Jack Morris

ITSE-1306 (Intro to PHP)

Cesar “Coach” Marrero

Week6-Lab

Chapter 5 Review Questions

1. Strings are a collection of characters enclosed within either single or double quotation marks set equal to a variable. The value of a string variable may be a single letter, a word, a sentence, a paragraph, HTML code, or even a jumble of nonsensical letters, numbers, and symbols.
2. Strings enclosed in single-quotes are taken/rendered literally. Whereas strings enclosed in double-quotes, variables within the string are replaced with their value.
3. The concatenation operator is the period (.) also known as the dot operator. The concatenation assignment operator is the period followed by the equal sign (.=).
4. Newlines present in strings sent to the browser only effect the HTML source of the page. To convert newline characters to a break tag use the nl2br() function.
5. HTML that is entered into form elements whose values will later be printed back to the browser could affect the resulting page’s formatting and/or cause security problems. The following PHP functions can be used to manipulate HTML tags within PHP string variables:

-htmlspecialchars() converts certain HTML tags into their entity versions.

-htmlentities() turns all HTML tags into their entity versions.

-strip\_tags() removes all HTML and PHP tags.

1. The urlencode() function can be used to safely pass data in a URL.
2. To escape problematic characters within a string…
3. Characters in a string are indexed beginning with the number 0.
4. The trim() function removes any white space—spaces, newlines, and tabs—from the beginning and end of a string.