The form also needs the following attribute: enctype="multipart/form-data". It specifies which content-type to use when submitting the form.

The type="file" attribute of the <input> tag shows the input field as a file-select control, with a "Browse" button next to the input control.

```
        <?php
```

```php
$target_dir = "uploads/";
$target_file = $target_dir . basename($_FILES["fileToUpload"]["name"]);
$uploadOk = 1;
$imageFileType = pathinfo($target_file,PATHINFO_EXTENSION);
// Check if image file is a actual image or fake image
if(isset($_POST["submit"]))
{
        $check = getimagesize($_FILES["fileToUpload"]["tmp_name"]);
 if($check !== false)
        { echo "File is an image - " . $check["mime"] . ".";
                $uploadOk = 1;
        }
        else
        {
                echo "File is not an image.";
                $uploadOk = 0;
        }
}


// Check if file already exists
if (file_exists($target_file))
{

                echo "Sorry, file already exists.";
                $uploadOk = 0;
}


// Check file size if
($_FILES["fileToUpload"]["size"] > 500000)
{    echo "Sorry, your file is too
large.";
   $uploadOk = 0;
}

// Allow certain file formats if($imageFileType != "jpg" && $imageFileType != "png"
&& $imageFileType != "jpeg" && $imageFileType != "gif" )
{   echo "Sorry, only JPG, JPEG, PNG & GIF files are
allowed.";
   $uploadOk = 0;
}
// Check if $uploadOk is set to 0 by an error
if ($uploadOk == 0)
{
        echo "Sorry, your file was not uploaded.";
        // if everything is ok, try to upload file
}
else
```

```
        {
                if (move_uploaded_file($_FILES["fileToUpload"]["tmp_name"], $target_file))
        {
                echo "The file ". basename( $_FILES["fileToUpload"]["name"]). " has been uploaded.";
        }
        else
        {
                echo "Sorry, there was an error uploading your file.";
        }
        ?>
```

PHP script explained:

- $target_dir = "uploads/" - specifies the directory where the file is going to be placed.
- $target_file specifies the path of the file to be uploaded.
- $uploadOk=1 is not used yet (will be used later).
- $imageFileType holds the file extension of the file.
- Next, check if the image file is an actual image or a fake image.