1. The array $alphabet = array('a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f', 'g');
2. Remove first element from beginning of array and print out.
3. Remove last element from the end of array and print out.
4. Add element “h” to the end of array and print out.
5. Add element “z” to the beginning of array and print out.
6. array $letters = array('a', 'b', 'b', 'd', 'd', 'd', 'g');
7. Remove all the duplicate element and print out
8. Randomize the order of the array and print out
9. Reverse the order of array’s element and print out.
10. Search for element “d” using in\_array function and returns true if found.
11. $dark = array(‘black’, ‘brown’, ‘blue’);

$light = array(‘white’, ‘silver’, ‘yellow’)

1. Combine the 2 arrays above and print out.
2. $orange = array(‘red’, ‘yellow’);

$green = array(‘yellow’, ‘blue’);

1. Returns the values common to the two array above and print out.
2. Find elements in the first array but not in the second array and print out.
3. Use PHP one-dimensional array to solve the following problem:

A company pays its salesperson on a commission basis. The salespeople receive $200 per week plus 9% of their gross sales for that week.

For example, a salesperson who grosses $5000 in sales in a week receives $200 plus 9% of $5000, that works out to total salary of $650.

Write a PHP script (using an array of counters) that obtains the gross sales for each salesperson through a HTML form and determine how many of the salesperson earned salaries in each of the following ranges (assume that each salesperson’s salary is truncated to an integer amount):



