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TE - A - 42

Unit No :- IV

Q.9) write different applications without AJAX & with AJAX.

~> • Applications using AJAX :-
- Google Maps, Gmail, Youtube, & facebook tabs.
- We will take simple example. you may have seen the live score of cricket match on different websites like www.yahoo.com. There are updations of each & every ball. In such case only small part of webpage is needed to be changed. only that much information is sent by the server & updated in the webpage rather then updating the entire page. This is implemented by the AJAX.

• Applications without AJAX :-

- Just consider if it is done with conventional web pages without AJAX, then it will take lot much of duration every time to reload the whole page.

Q.8) Identify and explain steps involved in Connecting to MySQL with PHP.

→ A) Opening Database Connection :-

PHP provides the method mysql_connect() to open a database connection. There are five parameters in this function and it returns a MySQL link identifier on success otherwise returns FALSE on failure.

Syntax :-

Connection mysql_connect(server, user, passwd, new_link, client_flag);

Sr No.	Parameter	Description
1.	Server [optional]	The name of host where database server is running. The default value is localhost : 3306.
2.	User [optional]	The name of user who is accessing the database. The default is the name of the Server process owner.
3.	Passwd [optional]	The password of the user who access the database. The default is an empty password.

Sr. No	Parameter	Description
4.	new-link [optional]	On second call for connection, without creating new connection, the identifier of existing connection is returned.
5.	client_flags [optional]	MySQL_CLIENT_SSL - Use SSL encryption MYSQL_CLIENT_COMPRESS - Use Compression protocol MYSQL_CLIENT_IGNORE_SPACE Allow Space after function names MYSQL_CLEENT_INTERACTIVE Allow interactive timeout seconds of inactivity before closing the connection

B) Closing Database Connection :-
- PHP provides mysql_close() method to close the database connection. As a argument we have to pass the connection resource returned by mysql_connect function.
- On Success it returns true other wise false.

Syntax :

```
bool mysql_close(resource $link_identifier);
```

- If a resource is not mentioned then database connection which was opened at the last is closed.

c) Creating a Database :

- PHP provides mysql_query() method to create a MySQL database. This method takes two parameters Sql & connection. On Success it returns true otherwise return false.

Syntax :

```
bool mysql_query(Sql, connection);
```

Sr No.	Parameter & Description
1.	Sql - The SQL query used to create a database.
2.	Connection [optional] - Connection. If not specified by default, it takes last opened connection.

D) Selecting a Database :

- After establishment of connection, we have to select database where we can store the tables. On a single server there may number of databases.
- PHP provides mysql_select_db() method to select a database

- On Success it return true Otherwise false.

Syntax:

```
bool mysql_select_db(db_name,
 Connection);
```

Sr No.	Parameter	Description
1.	db_name	Database name to b Selected.
2.	connection [optional] -	Connection. If not Speci fied by default, it takes last opened connection.

Q.6) classify data type of PHP & describe various data types in each type.

—> PHP Primitive Data Types :-

There are eight primitive data type in PHP & it is classified into 3 types:

1. Scalar Data Types
2. Compound Data Types
3. Special Data Types

1. Scalar Data Types :

Scalar datatypes will contain an only single value for variable references.

(i) Integer : PHP integer data type will be used for representing non-fractional numeric values.

```
<?php
$x = 1500;
var_dump($x);
?>
```

(ii) Float : These data type will represent fractional values.

eg :-

```
<?php
$x = 15.20;
var_dump($x);
?>
```

(iii) Double : Double data type supports fractions with more decimal digits

(iv) string : String is nothing but sequence of bytes enclosed by a pair of single or double quotes.

eg :

```
<?php
$x = "welcome!";
echo $x;
?>
```

(v) Boolean :- It contains case insensitive True or False values

eg :- $x = true;
$y = false;

2) Compound Data Types :
Compound data types, as per its name, will have a group of data in same type.

i) Array : PHP Arrays are used to contain a group of values with same data types.

```
<?php
$books = array("cpp", "web", "php");
var_dump($books);
?>
```

ii) Object : This is another compound data type in PHP. Using PHP object data type, we can have a collection of properties set with it.

```
<?php
class Book
{
    function Book()
    {
        $this->name = "DS";
    }
}
$bl = new Book();
echo $bl -> model;
?>
```

3) Special Data Types :~
i) Resource : It is used to refer external resource data.
ii) NULL : This type of data contain PHP constant NULL which is case insensitive.

Q.7) What is an associate arrays in PHP? Explain it with the help of simple PHP codes.

→ In associative array, the keys are in string format. The keys have some logical relationship with the values.
There are two ways to create an associative array :

```
$student =
array("rollno" => "101", "sname" => "Kunal",
marks" => "90");
```

eg :- The named keys can then be used in a script.

```
<?php
$student=
array("rollno" => "101", "sname" => "Kunal",
"marks" => "90");
echo "Rollno:".$student['rollno'];
echo "Rollno:"
echo "<br> Name :".$student['sname'];
echo "<br> Marks:".$student['Marks'];
?>
```

Output :-

```
Rollno : 101
Name : Kunal
Marks : 90
```