**Web Technology Assignment  
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1. Create and Destroy a Cookie in Php ?

Creating a cookie :

<?php

// Set a cookie named "example\_cookie" with a value "Hello, Cookie!" that expires in one hour (3600 seconds)

setcookie("example\_cookie", "Hello, Cookie!", time() + 3600, "/");

echo "Cookie created successfully!";

?>

Destroying a cookie :

<?php

// Set the expiration time of the cookie to a past time to make it expire immediately

setcookie("example\_cookie", "", time() - 3600, "/");

echo "Cookie destroyed successfully!";

?>

1. Explain FOR and FOR EACH statement. and also write example ?

FOR : The for statement in PHP is a looping construct that allows you to execute a block of code repeatedly based on a specified condition. It consists of three parts:

Syntax :

for (initialization; condition; increment/decrement) {

// Code to be executed }

Example :

for ($i = 1; $i <= 5; $i++) {

echo "Iteration number: $i<br>"; }

FOREACH Construct: The foreach construct in PHP is used to iterate over arrays or other iterable objects. It abstracts away the details of array indexing and provides an easy way to loop through each element in an array.

Syntax :

foreach ($array as $value) {

// Code to be executed for each $value in $array }

Example :

$fruits = ["apple", "orange", "banana"];

foreach ($fruits as $fruit) {

echo "Current fruit: $fruit<br>"; }

3. how do you create a user define function in php ?

function functionName(parameters) {  
  
return someValue; // Optional return statement  
}

function: Keyword indicating the beginning of a function declaration.  
functionName: The name you choose for your function.  
parameters: Input values that the function can accept (optional).  
// Code to be executed: The block of code that the function will execute when called.  
return someValue: Optional statement to return a value from the function.

1. explain the concept of introspection and serialization in php ?

In PHP, introspection is a feature that allows programmers to examine and manipulate object classes. It allows developers to write code that operates on any object or class, even if they don't know the defined properties or methods at the time of writing. This makes it possible to write generic profilers, serializers, and debuggers.  
Introspection is useful when the class or method to be executed is unknown at design time. It allows a program to examine an object's characteristics, such as its name, properties, methods, and parent class.  
Serialization is a feature in PHP that converts an object to a byte-stream representation and vice versa. It is useful when object data needs to be passed between scripts and applications as a string of text.  
The serialize() function converts a storable representation of a value. Serializing data converts a value to a sequence of bits so that it can be stored in a file, a memory buffer, or transmitted across a network.  
The unserialize() function can be used to convert the serialized data back into a PHP data structure or object.  
The json\_encode() and json\_decode() functions can also be used for serializing and unserializing data in PHP. Since the JSON format is text only, it can be easily sent to and from a server and can be used as a data format by any programming language.

1. write a php program to find factorial of a number using recursive function

<?php  
  
      function factorial($n) {  
  
      if ($n <= 1) {  
  
      return 1;  
  
      } else {  
  
      return $n \* factorial($n - 1);  
  
      }  
  
     }  
  
    $n = 5;  
  
    echo "Factorial of $n is " . factorial($n);  
  
      ?>

6. write a php program to create nested for loop that creates the chess board?

<?php

// Create a nested for loop to create a chess board

$board = array();

for ($i = 0; $i < 8; $i++) {

$board[$i] = array();

for ($j = 0; $j < 8; $j++) {

if (($i + $j) % 2 == 0) {

$board[$i][$j] = "black";

} else {

$board[$i][$j] = "white";

}

}

}

// Print the chess board

echo "<table>";

for ($i = 0; $i < 8; $i++) {

echo "<tr>";

for ($j = 0; $j < 8; $j++) {

echo "<td bgcolor=\"" . $board[$i][$j] . "\"></td>";

}

echo "</tr>";

}

echo "</table>";

?>

1. write a php program to create simple login and logout using sessions ?

<?php

// Start the session

session\_start();

// Define the username and password

$username = "username";

$password = "password";

// Check if the user is logged in

if (isset($\_SESSION['username']) && $\_SESSION['username'] == $username && isset($\_SESSION['password']) && $\_SESSION['password'] == $password) {

// The user is logged in

echo "You are logged in.";

} else {

// The user is not logged in

echo "You are not logged in.";

}

// If the user is not logged in, display the login form

if (!isset($\_SESSION['username']) || $\_SESSION['username'] != $username || !isset($\_SESSION['password']) || $\_SESSION['password'] != $password) {

?>

<form action="login.php" method="post">

Username: <input type="text" name="username">

Password: <input type="password" name="password">

<input type="submit" value="Login">

</form>

<?php

}

// If the user is logged in, display the logout form

if (isset($\_SESSION['username']) && $\_SESSION['username'] == $username && isset($\_SESSION['password']) && $\_SESSION['password'] == $password) {

?>

<form action="logout.php" method="post">

<input type="submit" value="Logout">

</form>

<?php

}

// If the user submitted the login form

if (isset($\_POST['username']) && isset($\_POST['password'])) {

// Check if the username and password are correct

if ($\_POST['username'] == $username && $\_POST['password'] == $password) {

// The username and password are correct

// Start the session

session\_start();

// Set the session variables

$\_SESSION['username'] = $username;

$\_SESSION['password'] = $password;

// Redirect the user to the home page

header("Location: index.php");

} else {

// The username and password are incorrect

echo "Invalid username or password.";

}

}

// If the user submitted the logout form

if (isset($\_POST['logout'])) {

// Destroy the session

session\_destroy();

// Redirect the user to the login page

header("Location: login.php");

}

?>

1. write a simple program to check that emails are valid in php ?

<?php

function isValidEmail($email) {

// Regular expression for basic email validation

$emailPattern = "/^[a-zA-Z0-9.\_-]+@[a-zA-Z0-9.-]+\.[a-zA-Z]{2,4}$/";

// Check if the email matches the pattern

if (preg\_match($emailPattern, $email)) {

return true;

} else {

return false;

}

}

// Example usage:

$email1 = "user@example.com";

$email2 = "invalid\_email@.com";

if (isValidEmail($email1)) {

echo "$email1 is a valid email address.";

} else {

echo "$email1 is not a valid email address.";

}

echo "<br>";

if (isValidEmail($email2)) {

echo "$email2 is a valid email address.";

} else {

echo "$email2 is not a valid email address.";

}

?>

1. Explain the connectivity of php and mysql using an example and retrive the records from the table student stored in mysql ?

Here's how to retrieve records from the table student stored in MySQL using PHP:  
Log in to cPanel and click the phpMyAdmin icon.  
In the left menu, click the database name and then the table to work with.  
Click Search in the top menu.  
Enter 1 for the Value of articleid and then click Go.  
To retrieve data from MySQL tables, you can execute SQL SELECT statements through the PHP function mysql\_query. The most commonly used option is the function mysql\_fetch\_array(), which returns a row as an associative array, a numeric array, or both.  
Here are some other functions available in PHP to retrieve data from the MySQL database:  
mysqli\_fetch\_array():  
mysqli\_fetch\_row():  
mysqli\_fetch\_assoc():  
The general form of the SELECT statement is SELECT what\_to\_select FROM which\_table WHERE conditions\_to\_satisfy.

1. write a php program to calculate salary of an employee using if-else conditions ?

<?php

$basic\_salary = 10000;

$hra = 0;

$da = 0;

$gross\_salary = 0;

if ($basic\_salary < 1500) {

$hra = $basic\_salary \* 10 / 100;

$da = $basic\_salary \* 90 / 100;

} else {

$hra = 500;

$da = $basic\_salary \* 98 / 100;

}

$gross\_salary = $basic\_salary + $hra + $da;

echo "The gross salary is $gross\_salary";

?>