



# **Zend EXAM 200-530**

**Zend PHP 5.3 Certification**

**<http://www.certificationtutorials.com/zend/200-530-exam.htm>**

### Question: 1

Which of the following directives can be used to improve the security while using the shared hosting environment? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. safe\_mode
- B. disable\_classes
- C. open\_basedir
- D. shared\_host
- E. disable\_functions

**Answer: CEBA**

Explanation:

The open\_basedir is used to limit the files that PHP can open to a specified directory tree. If the file/directory exists within the directory tree specified by the open\_basedir, it is successfully succeeded; otherwise, it fails to open the file. The disable\_functions and disable\_classes

functions allow you to disable certain native PHP functions and classes for security reasons. safe\_mode resolves the security related issues during shared hosting; however, it does not resolve all issues so it is highly depreciated in PHP5.

Answer option D is incorrect. It is not the correct directive name.

### Question: 2

You want to fetch the top level domain (com) from the email john@company.com. Which of the following functions will you use to accomplish the task?

- A. substr("john@company.com", strpos("john@company.com", ".")+1);
- B. substr("john@company.com", strpos("john@company.com", "."));
- C. eregi("^([a-z0-9\.\_-]+)@\"([a-z0-9][a-z0-9-]\*[a-z0-9]\.)([a-z]+\.)?\"([a-z]+)\$\", john@company.com))
- D. eregi("john@company.com", ".");

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The substr() function returns a part of a string. The syntax of the substr() function is as follows:

substr(string,start,length)

If the start is positive, the returned string will start from the initial position of the given string. If the start is negative, the returned string will start from the end of the given string. Here length is the number of characters to be returned from the string. The strpos() function tells the position of the first occurrence of a string inside another string. Since strings are accessed as zero-indexed arrays, the option will return the top level domain of the given email address by adding 1 in the strpos() function.

Answer option C is incorrect. The eregi() function matches the pattern in the given string and returns true if a match is found. Here, in this option, the eregi() function is matching to test whether or not the given email address is valid. However, the question is on top level domain.

Answer option B is incorrect. This option will return .com as an answer.

Answer option D is incorrect. This is not a valid eregi() syntax.

### Question: 3

Which of the following PHP file handling functions will you use if you want to retrieve only the texts from an HTML file and leave all HTML and PHP tags?

- A. fgets()
- B. file\_get\_contents()
- C. file\_put\_contents()
- D. fgetss()

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

You will use the fgetss() PHP function if you want to retrieve only the texts from an HTML file and leave all HTML and PHP tags. The fgetss() function is used to retrieve data that does not contain any HTML or PHP tag from a file. The syntax of the fgetss() function is as follows:

fgetss(file, length, tags)

where the file parameter specifies the file to be checked, length specifies the number of bytes to read, and tags specifies the HTML/PHP tags that will not be removed.

Answer option A is incorrect. The fgets() PHP function is a file handling function that is used to retrieve data from an open file. The syntax of the fgets() function is as follows:

`fgets(file, length)`

where the file parameter is the name of the file to be retrieved and length is the number of bytes to read. The default is 1024 bytes.

Answer option C is incorrect. The `file_put_contents()` function is used to write a string into a given file. While accessing a file, the `file_put_contents()` function performs the following actions:

Checks the include path for a copy of "filename" if `FILE_USE_INCLUDE_PATH` is set.

Creates the file if it does not exist.

Opens the file.

Locks the file if `LOCK_EX` is set.

Moves to the end of the file if `FILE_APPEND` is set. Otherwise, it clears the file content.

Writes the data into the file.

Closes the file and releases locks.

Answer option B is incorrect. The `file_get_contents()` function reads the entire file into a string.

#### Question: 4

Consider the following PHP script:

```
<?php
$a = array(
    1 => 'php',
    'Hypertext',
    'Preprocessor',
    'widely used' => array(
        'general' => 'purpose',
        'scripting' => 'language',
        'that' => 'was',
        'originally' => array(
            5 => 'designed',
            9 => 'for',
```

```
'Web development',
```

```
4 => 'purpose',));
```

```
//write code here
```

```
?>
```

What should you write here to print the value 'Web development'?

A. `print $a[2][3][3];`

B. `print $a[widely used][originally][3];`

C. `print $a['widely used']['originally'][0];`

D. `print $a['widely used']['originally'][10];`

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

For printing the value, you will have to print the `$a['widely used']['originally'][10]`. In the associative array, the array index increments from the last integer index key. The index key of the value 'Web development' will be 10 since the last integer index key is 9. An associative array is

an abstract data type composed of a collection of unique keys and a collection of values, where each key is associated with one value (or set of values). The operation of finding the value associated with a key is called a lookup or indexing, and this is the most important operation supported by an associative array. The relationship between a key and its value is sometimes called a mapping or binding. The following code creates an associative array with product names as keys and prices as values.

```
$prices = array( 'Tires'=>100,
```

```
'Oil'=>10, 'Spark Plugs'=>4 );
```

Note: Always use quotes around a string literal array index. For example, `$foo['bar']` is correct, while `$foo[bar]` is not.

### Question: 5

You have the following code in the welcome.html file:

```
<form action="welcome.php" method="post">
```

```
Your Name: <input type="text" name="fname" />
```

```
Your Girl Friend Name: <input type="text" name="fname" />
```

```
<input type="submit" />
```

```
</form>
```

The PHP code of the welcome.php file is as follows:

```
Welcome <?php echo $_POST["fname"];?> and <?php echo $_POST["fname"];?>!
```

What will be the output if you give your name as John and your girlfriend's name as Maria?

- A. The script will return an error.
- B. Welcome Maria and John!
- C. Welcome Maria and Maria!
- D. Welcome John and John!
- E. Welcome John and Maria!

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

According to the scenario, the name of the both text buttons is the same, i.e., fname. Since both inputs, i.e., John and Maria, will be passed by the same `$_POST["fname"]` variable, the second input given by you will override the first input. Hence, the output of the HTML file after submitting the inputs will be as follows:

Welcome Maria and Maria!

What is the `$_POST` function?

The `$_POST` function is used to obtain the data from a form sent with the POST method. The advantage of using the `$_POST` function is that the information sent from a form with the POST method is invisible to other users and the `$_POST` function has no limits on the amount of information to be sent.

### Question: 6

You run the following PHP script:

```
<?php  
  
if ( preg_match("/^[a-z589]+/", "AB asdfg589nmGH", $array) ) {  
  
    print "<pre>\n";  
  
    print_r( $array );  
  
    print "</pre>\n";  
  
}  
  
?>
```

What will be the output?

A. Array

```
(  
[0] => AB  
)
```

B. Array

```
(  
[0] => asdfg589nm  
)
```

C. Array

```
(  
[0] => 589  
)
```

D. Array

```
(  
[0] => AB GH  
)
```

)

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

You have run the following PHP script:

```
<?php
if ( preg_match("/^[a-z589]+/", "AB asdfg589nmGH", $array) ) {
print "<pre>\n";
print_r( $array );
print "</pre>\n";
}
?>
```

In the above script, there is a caret (^), due to which the script will search the strings that do not start with any lowercase alphabetical character or the numbers 5, 8, and 9. It means the script will search the pattern starting from any uppercase or numeric rather than 5, 8, 9. Hence, the output of the above script will be as follows:

```
Array
(
[0] => AB
)
```



**Question: 7**

Consider a string in the following format:

`a*bcd/a.d`

You want to perform regular expression in this string; however, you are unable to do this since the string contains special characters. You can make this string PCRE compatible if you convert this string in the following format:

`a\*bcd\/a\.d`

Which of the following functions will you use to accomplish the task into a single call?

- A. `preg_match()`
- B. `explode()`
- C. `preg_split()`
- D. `preg_quote()`

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

You will use the `preg_quote()` function to accomplish the task. The `preg_quote()` function is used to quote special characters. It takes a string

as an input and puts a delimiter in front of every character that is part of the regular expression syntax. This function is useful when a user is searching in such a string that contains any special character, i.e., `. \ + * ? [ ^ ] $ ( ) { } = ! < > | : -`.

Answer option C is incorrect. The `preg_split()` function splits the given string by using a regular expression. Answer option A is incorrect. The `preg_match()` function is used to perform a match by using a regular expression. Answer option B is incorrect. The `explode()` function is a PHP string function that takes a string and splits it into separate elements of an array, using the argument provided as delimiter. Its syntax is as follows:

`explode(separator,string,limit)`

where `separator` specifies where to break the string, `string` is the string to split, `limit` specifies the maximum number of array elements to return.

### Question: 8

You run the following PHP script:

```
<?php  
  
$name = mysql_real_escape_string($_POST["name"]);  
  
$password = mysql_real_escape_string($_POST["password"]);  
  
?>
```

What is the use of the `mysql_real_escape_string()` function in the above script.

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. It can be used to mitigate a cross site scripting attack.
- B. It can be used as a countermeasure against a SQL injection attack.
- C. It escapes all special characters from strings `$_POST["name"]` and `$_POST["password"]` except ' and ".
- D. It escapes all special characters from strings `$_POST["name"]` and `$_POST["password"]`.

**Answer: DB**

Explanation:

The `mysql_real_escape_string()` function is used to escape special characters in a string for use in a SQL statement. It therefore makes the data safe before sending the query to MYSQL. For example, a user runs the following PHP script:

```
<?php  
  
$name = mysql_real_escape_string($_POST["name"]);  
  
$password = mysql_real_escape_string($_POST["password"]);  
  
?>
```

where the `mysql_real_escape_string()` function escapes all special characters such as `\x00`, `\n`, `\r`, `\`, `'`, `"`, and `\x1a` from strings `$_POST`

`["name"]` and `$_POST["password"]`. Hence, the danger of the SQL injection attack is mitigated.

Answer option A is incorrect. It does not help to prevent cross site scripting attacks that deal with special HTTP and PHP tags.

Answer option C is incorrect. The `mysql_real_escape_string()` function will escape all special characters such as `\x00`, `\n`, `\r`, `\`, `'`, `"`, and `\x1a`

from strings `$_POST["name"]` and `$_POST["password"]`.

### Question: 9

Which of the following HTML code snippets can be used for the file uploading?

- A. `<form enctype="text/plain" action="index.php" method="post">`
- B. `<form enctype="application/x-www-form-urlencoded" action="index.php" method="post">`
- C. `<form enctype="multipart/form-data" action="index.php" method="post">`
- D. `<form enctype="plain" action="index.php" method="post">`

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

In most cases, a user does not need to use any enctype attribute. The reason behind this is that the default value (even enctype is not given in the form) is "application/x-www-form-urlencoded", which is sufficient for almost any kind of form data. However, the default enctype value cannot be used for file uploading. For file uploading, a user must use the "multi-part" HTTP POST method. The syntax of the example form is as follows:

```
<form enctype="multipart/form-data" action="index.php" method="post">
<input type="hidden" name="MAX_FILE_SIZE" value="50000" />
<input name="filedata" type="file" />
<input type="submit" value="Send file" />
</form>
```

Answer option B is incorrect. In this form format, form is encoded by certain rules.

Answer option A is incorrect. In this form format, data is sent in the plain text format and any type of encoding is not done.

Answer option D is incorrect. This is not a valid form format.

### Question: 10

You want to enable compression for every Web page of your Website. Which of the following PHP.ini directives can you set to accomplish the task?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. `set_compression = on`
- B. `zlib.output_compression_level = 9`
- C. `set_compression_level = 9`
- D. `zlib.output_compression = on`

**Answer: DB**

Explanation:

If you want to enable compression for every Web page of your Website, you should change the following configuration directives in your php.ini file:

`zlib.output_compression = on`

`zlib.output_compression_level = 9`

Since you can change these settings and turn them on or off without changing your code, it is best way of implementing compression within your application.

Answer options A and C are incorrect. These are not valid options.

# Thank You For Trying Our Demo



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