Reg. No. : ....

Name : ....

Fourth Semester B.C.A./B.Sc. Degree Examination, March 2020

Career Related FDP Under CBCSS

Group2(b)– Computer Applications/Computer Science

Core Course- CS 1444/CP 1443

PHP AND MYSQL

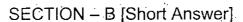### (2018 Admission)

Time : 3 Hours   Max. Marks : 80

SECTION – A [Very Short Answer Type]

(Answer **all** questions. Each question carries **1** mark)

1. What is FTP?

2. Which tag is used to insert line break in HTML code?

3. How to set cookies in PHP?

4. What is DHTML?

5. What is a dynamic website?

6. How to do single line comments in PHP?

7. What is "print" in PHP?

8. What is the default file extension of PHP?

9. How to include a file to a PHP page?

10. What is database management system?

(10 × 1 = 10 Marks)

SECTION – B [Short Answer]

*(Answer **any eight** questions. Each question carries **2** marks)*

11. Differentiate between require and include?

12. Briefly explain the control structures in PHP.

13. What are the two methods to display text with a PHP script?

14. What is session? How to initiate a session in PHP?

15. What is the differences between $a != $b and $a !== $b?

16. Which function is used in PHP to check the data type of any variable?

17. How do you retrieve data from the database?

18. What are the advantages of MySQL?

19. What happens when an AUTO INCREMENT column reach maximum value in the table?

20. What do you mean by % and - in the LIKE statement?

21. What is the different between NOW() and CURRENT_DATE ()?

22. Which MySQL function is used to concatenate string? Explain with example.

(8 × 2 = 16 Marks)

SECTION – C [Short Essay]

*(Answer **any six** questions. Each question carries **4** marks)*

23. What is the difference between indexed and associative array?

24. What is the difference between GET and POST methods in PHP?

25. Explain setcookie() function in PHP.

26. What are the different privileges for users in MySQL?

27. Explain the DDL commands in MySQL.

28. In how many ways can you embed PHP code in an HTML page?

29. What are MySQL triggers and how are they used?

30. How to set up a connection with MySQL in PHP?

31. What are the functions used for sorting arrays in PHP?
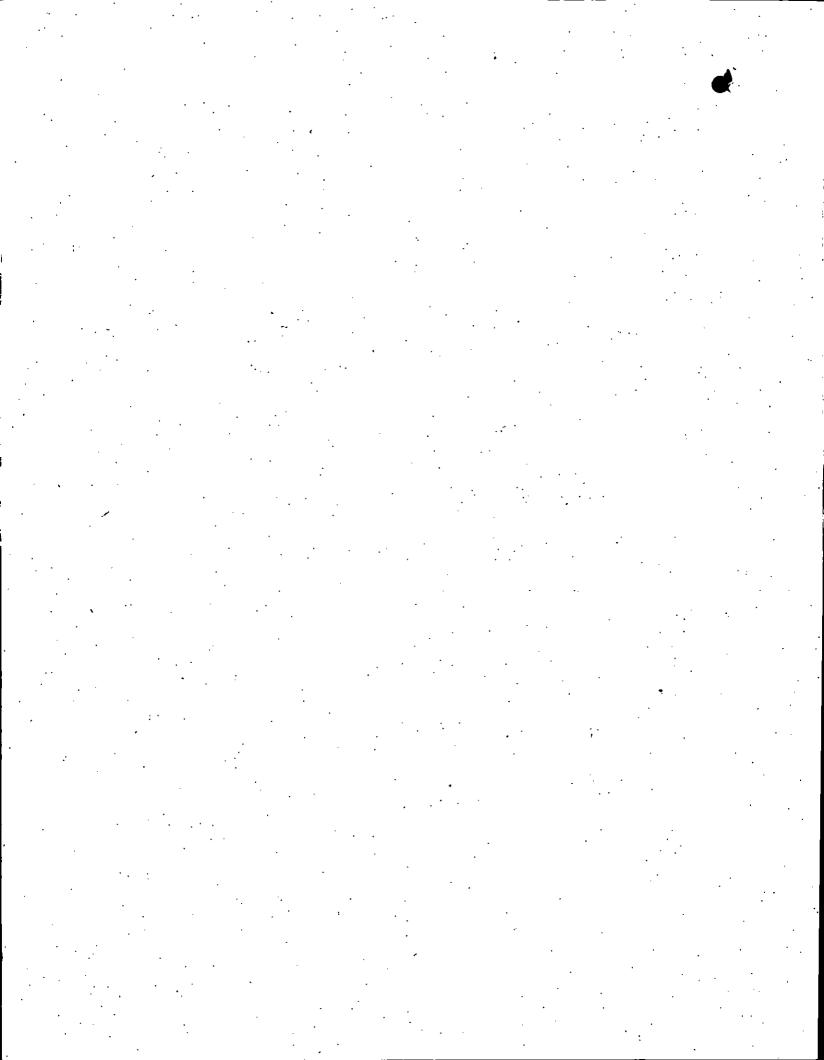
(6 × 4 = 24 Marks)

SECTION – D

(Answer **any two** questions. Each question carries **15** marks)

32. Explain various data types available in PHP.

33. Briefly explain about user defined and built-in functions in PHP.

34. Explain the DDL commands in MySQL with examples. Show how to implement constraints like primary key, foreign key, not null and check constraints in MySQL.

35. Explain the DML commands in MySQL with examples.

(2 × 15 = 30 Marks)

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FOURTH SEMESTER BCA/B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION
CAREER RELATED FDP UNDER CBCSS

Group2(b)- COMPUTER APPLICATIONS/COMPUTER SCIENCE

Core Course- CS 1444/CP 1443
PHP and MYSQL

(2018 Admission)

Time:3 Hours   Maximum Marks: 80

Answer Key — Set - 2

FOURTH SEMESTER BCA/ B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS
CAREER RELATEDFDP UNDER CBCSS
Group 2(b)- COMPUTER APPLICATIONS/COMPUTER SCIENCE
Core Course- CS 1444/CP 1443
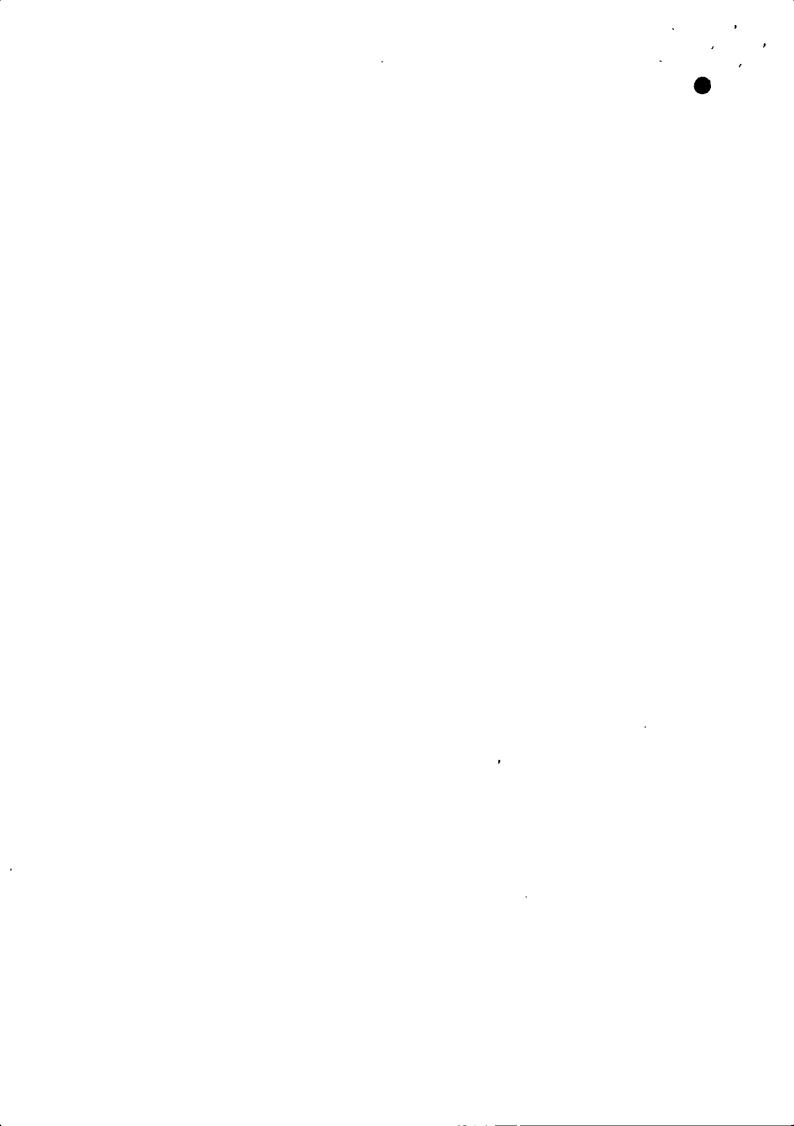### PHP and MYSQL
(2018 Admission)

Section A [Very Short Answer Type]

1. File Transfer Protocol (FTP) is a client/server protocol used for transferring files to or exchanging files with a host computer.
2.
3. To set a cookie in PHP, the setcookie() function is used. The setcookie() function needs to be called prior to any output generated by the script otherwise the cookie will not be set. Syntax : setcookie(name, value, expire, path, domain, security);
4. Dynamic HTML, or DHTML, is a collection of technologies used together to create interactive and animated websites by using a combination of a static markup language (such as HTML), a client-side scripting language (such as JavaScript), a presentation definition language (such as CSS)
5. Dynamic websites contain Web pages that are generated in real-time. These pages include Web scripting code, such as PHP or ASP. When a dynamic page is accessed, the code within the page is parsed on the Web server and the resulting HTML is sent to the client's Web browser.
6. To do a single line comment type "//" or "#" and all text to the right will be ignored by PHP interpreter.
7. Print function in PHP is used to display the outputs in the browser. This function returns the Boolean value true. We cannot print the multiple statements using this function. The print function plays the same role as the echo function.
8. .php
9. The include(or require) statement takes all the text/code/markup that exists in the specified file and copies it into the file that uses the include statement. Including files is very useful when you want to include the same PHP, HTML, or text on multiple pages of a website.
10. A database management system (DBMS) is a software for creating and managing databases. A DBMS makes it possible for end users to create, read, update and delete data in a database. A DBMS is a computerised record keeping system.

Section B [Short Answer]

11. The require and include functions do the same task, i.e. includes and evaluates the specified file, but the difference is require will cause a fatal error when the specified file location is invalid or for any error whereas include will generate a warning and continue the code execution.
12. Control Structures in PHP:

IF Else

If... then... else is the simplest control structure. It evaluates the conditions using Boolean logic

When to use if... then... else

You have a block of code that should be executed only if a certain condition is true

You have two options, and you have to select one.

If... then... else if... is used when you have to select more than two options and you have to select one or more

Syntax The syntax for if... then... else is;

```php
<?php
    if (condition is true) {
    block one
    else
    block two
    }
?>
```
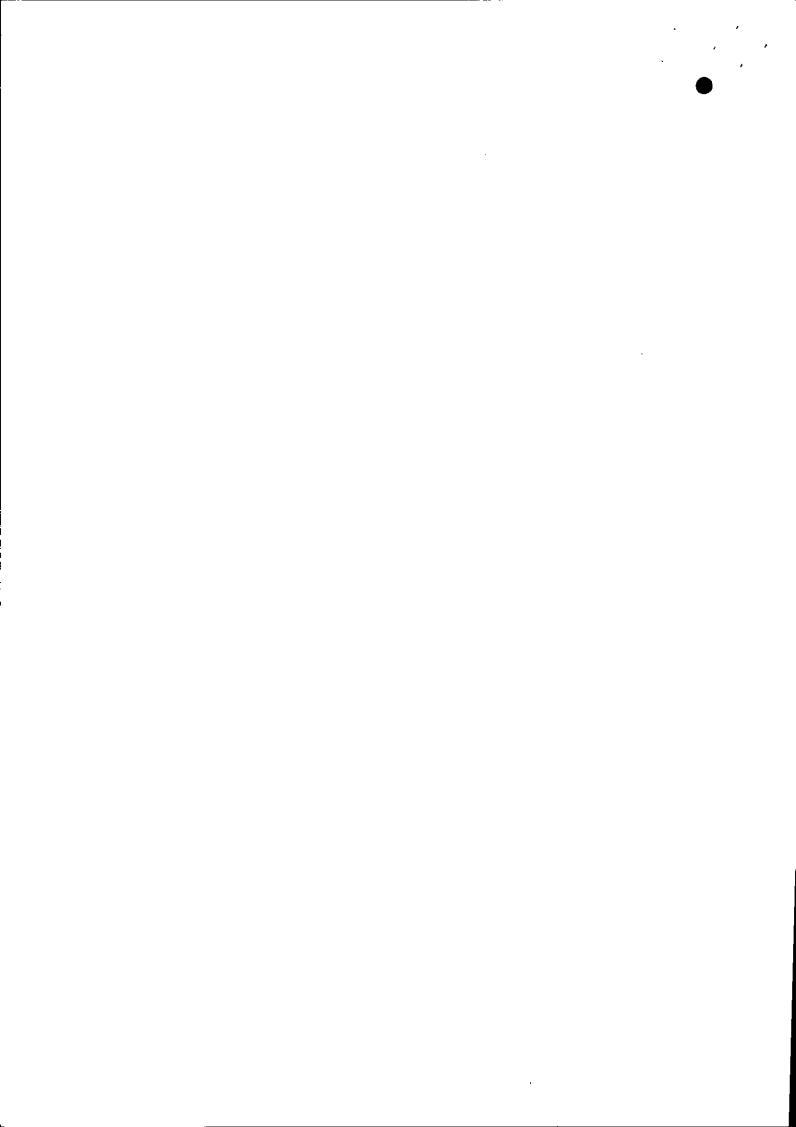
Switch Case

Switch... case is similar to the if then... else control structure.

It only executes a single block of code depending on the value of the condition.

If no condition has been met then the default block of code is executed.

It has the following basic syntax.

```php
<?php
switch(condition){
        case value:
                //block of code to be executed
                break;
        case value2:
                //block of code to be executed
                break;
        default:
                //default block code
        break;
    }
?>
```

13. Echo and Print are the two methods of display text in a PHP script.
    `<!--?php echo "Method 1"; print "Method 2"; ?-->`

14. Sessions are a simple way to store data for individual users against a unique session ID. This can be used to persist state information between page requests. Session IDs are normally sent to the browser via session cookies and the ID is used to retrieve existing session data.

- session_start() creates a session or resumes the current one based on a *session* identifier passed via a GET or POST request, or passed via a cookie. When session_start() is called or when a session auto starts, PHP will call the open and read session save handlers.

15. $a != $b checks the value of $a is not equal to $b.
and $a !== $b checks the value of $a is matched with $b and also the type which must be same. != means inequality (TRUE if $a is not equal to $b) and !== means non-identity (TRUE if $a is not identical to $b).

16. The gettype() function is an inbuilt function in PHP which is used to get the type of a variable. It is used to check the type of existing variable.

17. Data can be retrieved from database using DML statements in SQL.

18. There are several advantages of MySQL which are making it a more popular database system now.
Some significant advantages and disadvantages of MySQL are mentioned below.
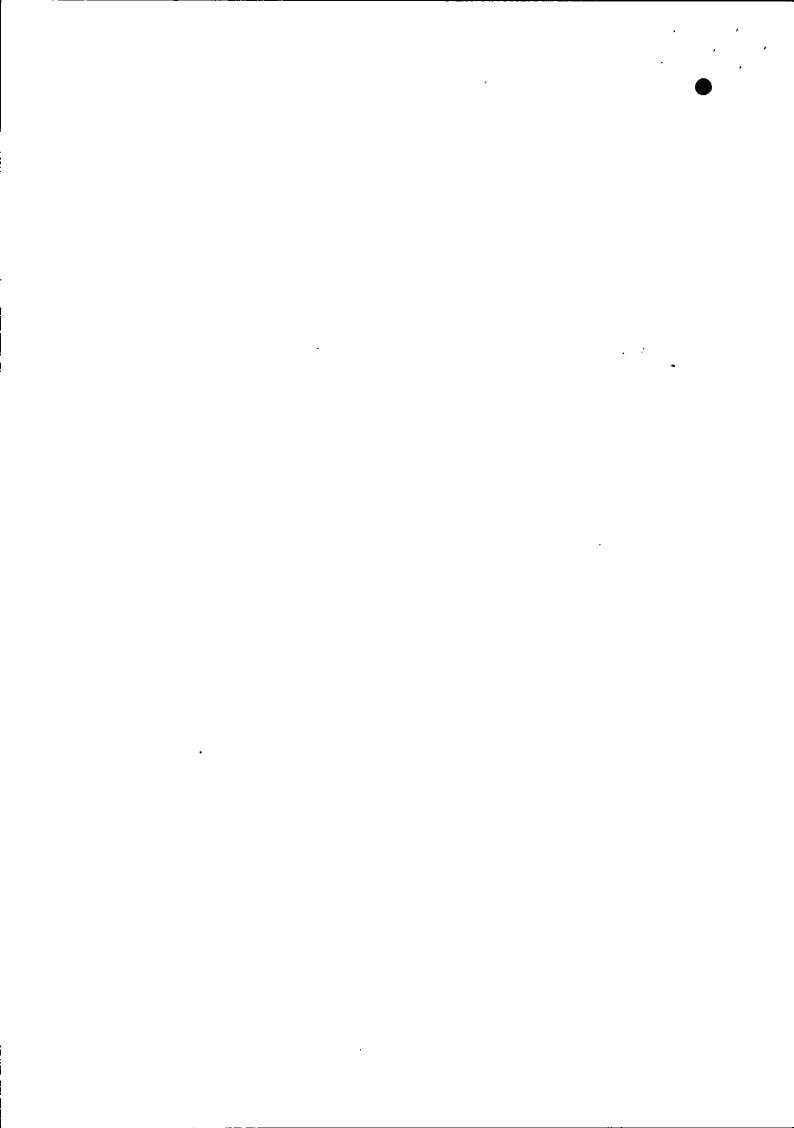Advantages:
   - It is well-known for its reliable and secure database management system. Transactional tasks of the website can be done more securely by using this software.
   - It supports different types of storage engines to store the data and it works faster for this feature.
   - It can handle millions of queries with a high-speed transactional process.
   - It supports many advanced level database features, such as multi-level transactions, data integrity, deadlock identification, etc.
   - Maintenance and debugging processes are easier for this software.

19. It stops incrementing. Any further inserts are going to produce an error, since the key has been used already.

20. % corresponds to 0 or more characters, _ is exactly one character in the LIKE statement.

21. NOW () command is used to show current year, month, date with hours, minutes and seconds.
CURRENT_DATE() shows current year, month and date only.

22. MySQL CONCAT() function is used to add two or more strings.
CONCAT (string1, string2,...). CONCAT() function is used to combine two or more string data. The use of this function is here with an example.
Example:
The following SELECT query with CONCAT() function will combine five words, 'Welcome ', 'to', 'SoftwareTestingHelp',',' and 'com'.
SELECT CONCAT('Welcome ',to ','SoftwareTestingHelp',',',com');

Section C [Short Essay]

23. Indexed array: an array with a numeric key.
    Associative array: an array where each key has its specific value.
    Briefly explain the two types.

24. Both GET and POST method is used to transfer data from client to server in HTTP protocol but Main difference between POST and GET method is that GET carries request parameter appended in URL string while POST carries request parameter in message body which makes it more secure way of transferring data from client to client.

25. The setcookie() function defines a cookie to be sent along with the rest of the HTTP headers. A cookie is often used to identify a user. A cookie is a small file that the server embeds on the user's computer. Each time the same computer requests a page with a browser, it will send the cookie too.

26. Briefly explain how to grant privilege using GRANT option and how to revoke it using REVOKE option. Write briefly about various privileges for database operations.

27. Briefly explain CREATE, DROP, TRUNCATE, ALTER commands.

28. Briefly explain the two methods to embed PHP code in an HTML page:
    Method-1:
    <?php ------ ?>
    Method-2:
    <? ------ ?>

29. What are MySQL triggers and how are they used?

30. Connection to MySQL database is done by the use of mysqli_connect() function as follows:
    <!--?php $database = mysqli_connect("HOST", "USER_NAME", "PASSWORD");
    mysqli_select_db($database,"DATABASE_NAME"); ?-->

31. The functions used for sorting arrays in PHP.
    sort() - sort arrays in ascending order.
    rsort() - sort arrays in descending order.
    asort() - sort associative arrays in ascending order, according to the value.
    ksort() - sort associative arrays in ascending order, according to the key.

Section D

32. Various data types available in PHP.
    PHP data types are used to hold different types of data or values. PHP supports 8 primitive data types that can be categorized further in 3 types:
    Scalar Types
    Compound Types
    Special Types

    PHP Data Types: Scalar Types
    There are 4 scalar data types in PHP: Boolean, integer, float, string
    PHP Data Types: Compound Types

· There are 2 compound data types in PHP: array, object

33. A Function is nothing but a 'block of statements' which generally performs a specific task and can be used repeatedly in our program.

User defined functions:

PHP supports user defined functions, where we can define our own functions. A function doesn't execute when it is defined, it executed when it is called.

```php
<?php
        function function_name()
        {
           // function code statements
        }
?>
```

Built-in Function: A function that is built into an application and can be accessed by end-users. For example, most spreadsheet applications support a built-in SUM function that adds up all cells in a row or column.

34. Briefly explain the DDL commands such as CREATE, DROP, ALTER, TRUNCATE, etc. Write examples for each commands and use various constraints like PRIMARY KEY, FOREIGN KEY, NOT NULL and CHECK constraints.

35. Briefly explain the following DML commands with examples:
SELECT, INSERT, DELETE, UPDATE.