Both the echo and print statements return a value of 1 if successful and 0 if not successful. FALSE

When you assign a NULL value to a variable, you ensure that the variable does not contain any data. TRUE

A function must contain a parameter. FALSE

A return statement is a statement that returns a value to the statement that called the function. TRUE

All text strings must begin and end with double quotation marks FALSE

Placing a backslash in front of an apostrophe tells the PHP scripting engine that the apostrophe is to be treated as a regular keyboard character. TRUE

The strchr() function or strrchr() function return a substring from the specified characters to the end of the string TRUE

The escape sequence \\ inserts a comment. FALSE

All Web pages containing PHP code must have an extension of .php. TRUE

When using multiple arguments in a function, you must separate the arguments with a comma. TRUE

Data types that can be assigned only a single value are called primitive types. TRUE

Functions are placed within parentheses that follow a parameter name. FALSE

Like variables, function names are case sensitive. FALSE

You will not receive an error if you attempt to use a foreach statement with any variable types other than arrays. FALSE

The concatenation assignment operator (.=) combines two text strings. TRUE

The syntax for the strtok() function is $variable=strtok(string, separators); TRUE

When using the variable name as an index for the $GLOBALS array, you omit the leading dollar sign from the name. TRUE

The value of the method attribute will be either post or get. TRUE

When the form data is submitted using the get method, the form data is appended to the URL specified in the form's method attribute. FALSE

In PHP, you are limited to ten (10) code blocks in a single page. False

The primary purpose of a semicolon in PHP is to identify the end of a line. False

When using the <script> element, a value of "php" must be assigned to the type attribute. False

When using multiple arguments in a function, you must separate the arguments with a comma. T

A text string can be contained in either double or single quotation marks. T

$\_ABC1 is a valid variable identifier. T

In PHP, you can declare a variable without assigning a value to it. F

When you pass a variable name to the echo statement, you must enclose the variable name in double quotation marks. F

If you use a variable name in a text string enclosed by single quotation marks, the name of the variable will display. T

Constant names, like variable names, must begin with a $. F

Constant names are always case sensitive. F

Data types that can be assigned only a single value are called primitive types. T

When you assign a NULL value to a variable, you ensure that the variable does not contain any data. T

Arrays and objects are examples of the primitive data type. F

In PHP programming, you can only use TRUE or FALSE to indicate Boolean values. T

Array names are often referred to with the array operators [ and ] at the end of the name to clearly define them as arrays. T

The values assigned to different array elements of the same array can be of different data types. T

A unary operator requires an operand before or after the operator. T

Type casting, changes the data type of a variable from one data type to another. T

You can use parentheses with expressions to change the associations in which individual operations in an expression are evaluated. T

A function must contain a parameter. F

Feature detection is more reliable than browser sniffing and also provides a more detailed picture of the capabilities of a user's browser. T

Some styles can neatly fall back to other CSS properties, such as a(n) hsl color value substituting when an rgba value isn't recognized. F

Once Modernizr is linked to a Web page, it tests each user's browser to detect which properties are supported. T

When working with the box-shadow property, decreasing the horizontal and vertical offsets moves the shadow farther away from the primary box/figure. F

An effect used in some print layouts is a(n) text shadow, which creates the appearance of a shadow on a surface behind each letter. T

CSS enables you to specify the color numerically for a Web page element using the hexadecimal, rgb (red gray blue), and hsl systems. F

Setting the line width for a drop cap is commonly necessary to integrate the letter optimally with the remaining paragraph text. F

Like a pseudo-class, a pseudo-element is preceded by a(n) question mark. F

Some tools package many shims together into a(n) library of scripts. T

Browser sniffing has an important drawback browsers may not always identify themselves accurately. T

Metacharacters that specify the quantity of a match qualifiers. F

An anchor specifies that a pattern must appear at that position in the string. T

The metacharacter (^) anchors characters to the end of a string. F

The metacharacter (.) matches any single character. T

Regular expression patterns are enclosed in opening and closing delimiters. T

PHP support Perl Compatible Regular Expressions (PCRE). T

Regular expressions are patterns that are used for matching and manipulating strings according to specified rules. T

The strcasecmp() function and the strcmp() function respectively perform a case-insensitive and case-sensitive comparison of strings. T

ASCII stands for American Standard Code for Internet Information. F

The opposite of the explode() function is the implode() function. F

The explode() function splits a string into an indexed array at a specified separator. T

The syntax for the strtok() function is $variable=strtok(string, separators) T

The strtok() function breaks a program into functions. F

The strchr() function or strrchr() function return a substring from the specified characters to the end of the string. T

The strpos() function performs a case-sensitive search for specified characters in a string and returns the position of the first occurrence of a substring within a string. T

The term parsing refers to the act of dividing a string into logical component substrings or tokens. T

The str\_word\_count() function returns the number of digits in a string. F

The escape sequence \\ inserts a comment. F

The escape character combined with one or more other characters is called an escape sequence. T

An escape character tells the compiler or interpreter to exit the program at the escape character. F

The concatenation assignment operator (.=) combines two text strings. T

The concatenation operator (.) combines several string variables and literal strings and assigns the new value to another variable. T

Include statements support only absolute path notation. F

The include statement and the require statement perform the same function and can be used interchangeably. F

**FLOW**-control, the **\W expression**, The **STRIPSLASHES()** function, in the **INTERNET MESSAGE FORMAT** documentation,

as a single unit are called **FUNCTIONS**, A(n) **ONE WAY** hash is a fixed length, ucfirst() function -> the **FIRST character**,

strtok() -> **TOKENS**, the standard **<?PHP ?>** script, strcmp() -> **CASE-SENSITIVE**, strncmp() -> **NUMBER**,

**METACHARACTERS** are special characters, The **ACTION** attribute in the opening <form> tag, **AUTOGLOBALS** or superglobals are predefined global arrays, ASCII values range from **0-255**, bracket or it will interpreted as a **RANGE INDICATOR**,

The **@** symbol is used to suppress any errors, **MAGIC QUOTES**., The **$\_REQUEST** autoglobal can, is called **DECLARING** the variable, The function **DEFINITION** is the lines, A **WHILE** statement keeps repeating, a(n) **ANCHOR** specifies that the pattern,

correct data type is through type **CASTING,** referred to as a **NESTED** decision-making structure, of a string is called a **COMPLEX STRING SYNTAX, A COUNTER** is a variable that increments or decrements, You can use **$GLOBALS** autoglobal array to refer, The **REQUIRE** statement halts the processing, The concatenation operator in PHP is a **PERIOD**, A(n) **LITERAL** string is text that is contained, Any characters included in a **CHARACTER** class, The **HYPHEN** metacharacter is used, specifies **OPTIONAL** characters, is similar to the **OR** operator, logical **OR** operator.

Comments, Initializing, define(),data, primitive, strongly typed, Integers, expression, Operators, unary, local, error message, local, functions, value, braces, nested, switch title, loop, counter, infinite, foreach, require, include, False, backslash(\), backslash, \r, number of characters, strlen(),strtoupper(),htmlspecialchars(), strcmp(), explode(), str\_shuffle(), trim()

What will be returned if you use a local variable outside the function in which it is declared? **ERROR MESSAGE**