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Attempt any Five of the following:

a) i) a)

Attributes of cookie :- (Any four carries 2M)

- 1) Name → The unique name is given to particular cookie.
- 2) Value → The value of cookie.
- 3) Expires → The time when a cookie will get expire.
- 4) Path → The path where browser to send the cookies back to the Server.
- 5) Domain → The browser will send the cookie only for URLs within this specified domain.
- 6) Secure → If this field is set, the cookie will only be sent over https connection.

b) Types of Arrays:- There are three types of arrays in php.

- 1) Indexed or Numeric arrays
- 2) Associative Arrays
- 3) Multidimensional Arrays.

c) Cloning object:- It is nothing but to create a copy of an object. An object is created by using the magic method `_clone()`.

d) for

for each

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) for statement is used when you know how many times you want to execute a statement | 1) for each statement is used for array and objects. |
|---|--|

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Q. No.

1

d) d) for

- 2) for loop consists of three parts
- 1) Initialization
- 2) Test Expression
- 3) Update Expression

3) Syntax:-

```
for(initialization;
Test Expression;
update expression)
{
```

statement

{

for each

- 2) for each loop consists of array element and its value parts

3) Syntax:-

```
foreach(array-element
as value)
{
    #Code to be
    executed
}
```

{

4) `for($i=0; $i<10; $i++)`

{

`echo "$i
";`

{

{

`echo "$i
";`

}

Q1. e) class:- class is a unit of code that describes the characteristics and behaviors of something or of a group of things

class is a collection of objects

class is a user defined data type.

Object Creation- An object is an instance of a class

Q. No.							Q. No.				
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Once you defined class, can create object of a class.

8) Function:- function is a piece of code which takes one or more input in the form of parameter and does some processing and return value

Some built in functions exists in php or else we can write own functions as well

Types of function

1) variable function 2) Anonyms and lambda function

9) MySQL:- MySQL is used to manage stored data and is an open source Database Management Software (DBMS) or Relational Database Management system (RDBMS)

- MySQL is used by many database driven web applications which includes drupal, Joomla, php and wordpress

a) Program for sending and receiving plain text message:-

- To pass data or text messages need GET and POST method (GET Method)

```
<?php  
if(isset($_GET["S1"]))  
{  
    echo "welcome". $_GET['name']. "<br>";  
    echo "you are ". $_GET['age']. " years old.";  
}  
?>
```

```
<html>  
<body>  
<form action = "<?php $PHP_SELF"  
method = "GET">  
Name:<input type = "text" name = "name"/><br/>  
Age:<input type = "text" name = "age"/><br/>  
<input type = "submit" name = "S1" value = "OK"/>  
</form>  
</body>  
</html>
```

Post method:-

```
<?php
```

b) Break and continue statement

Break statement:- Break is a keyword which ends execution of the current for, for each, while, do while or switch structure.

When the keyword break executed inside a loop the control automatically passes to the first statement outside the loop.

E.g

```
<?php  
for($i=1; $i<=5;$i++)  
{  
    echo "<br>";  
    if($i == 3)  
    {  
        break;  
    }  
}?>
```

Output: 1
2
3

Continue statement in php

- continue is a keyword which is used to stop processing the current block of code in the loop and goes to the next iteration.
- It is used to skip a part of the body of the loop under certain conditions.
- continue tells compiler "skip the following statements and continue with the next iteration".

E.g <?php

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

```
{ if($i==3)
```

```
    continue;
```

```
}
```

```
    echo "<br/>";
```

```
}
```

Output :-

1

2

4

5

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Q. No.
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Q2

c) constructor in php:-

- Constructors are special member functions for initialize variables on the newly created Object instances from a class.
- It is used to set some properties to initialize values and fetch some information from a database to populate the object or register the object in some way.
- Constructor gets called automatically when we create object of a class.
- To create constructor simply add a method with special name `__construct()` to your class by using keyword `construct`
- Constructors have following types
 - 1) Default constructor
 - 2) Parameterized constructor

E.g

<?php

class MyClass

{

function __construct()

{ echo "Welcome";

}

}

\$obj = new MyClass;

?>

Output :- Welcome

Destructors in PHP:-

- A destructor is called when the object is destroyed
- Destructor don't have any types or return value.
- It is used to de-allocate memory for an object or during the finish off execution of PHP scripts.
- for destructors, used `--destruct()` keyword

<?php

class M1

{

function __construct()

{

echo "constructor gets called";

}

function __destruct()

{

echo "Destructor gets called
";

}

\$M2 = new M1;

?>

Output:-

constructor gets called.

Destructor gets called.

2

Q 2. d) Update and Delete operation:-

- update operation on Database means updating table data. Some values from database table need to be updated.
- Update statement is typically used to UPDATE statement and where clause, after that a query will be executed by passing it to phpquery() function to update the table records.

```
→ <?php
    require_once 'login.php';
    $conn = new mysqli($hn, $un, $pw, $db);
    if ($conn->connect_error) die ($conn->connect_error);
    $query = "UPDATE Student SET percent=98.99
              WHERE rollno='C0101';
    $result = $conn_query($query);
    if ($result) die ("Database access failed". $conn->error);
?>
```

Delete Operation:-

- Record deletion will be done with the help of delete record.

For Delete data

```
<?php  
$host = "localhost:3306";  
$user = ' ' ;  
$pass = ' ' ;  
$dbname = 'test';  
$conn = mysqli_connect($host, $user,  
                      $pass, $dbname);  
if (!$conn)  
{  
    die('could not connect: ' . mysqli_connect_error());  
}  
echo 'connected successfully. <br/>';  
$id = 2;  
$sql = "Delete from emp4  
       where id = $id";  
if (mysqli_query($conn, $sql))  
{  
    echo "Record deleted successfully";  
}  
else  
{  
    echo "could not deleted record.";  
    mysqli_error($conn);  
}  
mysqli_close($conn);  
?>
```

Q. No.						Q. No.				
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3

a) Session

1) Session is used to save information on the Server So that it get used by pages of website

2) Session values are more secure and stored in binary or encrypted form

3) Cookies end on the lifetime set by the user .

4) Session are server side files that contain user data

5) Session stored a unlimited data

6) Cookies Sessions Save data in encrypted form

Cookies

1) Cookies is a small text file that is saved on the user's computer

The information stored in cookies is not safe since it is kept on the client side in a text format that anybody can see .

when the user quits the browser or logs out of the programmed

cookies are client side files on a local computer that hold user information

Cookies stored on a limited data

cookies stored data in text file

b) Loop control structure:-

There are four loop control structures in PHP.

- 1) while loop
- 2) do-while loop
- 3) for loop
- 4) for each loop

while loop:- while statement will execute a block of code if and as long as a test condition is true.

- while loop is an entry controlled loop statement
- it first checks the condition at the start of the loop and if true then it enters the loop and executes the block of statements and goes on executing it as long as the condition is true

Syntax:-

while (if the condition is true)
{

// Code to be executed

}

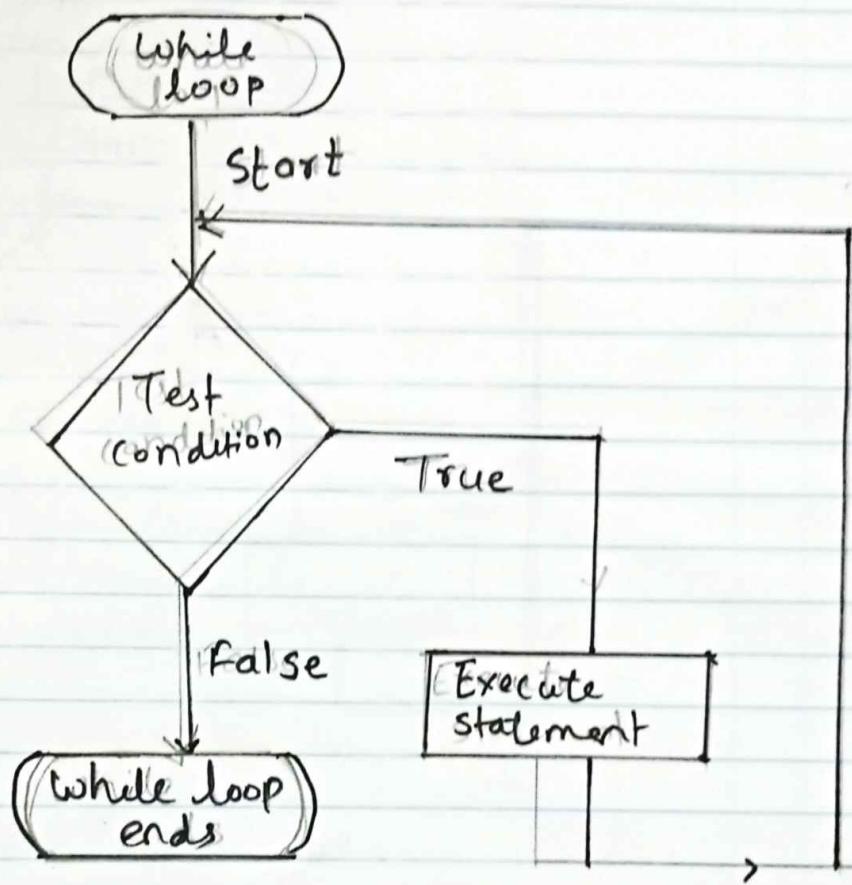
Do not write your name or seat no. below this line

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flowchart :-



Example :-

```
<?php  
$i = 1;  
while ($i < 6)  
{  
    echo $i;  
    $i++;  
}  
?>
```

do-while loop:-

- do while loop will executes the block of code at least once, it will then check the condition and repeat the loop while the specified condition is true.

Syntax:-

```
do { // code block  
} while (if the condition is true);
```

Example:-

```
<?php  
$i = 1;  
do {  
    echo $i;  
    $i++;  
} while ($i < 6); ?>
```

Do not write your name or seat no. below this line

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for loop:-

- for loop through a block of code Specified number of times.
- for loop is used when you know how many times the script should run

Syntax:-

```
for (Expression1; expression2; expression3)
{
    //code block
```

Expression 1 is evaluated once i.e. initialization of variable.

Expression 2 is evaluated before each iteration i.e. condition checking

Expression 3 is increment/Decrement part

Example:-

```
<?php
```

```
for ($x = 0; $x <= 10; $x++)
{
```

```
    echo "The number is" $x <br>;
```

```
}
```

```
<?php ?>
```

Q 3

c) Operations on Stringa) strrev:-

- It is predefined function in php.
- It is used to reverse a string
- It is one of the most basic string operations which are used by programmers and developers

Syntax

strrev(string)

where strrev is a function and string is parameter.

example :-

<?php

echo strrev("Hello world");

?>

you will get output as reverse of
"Hello world"

b) strpos():-

- It is predefined function in php
- It is used to find position of the first occurrence of a substring in a string.

- It is built in function

Syntax:-

int strpos(string \$haystack, mixed needle, int \$offset = 0)

Where string is used to specify the string to search
find - specify the string to find
start - specify where to begin the search
(It is optional)

This function will help us to find the numeric of the first occurrence of the needle \$ in the haystack string.

Example:-

```
<?php
$mystring = "Hello PHP";
$findme = "Hello";
$pos = strpos($mystring, $findme)
if ($pos == false)
echo "The string '$findme' was not
found in the string '$mystring'";
?>
```

Q3 d) i) POD::-construct() :-

- POD will work on 12 different database systems, whereas MySQLi will only work with MySQL databases

- So if we have to switch our project to use another database, POD makes the process easy

We only have to change the connection String and a few queries

Syntax:-

```
public POD:: C construct  
( string $dsn [, string $username,  
string $password [, array $options]] )
```

Program:-

```
<?php
```

```
$servername = "localhost";
```

```
$username = "username";
```

```
$password = "password";
```

(program on next
page)

i) mysqli_connect():-

- `mysqli_connect()` function opens a new connection to the mysql Server.

- It returns an object which represents the connection to a mysql Server or false on failure.

- Syntax:-

```
mysqli_connect( "Host", "Username", "Password",  
"database name");
```

parameters

- 1) host - It is optional and specifies hostname or IP address

- 2) Username - It specifies mysql Username

In the local server username is root
3) password - It specifies mysql password
4) It is database name where operations perform on data.

e.g

mysqli_connect("localhost", "root", "", "GFG")

Output will be database connection successfully.

try

{

\$conn = new PDO("mysql:host=\$servername,
\$dbname=myDB", \$username, \$password);

\$conn → setAttribute(PDO::ATTR_ERRMODE,
PDO::ERRMODE_EXCEPTION);

echo "connected successfully";

catch (PDOException \$e)

{

echo "connection failed: ". \$e→getMessage();

}

?>

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Q 4 a) Develop a program to connect php with MySQL

- To connect php with MySQL we need to use mysqli_connect()
- mysqli connection requires servername, username, password.
- first we need to connect php with MySQL.
- mysqli connection requires host, username, password, database name.

Program :-

<?php

\$servername = "localhost";

\$username = "username";

\$password = "password";

//create connection

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

if (!\$conn)

{

die ("connection failed". mysqli_connect_error)

}

else

{

echo "connected successfully")

}

?>

b) Program for overriding:

- Method overriding in PHP involves providing a specific implementation of a method in a child class that differs from the implementation in the parent class.
- When you call the overridden method on an object of the child class, the child class's implementation is executed instead of the parent class's.
- In PHP, method overriding plays a crucial role in achieving polymorphism and creating more flexible and extensible code.
- Method overriding is a concept rooted in inheritance, where a subclass is inherited from its superclass.

Syntax of Method overriding in PHP:-

- 1) Define parent class with the method you want to override
- 2) Create child class that extends the parent class
- 3) In child class, declare a method with the same name and parameters

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Program

<?php

```
$dbh = new PDO('mysql:host=localhost;dbname=test',
    $user, $pass);
```

```
$sth = $dbh->query('select * from countries');
```

```
$rows = $sth->fetchALL();
```

```
for each ($rows as $row) {
```

```
    printf("$row[0] $row[1] $row[2]\n");
    printf(" $row['id'] $row['name'] $row['popu
```

{

?>

program:-

<?php

class P

{

function geeks()

echo "parent";

}

class C extends P

{

function geeks()

{ echo "In child"; }

}

\$P = new P;

\$C = new C;

\$P->geeks(); \$C->geeks(); ?>

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Q4

Procedure to create PDF in PHP.

- FPDF is a php class which allows to generate PDF files with PHP code.

- F from FPDF stands for free.

- It is free to use and it does not require any API keys.

Procedure to create PDF

- Link to download latest version of FPDF class: <http://www.fpdf.org/en/download.php>

- Download v1.82 and extract and place folder name as "fpdf182" at C:\xampp\ntdocs\test

- Open fpdf182 folder and copy all subfolders and files at C:\xampp\htdocs\test

- write following script.

example

```
<?php  
require('fpdf.php');  
$pdf = new FPDF();  
$pdf → AddPage();  
$pdf → SetFont('Arial', 'B', '26');  
$pdf → Cell(60,10,'Hello PHP world',1,1,'C');  
$pdf → Output();
```

d) Web Page controls1) RadioButton:-

- It is used to make the user select single choice from a number of available choices

Example:-

Radiobtndemo.html

```
<form>
<head>
<title> Radio Button Demo </title>
</head>
<body>
<form method="get" action="phpradio.php">
<label> Select Your Gender </label> <br/>
<input type="radio" name="gender"
value="male" checked> Male <br/>
<input type="radio" name="gender"
value="female" > <br/>
<input type="submit" value="submit" >
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

phpradio.php

```
<?php
```

1) if(isset(\$_GET["gender"])."</p>";
 ?
 ?>

O/P :- Male.

ii) checkbox :-

- checkbox is used to select one or more option from available options displayed for selection
- Checkbox will have square box

CheckBoxDemo.html

```
<html>
<head>
<title> CheckBox Demo </title>
<label> Select Your hobbies <label>
<input type = "checkbox" name = "cricket"
       value = "cricket" checked > cricket
<input type = "checkbox" name = "football"
       value = "football" > football
<input type = "checkbox" name = "basketball"
       value = "basketball" > Basketball
<input type = "Submit" value = "Submit" >
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

phpcheckboxDemo.php

```
<?php  
echo "<p>Your Hobbies are : " . $_GET["cricket"]  
    . ", " . $_GET["Football"] . ", " . $_GET["basketball"]. "</p>"
```

?>

O/P:-

Your Hobbies are : cricket, football, Basket Ball

e) i) Variables :-

- Variables are used to store data, like string of text, numbers etc.
- Variable values can change over the course of a script.
- Variable does not need to be declared before adding a value to it.
- PHP ~~automatically~~ converts the variable to the correct data type, depending on its type
- In PHP, a variable Starts with \$ sign followed by name of the variable

syntax :-

\$var_name = value,

eg.

<?php

\$txt = "Hello World";

\$number = 10;

echo \$txt;

echo "";

echo \$number;

?>

ii) DataTypes:-

- Data types are used to hold different types of data or values
- PHP supports 8 primitive data type that can be categorized in 3 types
 - i.e. scalar, compound, special
- Scalar type - Integer, float, String, Boolean
- Compound type - Array, object
- Special type - resource, NULL

iii) constant:-

- A constant is an identifier (name) for a simple value
- Value can't be change during script
- A valid constant name starts with a letter or underscore (no \$ sign before the constant name)

iv) operators:- operators are used to perform on variable and operator
PHP divides the operator in the following groups

- Arithmetic
- Assignment
- Comparison
- Increment / Decrement
- Logical
- String
- Array
- Conditional operators

9) PHP program on Introspection:

- Introspection in php offers the useful ability to examine an object's character such as its name, parent class, properties classes, interfaces and methods.
- PHP offers a large number functions that you use to accomplish the task.
- Built-in functions like `class_exists()`, `get_class()`, `get_parent_class()` etc

Example:

```
<?php  
class Test  
{  
    function testing_one()  
    {  
        return(true);  
    }  
    function testing_two()  
    {  
        return(true);  
    }  
    function testing_three()  
    {  
        return(true);  
    }  
}
```

```
if (class_exists('Test'))  
{  
    $t = new Test();  
    echo "The class is exist. <br>";  
}  
else  
{  
    echo "class does not exist <br>";  
}  
$p = new Test();  
echo "Its class name is ".get_class($p). "<br>";  
$method = get_class_methods(new Test());  
echo "<br>List of methods: <br><br>";  
foreach ($method as $method_name)  
{  
    echo "$method-name <br>";  
}  
?>
```

Q1P :-

The class exist

Its class name is Test

List of methods

testing_one

testing_two

testing_three

b) String functions in php :-

String functions are.

- 1) str_word_count()
- 2) strlen()
- 3) strtolower()
- 4) strpos()
- 5) str_replace()
- 6) ucwords()
- 7) strtoupper()
- 8) strtolower()
- 9) str_repeat()
- 10) strcmp()
- 11) substr()
- 12) str_split()
- 13) str_shuffle()
- 14) Trim()
- 15) Rtrim()
- 16) Ltrim()
- 17) chop()
- 18) chunk_split()

1) str_split() - It converts string into an array.

Syntax :- str_split(string, length);

Example :-

```
$str = "php"
```

```
str_split($str);
```

O/P - Array ([0] → P [1] → H [2] → p)

Q. No.

Q. No.

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b) iii) str_shuffle :- To randomly shuffle all the characters of a string

Syntax : str_shuffle(string \$str);

Example :- \$str = "PHP";
\$str = str_shuffle(\$str);

O/P :- PPH

iii) Trim() :- Removes white spaces and predefined characters from both the sides of a string

Syntax :- trim(string \$str, charlist);

Example :- \$str = " welcome ";
trim(\$str, " ");

O/P :- welcome.

c) Session Management:

- Every application will require some changes it known as session.
 - It knows when you start the application and when you end.
 - Session variable solve the problem by storing user information to be used across multiple pages.
- program

<?php

session_start();

\$SESSION['username'] = "abc";

?>

प्र. क्र.
Q. No.

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<?php

\$SESSION["Name"] = "Vijay";

\$SESSION["Address"] = "Thane";

echo " session variables are set

echo "User Name: " . \$SESSION["username"]

echo "User name: " . \$SESSION["Name"].

echo "User Address: " . \$SESSION["Address"] . "

Session_start();

Session_register("username", 'John');

function Session_register(\$key, \$value)

{
 \$SESSION[\$key] = \$value;

echo "session is created and user

Registration of \"\$value.\" is completed</body>"

?>

Q. No.

Q. No.

6

- a) PHP program to
- i) Enter data into database
 - ii) Retire and present data from database

i) Enter data into database:

To Enter data means insert record in a table. Data can be entered into MySQL tables by executing SQL INSERT statement through PHP function mysql_query for Insert data

```
<? .php  
$host = 'localhost:3306';  
$user = '';  
$pass = '';  
$dbname = 'test';  
$conn = mysqli_connect($host, $user, $pass,  
                      $dbname);  
if (!$conn)  
{  
    die('could not connect: ' . mysqli_connect_error());  
}  
  
echo 'connected successfully... <br />';  
$sql = "Insert INTO emp4(name, salary)  
values ('Sonoo', 9000);
```

Q. No.

Q. No.

```
echo "Record Inserted successfully";
```

```
}  
else
```

```
{
```

```
echo "could not insert record";
```

```
mysql_error($conn);
```

```
}
```

```
mysql_close($conn);
```

```
}
```

O/P :-

Connected successfully
Record inserted successfully

i) Retrive and present data from database

Program :-

```
<?php
```

```
$host = 'localhost:3306';
```

```
$user = ' ';
```

```
$pass = ' ';
```

```
$dbname = 'test';
```

```
$conn = mysql_connect($host, $user, $pass,  
        $dbname);
```

```
if (!$conn)
```

```
{
```

```
die('could not connect :'.mysql_error());
```

```
}
```

```
echo 'connected successfully... <br>';  
$sql = "Select * from Emp4";  
$retval=mysqli_query($conn,$sql);  
if(mysqli_num_rows($retval)>0)  
{  
    while($row=mysqli_fetch_assoc($retval))  
    {  
        echo "EMP ID : {$row['id']} <br>";  
        "EMP NAME: {$row['name']}'<br>;  
        "EMP SALARY : {$row['salary']}'<br>;  
        "... <br>";  
    }  
    else  
    {  
        echo "0 results";  
    }  
    mysqli_close($conn);  
}
```

O/P:-

connected successfully . . .

EMP ID: 1

EMP NAME: Ratan

EMP SALARY: 9000

EMP ID: 2

EMP NAME: KARAN

EMP SALARY: 10000

Q. No.

Q. No.

प्र. क्र.
Q. No.

6

b) constructor in PHP:-

- constructor is a special type of function which will be called automatically whenever there is an object of a class.
- It uses `__construct()` to define a constructor.

program or code:- Default constructor

<?php

class student

{

public \$roll-no;

public \$name,

function __construct()

{

\$this → roll-no = 10;

\$this → name = "Amar";

}

public function display()

echo "Roll No: " . \$this → roll-no;

echo "Name: " . \$this → name;

}

b)

\$S1 = new student;

\$S1 → display();

b)

O/P:- Roll No - 10

Name - Amar

Do not write your name or seat no. below this line

Q. No.

Q. No.

parameterized constructor:

```
<?php  
class Employee  
{  
    public $name;  
    public $position;  
    function __construct($name, $position)  
    {  
        $this->name = $name;  
        $this->position = $position;  
    }  
    function show_details()  
    {  
        echo $this->name."  
        echo "Your position is ".$this->position";  
    }  
    $e1 = new Employee("PK", "Developer");  
    $e1->show_details();  
    $e2 = new Employee("YK", "Manager");  
    $e2->show_details();  
?>
```

प्र. क्र.
Q. No.

6

c) PHP program without using String function to calculate length of a string

<2.php

```
$str = "Hello";
```

```
$string_length = 0;
```

```
while ($string[$string_length] != null)
```

{

```
$string_length++;
```

}

```
echo "Total length of a string : ". $string_length;
```

?>

O/P: - Total length of string: 5
To count

Count number of words in a string

<2.php

```
function get_words($str)
```

{

`$string = preg_replace('/\S+/.trim($string));`

`$words = explode(" " $string);
return count($words);`

`$str = "Hello world";
$len = get_words($str);
echo $len;`

2)

O/P - 02

(b, d) Mysqli_connect() function:-

- Program :-

<?php

`$host = 'localhost:3306';`

`$user = ' ';`

`$pass = ' ';`

`$conn = mysqli_connect($host, $user, $pass);`

`if (!$conn)`

`{ die ('could not connect!'. mysqli_error());`

`}`

`echo 'connected successfully';`

`mysqli_close($conn)`

प्र. क्र.
Q. No.

- Q2 a) - A text input field allows user to enter single line of text
- text box, tex field or text entry box is a graphical control element intended to enable the user to input text information to be used by the program
- Program:
- <html>
 <body>

```
<form action = "welcome.php" method="g">
<input type = "text" name = "user" />
<input type = "Submit" value = "Submit" />
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

<?php

```
echo "welcome <b>", $_GET["user"],
      "<b> <br/>";
```

2)

a) Textarea:-

- A textarea field is similar to a text input field but it allows the user to enter multiple lines of text.
- Unlike most other controls, an initial value is placed between the '`<textarea>`' tags rather than in a value attribute.

Program:-

```
<html>
<body>
<form action = "textarea1.php" method = "get">
<textarea name = "address" rows = "5"
cols = "40"></textarea>
<input type = "submit" value = "SUBMIT">
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

textarea1.php

```
<?php
echo "Your address is: <br>"; $_GET['address'];
?>
```