

CO-1	Develop simple script using basic PHP concepts.
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PRACTICAL LIST – 1

- 1.1 Write a PHP script to display welcome message & write a PHP script to display given paragraph.
- 1.2 Write a PHP script to demonstrate use of global and local and static and constant variables.
- 1.3 Write a PHP script to demonstrate arithmetic operators, comparison operator, and logical operator.
- 1.4 Write PHP Script to print Fibonacci series of ten numbers.
- 1.5 Write a PHP script to find a factorial of n using Recursive Function.
- 1.6 Write a PHP script to Fibonacci series in html tabular format.
- 1.7 Write PHP Script to generate result and display grade.
- 1.8 Write a PHP Script to show different looping structure.
- 1.9 Write PHP Script to find maximum number out of three given numbers with and without Command line.
- 1.10 Write a PHP script to call by reference and call by value.
- 1.11 Write PHP script to display table of number 11.
- 1.12 Write PHP Script for addition and multiplication of two 2x2 matrices.
- 1.13 Write a PHP Script for numeric, Associative and multi-dimensional array.
- 1.14 Write a PHP script to Find Perimeter and area of rectangle using parameterized function.
- 1.15 Write a PHP Script for performing function that takes arguments, returns arguments, default argument and variable length argument.
- 1.16 Write a PHP script to find var args that uses to find max and minimum of Passed parameters

Aim:

- 1.1 Write a PHP script to display welcome message and write a php script to display given paragraph.
- 1.2 Write a PHP script to demonstrate use of global and local and static and constant variables.

Software Required: Notepad, WordPad, Notepad++, Dreamweaver,

Wamp/Xampp **Pre-requisite:** Basic knowledge of editor **Theory/Logic:**

❖ Structure:-

<? php

.....
// Code or statement to be execute on server side
.....

?>

- ❖ Whenever requesting web page with .php extension the server locates the requested file and executing the script that is specified between <? php and ?> tag and returns output in form of just HTML back to the user.

❖ Rules of php syntax:-

□ You must follow following rules for PHP syntax:-

1. The script of PHP must contain between <? php ?>
2. Every statement inside <? php ?> must ends with a semicolon.
3. String must contain between either single quotation mark or double quotation mark.
4. You can make a line as a comment using either // or /* */. No other symbols are permitted for making a line as a comment.
5. Every variable in a script must starts with \$ sign.
6. Name of the variable cannot start with digit and it cannot contain white spaces.
7. PHP is case sensitive.

❖ Constants in php:-

Syntax:- **define (name, value, case-insensitive)**

- ❖ *name*: Specifies the name of the constant
- ❖ *value*: Specifies the value of the constant
- ❖ *Case-insensitive*: Specifies whether the constant name should be case-insensitive. Default is false.

❖ Static Variable:-

Syntax:-

Static \$VariableName=value;

Program/Solution:

Program :

1.1 :

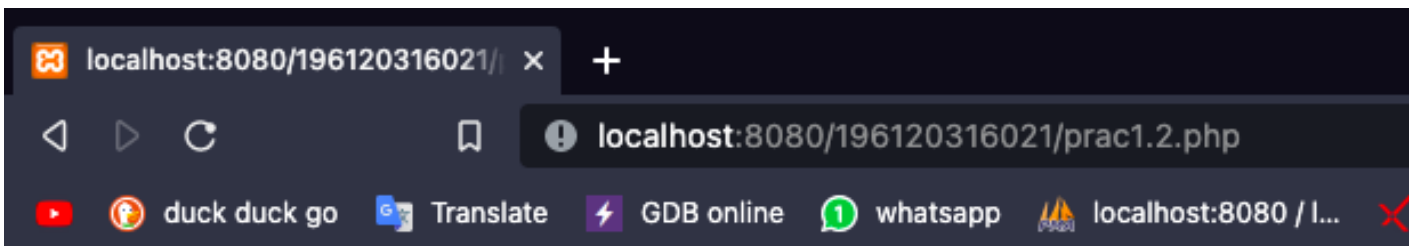
```
<?php
echo "Welcome prit Italiya ";
echo "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Optio ut ipsam velit quae eligendi
veniam labore temporibus. Culpa veniam aperiam ratione ipsa atque tempore beatae, possimus corrupti.
Exercitationem, distinctio impedit?";
?>
```

Output : 1.1



1.2 STATIC ,GLOBAL,CONSTANT & LOCAL VARIABLE

```
<?php
global $x;
$x=27;
define($cons,"5");
function local(){
    static $stat=0;
    $x=10;
    echo "The value of x inside fuctions ".$x."<br>";
    echo "the value of static variable ".$stat."<br>";
    echo $cons++."value cant be changed ".$cons."<br>";
    $stat++;
};
local();
echo "the value of x outside of fuctions ".$x."<br>";
local();
?>
```



The value of x inside fuctions 10
the value of static variable 0
value cant be changed
the value of x outside of fuctions 27
The value of x inside fuctions 10
the value of static variable 1
value cant be changed

Questions:**1. Write down full form of WAMP, LAMP and XAMPP.**

- WAMP : Windows, Apache, MySQL, and PHP.
- LAMP : Linux, Apache, MySQL, and PHP.
- XAMPP : X stands for “cross platform” Apache, MySQL, PHP and Pearl.

2. Justify: PHP is a Loosely Typed Language.

- There is no need to specify the data type of variable.
- It will automatically determine its type base on value that is stored in it.
- It converts a variable data type automatically, based on the context in which the variable is used.

Aim :

1.3 Write a PHP script to demonstrate arithmetic operators, comparison operator, and logical operator

Software Required: Notepad, WordPad, Notepad++, Dreamweaver, Wamp/Xampp

Pre-requisite: Basic knowledge of editor **Theory/Logic:**

- Operators are used to perform operations on variables and values.
- PHP divides the operators in the following groups:
 - ☐ Arithmetic operators
 - ☐ Assignment operators
 - ☐ Comparison operators
 - ☐ Increment/Decrement operators
 - ☐ Logical operators
 - ☐ String operators
 - ☐ Array operators

Arithmetic operator:-

Operator	Name	Example	Result
+	Addition	\$x + \$y	Sum of \$x and \$y
-	Subtraction	\$x - \$y	Difference of \$x and \$y
*	Multiplication	\$x * \$y	Product of \$x and \$y
/	Division	\$x / \$y	Quotient of \$x and \$y
%	Modulus	\$x % \$y	Remainder of \$x divided by \$y
**	Exponentiation	\$x ** \$y	Result of raising \$x to the \$y'th power (Introduced in PHP 5.6)

Comparison Operators:-

Operator	Name	Example	Result
==	Equal	\$x == \$y	Returns true if \$x is equal to \$y
===	Identical	\$x === \$y	Returns true if \$x is equal to \$y, and they are of the same type
!=	Not equal	\$x != \$y	Returns true if \$x is not equal to \$y
<>	Not equal	\$x <> \$y	Returns true if \$x is not equal to \$y
!==	Not identical	\$x !== \$y	Returns true if \$x is not equal to \$y, or they are not of the same type
>	Greater than	\$x > \$y	Returns true if \$x is greater than \$y
<	Less than	\$x < \$y	Returns true if \$x is less than \$y
>=	Greater than or equal to	\$x >= \$y	Returns true if \$x is greater than or equal to \$y
<=	Less than or equal to	\$x <= \$y	Returns true if \$x is less than or equal to \$y

Logical Operators:-

Operator	Name	Example	Result
and	And	\$x and \$y	True if both \$x and \$y are true
or	Or	\$x or \$y	True if either \$x or \$y is true
xor	Xor	\$x xor \$y	True if either \$x or \$y is true, but not both
&&	And	\$x && \$y	True if both \$x and \$y are true
	Or	\$x \$y	True if either \$x or \$y is true
!	Not	!\$x	True if \$x is not true

1.3 :

```

<?php
function arithmetic(){
$a=10;
$b=15;
$c=$a+$b;
$d=$b-$a;
$e=$b*$a;
$f=$b/$a;
echo"<b>Arithmetic operations</b><br><br>"; echo"$a + $b = $c<br>";
echo"$b - $a = $d<br>"; echo"$a * $b = $e<br>"; echo"$b / $a = $f<br>";
}
arithmetic();

function comparison(){
$x=10;
$y=20;

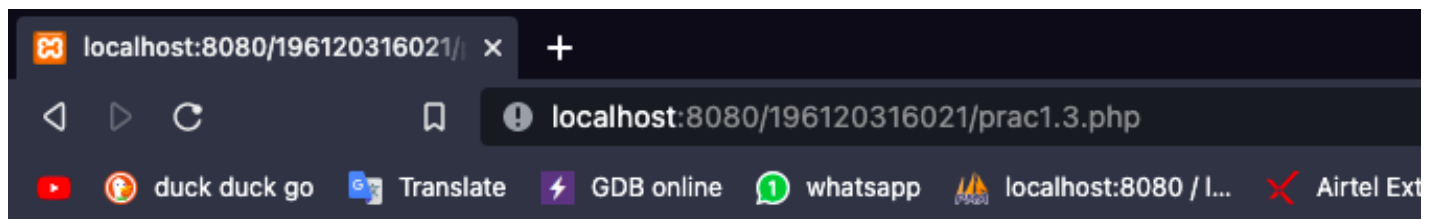
$z=($x<$y);
echo"<b><br>Comparison operations (Returns 1 if true and null if false)</b><br><br>";
echo"$x > $y : $z";
$z=($x== $y); echo"<br>$x == $y : $z";
$z=($x!= $y); echo"<br>$x != $y : $z";
$z=($x>= $y); echo"<br>$x >= $y : $z";
}
comparison();

function logical(){

```

```
echo"<b><br><br>Logical operations (Returns 1 if true and null if false)</b><br><br>";
$x=100;
$y=50;
$z=($x==100 && $y==50); echo"x==100 && y==50 : $z";
$z=($x==10 || $y==5); echo"<br>x==10 || y==5 : $z";
$z=($x==100 xor $y==5); echo"<br>x==100 xor y==5 : $z";
}
logical();
?>
```

Output : 1.3



Arithmetic operations

10 + 15 = 25
15 - 10 = 5
10 * 15 = 150
15 / 10 = 1.5

Comparison operations (Returns 1 if true and null if false)

10 > 20 : 1
10 == 20 :
10 != 20 : 1
10 >= 20 :

Logical operations (Returns 1 if true and null if false)

x==100 && y==50 : 1
x==10 || y==5 :
x==100 xor y==5 : 1

Questions:**1. List out logical operators in PHP.**

- And - if both true
- Or - if one true
- Xor - either one is true, not both
- && - if both true
- || - if one true
- ! - if not true

2. List out Array operators in PHP.

- + - Union
- == - Equality
- === - Identity
- != - Inequality
- <> - Inequality
- !== - Non-Identical

Aim :

- 1.4 Write PHP Script to print Fibonacci series.
- 1.5 Write a PHP script to find a factorial of n using Recursive Function.
- 1.6 Write a PHP script to Fibonacci series in html tabular format.
- 1.7 Write PHP Script to generate result and display grade.
- 1.8 Write a PHP Script to show different looping structure.

Software Required: Notepad, WordPad, Notepad++, Dreamweaver, Wamp/Xampp **Pre-requisite:** Basic knowledge of editor

Theory/Logic:

In PHP we have the following conditional statements:

❖ PHP Conditional structure:-

- ❖ **if statement** - executes some code if one condition is true
- ❖ **if...else statement** - executes some code if a condition is true and another code if that condition is false
- ❖ **if...else if... else statement** - executes different codes for more than two conditions ❖
- Switch statement** - selects one of many blocks of code to be executed.

❖ syntax:

```
Switch (n) {  
  case label1:  
    code to be executed if  
    n=label1;    break;  case label2:  
    code to be executed if  
    n=label2;    break;  default:  
    code to be executed if n is different from all labels;  
}
```

❖ PHP looping structure:-

- It allows you to execute certain portion of the script repeatedly based on some condition.
- **for** - loops through a block of code a specified number of times

Syntax:-

```
❑ for (init counter; test counter; increment counter) {    code  
    to be executed;  
    }
```

❑ **foreach** - loops through a block of code for each element in an array.

Syntax:-

```
□ foreach ($array as $value)
    {
        code to be executed;
    }
```

□ **while** - loops through a block of code as long as the specified condition is true

Syntax:

```
□ while (condition is true)
    {
        code to be executed;
    }
```

□ **do...while** - loops through a block of code once, and then repeats the loop as long as the specified condition is true.

Syntax:

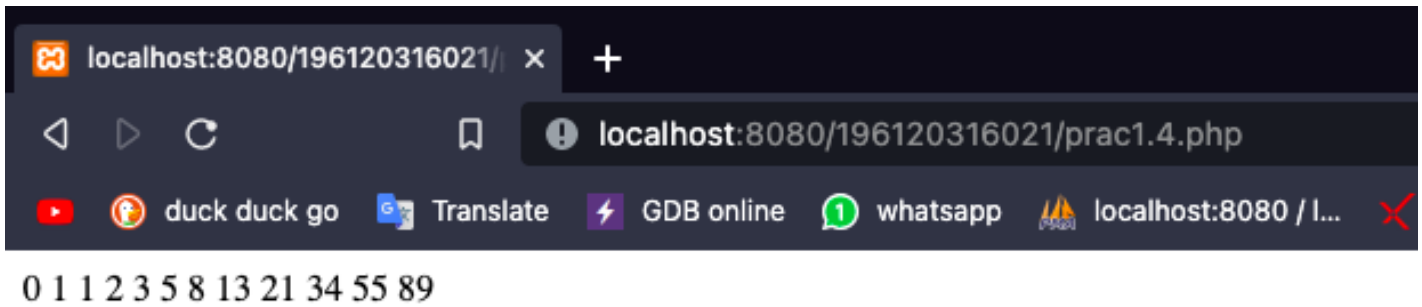
```
□ do { code to be
    executed;
    } while (condition is true);
```

Program :

1.4 :

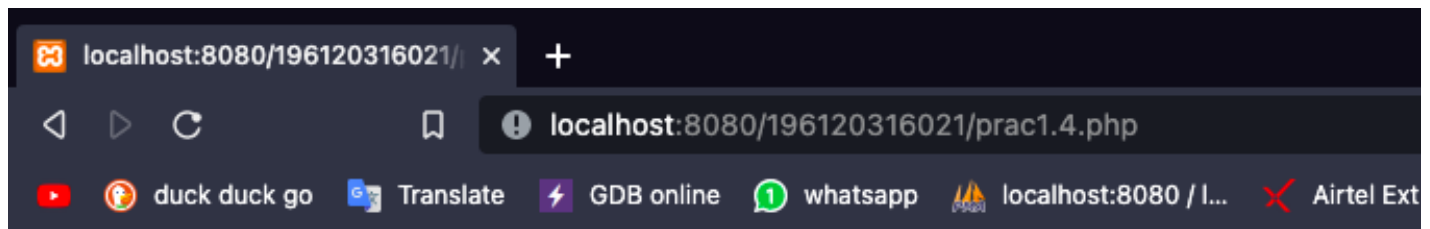
```
<?php
$a=0;
$b=1;
echo "$a $b ";

for($i=0;$i<10;$i++) {
    $c=$a+$b;
    echo"$c ";
    $a=$b;
    $b=$c;
}
?>
```

Output : 1.4**1.5 :**

```
<html>
  <body>
    <form method="post">
      <b>Enter number : </b>
      <input type="number" name="num" id="num">
      <input type="submit" name="submit" value="Submit" />
    </form>
    <?php
      $n=$_POST['num'];
      function fact($n)
      {
        if($n <= 1)
        {
          return 1;
        }
        else
        {
          return $n * fact($n - 1);
        }
      }
      echo"<br/>Factorial : ".fact($n);
    ?>
  </body>
```

</html>

Output : 1.5

0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34 55 89

1.6 :

```

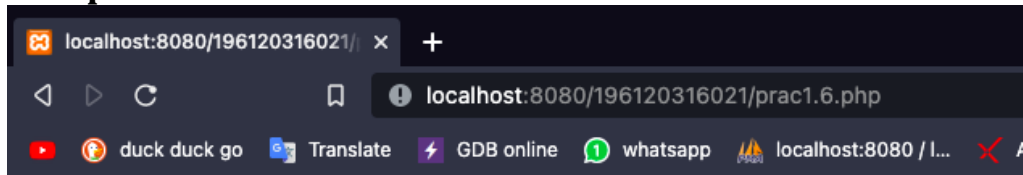
<html>
  <head>

  </head>
  <body>
    <!-- <form method="post">
    <b>Enter number : </b>
    <input type="number" name="num" id="num">
    <input type="submit" name="submit" value="Submit" />
    </form> -->
    <?php
    $n=$_POST['num'];
    $a=0;
    $b=1;
    function fact($n)
    {
      $a=0;
      $b=1;
      for($i=0;$i<10;$i++) {
        $c=$a+$b;
        ?> <table style="border: 2px solid black;">
          <tr><td><?php echo $i."s position"?></td></tr>
          <tr>
            <td><?php echo $c?></td>
          </tr>

```

```
</table>
<?php
$a=$b;
$b=$c;
}
}
fact($n);
?>
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

Output : 1.6



0's position	1
1's position	2
2's position	3
3's position	5
4's position	8
5's position	13
6's position	21
7's position	34
8's position	55
9's position	89

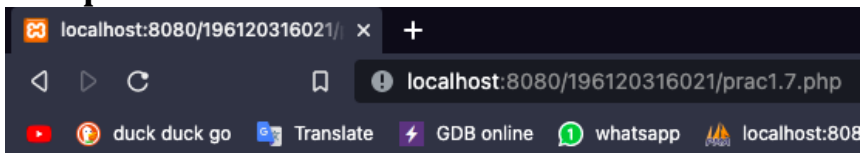
1.7 :

```
<html>
<head>
</head>
<body>
<form method="POST">
  <table>
    <tr><td align="center" colspan="2">
      Enter marks :
    </td></tr>
    <tr>
      <td>
        <label>Android : </label>
      </td>
      <td>
        <input type="number" id="fname" name="Android"><br>
      </td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>
        <label>Advanced JAVA : </label>
      </td>
      <td>
        <input type="number" id="fname" name="ajava"><br>
      </td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>
        <label>PHP : </label>
      </td>
      <td>
        <input type="number" id="fname" name="php"><br>
      </td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>
        <label>WNS : </label>
      </td>
      <td>
        <input type="number" id="fname" name="wns"><br>
      </td>
    </tr>
    <tr><td align="center" colspan="2"><input type="submit" name="submit" value="Submit"
  /></td></tr>
  </table>
</form>
</body>
</html>

<?php
$maths= $_POST['Android'];
```

```
$php= $_POST['php'];
$wns=$_POST['wns'];
$ajava=$_POST['ajava'];
$result=(( $maths+$php+$wns+$ajava)*100)/400;
echo "Your result : $result";
?>
<?php
    $n = $result;
    switch($n) {
        case ($n >= 90) : echo "<br>You passed with grade : AA";
            break;
        case ($n >= 80) : echo "<br>You passed with grade : AB";
            break;
        case ($n >= 70) : echo "<br>You passed with grade : BB";
            break;
        case ($n >= 60) : echo "<br>You passed with grade : BC";
            break;
        case ($n >= 50) : echo "<br>You passed with grade : CC";
            break;
        case ($n >= 40) : echo "<br>You passed with grade : CD";
            break;
        case ($n >= 35) : echo "<br>You passed with grade : DD";
            break;
        default : echo "<br>You passed with grade : FF";
            break;
    }
?>
</html>
```

Output : 1.7



Enter marks :

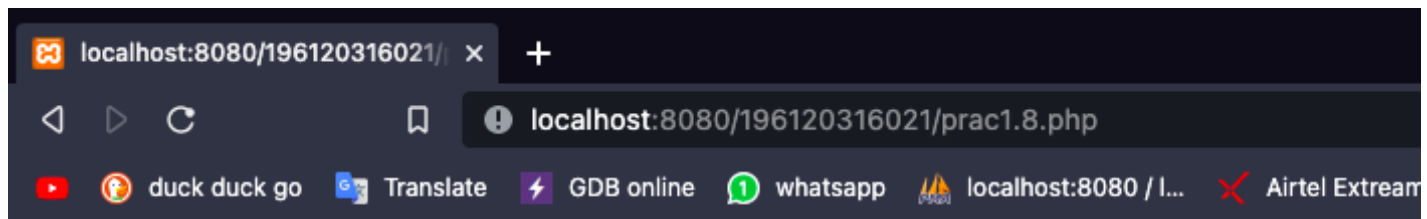
Android :	<input type="text"/>
Advanced JAVA :	<input type="text"/>
PHP :	<input type="text"/>
WNS :	<input type="text"/>
<input type="button" value="Submit"/>	

Your result : 70.5

You passed with grade : BB

1.8 :

```
<?php
$i=1;
echo "this is while loop<br>";
while($i<10){
    echo "this is while loop $i<br>";
    $i++;
}
echo "this is for loop<br>";
for($i=1;$i<10;$i++){
    echo "inside the for loop $i<br>";
}
do{
    echo "inside the do while loop $i<br>";
}while($i<0);
$arr=array(3,4,2,4,5);
$array = array(14, 25, 33, 64, 65,36);
foreach($arr as $ele){
    echo "inside the foreach loop $ele<br>";
}
?>
```

Output : 1.8

this is while loop
this is while loop 1
this is while loop 2
this is while loop 3
this is while loop 4
this is while loop 5
this is while loop 6
this is while loop 7
this is while loop 8
this is while loop 9
this is for loop
inside the for loop1
inside the for loop2
inside the for loop3
inside the for loop4
inside the for loop5
inside the for loop6
inside the for loop7
inside the for loop8
inside the for loop9
inside the do while loop10
inside the foreach loop 3
inside the foreach loop 4
inside the foreach loop 2
inside the foreach loop 4
inside the foreach loop 5

Questions:**1. Differentiate for V/S foreach loop.**

For	For-each
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Loops through a block of code a specified number of times.➤ For loop is used when you know in advance how many times the script should run.➤ For loop can work anywhere.➤ Syntax : For(init counter;test counter;increment counter){ Code; }	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Loops through a block of code for each element in an array.➤ It is used to loop through each key/value pair in an array.➤ For-each loop works only on array.➤ Syntax : Foreach(\$array as \$value){ Code; }

2. In which situation foreach loop is used in PHP?

- It is used when you don't know in advanced how many iterations are required.

Aim :

- 1.9 Write PHP Script to find maximum number out of three given numbers with and without Command line.
- 1.10 Write a PHP script to call by reference and call by value.
- 1.11 Write PHP script to display table of number 11.

Software Required: Notepad, WordPad, Notepad++, Dreamweaver, Wamp/Xampp **Pre-requisite:** Basic knowledge of editor

Theory/Logic:**Steps for run PHP scripts in command line:**

- 1) Start a command prompt (Start button > Run > cmd.exe)
- 2) In the window that appears, type the full path to the PHP executable (php.exe) followed by the full path to the script you wish to run as a windows service. ...
- 3) Hit the Enter key to execute the command line.

Call by Value:-

- When you define a function that accepts arguments you must have to pass those arguments while calling function.
- If you pass wrong number of arguments at the time of calling the function then it will generate a warning message.
- In PHP you can define function having default argument.
- If you don't pass value for that argument then it will consider default value for that argument otherwise it will overwrite value for argument.
- You need to assign the value to argument while defining the function.

Call by Reference:

- In this case, the address of the variable is passed into the function. Change to the value within the function will be reflected in the variable.
- To pass parameters into functions by reference, append & sign to the variable.

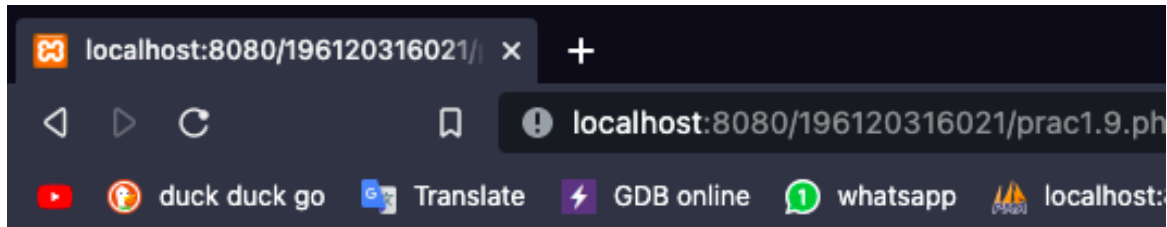
Program :**1.9**

```
<?php
$a=20;
$b=3;
$c=4;

if($a>$b){
    if($a>$c){
        echo "maximum out of $a $b and $c is $a";
    }else{
        echo "maximum out of $a $b and $c is $c";
    }
}
```

```
}elseif($b>$c){  
    echo "maximum out of $a $b and $c is $b";  
}else{  
    echo "maximum out of $a $b and $c is $c";  
}  
  
?>
```

Output : 1.9.2

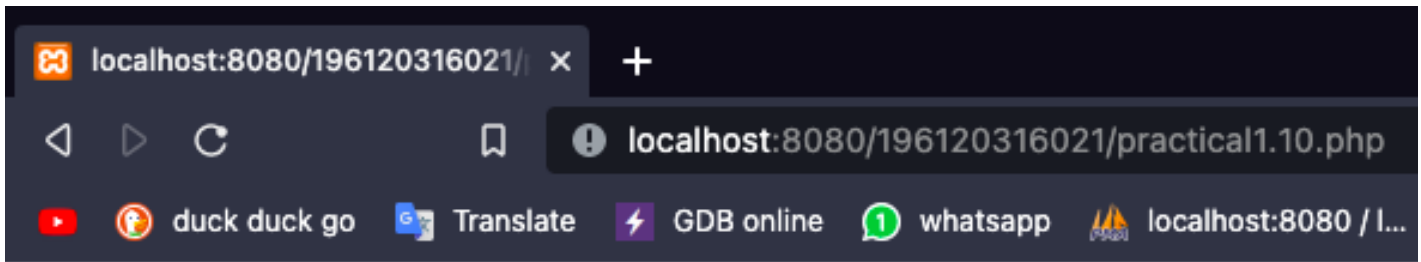


maximum out of 20 3 and 4 is 20

1.10 :

```
<?php
echo"This is call by value : <br>";
$a=5;$b=10;
echo"Initial values of a and b : $a $b<br>"; function callbyv($a,$b){
$a=10;
$b=20;
echo"a and b inside function : $a $b<br>";
}
callbyv($a,$b);
echo"a and b outside function : $a $b<br>";

echo"<br>This is call by reference : <br>";
$x=5;$y=10;
echo"Initial values of x and y : $x $y<br>"; function callbyr(&$x,&$y){
$x=10;
$y=20;
echo"x and y inside function : $x $y<br>";
}
callbyr($x,$y);
echo"x and y outside function : $x $y<br>"
?>
```

Output : 1.10

This is call by value :

Initial values of a and b : 65 69

a and b inside function : 64 96

a and b outside function : 65 69

This is call by reference :

Initial values of x and y : 3 54

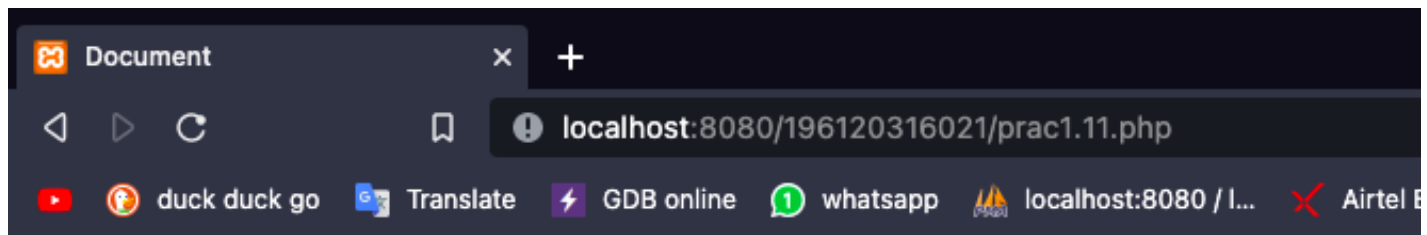
x and y inside function : 3 65

x and y outside function : 3 65

1.11 :

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
  <?php
  for($i=1;$i<=10;$i++){
    ?>
    <table style="border: 2px solid black;">
      <tr><td><?php echo "11 * $i =";?></td>
        <td><?php echo 11*$i ?></td>
      </tr>
    </table>
  <?php
  }
```

```
?>
</body>
</html>
```

Output : 1.11

11 * 1 = 11
11 * 2 = 22
11 * 3 = 33
11 * 4 = 44
11 * 5 = 55
11 * 6 = 66
11 * 7 = 77
11 * 8 = 88
11 * 9 = 99
11 * 10 = 110

Questions:

1. Differentiate call by value Vs call by reference

Call by value	Call by reference
In Call by value method original value is not modified.	In Call by reference method, the original value is modified.
A copy of the variable is passed.	A variable itself is passed.
Actual and formal arguments will be created in different memory locations	Actual and formal arguments will be created in the same memory location.

Aim:

- 1.12** Write PHP Script for addition and multiplication of two 2x2 matrices.
- 1.13** Write a PHP Script for numeric, Associative and multi-dimensional array.
- 1.14** Write a PHP script to Find Perimeter and area of rectangle using parameterized function.
- 1.15** Write a PHP Script for performing function that takes arguments, returns arguments, default argument and variable length argument.
- 1.16** Write a PHP script to find var args that uses to find max and minimum of Passed parameters

Software Required: Notepad, WordPad, Notepad++, Dreamweaver, Wamp/Xampp

Pre-requisite: Basic knowledge of editor

Theory/Logic:

- ❖ There are mainly two types of arrays:-

1) Indexed/Numeric array. 2) Associative array. **Indexed/Numeric**

Array:-

- ❖ These arrays can store numbers, strings and any object but their index will be represented by numbers. By default array index starts from 0;
- ❖ An array is created using array() keyword. Syntax:-

\$ArrayName=array (value1, value2...ValueN);

Associative Array:-

- ❖ In Associative array each element having key associated with it.
- ❖ The key can be either numeric or string. Syntax:-

\$ArrayName=array (key1=>value1, key2=>value2...keyN=>valueN);

User defined functions:-

- ❖ A function is a block of statements that can be used repeatedly in a program.
- ❖ There is no need to declare function in PHP. You can directly define function.

Syntax:-

```
Function FunctionName (arguments)
{ //code to be executed;
}
```

Function with variable length argument :

- ❖ PHP allows you to pass variable number of arguments to the function without defining it.
- ❖ You can just define a function with empty argument list and then use one of the following three built in function.
- ❖ **func_num_args ()** — Returns the number of arguments passed to the function.
- ❖ **func_get_args (position)** — Return the value of the specific argument specified in position. Position index starts with 0.
- ❖ **func_get_args ()** - Returns an array which contains value of all arguments passed to the function.

Program :

1.12 :

```
<html>
<head></head>
<body>
<?php

    $arr1 = array(
        array(5,5),
        array(3,4)
    );
    $arr2 = array(
        array(54,43),
        array(45,54)
    );
    $arr3 = array(
        array(0,0),
        array(0,0)
    );
    $arr4 = array(
        array(0,0),
        array(0,0)
    );

    for($i=0; $i<2; $i++)
    {
        for($j=0; $j<2; $j++)
        {
            for($k=0; $k<2; $k++)
            {
                $arr3[$i][$j] = $arr3[$i][$j] + $arr1[$i][$k] * $arr2[$k][$j];
            }
        }
    }
}
```

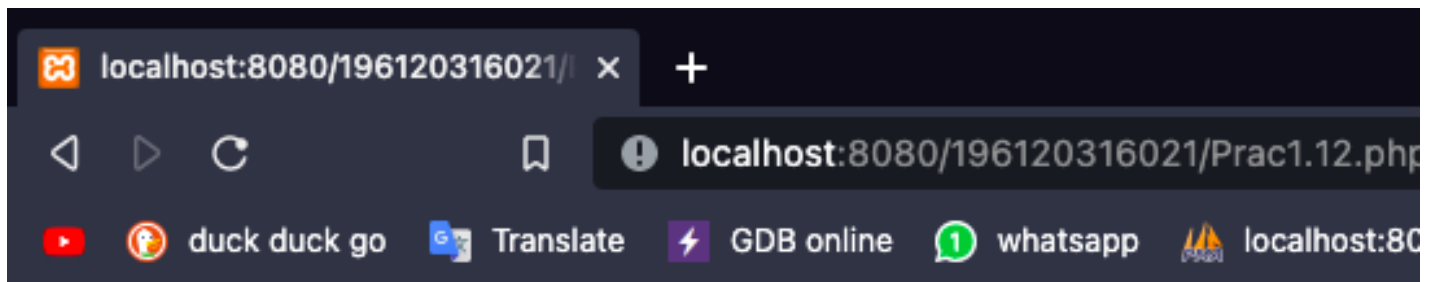
```
}
for($i=0; $i<2; $i++)
{
    for($j=0; $j<2; $j++)
    {
        $arr4[$i][$j] = $arr1[$i][$j] + $arr2[$i][$j];
    }
}

echo "<p>First matrix : </p>";
for($i = 0;$i < 2;$i++)
{
    for($j = 0;$j < 2;$j++)
    {
        echo $arr1[$i][$j]. " ";
    }
    echo "<br />";
}
echo "<p>Second matrix : </p>";
for($i = 0;$i < 2;$i++)
{
    for($j = 0;$j < 2;$j++)
    {
        echo $arr2[$i][$j]. " ";
    }
    echo "<br>";
}

echo "<p>Addition : </p>";
for($i = 0;$i < 2;$i++)
{
    for($j = 0;$j < 2;$j++)
    {
        echo $arr4[$i][$j]. " ";
    }
    echo "<br />";
}

echo "<p>Multiplication : </p>";
for($i = 0;$i < 2;$i++)
{
    for($j = 0;$j < 2;$j++)
    {
        echo $arr3[$i][$j]. " ";
    }
    echo "<br />";
}
?>
</body>
</html>
```

Output : 1.12



First matrix :

5 5
3 4

Second matrix :

54 43
45 54

Addition :

59 48
48 58

Multiplication :

495 485
342 345

1.13 :

```
<?php

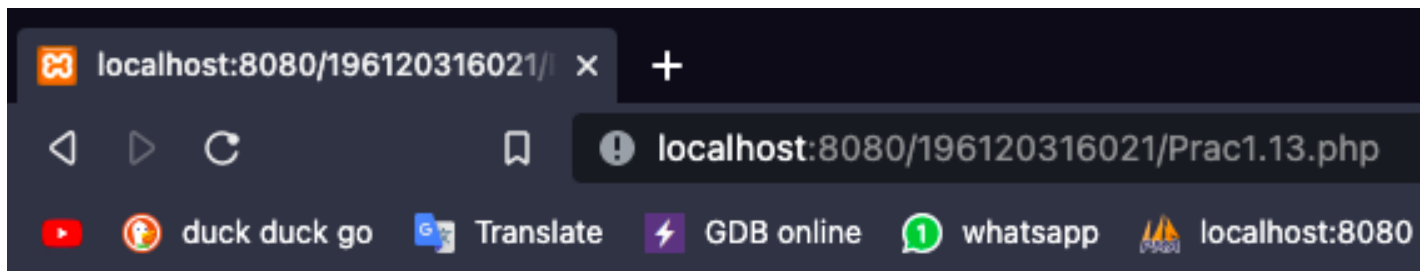
echo"<b>Indexed array : </b><br><br>";
$subjects = array("AJAVA", "WNS", "PHP","Android");
$arrlength = count($subjects);
echo"Subjects in 5th sem : <br>";
for($x = 0; $x < $arrlength; $x++) {
    echo $subjects[$x];
    echo "<br>";
}

echo"<br><b>Associative array : </b><br><br>";
$marks = array("AJAVA"=>"78", "WNS"=>"76", "Android"=>"96", "PHP"=>"76");
foreach($marks as $x => $x_value) {
    echo "Subject : ". $x . " - Marks : ". $x_value;
    echo "<br>";
}

echo"<br><b>Multidimensional array : </b><br><br>";
echo"Birthyear : <br>";
$emp = array
(
    array(1,"Prit",2003),
    array(2,"Iallu",2003),
    array(3,"ballu",2003),
    array(4,"challu",2003)
);

for ($row = 0; $row < 4; $row++) {
    for ($col = 0; $col < 3; $col++) {
        echo $emp[$row][$col]. " ";
    }
    echo "<br/>";
}
?>
```

Output : 1.13



Indexed array :

Subjects in 5th sem :

AJAVA

WNS

PHP

Android

Associative array :

Subject : AJAVA - Marks : 78

Subject : WNS - Marks : 76

Subject : Android - Marks : 96

Subject : PHP - Marks : 76

Multidimensional array :

Birthyear :

1 Prit 2003

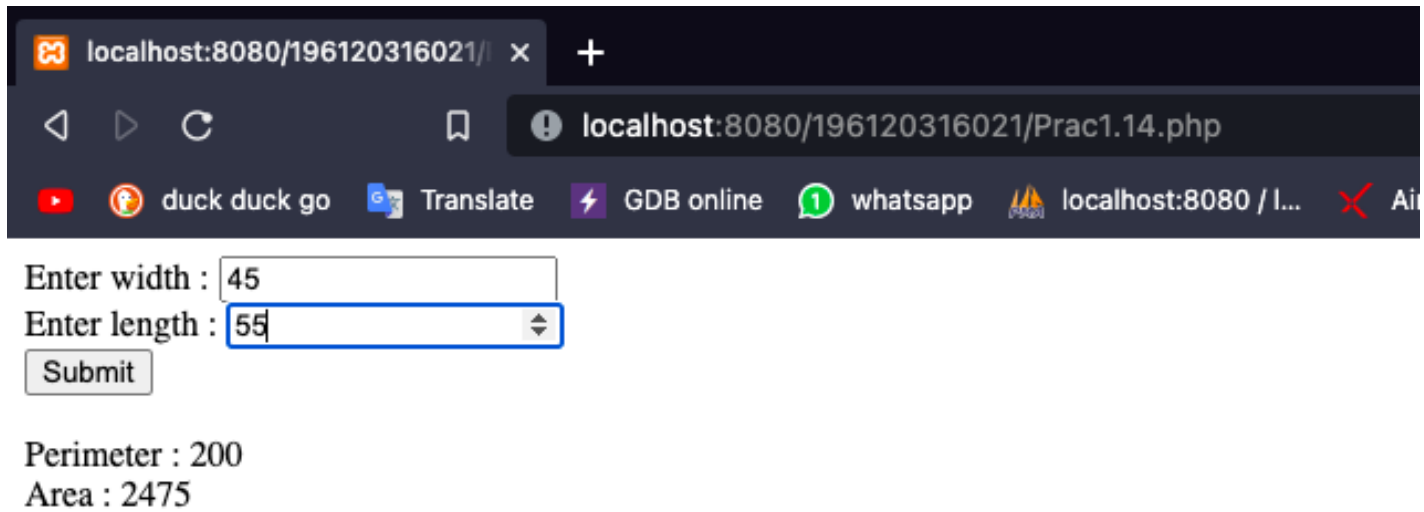
2 lallu 2003

3 ballu 2003

4 challu 2003

1.14 :

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
  <title></title>
</head>
<body>
  <form method="post">
    Enter width : <input type="number" name="width"><br>
    Enter length : <input type="number" name="length"><br>
    <input type="submit" name="submit" value="Submit"><br><br>
  </form>
</body>
</html>
<?php
  function rectangle($l,$w){
    echo"Perimeter : ".(2*($l+$w))."<br>";
    echo"Area : ".($l*$w)."<br>";
  }
  $l=$_POST['length'];
  $w=$_POST['width'];
  rectangle($l,$w);
?>
```


Output : 1.14

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying 'localhost:8080/196120316021/Prac1.14.php'. The browser's address bar also shows several search engines and services like 'duck duck go', 'Translate', 'GDB online', 'whatsapp', and 'localhost:8080 / I...'. Below the browser window, there is a form with two input fields: 'Enter width : 45' and 'Enter length : 55'. A 'Submit' button is located below the 'Enter length' field. The output of the script is displayed below the form, showing 'Perimeter : 200' and 'Area : 2475'.

Enter width : 45
Enter length : 55
Submit

Perimeter : 200
Area : 2475

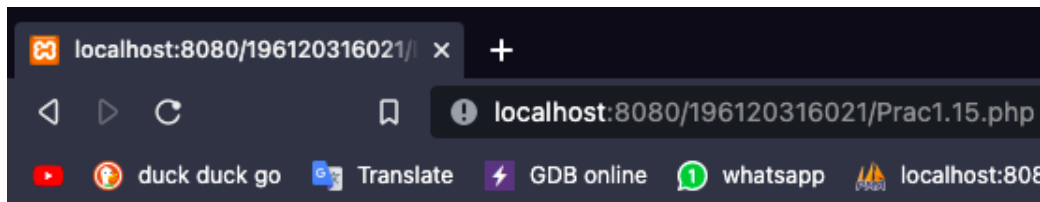
1.15 :

```
<html>
<head></head>
<body>
  <?php
    function arg($a, $b = 54) {
      $sum = 0;
      echo "<p>Normal arguement passed : ".$a."</p>";
      echo "<p>Default Argument passed : ".$b."</p>";

      $sum = $a + $b;
      return $sum;
    }
  }
```

```
function args(...$c) {  
    $add = 0;  
    echo "<p>Variable length argument</p>";  
    foreach($c as $x) {  
        echo $x." ";  
        $add = $add + $x;  
    }  
  
    return $add;  
}  
  
$ans = arg(6);  
echo "<p><b>Addition of both numbers (returned value) : ".$ans."</b></p>";  
$ans2 = args(65,43,54,67,54);  
echo "<p><b>Sum (Variable length argument) : ".$ans2."</b></p>";  
?>  
</body>  
</html>
```

Output : 1.15



Normal argument passed : 6

Default Argument passed : 64

Addition of both numbers (returned value) : 70

Variable length argument

65 43 54 67 54

Sum (Variable length argument) : 283

1.16 :

```
<html>
  <head></head>
  <body>
    <?php
      echo "<h2>Var args : </h2>";

      function vararg(...$a) {
        $max = 0;
        $min = 0;

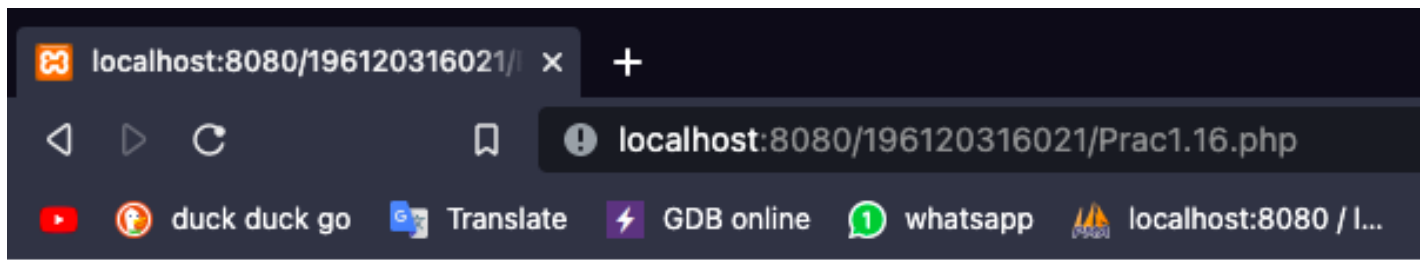
        $first = func_get_args();
        $max = $first[0];
        $min = $first[0];

        foreach($a as $x) {
          if($x > $max) {
            $max = $x;
          }
        }
        echo "<p>Maximum : ".$max."</p>";

        foreach($a as $x) {
          if($x < $min) {
            $min = $x;
          }
        }
        echo "<p>Minimum : ".$min."</p>";
      }

      echo "<p><b>Passed values :140, 250, 355, 496, 765, 979</b></p>";
      vararg(140, 250, 355, 496, 765, 979);
    ?>
  </body>
</html>
```

Output : 1.16



Var args :

Passed values :140, 250, 355, 496, 765, 979

Maximum : 979

Minimum : 140

Questions:

1.In which situation associative array is used in PHP?

- Associative array is needed to represent collection of data elements that can be retrieved by specifying key.

2.Describe user defined function with default argument.

- In user defined function, if you do not pass value for that argument then it will consider default value for that argument (if provided during defining the function).