Q1: What is PHP?

Ans.PHP is a programming and scripting language to create dynamic interactive websites. WordPress is written using PHP as the scripting language. Just like WordPress, PHP is also an Open Source.

PHP is a server side programming language. When a user requests a web page that contains PHP code, the code is processed by the PHP module installed on that web server. The PHP pre-processor then generates HTML output to be displayed on the user’s browser screen.

Example of a simple PHP code:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1  2  3 | <?php    echo "Hello, World!";  ?> |

In WordPress PHP files usually have a .php extension. PHP can be used inside HTML documents. The PHP pre-processor only processes code inside the php opening tag <?php and the closing tag ?>.

Q2: PHP is a frontend technology? (True/False)

Ans.No PHP is a backend technology

Q3: Mention 5 special characters in PHP?

Ans. The htmlspecialchars() function converts some predefined characters to HTML entities.

The predefined characters are:

* & (ampersand) becomes &amp;
* " (double quote) becomes &quot;
* ' (single quote) becomes &#039;
* < (less than) becomes &lt;
* > (greater than) becomes &gt;

Q4: Write a PHP program to print “Hello World!”?

Ans. <?php  
print "Hello world!";  
?>

Q5: What is the use of strtolower?

Ans. The strtolower() function in PHP is used to convert a string to lowercase.

This function is binary-safe. The related functions are as follows:

* strtoupper()
* lcfirst()
* ucfirst()
* ucwords()

Syntax

Strtolower (string $ string)

Q6: What is ucfirst?

Ans. The ucfirst() function converts the first character of a string to uppercase. Related functions: ... ucwords() - converts the first character of each word in a string to uppercase. strtoupper() - converts a string to uppercase.

**ucfirst** ( string $string ) : string

Parameter: The function accepts only one parameter *$string* which is mandatory. This parameter represents the string whose first character will be changed to uppercase.

Return Value: The function returns the same string only by changing the first character to upper case of the passed argument *string.*

Input : "geeks for geeks"

Output : Geeks for geeks

Q7: What is strcmp()?

Ans. The strcmp() function compares two strings and returns 0 if both strings are identical.

int strcmp (const char\* str1, const char\* str2);

The strcmp() compares two strings character by character.

If the first character of two strings is equal, the next character of two strings are compared. This continues until the corresponding characters of two strings are different or a null character '\0' is reached.

It is defined in the string.h header file.

The first unmatched character between string str1 and str2 is third character. The ASCII value of 'c' is 99 and the ASCII value of 'C' is 67. Hence, when strings str1 and str2 are compared, the return value is 32.

When strings str1 and str3 are compared, the result is 0 because both strings are identical.

Q8: Difference between Global and a local variables?

Ans. First, an example use of global:

<?php  
$a = 1;  
$b = 2;  
  
function Sum()  
{  
    global $a, $b;  
  
    $b = $a + $b;  
}   
  
Sum();  
echo $b;  
?>

The above script will output 3. By declaring *$a* and *$b* global within the function, all references to either variable will refer to the global version. There is no limit to the number of global variables that can be manipulated by a function.

A second way to access variables from the global scope is to use the special PHP-defined [*$GLOBALS*](https://www.php.net/manual/en/reserved.variables.globals.php) array.

Local Variables

A variable declared in a function is considered local; that is, it can be referenced solely in that function. Any assignment outside of that function will be considered to be an entirely different variable from the one contained in the function −

[Live Demo](http://tpcg.io/0gy6lh)

<?php

$x = 4;

function assignx () {

$x = 0;

print "\$x inside function is $x. <br />";

}

assignx();

print "\$x outside of function is $x. <br />";

?>

Q9: Write a PHP program to multiply 2 numbers? Use any 2 numbers?

Ans. <?php

$first\_number = 10;  
$second\_number = 20;  
$sum\_total = $second\_number \* $first\_number;

print ($sum\_total);

?>

Q10: What is an array? Give an example?

Ans. Arrays in PHP is a type of data structure that allows us to store multiple elements of similar data type under a single variable thereby saving us the effort of creating a different variable for every data. The arrays are helpful to create a list of elements of similar types, which can be accessed using their index or key. Suppose we want to store five names and print them accordingly. This can be easily done by the use of five different string variables. But if instead of five, the number rises to a hundred, then it would be really difficult for the user or developer to create so many different variables. Here array comes into play and helps us to store every element within a single variable and also allows easy access using an index or a key. An array is created using an **array()** function in PHP.

Example:

<?php

// Define an indexed array

$colors = array("Red", "Green", "Blue");

?>

There are basically three types of arrays in PHP:

* **Indexed or Numeric Arrays:** An array with a numeric index where values are stored linearly.
* **Associative Arrays:** An array with a string index where instead of linear storage, each value can be assigned a specific key.
* **Multidimensional Arrays:** An array which contains single or multiple array within it and can be accessed via multiple indices.