1. Write down the various function while using MySQL with PHP

   ## • Create Connection

   mysqli_connect() function is used to connect with mysql database. It returns *resource* if connection is established or *null*.

   $conn = mysqli_connect($servername, $username, $password, $database);

   ## • Check connection error

   During the attempt to connect to a mysql server, if an occurs,
   the mysqli_connect_error() function returns the description of the error occurred (during the last connect call).

   mysqli_connect_error()

   ## • Close Connection

   mysqli_close() function is used to disconnect with MySQL database. It returns *true* if connection is closed or *false*.

   mysqli_close($conn);

   ## • Perform any query on database

   The query() / mysqli_query() function performs a query against a database.

   if ($result = mysqli_query($con, "SELECT * FROM Persons")) {
     echo "Returned rows are: " . mysqli_num_rows($result);

   ## • Check query error

   To get the error message we have to use another function mysqli_error() to print the error message returned by Mysql database after executing the query. Here it is how to print the error message.

   echo mysql_error();

   The above line will print the error returned by mysql database if the query fails to execute.

2. Write Insert, update, Delete and Select Query Syntax using PHP with MySQL

Insert

Insert into table_name(field1,field2,..fieldn)

VALUES

(value1,value2…..valueN);

In the above syntax, we first have to specify the table name and list of comma-separated columns. Second, we provide the list of values corresponding to columns name after the VALUES clause.

For eg;

$sql = "INSERT INTO MyGuests (firstname, lastname, email)
VALUES ('John', 'Doe', 'john@example.com')";

Update

UPDATE table_name
SET column1=value, column2=value2,…
WHERE some_column=some_value

The where clause specify which record should be updated.

For eg;

$sql = "UPDATE MyGuests SET lastname='Doe' WHERE id=2";

Delete

DELETE FROM table_name
WHERE some_column = some_value

The DELETE statement is used to delete records from a table:

For eg

// sql to delete a record
$sql = "DELETE FROM MyGuests WHERE id=3";

Select

The SELECT statement is used to select data from one or more tables:

SELECT column_name(s) FROM table_name

or we can use the * character to select ALL columns from a table:

SELECT * FROM table_name

For eg;

$sql = "SELECT id, firstname, lastname FROM MyGuests";

5. What is the difference between where and group by query and also write Example for each

WHERE clause specifies search conditions for the rows returned by the Query and limits rows to a specific row-set. If a table has huge amount of records and if someone wants to get the particular records then using 'where' clause is useful.

SELECT *

FROM [Sales].[Orders]

WHERE Order_Date >= '2017-01-01'

AND Order_Date < '2018-01-01'

This will return the row set with all the Customers and corresponding Orders of year 2017.

GROUP BY clause summaries identical rows into a single group and returns a single row with the summary for each group, by using appropriate Aggregate function in the SELECT list, like COUNT(), SUM(), MIN(), MAX(), AVG(), etc.

SELECT CustomerID, COUNT(*) AS OrderNumbers

FROM [Sales].[Orders]

WHERE Order_Date >= '2017-01-01'

AND Order_Date < '2018-01-01'

GROUP BY CustomerId

This will return the row set of the Customers (CustomerId) who made orders in year 2017 and total count of orders each Customer made.

4.What is having query and also explain with example

The having clause was added to sql because the where keyword cannot be used with aggregate functions.

A having clause restricts the results of a group by in a selectexpression. The having clause is applied to each group of the grouped table, much as a where clause is applied to a select list. If there is no group by clause, the having clause is applied to the entire result as a single group.

SELECT *column_name(s)*
FROM *table_name*
WHERE *condition*
GROUP BY *column_name(s)*
HAVING *condition*
ORDER BY *column_name(s);*

For eg;

select sum(emp_salary), emp_city from employee group by emp_city having sum(emp_salary)> 5000;

5. Write any Five majorly use for File functions explain with example

1.php file exists function

<?php

File_exists($file_name);

?>

"file_exists()" function is a PHP Function which returns the result as TRUE only if the file exists in the server or the result will FALSE if the file doesn't exist/found in the server/server directory. $file_name variable is the file path and the name of the file at the end of the path which is to check.

2.fopen function

<?php

Fopen($filename,$mode,$use_includepath,$context);

?>

"fopen" is the PHP file function which is used to open the file which is in the server/server directory."$file_name" is the actual file name which is to open

"mode" is like what you want to do with the file like reading, writing, appending, etc.

3.write function

<?php

fwrite($handle,$string,$length);

?>

"fwrite" PHP function will help to write some data to the files.

"$handle" term is the file pointer's resource.

"$string" term is the data/information which is to be written inside the file.

"$length" term is optional which helps to specify the maximum file length.

4.Fgets function

PHP Fgets Functions will help to read the file/files are red line by line using the syntax:

fgets($handle);

"$fgets" is to read the lines of the file."$handle" is the resource of the file pointer.

5.copy function

PHP copy function will be used in order to copy the files
Copy($file,$copied_file);

"$file" is the path of the file which is to be copied.

"$file_copied" term is the name of the copied file.

6. What are various Error Handling Functions in php

Using die() function

While writing your PHP program you should check all possible error condition before going ahead and take appropriate action when required.

Try following example without having **/tmp/test.xt** file and with this file.

```php
<?php
If(!file_exists("/temp/text.txt")){
Die("file not found);
}else{
$file=fopen("/temp/test.txt","r");
Print"open file success";}
//test code
?>
```

7. What are session in php and also write complete program to execute session.

php session is used to store and pass information from one page to another temporarily (until user close the website).

php session technique is widely used in shopping websites where we need to store and pass cart information e.g. username, product code, product name, product price etc from one page to another.

php session creates unique user id for each browser to recognize the user and avoid conflict between multiple browsers

file session1.php

```php
<?php
session_start();
?>
<html>
<body>
<?php
$_SESSION["user"] = "Sachin";
echo "Session information are set successfully.<br/>";
 ?>
```

```
        <a href="session2.php">Visit next page</a>
        </body>
</html>
```

File session2.php

```
<?php
session_start();
?>
<html>
<body>
<?php
echo "User is: ".$_SESSION["user"];
?>
</body>
</html>
```

8. what are various variable handling functions explain with examples

boolval()

Function returns boolean value of a defined variable, i.e, it returns TRUE or FALSE.

doubleval()

Function is used to return the float value of a defined variable.

empty()

Function is used to check if the defined variable has empty value.

floatval()

Function used return the float value of a defined variable

gettype()

Function returns the type of the variable defined.

is_array()

Function is used to check if the defined variable is an array.

is_bool()

Function is used to check if the defined variable is boolean, i.e, it returns true or false value.

10.Write the difference between print and echo;

S.No.	Echo Statement	Print Statement
1.	In Echo, we can pass multiple arguments separated by commas.	In Print, we cannot pass multiple arguments.
2.	In Echo, we can exhibit the outputs of one or more strings separated by commas.	Through the Print statement, we can only show the strings.
3	Echo can be used with or without parentheses	Print can also be used with or without parentheses.
4.	It never returns any value.	It always returns the integer value that is 1.
5.	This statement is fast as compared to the print statement.	It is slow as compared to the echo statement.

9. What is CURL and where we majorly use in daily life.

The 'Client for URLs,' is shortly called CURL, which was originally pronounced with URL in uppercase to emphasize that it deals with URLs. It's pronounced as: "see URL."

CURL is a PHP library and command-line tool (similar to wget) that allows you to send and receive files over HTTP and FTP. You can use proxies, pass data over SSL connections, set cookies, and even get files that are protected by a login.

Uses of CURL in PHP

- CURL is a PHP extension that allows you to use the URL syntax to receive and submit data.

- CURL makes it simple to connect between various websites and domains.

- Obtaining a copy of a website's material.

- Submission of forms automatically, authentication and cookie use.