Final Question Solution

Summer 2018

**1.a)**

<?php require 'connection.php'; ?>

<?php

//for update

if (isset($\_POST['update'])) {

$first\_name = $\_POST['first\_name'];

$age = $\_POST['age'];

$address = $\_POST['address'];

$stmt = $con->query("update registration set first\_name='$first\_name',age='$age',address='$address' where id=1") or die mysqli\_error($con)."at line number ".\_\_LINE\_\_;

if ($stmt) {

echo "Data Updated"

}

}

$stmt = $con->query('select \* from users where id=1') or die (mysqli\_error($con))."at line number ".\_\_LINE\_\_;

$data = array();

if ($stmt) {

$data = $stmt->fetch\_assoc();

}

?>

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<title>Registration Form</title>

<style>

.wrapper{

width: 80%;

margin: 0 auto;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div class="wrapper">

<h1>Registration Form</h1>

<form action="" method="post">

<label for="">First Name</label><br>

<input type="text" name="first\_name" value="<?php $data['0']['first\_name']; ?>"><br>

<label for="">Last Name</label><br>

<input type="text" name="last\_name" value="<?php $data['0']['last\_name']; ?>"><br>

<label for="">Age</label><br>

<input type="number" name="age" value="<?php $data['0']['age']; ?>"><br>

<label for="">Phone</label><br>

<input type="text" name="phone" value="<?php $data['0']['phone']; ?>"><br>

<button type="submit">Save</button>

</form>

</div>

</body>

</html>

**1.b)**

***Resource:*** A resource is a special variable, holding a reference to an external resource. Resources are created and used by special functions.

***Object:*** Objects. An Object is an individual instance of the data structure defined by a class.

***Static*:** There may be times when a static variable is needed in a PHP function; static variables maintain their value between function calls and are tidier than using a global variable because they cannot be modified outside of the function

***Global*:** Global scope refers to any variable that is defined outside of any function. PHP also stores all global variables in an array called $GLOBALS[index]. Its index is the name of the variable. This array is also accessible from within functions and can be used to update global variables directly.

**2a).** In real world when we work a computer it knows our identity and information. But when we browse data from a server by using browser or another client then server doesn’t know our identity and even it can hide. During browsing, a temporary session id is saved in browser and after closing site, the session id is deleted. But we can resolve it by saving cookie data in client browser for a certain period. And again, check the client during his next visit to that website. We can also use browser ip-address for knowing client’s location and information to resolve this problem.

**2.b)**

***PHP Session***

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

***PHP COOKIE***

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. With PHP, we can both create and retrieve cookie values.

**Difference Between Session and Cookie**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| SL | Session | Cookie |
| 1 | Session data is stored on the server | Cookies store data in the visitor’s browser. |
| 2 | Sessions are more secure than cookies as it is stored in server | Cookie can be turned off from browser |
| 3 | The data in the session is lost when the web browser is closed. | But data stored in cookie can be stored for months or years, depending on the life span of the cookie |

**2.c)**

**3.a)** JavaScript and Java are not same at all. JavaScript is a client-side language and runs in browser easily without any kind of extra compiler or interpreter. Whereas Java is a high-level programming language that is not light weight like JavaScript. Java needs extra compiler to turn it into machine readable code. Java is an OOP programming language while JavaScript is an OOP scripting language. Java creates applications that run in a virtual machine or browser while JavaScript code is run on a browser only. Java code needs to be compiled while JavaScript code are all in text. Both They require different plug-ins.

JavaScript is different from PHP. JavaScript is a client-side language whereas PHP is a server-side language. To run JavaScript no need to have another compiler or interpreter but PHP requires it. Php is a server or backend logic. Php basically handles requests and sends back HTML+CSS+ js pages or acts like a restful service.

**3.b)**

var r = Number(prompt("Enter radius"));

var h = Number(prompt("Enter height"));

var pi = 3.14159;

var v = (pi \* (r\*r)) \* h;

alert("Volume is "+v);

**3.c)**

JavaScript can change different elements in entire html code. It can be changed during page load, after page load or event according to any kind of events (click, mouseover, mouse out etc.). Below is an example……...

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<title>Document</title>

</head>

<body>

<span id="show">Old Phrase</span>

<button type="button" onclick="changeText()">Click here</button>

<script>

function changeText(){

document.getElementById("show").innerHTML = 'World';

}

</script>

</body>

</html>

**4.a**

Object oriented programming main deals with object and class. In class there are several access modifiers such as public, private and protected. Methods and variables of a class are mainly known as property of a class. Different access modifiers are *public, private, protected.*

public: a method or variable having public keyword can be accessed from anywhere of a project just by making object instance of that class.

private: private method or variable can only be accessed inside of a class.

protected: protected method or variable can only be accessed from child class that represents his parent class.

**4.c)**

<?php

interface TV\_Programs{

public function setName();

public function setNumber();

}

class Shows implements TV\_Programs

{

private $name;

private $number;

public function \_\_construct($name,$number)

{

$this->setName($name);

$this->setNumber($number);

}

public function setName($name)

{

$this->name = $name;

}

public function setNumber($number)

{

$this->number = $number;

}

public function Air()

{

$data = $this->name.", ".$this->number;

return $data;

}

}

$sh1 = new Shows("Game of Thrones",67);

$sh2 = new Shows("That 70s Show",200);

$sh3 = new Shows("Breaking Bad",62);

$sh1->Air();

$sh2->Air();

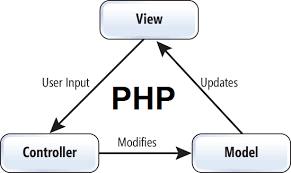
$sh3->Air();

?>

**5.a)**

MVC: MVC stands for model view controller.

**MVC** stands for Model–view–controller. It is a software architectural pattern for implementing user interfaces on computers. It divides a given software application into three interconnected parts, so as to separate internal representations of information from the ways that information is presented to or accepted from the user. In MVC pattern when a client requests a server it transfers request to the controller. After that controllers take decision which file will be served for that request. If any database request or query is needed then controller handles it and finally after generating result it shows in browser in html format.



**Drawback of MVC**

1) Increased complexity

2) Inefficiency of data access in view

3) Difficulty of using MVC with modern user interface

4) Need multiple programmers

5) Knowledge on multiple technologies is required

6) Developer should have knowledge of both client-side code and html code

**5b)** There is a huge difference between two programs. First program will check condition initially. As the value *$x* is not greater or equal to 5. So, loop will not run. No output will be shown. For second programs do will print result first and then it will check condition. After printing 4 the program will stop. It will print 4 as output.

**5C(i).** Position of Regards

<?php

function findPos($string) {

$position = strpos("Best Regards! Regards!", $string);

return $position;

}

echo findPos("Regards"); //output is 5

?>

**5c(ii)** It is a super global variable which is used to access global variables from anywhere in the PHP script.

5c(iii).

<button name="button">

<script>document.write(new Date());</script>

</button>