1. Which is the right way of declaring a variable in PHP?

i) $3hello

ii) $\_hello

iii) $this

iv) $This

a) Only ii)  
b) Only iii)  
c) ii), iii) and iv)  
d) ii) and iv)  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: A variable in PHP can not start with a number, also $this is mainly used to refer properties of a class so we can’t use $this as a user define variable name.

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2. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

1. **<?php**
2. $foo = 'Bob';
3. $bar = &$foo;
4. $bar = "My name is **$bar**";
5. echo $bar;
6. echo $foo;
7. **?>**

a) Error  
b) My name is BobBob  
c) My name is BobMy name is Bob  
d) My name is Bob Bob  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: Firstly, the line $bar = &$foo; will reference $foo via $bar. So $bar is assigned value Bob. Therefore $bar = “My name is $bar”; will print My name is Bob($bar=Bob as said before).

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3. Which of the following PHP statements will output Hello World on the screen?

i) echo ("Hello World");

ii) print ("Hello World");

iii) printf ("Hello World");

iv) sprintf ("Hello World");

a) i) and ii)  
b) i), ii) and iii)  
c) i), ii), iii) and iv)  
d) i), ii) and iv)  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: echo(), print() and printf() all three can be used to output a statement onto the screen. The sprintf() statement is functionally identical to printf() except that the output is assigned to a string rather than rendered to the browser.

4. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

1. **<?php**
2. $color = "maroon";
3. $var = $color[2];
4. echo "**$var**";
5. **?>**

a) a  
b) Error  
c) $var  
d) r  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: PHP treats strings in the same fashion as arrays, allowing for specific characters to be accessed via array offset notation. In an array, index always starts from 0. So in the line $var = $color[2]; if we count from start ‘r’ comes at index 2. So the output will be r.

5. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

1. **<?php**
2. $score = 1234;
3. $scoreboard = (array) $score;
4. echo $scoreboard[0];
5. **?>**

a) 1  
b) Error  
c) 1234  
d) 2  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: The (array) is a cast operator which is used for converting values from other data types to array.

6. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

1. **<?php**
2. $total = "25 students";
3. $more = 10;
4. $total = $total + $more;
5. echo "**$total**";
6. **?>**

a) Error  
b) 35 students  
c) 35  
d) 25 students  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: The integer value at the beginning of the original $total string is used in the calculation. However if it begins with anything but a numerical value, the value will be 0.

7. Which of the below statements is equivalent to $add += $add?  
a) $add = $add  
b) $add = $add +$add  
c) $add = $add + 1  
d) $add = $add + $add + 1  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: a += b is an addition assignment whose outcome is a = a + b. Same can be done with subtraction, multiplication, division etc.

8. Which statement will output $x on the screen?  
a) echo “\$x”;  
b) echo “$$x”;  
c) echo “/$x”;  
d) echo “$x;”;  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: A backslash is used so that the dollar sign is treated as a normal string character rather than prompt PHP to treat $x as a variable. The backslash used in this manner is known as escape character.

9. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

1. **<?php**
2. **function** track() {
3. static $count = 0;
4. $count++;
5. echo $count;
6. }
7. track();
8. track();
9. track();
10. **?>**

a) 123  
b) 111  
c) 000  
d) 011  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: Because $count is static, it retains its previous value each time the function is executed.

10. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

1. **<?php**
2. $a = "clue";
3. $a .= "get";
4. echo "**$a**";
5. **?>**

a) get  
b) true  
c) false  
d) clueget  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: ‘.’ is a concatenation operator. $a. = “get” is same as $a=$a.”get” where $a is having value of “clue” in the previous statement. So the output will be clueget.

1. PHP’s numerically indexed array begin with position \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
a) 1  
b) 2  
c) 0  
d) -1  
View Answer

2. Which of the following are correct ways of creating an array?

i) state[0] = "karnataka";

ii) $state[] = array("karnataka");

iii) $state[0] = "karnataka";

iv) $state = array("karnataka");

a) iii) and iv)  
b) ii) and iii)  
c) Only i)  
d) ii), iii) and iv)  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: A variable name should start with $ symbol which is not present in i) and you need not put the square brackets when you use the array() constructor.

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3. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

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1. **<?php**
2. $states = array("Karnataka" => array
3. ("population" => "11,35,000", "capital" => "Bangalore"),
4. "Tamil Nadu" => array( "population" => "17,90,000",
5. "capital" => "Chennai") );
6. echo $states["Karnataka"]["population"];
7. **?>**

a) Karnataka 11,35,000  
b) 11,35,000  
c) population 11,35,000  
d) Karnataka population  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: In the following PHP code, the variable states are treated as a multidimensional array and accordingly traverse it to get the value of ‘Karnataka’s population’.

4. Which of the following PHP function will return true if a variable is an array or false if it is not an array?  
a) this\_array()  
b) is\_array()  
c) do\_array()  
d) in\_array()  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: The function is\_array() is an inbuilt function in PHP which is used to check whether a variable is an array or not. Its prototype follows: boolean is\_array(mixed variable).

5. Which in-built function will add a value to the end of an array?  
a) array\_unshift()  
b) into\_array()  
c) inend\_array()  
d) array\_push()  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: array\_push adds a value to the end of an array, returning the total count of elements in the array after the new value has been added.

6. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

1. **<?php**
2. $state = array ("Karnataka", "Goa", "Tamil Nadu",
3. "Andhra Pradesh");
4. echo (array\_search ("Tamil Nadu", $state) );
5. **?>**

a) True  
b) 1  
c) False  
d) 2  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: The array\_search() function searches an array for a specified value, returning its key if located and FALSE otherwise.

7. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

1. **<?php**
2. $fruits = array ("apple", "orange", "banana");
3. echo (next($fruits));
4. echo (next($fruits));
5. **?>**

a) orangebanana  
b) appleorange  
c) orangeorange  
d) appleapple  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: The next() function returns the value of the next element in the array. In the first ‘next($fruits)’ call, it will print orange which is next to apple and so on.

8. Which of the following function is used to get the value of the previous element in an array?  
a) last()  
b) before()  
c) prev()  
d) previous()  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: The prev() function returns the previous element in the array.

9. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

1. **<?php**
2. $fruits = array ("apple", "orange", array ("pear", "mango"),
3. "banana");
4. echo (count($fruits, 1));
5. **?>**

a) 3  
b) 4  
c) 5  
d) 6  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: The function count() will return the number of elements in an array. The parameter 1 counts the array recursively i.e it will count all the elements of multidimensional arrays.

10. Which function returns an array consisting of associative key/value pairs?  
a) count()  
b) array\_count()  
c) array\_count\_values()  
d) count\_values()  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: The function array\_count\_values() will count all the values of an array. It will return an associative array, where the keys will be the original array’s values, and the values are the number of occurrences.

1. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

1. **<?php**
2. $cars = array("Volvo", "BMW", "Toyota");
3. echo "I like " . $cars[2] . ", " . $cars[1] . " and " . $cars[0] . ".";
4. **?>**

a) I like Volvo, Toyota and BMW  
b) I like Volvo, BMW and Toyota  
c) I like BMW, Volvo and Toyota  
d) I like Toyota, BMW and Volvo  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: The order of elements defined. In the echo statement when we call the elements of array using its index, it will be printed accordingly. As index ‘0’ indicates ‘Volvo’, ‘1’ for ‘BMW’ and ‘2’ for Toyota’.

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2. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

1. **<?php**
2. $fname = array("Peter", "Ben", "Joe");
3. $age = array("35", "37", "43");
4. $c = array\_combine($age, $fname);
5. print\_r($c);
6. **?>**

a) Array (Peter Ben Joe)  
b) Array ([Peter] => 35 [Ben] => 37 [Joe] => 43)  
c) Array (35 37 43)  
d) Array ([35] => Peter [37] => Ben [43] => Joe)  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: Here “keys” array is $age and “values” array is $fname. The function array\_combine() will create an array by using the elements from one “keys” array and one “values” array. So when variable c is called, it will print keys and values.

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3. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

1. **<?php**
2. $a=array("A","Cat","Dog","A","Dog");
3. $b=array("A","A","Cat","A","Tiger");
4. $c=array\_combine($a,$b);
5. print\_r(array\_count\_values($c));
6. **?>**

a) Array ( [A] => 5 [Cat] => 2 [Dog] => 2 [Tiger] => 1 )  
b) Array ( [A] => 2 [Cat] => 2 [Dog] => 1 [Tiger] => 1 )  
c) Array ( [A] => 6 [Cat] => 1 [Dog] => 2 [Tiger] => 1 )  
d) Array ( [A] => 2 [Tiger] => 1 )  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: The function The array\_count\_values() counts all the values of an array and the The function array\_combine() will create an array by using the elements from one “keys” array and one “values” array.

4. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

1. **<?php**
2. $a1 = array("a" => "red", "b" => "green", "c" => "blue", "d" => "yellow");
3. $a2 = array("e" => "red", "f" => "green", "g" => "blue", "h" => "orange");
4. $a3 = array("i" => "orange");
5. $a4 = array\_merge($a2, $a3);
6. $result = array\_diff($a1, $a4);
7. print\_r($result);
8. **?>**

a) Array ( [d] => yellow )  
b) Array ( [i] => orange )  
c) Array ( [h] => orange )  
d) Array ( [d] => yellow [h] => orange )  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: The array\_diff() function compares the values of two (or more) arrays, and returns the differences. This function compares the values of two (or more) arrays, and return an array that contains the entries from array1 that are not present in other arrays (array2, array3, etc).

5. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

1. **<?php**
2. $a1 = array("red", "green");
3. $a2 = array("blue", "yellow");
4. $a3 = array\_merge($a1, $a2);
5. $a4 = array("a", "b", "c", "d");
6. $a = array\_combine($a4, $a3);
7. print\_r($a);
8. **?>**

a) Array ( [a] => blue [b] => yellow [c] => red [d] => green )  
b) Array ( [0] => blue [1] => yellow [2] => red [3] => green )  
c) Array ( [0] => red [1] => green [2] => blue [3] => yellow )  
d) Array ( [a] => red [b] => green [c] => blue [d] => yellow )  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: The function array\_merge() merges one or more arrays into one array. If in the function array\_merge(), two or more array elements have the same key, the last one overrides the others. The function array\_combine() will create an array by using the elements from one “keys” array and one “values” array. The program is the basic combined application of array\_combine() and array\_merge().

6. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

1. **<?php**
2. $a = array("a" => "india", "b" => "brazil", "c" => "china");
3. echo array\_shift($a);
4. echo "<br>";
5. array\_pop($a);
6. print\_r($a);
7. **?>**

a)

india

Array ( [b] => Brazil )

b)

india

Array ( [a] => brazil )

c)

china

Array ( [a] => india )

d)

china

Array ( [a] => brazil )

View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: The function array\_shift() removes the first element from an array, and it returns the value of the removed element and the function array\_pop() deletes the last element of an array. So “a” => “India”, “c” => “China” will be deleted and “b” => “Brazil” will be printed.

7. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

1. **<?php**
2. $a1 = array\_fill(1, 4, "hello");
3. $b1 = array\_fill(5, 1, "php");
4. $a2 = array\_merge($a1, $a2);
5. print\_r($a2);
6. echo "<br>";
7. print\_r($b1);
8. **?>**

a)

Array ( [1] => hello [4] => hello [5] => php )

Array ( [5] => php )

b)

Array ( [1] => hello [2] => hello [3] => hello [4] => hello )

Array ( [5] => php )

c)

Array ( [1] => hello [2] => hello [3] => hello [4] => hello [5] => php )

Array ( [5] => php )

d)

Array ( [1] => hello [2] => hello [3] => hello [4] => hello )

Array ( [1] => php )

View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: Usage of array\_fill() and array\_merge() functions.

8. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

1. **<?php**
2. $names = array("Sam", "Bob", "Jack");
3. echo $names[0] . "is the brother of " . $names[1] . " and " . $names[1] . ".";
4. **?>**

a) Sam is the brother of Bob and Jack.  
b) Sam is the brother of Bob and Bob.  
c) Sam is the brother of Jack and Bob.  
d) Error  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: Simple definition of array and using it in a string. We have used $names[1] twice and hence Bob appears twice.

9. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

1. **<?php**
2. $names = array("Sam", "Bob", "Jack");
3. echo $names[0]." is the brother of ".$names[1]." and ".$names[1].".".$brother;
4. **?>**

a) Sam is the brother of Bob and Bob.$brother  
b) Sam is the brother of Bob and Bob.  
c) $brother  
d) Error  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: $brother undeclared.

10. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

1. **<?php**
2. $place = array("NYC", "LA", "Paris");
3. array\_pop($place);
4. $place1 = array("Paris");
5. $place = array\_merge($place, $place1);
6. print\_r($place);
7. **?>**

a) Array ( [0] => LA [1] => Paris [2] => Paris )  
b) Array ( [0] => NYC [1] => LA [2] => Paris)  
c) Array ( [0] => NYC [1] => LA [2] => Paris [3] => Paris )  
d) Array ( [0] => LA [1] => Paris )  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: array\_merge() and array\_pop() yields that result.

1. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

1. **<?php**
2. $age = array("Harry" => "21", "Ron" => "23","Malfoy" => "21");
3. array\_pop($age);
4. print\_r(array\_change\_key\_case($age, CASE\_UPPER));
5. **?>**

a) Array ( [Harry] => 21 [Ron] => 23 [Malfoy] => 21 )  
b) Array ( [HARRY] => 21 [RON] => 23 [MALFOY] => 21 )  
c) Array ( [HARRY] => 21 [RON] => 23 )  
d) Array ( [Harry] => 21 [Ron] => 23 )  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: The function array\_pop() will delete the last element of an array. So Malfoy => 21 will be deleted and the function array\_change\_key\_case() will change all keys in an array to lowercase or uppercase.

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2. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

1. **<?php**
2. $a1 = array("a" => "red", "b" => "green", "c" => "blue", "d" => "yellow");
3. $result = array\_flip($a1);
4. print\_r($result);
5. **?>**

a) Array ( [red] => red [green] => green [blue] => blue [yellow] => yellow )  
b) Array ( [a] => a [b] => b [c] => c [d] => d )  
c) Array ( [red] => a [green] => b [blue] => c [yellow] => d )  
d) Array ( [a] => red [b] => green [c] => blue [d] => yellow )  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: The function array\_flip() flips/exchanges all keys with their associated values in an array. So, in the above program “a” will be flipped with “red”, “b” will be flipped with “green” and so on.

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3. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

1. **<?php**
2. $a1 = array("a" => "red", "b" => "green", "c" => "blue", "d" => "yellow");
3. $a2 = array("e" => "red","f" => "green", "g" => "blue");
4. $result = array\_intersect($a1, $a2);
5. print\_r($result);
6. **?>**

a) Array ( [a] => red [b] => green [c] => blue )  
b) Array ( [a] => red [b] => green [c] => blue [d] => yellow )  
c) Array ( [e] => red [f] => green [g] => blue )  
d) Array ( [a] => red [b] => green [c] => blue [d] => yellow [e] => red [f] => green [g] => blue )  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: The function array\_intersect() compares the values of two (or more) arrays, and returns the matches. So, in the above program values of a1 and a2 will be compared and the values present in both the arrays will be the returned.

4. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

1. **<?php**
2. $a = array(12, 5, 2);
3. echo(array\_product($a));
4. **?>**

a) 024  
b) 120  
c) 010  
d) 060  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: The array\_product() function calculates and returns the product of an array.

5. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

1. **<?php**
2. $a = array("a" => "Jaguar", "b" => "Land Rover",
3. "c" => "Audi", "d" => "Maseratti");
4. echo array\_search("Audi", $a);
5. **?>**

a) a  
b) b  
c) c  
d) d  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: The array\_search() function searches for the element and returns the key of that element.

6. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

1. **<?php**
2. $city\_west = array("NYC", "London");
3. $city\_east = array("Mumbai", "Beijing");
4. print\_r(array\_replace($city\_west, $city\_east));
5. **?>**

a) Array ( [1] => Mumbai [0] => Beijing )  
b) Array ( [0] => NYC [1] => London )  
c) Array ( [1] => NYC [0] => London )  
d) Array ( [0] => Mumbai [1] => Beijing )  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: The function array\_replace() replaces the values of the first array with the values from following arrays. So, in the above program the values of city\_west will be replaced with city\_east.

7. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

1. **<?php**
2. $people = array("Peter", "Susan", "Edmund", "Lucy");
3. echo pos($people);
4. **?>**

a) Lucy  
b) Peter  
c) Susan  
d) Edmund  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: The pos() function returns the value of the current element in an array, and since no operation has been done, the current element is the first element.

8. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

1. **<?php**
2. $number = range(0, 5);
3. print\_r ($number);
4. **?>**

a) Array ( [0] => 0 [1] => 1 [2] => 2 [3] => 3 [4] => 4 [5] => 5 )  
b) Array ( [0] => 0 [1] => 0 [2] => 0 [3] => 0 [4] => 0 [5] => 0 )  
c) Array ( [0] => 5 [1] => 5 [2] => 5 [3] => 5 [4] => 5 [5] => 5 )  
d) Array ( [0] => 0 [5] => 5 )  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: The range() function creates an array containing a range of elements.

9. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

1. **<?php**
2. $array = array("red", "green");
3. array\_push($array, "blue", "yellow");
4. print\_r($array);
5. **?>**

a) Array ( [0] => red [1] => green [2] => blue [3] => yellow )  
b) Array ( [0] => blue [1] => yellow [2] => red [3] => green )  
c) Array ( [0] => red [1] => green )  
d) Array ( [0] => blue [1] => yellow )  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: The function array\_push() inserts one or more elements to the end of an array. So, in the above program blue and yellow will be inserted after previous values.

10. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

1. **<?php**
2. $age = array("Harry" => "21", "Ron" => "19", "Malfoy" => "23");
3. ksort($age);
4. foreach($age as $x => $x\_value)
5. {
6. echo "Key=" . $x . ", Value=" . $x\_value;
7. echo "<br>";
8. }
9. **?>**

a)

Key = Harry, Value = 21

Key = Ron, Value = 21

Key = Malfoy, Value = 23

b)

Key = Harry, Value = 21

Key = Ron, Value = 19

Key = Malfoy, Value = 23

c)

Key = Harry, Value = 21

Key = Malfoy, Value = 23

Key = Ron, Value = 19

d)

Key = Ron, Value = 19

Key = Harry, Value = 21

Key = Malfoy, Value = 23

View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: The ksort() function sorts an associative array in ascending order, according to the key.

1. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

1. **<?php**
2. $cars = array("Volvo", "BMW", "Toyota");
3. echo "I like " . $cars[0] . ", " . $cars[1] . " and " . $cars[2] . ".";
4. **?>**

a) I like Volvo BMW and Toyota.  
b) I like Volvo, BMW and Toyota)  
c) I like Volvo, BMW and Toyota.  
d) I like. Volvo.,. BMW. and. Toyota)  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: The array() function is used to create an array. Each elements are assigned ab index as the rule of an array. So, calling $cars[0] will print element at index 0 and so on.

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2. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

1. **<?php**
2. $age = array("Peter"=>"35", "Ben"=>"37", "Joe"=>"43");
3. print\_r(array\_change\_key\_case($age, CASE\_UPPER));
4. **?>**

a) Array ( [Peter] => 35 [Ben] => 37 [Joe] => 43 )  
b) Array ( [peter] => 35 [ben] => 37 [joe] => 43 )  
c) Array ( [PETER] => 35 [BEN] => 37 [JOE] => 43 )  
d) Array ( [PeTeR] => 35 [BeN] => 37 [Joe] => 43 )  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: The array\_change\_key\_case() function changes all keys in an array to lowercase or uppercase.

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3. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

1. **<?php**
2. $cars = array("Volvo", "BMW", "Toyota", "Honda", "Mercedes", "Opel");
3. print\_r(array\_chunk($cars, 2));
4. **?>**

a) Array ( [0] => Array ( [1] => Volvo [2] => BMW ) [1] => Array ( [1] => Toyota [2] => Honda ) [2] => Array ( [1] => Mercedes [2] => Opel ) )  
b) Array ( [1] => Array ( [1] => Volvo [2] => BMW ) [2] => Array ( [1] => Toyota [2] => Honda ) [3] => Array ( [1] => Mercedes [2] => Opel ) )  
c) Array ( [0] => Array ( [0] => Volvo [1] => Volvo ) [1] => Array ( [0] => BMW [1] => BMW ) [2] => Array ( [0] => Toyota [1] => Toyota ) )  
d) Array ( [0] => Array ( [0] => Volvo [1] => BMW ) [1] => Array ( [0] => Toyota [1] => Honda ) [2] => Array ( [0] => Mercedes [1] => Opel ) )  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: The array\_chunk() function splits an array into chunks of new arrays.

4. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

1. **<?php**
2. $fname = array("Peter", "Ben", "Joe");
3. $age = array("35", "37", "43");
4. $c = array\_combine($fname, $age);
5. print\_r($c);
6. **?>**

a) Array ( Peter Ben Joe )  
b) Array ( [Peter] => 35 [Ben] => 37 [Joe] => 43 )  
c) Array ( 35 37 43 )  
d) Array ( “[Peter] => 35” “[Ben] => 37” “[Joe] => 43” )  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: The array\_combine() function creates an array by using the elements from one “keys” array and one “values” array.

5. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

1. **<?php**
2. $a = array("A", "Cat", "Dog", "A", "Dog");
3. print\_r(array\_count\_values($a));
4. **?>**

a) Array ( [A] => 2 [Cat] => 1 [Dog] => 2 )  
b) Array ( [A] => 2 [Cat] => 2 [Dog] => 1 )  
c) Array ( [A] => 1 [Cat] => 1 [Dog] => 2 )  
d) Array ( [A] => 2 [Cat] => 1 [Dog] => 1)  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: The array\_count\_values() function counts all the values of an array.

6. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

1. **<?php**
2. $a1 = array("a"=>"red", "b"=>"green", "c"=>"blue", "d"=>"yellow");
3. $a2 = array("e"=>"red", "f"=>"green", "g"=>"blue");
4. $result = array\_diff($a1, $a2);
5. print\_r($result);
6. **?>**

a) Array ( [d] => yellow )  
b) Array ( [c] => blue )  
c) Array ( [a] => red )  
d) Array ( [e] => yellow )  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: The array\_diff() function compares the values of two (or more) arrays, and returns the differences.

7. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

1. **<?php**
2. $a1 = array\_fill(3, 4, "blue");
3. $b1 = array\_fill(0, 1, "red");
4. print\_r($a1);
5. echo "<br>";
6. print\_r($b1);
7. **?>**

a)

Array ( [3] => blue [4] => blue)

Array ( [0] => red )

b)

Array ( [4] => blue [5] => blue [6] => blue)

Array ( [0] => red )

c)

Array ( [3] => blue [4] => blue [5] => blue [6] => blue )

Array ()

d)

Array ( [3] => blue [4] => blue [5] => blue [6] => blue )

Array ( [0] => red )

View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: The array\_fill() function fills an array with values.

8. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

1. **<?php**
2. $a1 = array("red", "green");
3. $a2 = array("blue", "yellow");
4. print\_r(array\_merge($a1, $a2));
5. **?>**

a) Array ( [0] => red [1] => green)  
b) Array ( [0] => blue [1] => yellow [2] => red [3] => green )  
c) Array ( [0] => red [1] => green [2] => blue [3] => yellow )  
d) Array ( [0] => blue [1] => yellow )  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: The array\_merge() function merges one or more arrays into one array.

9. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

1. **<?php**
2. $a = array("a"=>"red", "b"=>"green", "c"=>"blue");
3. echo array\_shift($a);
4. print\_r ($a);
5. **?>**

a) green  
b) red  
c) redArray( [c] => green [c] => blue )  
d) redArray( [b] => green [c] => blue )  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: The array\_shift() function removes the first element from an array, and returns the value of the removed element.

10. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

1. **<?php**
2. $a = array("red", "green", "blue");
3. array\_pop($a);
4. print\_r($a);
5. **?>**

a) Array ( [0] => red [1] => green )  
b) Array ( [0] => green [1] => blue )  
c) Array ( [0] => red [1] => blue )  
d) Array ( [0] => blue [1] => blue )  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: The array\_pop() function deletes the last element of an array.

1. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

1. **<?php**
2. $fruits = array ("mango", "apple", "pear", "peach");
3. $fruits = array\_flip($fruits);
4. echo ($fruits[0]);
5. **?>**

a) mango  
b) error  
c) peach  
d) 0  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: As we are flipping the values, $fruits[“mango”] = 0, $fruits[“apple”] = 1 and so on.

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2. Which of the functions is used to sort an array in descending order?  
a) sort()  
b) asort()  
c) rsort()  
d) dsort()  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: The function sort() will sort the arrays in ascending order, the function rsort() will sort arrays in descending order. While the function asort() will sort associative arrays in ascending order, according to the value.

3. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

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1. **<?php**
2. $fruits = array ("mango", "apple", "peach", "pear");
3. $fruits = asort ($fruits);
4. printr ($fruits);
5. **?>**

a) Array ( [1] => apple [0] => mango [2] => peach [3] => pear )  
b) Array ( [0] => apple [1] => mango [2] => peach [3] => pear )  
c) Error  
d) Array ( [1] => apple [0] => mango [3] => peach [2] => pear )  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: The program will give an error i.e. uncaught error: call to undefined function printr(). As the correct function is print\_r().

4. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

1. **<?php**
2. $arr = array ("picture1.JPG", "picture2.jpg",
3. "Picture10.jpg", "picture20.jpg");
4. sort($arr);
5. print\_r($arr);
6. **?>**

a) Array ( [0] => picture1.JPG [1] => Picture10.jpg [2] => picture2.jpg [3] => picture20.jpg )  
b) Array ( [0] => picture1.JPG [1] => picture2.jpg [2] => Picture10.jpg [3] => picture20.jpg )  
c) Array ( [0] => Picture10.jpg [1] => picture1.JPG [2] => picture2.jpg [3] => picture20.jpg )  
d) Array ( [0] => Picture10.jpg [1] => picture1.JPG [2] => picture20.jpg [3] => picture2.jpg )  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: The function sort() in PHP sorts an indexed array in ascending order. While sorting, each character is compared with the others and sorted using ASCII values.

5. Which function should we use to sort the array in natural order?  
a) dsort()  
b) casesort()  
c) natcasesort()  
d) naturalsort()  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: The function natcasesort() in PHP sorts an array by using a “natural order” algorithm. All the values keep their original keys. Eg: In a natural algorithm, as the number 2 is less than the number 10. But in computer sorting, 10 is less than 2, because the first number in “10” is less than 2. The function is case-insensitive.

6. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

1. **<?php**
2. $face = array ("A", "J", "Q", "K");
3. $number = array ("2","3","4", "5", "6", "7", "8", "9", "10");
4. $cards = array\_merge ($face, $number);
5. print\_r ($cards);
6. **?>**

a) Array ( [0] => A [1] => J [2] => Q [3] => K [4] => 2 [5] => 3 [6] => 4 [7] => 5 [8] => 6 [9] => 7 [10] => 8 [11] => 9 [12] => 10 )  
b) Array ( [0] => A [1] => 2 [2] => J [3] => 3 [4] => Q [5] => 4 [6] => K [7] => 5 [8] => 6 [9] => 7 [10] => 8 [11] => 9 [12] => 10 )  
c) Error  
d) Array ( [0] => 2 [1] => 3 [2] => 4 [3] => 5 [4] => 6 [5] => 7 [6] => 8 [7] => 9 [8] => 10 [9] => A [10] => J [11] => Q [12] => K )  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: The array\_merge() function merges one or more arrays into one array. The resulting array will begin with the first input array parameter, appending each subsequent array parameter in the order of appearance.

7. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

1. **<?php**
2. $fruits = array ("apple", "mango", "peach", "pear",
3. "orange");
4. $subset = array\_slice ($fruits, 2);
5. print\_r ($subset);
6. **?>**

a) Array ( [0] => peach )  
b) Array ( [0] => apple [1] => mango [2] => peach )  
c) Array ( [0] => apple [1] => mango )  
d) Array ( [0] => peach [1] => pear [2] => orange )  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: The array\_slice() function returns a section of an array based on a starting and ending offset value.

8. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

1. **<?php**
2. $fruits = array ("apple", "mango", "peach", "pear",
3. "orange");
4. $subset = array\_splice ($fruits, 2);
5. print\_r ($fruits);
6. **?>**

a) Error  
b) Array ( [0] => apple [1] => mango [2] => peach )  
c) Array ( [0] => apple [1] => mango )  
d) Array ( [0] => pear [1] => orange )  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: The array\_splice() function removes all elements of an array found within a specified range.

9. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

1. **<?php**
2. $number = array ("4", "hello", 2);
3. echo (array\_sum ($number));
4. **?>**

a) 4hello2  
b) 4  
c) 2  
d) 6  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: The array\_sum() function add all the values of the input array together, returning the final sum. If a string datatype is found, it’ll be ignored.

10. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

1. **<?php**
2. $array1 = array ("KA", "LA", "CA", "MA", "TA");
3. $array2 = array ("KA", "IA", "CA", "GA", "TA");
4. $inter = array\_intersect ($array1, $array2);
5. print\_r ($inter);
6. **?>**

a) Array ( [0] => KA [1] => LA [2] => CA [3] => MA [4] => TA [5] => IA [6] => GA )  
b) Array ( [0] => KA [2] => CA [4] => TA )  
c) Array ( [1] => IA [3] => GA )  
d) Array ( [1] => LA [3] => MA )  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: The array\_intersect() function returns a key preserved array consisting only of those values present in the first array that are also present in each of the other input arrays.