Q1. Which language is used to format documents on the Internet?

A. SGML

B. RTF

C. XML

D. HTML

Q2. Which one is used to access a File on the Internet?

A. UML

B. URL

C. XML

D. HTML

Q3. FTP is a _____.

A. URL

B. Internet Server

C. Protocol

D. Hyperlink

Q3. Which one allows you to navigate from one web page to another?

A. Protocol

B. URL

C. Hyperlink

D. HTTP

Q4. ISP stands for _____.

A. Internet Source Provider

B. Internet Service Provider

C. Internet Server Provider

D. Internet Service Point

Q5. Which software is to access and view HTML documents on the Internet?

A. Web browser

B. Web server

C. Search engine

D. Google

Q6. Which one makes messages over the Internet secure?

A. Firewall

B. Antivirus

C. Encryption

D. Search engine

Q7. Phishing is a form of _____.

A. Web surfing

B. Internet messaging

C. Internet fraud

D. Internet security

Q8. Microsoft Internet Explorer is a _____.

A. Mail Manager

B. Web authoring application

C. Web browser

D. Search engine

Q9. What is Spam?

A. It is a virus which spreads through emails

B. It is the bulk sending of unsolicited email messages

C. It is a email message with files attached

D. It is email message securing system

Q10. HTTP stands for _____.

A. HTML Transfer Protocol

B. Hyperlink Transfer Protocol

C. Hypertext Transfer Protocol

D. Hypertext Transmission Protocol

Q11. The World Wide Web is –

a. All the linked documents that are held on a global network of computer systems

b. The world-wide e-mail system

c. The cables and communications satellites that connect systems all over the world

d. Is a system of interlinked hypertext documents accessed via the Internet

Q12. What does the abbreviation "WAN" stand for?

a. World Application Network

b. World Area Navigation

c. Wide Algorithm of Number

d. Wide Area Network

Q13. Which one of the following statements about the Internet is TRUE?

a. The Internet is a global network that links many computer networks together.

b. The Internet is a private company network.

c. The Internet is a visual representation of linked documents.

d. The Internet is a network operating system.

Q14. Which of the following statements about the Internet is NOT true?

a. It enables computers with different operating systems to exchange date

b. It is not controlled by any single organization

c. You need a license to publish material on the internet

d. It allows computer to share data over large distances

Q15. What does the term LAN stand for?

a. Long area network

b. large area network

c. Local area network

d. Lean area network

e. Low area network

Q16. Which of the following are names of Internet browsers?

a. Internet Explorer

b. Windows Explorer

c. Netscape Explorer

d. Netscape Navigator

e. Opera

Q17. IM Stands for:
a. International Mail
b. Instant messaging
c. Instant Mail
d. Internat Mail

1. Which directive determines whether PHP scripts on the server can accept file uploads?
   a) file_uploads
   b) file_upload
   c) file_input
   d) file_intake

2. Which of the following directive determines the maximum amount of time that a PHP script will spend attempting to parse input before registering a fatal error?
   a) max_take_time
   b) max_intake_time
   c) max_input_time
   d) max_parse_time

3. What is the default value of max_input_time directive?
   a) 30 seconds
   b) 60 seconds
   c) 120 seconds
   d) 1 second

4. 4. Since which version of PHP was the directive max_file_limit available.
   a) PHP 5.2.1
   b) PHP 5.2.2
   c) PHP 5.2.12
   d) PHP 5.2.21

5. 5. What is the default value of the directive max_file_limit?
   a) 10 files
   b) 15 files
   c) 20 files
   d) 25 files

6. 6. Which directive sets a maximum allowable amount of memory in megabytes that a script can allow?
   a) max_size
   b) post_max_size

c) max_memory_limit
d) memory_limit

7. 7. If you want to temporarily store uploaded files in the /tmp/phpuploads/ directory, which one of the following statement will you use?
   a) upload_tmp_dir "/tmp/phpuploads/ directory"
   b) upload_dir "/tmp/phpuploads/ directory"
   c) upload_temp_dir "/tmp/phpuploads/ directory"
   d) upload_temp_director "/tmp/phpuploads/ directory"

8. 8. Which superglobal stores a variety of information pertinent to a file uploaded to the server via a PHP script?
   a) $_FILE Array
   b) $_FILES Array
   c) $_FILES_UPLOADED Array
   d) $_FILE_UPLOADED Array

9. 9. How many items are available in the $_FILES array?
   a) 2
   b) 3
   c) 4
   d) 5

10. 10. Which function is used to determine whether a file was uploaded?
    a) is_file_uploaded()
    b) is_uploaded_file()
    c) file_uploaded("filename")
    d) uploaded_file("filename")

11. This set of PHP Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on "Error Handling".

12. 1. How many error levels are available in PHP?
    a) 14
    b) 15
    c) 16
    d) 17

13. 2. What is the description of Error level E_ERROR?
    a) Fatal run-time error
    b) Near-fatal error

c) Compile-time error

d) Fatal Compile-time error

14. 3. Which version of PHP introduced E_STRICT Error level?

a) PHP 4

b) PHP 5

c) PHP 5.2

d) PHP 5.3

Answer: b

Explanation: E_STRICT is PHP version portability suggestions. It is not strictly an error, but it is triggered whenever PHP encounters code that could lead to problems or forward incompatibilities.

15. 4. Which character does the error_reporting directive use to represent the logical operator NOT?

a) /

b) !

c) ~

d) ^

Answer: c

Explanation: The twidle (~) character is used to represent the logical operator NOT.

16. 5. Say you want to report error concerned about fatal run-time, fatal compile-time error and core error which statement would you use?

a) error_reporting = E_ALL

b) error_reporting = E_ERROR | E_PARSE | E_CORE_ERROR

c) error_reporting = E_ERROR | E_COMPILE_WARNING | E_CORE_ERROR

d) error_reporting = E_ERROR | E_COMPILE_ERROR | E_CORE_ERROR

Answer: d

Explanation: E_ERROR is a fatal run-time error, that can't be recovered from. E_COMPILE_ERROR is a fatal error that occurs while the script was being compiled. And E_CORE_ERROR is a fatal error that occurs during the PHP's engine initial startup.

17. Which version introduced the function error_get_last()?

a) PHP 4

b) PHP 5

c) PHP 5.2

d) PHP 5.3

Answer: c
Explanation: This function returns an associative array consisting of the type, message, file, and line of the last occurring error.

18. Which of the following statements causes PHP to disregard repeated error messages that occur within the same file and on the same line?
a) ignore_repeated_errors
b) ignore_repeat_error
c) repeatedly_ignore_error
d) repeated_error_ignore

Answer: a
Explanation: ignore_repeated_errors will not log repeated messages. The repeated errors must occur in the same file on the same line unless ignore_repeated_source is set to true.

19. 8. Which function initializes the constants necessary for using the openlog(), clodelog(), and syslog() functions?
a) define_variable()
b) define_log_variable()
c) log_variable()
d) define_syslog_variable()
Answer: d
Explanation: If you're running PHP version 5.2.X or older, you need to execute this function before using any of the following logging functions.

20. 9. Which logging option's description is if an error occurs when writing to the syslog, send output to the system console?
a) LOG_CONS
b) LOG_NDELAY
c) LOG_ODELAY
d) LOG_PERROR
Answer: a
Explanation: If there is an error while sending data to the system logger, LOG_CONS will write directly to the system console.

21. Which function is responsible for sending a custom message to the system log?
a) systemlog()
b) syslog()
c) log_system()
d) sys_log()

Answer: b

Explanation: The function syslog() generates a log message that will be distributed by the system logger.

This set of PHP Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on "Strings and Regular Expressions – 1".

22. 1. PHP has long supported two regular expression implementations known as _____ and _____

    i) Perl

    ii) PEAR

    iii) Pearl

    iv) POSIX

    a) i) and ii)
    b) ii) and iv)
    c) i) and iv)
    d) ii) and iii)

    2. Which one of the following regular expression matches any string containing zero or one p?
    a) p+
    b) p*
    c) P?
    d) p#

3. [:alpha:] can also be specified as _____
a) [A-Za-z0-9]
b) [A-za-z]
c) [A-z]
d) [a-z]

Answer: b
Explanation:[:alpha:] is nothing but Lowercase and uppercase alphabetical characters.

4. How many functions does PHP offer for searching strings using POSIX style regular expression?
a) 7

b) 8
c) 9
d) 10

Answer: a
Explanation: ereg(), ereg_replace(), eregi(), eregi_replace(), split(), spliti(), and sql_regcase() are the functions offered.

5. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

```php
1.    <?php
2.    $username = "jasoN";
3.    if (ereg("([^a-z])",$username))
4.        echo "Username must be all lowercase!";
5.    else
6.        echo "Username is all lowercase!";
7.    ?>
```

a) Error
b) Username must be all lowercase!
c) Username is all lowercase!
d) No Output is returned

Answer: b
Explanation: Because the provided username is not all lowercase, ereg() will not return FALSE (instead returning the length of the matched string, which PHP will treat as TRUE), causing the message to output.

6. POSIX implementation was deprecated in which version of PHP?
a) PHP 4
b) PHP 5
c) PHP 5.2
d) PHP 5.3

Answer: d

7. POSIX stands for _____
a) Portable Operating System Interface for Unix
b) Portable Operating System Interface for Linux
c) Portative Operating System Interface for Unix
d) Portative Operating System Interface for Linux

Answer: a
Explanation: None.

8. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

```php
1.    <?php
2.    $text = "this is\tsome text that\nwe might like to parse.";
3.    print_r(split("[\n\t]",$text));
4.    ?>
```

a) this is some text that we might like to parse.
b) Array ([0] => some text that [1] => we might like to parse.)
c) Array ([0] => this is [1] => some text that [2] => we might like to parse.)
d) [0] => this is [1] => some text that [2] => we might like to parse.

Answer: d
Explanation: The split() function divides a string into various elements, with the boundaries of each element based on the occurrence of a defined pattern within the string.

9. Which of the following would be a potential match for the Perl-based regular expression /fo{2,4}/?

i) fol

ii) fool

iii) fooool

iv) fooooool

a) Only i)
b) ii) and iii)
c) i), iii) and iv)
d) i) and iv)

Answer: b
Explanation: This matches f followed by two to four occurrences of o.

10. Which among the following is/are not a metacharacter?

i) \a

ii) \A

iii) \b

iv) \B

a) Only i)
b) i) and iii)
c) ii), iii) and iv)
d) ii) and iv)

Answer: a
Explanation: /A, /b and /B are metacharacters. \A: Matches only at the beginning of the string. \b: Matches a word boundary. \B: Matches anything but a word boundary.

This set of PHP Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on "Updating and Deleting Entries".

1. When you are building administrative links you'll need to accept two arguments, which of the following are they?
a) URL of previous entry and URL of the entry you are working with
b) The current page and previous page
c) URL of previous entry and previous page
d) The current page and URL of the entry you are working with

Answer: d
Explanation: Your function should look like this:

```
1.     function adminLinks($page, $url)
2.     {
3.       //Build admin links here
4.     }
```

2. Once your application can generate administrative links, you need to load those links into _____
a) php.ini
b) index.ini
c) index.php
d) start.php

Answer: c
Explanation: You place your administrative links only on the full display of an entry, so

you must place the call to load information from adminLinks() within a conditional statement

3. The URLs in the administrative links won't mean anything to admin.php unless you modify _____
a) .htaccess
b) .adminaccess
c) .htmlaccess
d) .urlaccess

Answer: a
Explanation: You need to modify .htaccess with an additional rule that handles URLs passed in a link to admin.php.

4. The (|/) tells the server to match _____
a) nothing
b) forward slash
c) backward slash
d) either nothing or a forward slash

Answer: d
Explanation: The vertical pipe character (|) is the regular expression equivalent of "or".

5. ([\w-]+) will match _____
a) one word characters
b) one or more word characters
c) one or more word characters and/or hyphens
d) one or more word characters and hyphens

Answer: c
Explanation: ([\w-]+), will match one or more word characters and/or hyphens—which is what your custom entry URLs consist.

6. You need to check whether _____ is set, to determine whether you're editing an entry or creating a new one.
a) $_GET['url']
b) $_SET['url']
c) $_GET['admin']
d) $_SET['admin']

Answer: a
Explanation: If an entry is being edited, you need to load the existing entry data and save each piece in a variable.

7. To identify entries marked for deletion, you check whether $_GET['page'] == 'delete' inside _____
a) index.php
b) index.ini
c) admin.php
d) .htaccess

Answer: c
Explanation: In admin.php, you check whether $_GET['page'] == 'delete', then pass the entry URL to be deleted to a function.

8. To declare the function to confirm the deletion you need to add the code to _____
a) inc.php
b) functions.inc.php
c) include.php
d) functions.include.php

Answer: b
Explanation: You need to add the following code –

```
1.      function confirmDelete($db, $url)
2.      {
3.          $e = retrieveEntries($db, '', $url);
4.          return <<<FORM
5.          <form action="/simple_blog/admin.php" method="post">
6.          <fieldset>
7.          <legend>Are You Sure?</legend>
8.          <p>Are you sure you want to delete the entry "$e[title]"?</p>
9.          <input type="submit" name="submit" value="Yes" />
10.         <input type="submit" name="submit" value="No" />
11.         <input type="hidden" name="action" value="delete" />
12.         <input type="hidden" name="url" value="$url" />
13.         </fieldset>
14.         </form>
15.         FORM;
16.     }
```

9. Your confirmation form submits your choice, via the _____ method, to _____
a) GET index.php
b) GET admin.php
c) POST index.php
d) POST admin.php

Answer: d
Explanation: To process this, you need to add an additional block of code to the top of admin.php that determines what choices you've made and act accordingly.

10. When a user confirms that he wishes to delete an entry, that entry's URL is passed to a function which removes the entry from the _____
a) index.php
b) function.inc.php
c) database
d) admin.php

Answer: c
Explanation: If the function is successful, you send the user to the main page. If it fails, you stop the execution of the script and display an error, letting the user know that something went wrong.

- **How many ways session handling can be done?**

Ans: Session handling can be done with two ways:

1. Cookies: When a user visits a web site, the server stores information about the user in a cookie and sends it to the browser, which saves it.

2. URL rewriting: SID is propagates automatically whenever the user clicks any local link.

- **What are the differences between primary key and unique?**

Ans:

1. Each record of the table is identified by Primary key whereas unique key can't.

2. Primary key doesn't support null value but unique key support repeatable null value.

Ch-15

Q1. Which form attribute is used for file upload?

Ans: We use enctype form attribute for file upload.

Q2. Which is the directive determine the maximum size of the uploaded file?

Ans: upload_max_filesize.

Q3. What are the five items of the $_FILES Array?

Ans:$_FILES['userfile']['error'],

$_FILES['userfile']['name'],

$_FILES['userfile']['size'],

$_FILES['userfile']['tmp_name'],

$_FILES['userfile']['type'].

Q4. What are the functions used for file upload?

Ans: PHP offers two functions specifically intended to aid in the file-upload process, is_uploaded_file() and move_uploaded_file().

Q5. What does define by UPLOAD_ERR_INI_SIZE and UPLOAD_ERR_FORM_SIZE   error message?

Ans: UPLOAD_ERR_INI_SIZE: A value of 1 is returned if there is an attempt to upload a file whose size exceeds the value specified by the upload_max_filesize directive.

 UPLOAD_ERR_FORM_SIZE: A value of 2 is returned if there is an attempt to upload a file whose size exceeds the value of the max_file_size directive, which can be embedded into the HTML form.

Ch-16

Q1. What is DNS?

Ans: The Domain Name System.

Q2. Mention five Internet services?

Ans. HTTP, FTP, POP3, IMAP, and SSH, SMTP

Q3. Explain the parameters of PHP's mail function.

Ans. Function-boolean mail(string *to*, string *subject*, string *message* [, string *addl_headers* [, string *addl_params*]])

The mail() function can send an e-mail with a subject and a message to one or several recipients. We can tailor many of the e-mail properties using the addl_headers parameter; you can even modify our SMTP server's behavior by passing extra flags via the addl_params parameter.

Q3.   Explain the parameters of PHP's mail function.

Ans: boolean mail(string *to*, string *subject*, string *message* [, string *addl_headers*

[, string *addl_params*]])

Basically need three parameters like that,

String to = website name

String subject = message subject

String message = message body

Ch-18

Q1.   Why HTTP is called stateless protocol?

Ans: PHP called stateless protocol because each request is processed without any knowledge of any prior or future requests.

Q2. How many ways session handling can be done?

Ans: There   are two ways session handling can be done

- Cookies
- URL rewriting

CH-16

1. **Explain the parameters of PHP's mail function.**
Answer:

The PHP mail () function is used to send emails from inside a script.

Prototype:

boolean mail(string to, string subject, string message [, string addl_headers [, string addl_params]])

Example:<?php

mail("client@example.com","This is a subject","This is the mail

body","from:admin@example.com\r\n"); ?>

2. What is query caching?

Answer: Query caching, available with the version 4.0.1 release, greatly improves the performace of selection queries by storing query results in memory and retrieving those results directly, rather than repeatedly querying the database for the same result set.

3. How does the session data store in computer?

Answer: Session data can be stored in four ways:

1. Within flat failes (files),

2. Within volatile memory (mm),

3. Using the SQLite database (sqlite), or

4. Through user-defined functions (user).

4. Name five internet services that commonly operates on a particular communications port.

Answer: 1. HTTP – Hyper Text Transfer Protocol

2. FTP – File Transfer Protocol

3. POP3 – Post Office Protocol

4. IMAP – Internet Message Access Protocol

5. SSH – Secure Shell

5. What do you mean by directory service.

Answer: Directory Service: It offers system administrators, developers, and end users alike a consistent, efficient, and secure means for viewing and managing resources such as people, fles, printers, and applications.

6. What do you mean by web service?

Answer:

Web service: Web services are typically application programming interfaces (APIs) or web APIs that are accessed via Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) and executed on a remote system hosting the requested services.

7. What do you mean by RSS?

Answer: RSS (*Really Simple Syndication*) is a family of web feed formats used to publish frequently

updated works—such as blog entries, news headlines, audio, and video—in a standardized format: XML.

8. **What are the advantages of web service?**

Answer: Advantage:

1. The ability to treat software as a service.

2. Significantly imporved enterprise application integration (EAI) process.

3. Global reuseability.

4. Ubiquitous accessibility.

5. **What are the functions used for file upload?**

Answer: bool **move_uploaded_file** (string $filename 1. , string $destination)

2. bool **copy** (string $source , string $dest [, resource $context])

3. **How many ways session handling can be done?**

Answer: Session handling can be handled with the following:

1. Use of cookies : the practice of storing bits of information on the client's machine.

2. Use of session ID(SID) : Assigning each site visitor a unique identifying attribute.

33.   **What are the PHP's authentication variables? –**

Answer: PHP uses two(2) predefined variables to authenticate a user: 1.$SERVER['PHP_AUTH_USER'] 2. $SERVER['PHP_AUTH_USER']. These variables store the username and password value. Both variables must be varified at the start of every restricted page.

#. How many ways you can write into a file?

Answer: We can write into a file using the following mode and Methods: Methods- fwrite() with fopen, file_put_contants(). Mode- r+, W, w+, A, a+, X, x+

#. Difference between get and post method?.

Answer: GET Method: get method is used for submitting small amount of data. Data shows in the URL, so it is not secure.

POST Method: post method is used for submitting small amount of data. Data does not

#. How many ways you can read a file?

Answer: We can read a file using the following mode and Methods:-Methods- file(), file_get_contents(), fgetcsv(), fgets(), fgetss(), fgetc(),fresd(), readfile(), fscanf(). Mode- R, r+, w+, a+, x+

#. What are the PHP's authentication variable?

Answer: PHP uses two authentication variables as follows:

1. $_SERVER['PHP-AUTH-USER'] 2. $_SERVER['PHP-AUTH-PW']
   These variables store the username and password values
   respectively.

#. Define DNS.

Answer: The Domain Name System (DNS) allows to use domain
names (e.g. yahoo.com) in place of the corresponding IP address, such
as 192.0.32.166.

#. What is domain name server?

Answer: The domain names and their complementary IP addresses
are stroed on domain name servers, which are interspersed across the
globe.

#. What are the five configuration directives that pertinent to PHP mail() function?

Answer: 1. SMTP=string, Scope:PHP_INI_ALL 2.
sendmail_from=stirng, Scope:PHP_INI_ALL 3. sendmail_path=string,

Scope:PHP_INI_SYSTEM 4. smtp_port=integer, Scope:PHP_INI_ALL 5. mail.force_extra_parameters=string, Scope:PHP_INI_SYSTEM

#.Explain the parameters of PHP's mail function.

Answer: The PHP mail() function is used to send emails from inside a script.

Prototype:

boolean mail(string to, string subject, string message [, string addl_headers [, string addl_params]])

ParameterDescription to Required. Specifies the receiver / receivers of the email **subject** Required. Specifies the subject of the email. **Note:** This parameter cannot contain any newline characters **message** Required. Defines the message to be sent. Each line should be separated with a LF (\n). Lines should not exceed 70 characters **headers** Optional. Specifies additional headers, like From, Cc, and Bcc. The additional headers should be separated with a CRLF (\r\n) **parameters** Optional. Specifies an additional parameter to the sendmail program

Example:

<?php mail("client@example.com","This is a subject","This is the mail body","from:admin@example.com\r\n");

?>

#.How do you retrive internet service port number in php?

Answer: The getservbyname() function returns the port number of a specified service.

Prototype:

int getservbyname(string service, string protocol)

Example:

```
<?php echo "HTTP's default port number is: ".getservbyname("http","tcp");

?>
```

#.What do you mean by directory service.

Answer: Directory Service: It offers system administrators, developers, and end users alike a consistent, efficient, and secure means for viewing and managing resources such as people, fles, printers, and applications.

#.What do you mean by web service?

Answer: Web service: Web services are typically application programming interfaces (APIs) or web APIs that are accessed via Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) and executed on a remote system hosting the requested services.

#.What do you mean by RSS?

Answer: RSS (*Really Simple Syndication*) is a family of web feed formats used to publish frequently updated works—such as blog entries, news headlines, audio, and video—in a standardized format: XML.

#.What are the advantages of web service?

Answer: Advantage: 1. The ability to treat software as a service. 2. Significantly imporved enterprise application integration (EAI) process. 3. Global reuseability. 4. Ubiquitous accessibility.

#.How do you encrypt data in php hash function? Use md5() function.

Answer: The md5() function uses MD5, a third-pary hash algorithm often used for creating digital signatures. HD5 is considered to be a one-way hashing algorithm, which means there is no practical way to dehash data that has been hashed using md5().

Prototype: string md5(string str)

Example: <?php

$val="secret"; $hash_val=md5($val); echo $hash_val; ?>

#.What are the functions used for file upload?

Answer: 1.bool **move_uploaded_file** (string $filename , string $destination) 2.bool **copy** (string $source , string $dest [, resource $context])

#.How many ways session handling can be done?

Answer: Session handling can be handled with the following:

1. Use of cookies: the practice of storing bits of information on the client's machine. 2. Use of session ID(SID) : Assigning each site visitor a unique identifying attribute.

This set of PHP Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on "Arrays".

1. PHP's numerically indexed array begin with position _____
a) 1
b) 2
c) 0
d) -1
View Answer
Answer: c
Explanation: Like all the other programming languages, the first element of an array always starts with '0'.

2. Which of the following are correct ways of creating an array?

```
i) state[0] = "karnataka";
ii) $state[] = array("karnataka");
iii) $state[0] = "karnataka";
iv)  $state = array("karnataka");
```

a) iii) and iv)
b) ii) and iii)
c) Only i)
d) ii), iii) and iv)
View Answer
Answer: a
Explanation: A variable name should start with $ symbol which is not present in i) and you need not put the square brackets when you use the array() constructor.

3. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

```
1.    <?php
2.    $states = array("Karnataka" => array
3.    ("population" => "11,35,000", "capital" => "Bangalore"),
4.    "Tamil Nadu" => array( "population" => "17,90,000",
5.    "capital" => "Chennai") );
6.    echo $states["Karnataka"]["population"];
7.    ?>
```

a) Karnataka 11,35,000
b) 11,35,000
c) population 11,35,000
d) Karnataka population
View Answer
Answer: b
Explanation: In the following PHP code, the variable states are treated as a multidimensional array and accordingly traverse it to get the value of 'Karnataka's population'.

4. Which of the following PHP function will return true if a variable is an array or false if it is not an array?
a) this_array()
b) is_array()
c) do_array()
d) in_array()

Answer: b
Explanation: The function is_array() is an inbuilt function in PHP which is used to check whether a variable is an array or not. Its prototype follows: boolean is_array(mixed variable).

5. Which in-built function will add a value to the end of an array?
a) array_unshift()
b) into_array()
c) inend_array()
d) array_push()

Answer: d
Explanation: array_push adds a value to the end of an array, returning the total count of elements in the array after the new value has been added.

6. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

```php
1.    <?php
2.    $state = array ("Karnataka", "Goa", "Tamil Nadu",
3.    "Andhra Pradesh");
4.    echo (array_search ("Tamil Nadu", $state) );
5.    ?>
```

a) True
b) 1
c) False
d) 2

Answer: d
Explanation: The array_search() function searches an array for a specified value, returning its key if located and FALSE otherwise.

7. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

```php
1.    <?php
2.    $fruits = array ("apple", "orange", "banana");
3.    echo (next($fruits));
4.    echo (next($fruits));
5.    ?>
```

a) orangebanana
b) appleorange
c) orangeorange

d) appleapple

Answer: a
Explanation: The next() function returns the value of the next element in the array. In the first 'next($fruits)' call, it will print orange which is next to apple and so on.

8. Which of the following function is used to get the value of the previous element in an array?
a) last()
b) before()
c) prev()
d) previous()

Answer: c
Explanation: The prev() function returns the previous element in the array.

9. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

```php
1.    <?php
2.    $fruits = array ("apple", "orange", array ("pear", "mango"),
3.    "banana");
4.    echo (count($fruits, 1));
5.    ?>
```

a) 3
b) 4
c) 5
d) 6

Answer: d
Explanation: The function count() will return the number of elements in an array. The parameter 1 counts the array recursively i.e it will count all the elements of multidimensional arrays.

10. Which function returns an array consisting of associative key/value pairs?
a) count()
b) array_count()
c) array_count_values()
d) count_values()

Answer: c
Explanation: The function array_count_values() will count all the values of an array. It

will return an associative array, where the keys will be the original array's values, and the values are the number of occurrences.

. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

```php
1. <?php
2. $cars = array("Volvo", "BMW", "Toyota");
3. echo "I like " . $cars[2] . ", " . $cars[1] . " and " . $cars[0] . ".";
4. ?>
```

a) I like Volvo, Toyota and BMW
b) I like Volvo, BMW and Toyota
c) I like BMW, Volvo and Toyota
d) I like Toyota, BMW and Volvo

Answer: d
Explanation: The order of elements defined. In the echo statement when we call the elements of array using its index, it will be printed accordingly. As index '0' indicates 'Volvo', '1' for 'BMW' and '2' for 'Toyota'.

2. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

```php
1. <?php
2. $fname = array("Peter", "Ben", "Joe");
3. $age = array("35", "37", "43");
4. $c = array_combine($age, $fname);
5. print_r($c);
6. ?>
```

a) Array (Peter Ben Joe)
b) Array ([Peter] => 35 [Ben] => 37 [Joe] => 43)
c) Array (35 37 43)
d) Array ([35] => Peter [37] => Ben [43] => Joe)

Answer: d
Explanation: Here "keys" array is $age and "values" array is $fname. The function array_combine() will create an array by using the elements from one "keys" array and one "values" array. So when variable c is called, it will print keys and values.

3. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

```php
1. <?php
2. $a=array("A","Cat","Dog","A","Dog");
```

```
3. $b=array("A","A","Cat","A","Tiger");
4. $c=array_combine($a,$b);
5. print_r(array_count_values($c));
6. ?>
```

a) Array ([A] => 5 [Cat] => 2 [Dog] => 2 [Tiger] => 1)
b) Array ([A] => 2 [Cat] => 2 [Dog] => 1 [Tiger] => 1)
c) Array ([A] => 6 [Cat] => 1 [Dog] => 2 [Tiger] => 1)
d) Array ([A] => 2 [Tiger] => 1)

Answer: d
Explanation: The function The array_count_values() counts all the values of an array and the The function array_combine() will create an array by using the elements from one "keys" array and one "values" array.

4. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

```
1. <?php
2. $a1 = array("a" => "red", "b" => "green", "c" => "blue", "d" => "yellow");
3. $a2 = array("e" => "red", "f" => "green", "g" => "blue", "h" => "orange");
4. $a3 = array("i" => "orange");
5. $a4 = array_merge($a2, $a3);
6. $result = array_diff($a1, $a4);
7. print_r($result);
8. ?>
```

a) Array ([d] => yellow)
b) Array ([i] => orange)
c) Array ([h] => orange)
d) Array ([d] => yellow [h] => orange)

Answer: a
Explanation: The array_diff() function compares the values of two (or more) arrays, and returns the differences. This function compares the values of two (or more) arrays, and return an array that contains the entries from array1 that are not present in other arrays (array2, array3, etc).

5. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

```
1. <?php
2. $a1 = array("red", "green");
3. $a2 = array("blue", "yellow");
4. $a3 = array_merge($a1, $a2);
```

```
5. $a4 = array("a", "b", "c", "d");
6. $a = array_combine($a4, $a3);
7. print_r($a);
8. ?>
```

a) Array ([a] => blue [b] => yellow [c] => red [d] => green)
b) Array ([0] => blue [1] => yellow [2] => red [3] => green)
c) Array ([0] => red [1] => green [2] => blue [3] => yellow)
d) Array ([a] => red [b] => green [c] => blue [d] => yellow)

Answer: d
Explanation: The function array_merge() merges one or more arrays into one array. If in the function array_merge(), two or more array elements have the same key, the last one overrides the others. The function array_combine() will create an array by using the elements from one "keys" array and one "values" array. The program is the basic combined application of array_combine() and array_merge().

6. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

```php
1. <?php
2. $a = array("a" => "india", "b" => "brazil", "c" => "china");
3. echo array_shift($a);
4. echo "<br>";
5. array_pop($a);
6. print_r($a);
7. ?>
```

a)

india

Array ([b] => Brazil)

b)

india

Array ([a] => brazil)

c)

china

Array ([a] => india)

d)

china

Array ([a] => brazil)

Answer: a
Explanation: The function array_shift() removes the first element from an array, and it returns the value of the removed element and the function array_pop() deletes the last element of an array. So "a" => "India", "c" => "China" will be deleted and "b" => "Brazil" will be printed.

7. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

```php
1. <?php
2. $a1 = array_fill(1, 4, "hello");
3. $b1 = array_fill(5, 1, "php");
4. $a2 = array_merge($a1, $a2);
5. print_r($a2);
6. echo "<br>";
7. print_r($b1);
8. ?>
```

a)

Array ([1] => hello [4] => hello [5] => php)

Array ([5] => php)

b)

Array ([1] => hello [2] => hello [3] => hello [4] => hello)

Array ([5] => php)

c)

Array ([1] => hello [2] => hello [3] => hello [4] => hello [5] => php)

Array ([5] => php)

d)

Array ([1] => hello [2] => hello [3] => hello [4] => hello)

Array ([1] => php)

Answer: c
Explanation: Usage of array_fill() and array_merge() functions.

8. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

```php
1. <?php
2. $names = array("Sam", "Bob", "Jack");
3. echo $names[0] . "is the brother of " . $names[1] . " and " . $names[1] . ".";
4. ?>
```

a) Sam is the brother of Bob and Jack
b) Samis the brother of Bob and Bob
c) Sam is the brother of Jack and Bob
d) Error

Answer: b
Explanation: Simple definition of array and using it in a string. We have used $names[1] twice and hence Bob appears twice.

9. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

```php
1. <?php
2. $names = array("Sam", "Bob", "Jack");
3. echo $names[0]."is the brother of ".$names[1]." and ".$names[1].".".$brother;
4. ?>
```

a) Sam is the brother of Bob and Bob) $brother
b) Sam is the brother of Bob and Bob)
c) $brother
d) Error

Answer: d
Explanation: $brother undeclared.

10. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

```php
1. <?php
2. $place = array("NYC", "LA", "Paris");
3. array_pop($place);
4. $place1 = array("Paris");
5. $place = array_merge($place, $place1);
6. print_r($place);
7. ?>
```

a) Array ([0] => LA [1] => Paris [2] => Paris)
b) Array ([0] => NYC [1] => LA [2] => Paris)
c) Array ([0] => NYC [1] => LA [2] => Paris [3] => Paris)
d) Array ([0] => LA [1] => Paris)

Answer: b
Explanation: array_merge() and array_pop() yields that result.

11. Which one of the following property scopes is not supported by PHP?
a) friendly
b) final
c) public
d) static

Answer: a
Explanation: PHP supports five class property scopes: public, private, protected, final and static.

12. Which one of the following can be used to instantiate an object in PHP assuming class name to be Foo?
a) $obj = new $foo;
b) $obj = new foo;
c) $obj = new foo ();
d) obj = new foo ();

Answer: c
Explanation: To create a new object in PHP we can use the new statement to instantiate a class.

13. Which one of the following is the right way to define a constant?
a) constant PI = "3.1415";
b) const $PI = "3.1415";
c) constant PI = '3.1415';
d) const PI = '3.1415';

Answer: d
Explanation: Class constants are created like: const NAME = 'VALUE';

14. Which one of the following is the right way to call a class constant, given that the class is mathFunction?
a) echo PI;
b) echo mathFunction->PI;
c) echo mathFunction::PI;

d) echo mathFunction=PI;

Answer: c
Explanation: The Scope Resolution Operator "::" is a token that allows access to static, constant, and overridden properties or methods of a class.

15. Which one of the following is the right way to invoke a method?
a) $object->methodName();
b) object->methodName();
c) object::methodName();
d) $object::methodName();

Answer: a
Explanation: "->" is a dynamic class method invocation in PHP.

16. Which of the following is/are the right way to declare a method?

i) function functionName() { function body }

ii) scope function functionName() { function body }

iii) method methodName() { method body }

iv) scope method methodName() { method body }

a) Only ii)
b) Only iv)
c) i) and ii)
d) iii) and iv)

Answer: c
Explanation: In case of public methods, you can forgo explicitly declaring the scope and just declare the method like you would a function.

17. Which of the following method scopes is/are not supported by PHP?

i) private

ii) friendly

iii) static

iv) abstract

a) Only ii)
b) Only iv)
c) ii) and iv)
d) Only i)

Answer: a
Explanation: PHP supports six method scopes: public, private, final, static, protected and abstract. But it does not support friendly.

##This set of PHP Multiple Choice Questions & Answers (MCQs) focuses on "Basics of Object-Oriented PHP".

1. The practice of separating the user from the true inner workings of an application through well-known interfaces is known as _____
a) Polymorphism
b) Inheritance
c) Encapsulation
d) Abstraction

Answer: c
Explanation: In object-oriented PHP encapsulation is a concept of wrapping up or binding up the data members and methods in a single module.

2. Which of the following term originates from the Greek language that means "having multiple forms," defines OOP's ability to redefine, a class's characteristics?
a) Abstraction
b) Polymorphism
c) Inheritance
d) Differential

Answer: b
Explanation: The word polymorphism is derived from Greek word poly which means "many" and morphism which means the property which helps us to assign more than one property.

3. The practice of creating objects based on predefined classes is often referred to as _____
a) class creation
b) object creation
c) object instantiation

d) class instantiation

Answer: d
Explanation: In object-oriented programming, classes are the blueprints of php objects. Classes do not actually become objects until instantiation is done. When someone instantiates a class, it creates an instance of it, thus creating the object. In other words, instantiation is the process of creating an instance of an object in memory.

3. PHP recognizes constructors by the name _____
a) classname()
b) _construct()
c) function _construct()
d) function __construct()

Answer: d
Explanation: A double underscore followed by the construct keyword. Its syntax is function __construct ([argument1, argument2,.....]) { Class Initialization code }.

4. Which version of PHP introduced the instance of keyword?
a) PHP 4
b) PHP 5
c) PHP 5.3
d) PHP 6

Answer: b
Explanation: Using instanceof keyword we can determine whether an object is an instance of a class. $manager = new Employee() ... if ($manager instanceof Employee) echo "True";

5. Which one of the following functions is used to determine whether a class exists?
a) exist()
b) exist_class()
c) class_exist()
d) __exist()

Answer: c
Explanation: The class_exist() function returns true or false according to whether the class exists within the currently executing script content.

6. Which one of the following functions is used to determine object type?
a) obj_type()
b) type()
c) is_a()

d) is_obj()

Answer: c
Explanation: The is_a() function returns true if object belongs to a class type or if it belongs to a class that is a child of that class. Or else false is returned.

7. Which one of the following keyword is used to inherit our subclass into a superclass?
a) extends
b) implements
c) inherit
d) include

Answer: a
Explanation: When we extend a class then the subclass will inherit all the public and protected methods from the parent class.
The keyword implements are used with interfaces. With inheritance, we use the keyword extends.

8. In the following PHP code, what is/are the properties?

```php
1.    <?php
2.    class Example
3.    {
4.        public $name;
5.        function Sample()
6.        {
7.            echo "This is an example";
8.        }
9.    }
10.         ?>
```

a) echo "This is an example";
b) public $name;
c) class Example
d) function sample()

Answer: b
Explanation: Above code is an example of 'classes' in PHP. Classes are the blueprints of objects. Classes are the programmer-defined data type, which includes the local methods and the local variables. Class is a collection of objects which has properties and behaviour.

9. Which keyword is used to refer to properties or methods within the class itself?
a) private
b) public
c) protected
d) $this

Answer: d
Explanation: In PHP, the self and 'this' keyword are used to refer the class members within the scope of a class itself. The class members can be either variables or functions.

10. Which keyword allows class members (methods and properties) to be used without needing to instantiate a new instance of the class?
a) protected
b) final
c) static
d) private

Answer: c
Explanation: Sometimes it is very handy to access the methods and properties in terms of a class rather than an object. But this can be done through static keyword. Any method declared as 'static' can be accessed without the creation of an object.

11. Which of the following advanced OOP features is/are not supported by PHP?

i) Method overloading

ii) Multiple Inheritance

iii) Namespaces

iv) Object Cloning

a) i)
b) ii)
c) i) and ii)
d) iii) and iv)

Answer: c
Explanation: The advanced OOP features are: Object cloning, Inheritance, Interfaces, Abstract classes, and Namespaces.

12. Which version of PHP introduced the advanced concepts of OOP?
a) PHP 4
b) PHP 5
c) PHP 5.3
d) PHP 6

Answer: b
Explanation: Advanced concepts of OOP were introduced in PHP version 5.

13. Which one of the following is the right way to clone an object?
a) _clone(targetObject);
b) destinationObject = clone targetObject;
c) destinationObject = _clone(targetObject);
d) destinationObject = clone(targetObject);

Answer: b
Explanation: You can clone an object by prefacing it with the clone keyword. A copy of an object is created by using the clone keyword. $copy_of_object = clone $object;

14. The class from which the child class inherits is called _____

i) Child class

ii) Parent class

iii) Super class

iv) Base class

a) Only i)
b) ii), iii) and iv)
c) Only iii)
d) ii) and iv)

Answer: d
Explanation: The class whose properties are inherited by child class is called Base Class or Parent class.

15. Which of the following is/are true for an abstract class?
i) Abstract classes in PHP are declared with the help of abstract keyword.
ii) A class is declare abstract by using the keyword implements.
iii) It is a class that really isn't supposed to ever be instantiated but instead serves as a

base class.
iv) Attempting to instantiate an abstract class results in an error.
a) Only i)
b) Only iii)
c) ii) and iv)
d) ii), iii) and iv)

Answer: a
Explanation: The abstract classes are the classes in which at least one method need to be abstract. Abstract classes in PHP are declared with the help of abstract keyword.

16. If one intends to create a model that will be assumed by a number of closely related objects, which class must be used?
a) Normal class
b) Static class
c) Abstract class
d) Interface

Answer: c
Explanation: The abstract classes are the classes in which at least one method need to be abstract. Abstract classes in PHP are declared with the help of keyword abstract. The use of class abstract are that all base classes implementing abstract class should give implementation of abstract methods declared in parent class.

17. If your object must inherit behavior from a number of sources you must use a/an
a) Interface
b) Object
c) Abstract class
d) Static class

Answer: a
Explanation: An interface in PHP consists of methods that have no implementations, i.e. the interface methods are abstract methods. The methods in the interfaces must have public visibility scope. The interfaces are different from classes as the class can inherit from one class only whereas the class can implement one or more interfaces.

18. Which method is used to tweak an object's cloning behavior?
a) clone()
b) __clone()
c) _clone
d) object_clone()

Answer: b
Explanation: A copy of an object is created by using the clone keyword, which calls the object's __clone() method.

19. Which feature allows us to call more than one method or function of the class in single instruction?
a) Typecasting
b) Method Including
c) Method adding
d) Method chaining

Answer: d
Explanation: When many methods are called in a single instruction in PHP, it is called method chaining. Following is a basic example of method chaining in php:

```php
$a = new Order();
$a->CreateOrder()->sendOrderEmail()->createShipment();
```

20. Which magic method is used to implement overloading in PHP?
a) __call
b) __invoke
c) __wakeup
d) __unset

Answer: a
Explanation: When a class implements __call(), then an object of that class is called with a method that doesn't exist, __call() is called instead.

21. Say we have two compare two strings which of the following function/functions can you use?

i) strcmp()

ii) strcasecmp()

iii) strspn()

iv) strcspn()

a) i) and ii)
b) iii) and iv)
c) only i)

d) i), ii), iii) and iv)

Answer: d
Explanation: All of the functions mentioned above can be used to compare strings in some or the other way.

22. Which one of the following functions will convert a string to all uppercase?
a) strtoupper()
b) uppercase()
c) str_uppercase()
d) struppercase()
Answer: a
Explanation: Its prototype follows string strtoupper(string str).

5. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

```php
1.    <?php
2.    $title = "O'malley wins the heavyweight championship!";
3.    echo ucwords($title);
4.    ?>
```

a) O'Malley Wins The Heavyweight Championship!
b) O'malley Wins The Heavyweight Championship!
c) O'Malley wins the heavyweight championship!
d) o'malley wins the heavyweight championship!

Answer: a
Explanation: The ucwords() function capitalizes the first letter of each word in a string. Its prototype follows: string ucwords(string str).

23. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

```php
1.    <?php
2.    echo str_pad("Salad", 5)." is good.";
3.    ?>
```

a) SaladSaladSaladSaladSalad is good
b) is good SaladSaladSaladSaladSalad
c) is good   Salad
d) Salad   is good

Answer: d
Explanation: The str_pad() function pads a string with a specified number of characters.

24. Which one of the following functions can be used to concatenate array elements to form a single delimited string?
a) explode()
b) implode()
c) concat()
d) concatenate()

Answer: b
Explanation: None.

25. Which one of the following functions finds the last occurrence of a string, returning its numerical position?
a) strlastpos()
b) strpos()
c) strlast()
d) strrpos()

Answer: d
Explanation: None.

26. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

```php
1.    <?php
2.    $author = "nachiketh@example.com";
3.    $author = str_replace("a","@",$author);
4.    echo "Contact the author of this article at $author.";
5.    ?>
```

a) Contact the author of this article at nachiketh@ex@mple.com
b) Cont@ct the @uthor of this @rticle @t n@chiketh@ex@mple.com
c) Contact the author of this article at n@chiketh@ex@mple.com
d) Error

Answer: c
Explanation: The str_replace() function case sensitively replaces all instances of a string with another.

27. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

```php
1.    <?php
2.    $url = "nachiketh@example.com";
3.    echo ltrim(strstr($url, "@"),"@");
4.    ?>
```

a) nachiketh@example.com
b) nachiketh
c) nachiketh@
d) example.com

Answer: d
Explanation: The strstr() function returns the remainder of a string beginning with the first occurrence of a predefined string.

28. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

```php
1. <?php
2.      function sum($num1, $num2)
3.      {
4.          $total = $num1 + $num2;
5.          echo "chr($total)";
6.      }
7.      $var1 = "sum";
8.      $var1(5, 44);
9. ?>
```

a) Error
b) 49
c) 1
d) Sum

Answer: c
Explanation: It is possible to call a function using a variable which stores the function name also the chr() function returns a character from the specified ASCII value.

29. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

```php
1. <?php
2.      function sum($num1, $num2)
3.      {
4.          $total = $num1 + $num2;
5.          echo "cos($total)";
6.      }
7.      sum(5,-5);
8. ?>
```

a) 0
b) 1

c) 0.5

d) -0.5

Answer: b

Explanation: cos() gives the cos value of the argument. Here the function returns 1.

30. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

```php
1. <?php
2.    function b()
3.    {
4.        echo "b is executed";
5.    }
6.    function a()
7.    {
8.        b();
9.        echo "a is executed";
10.            b();
11.        }
12.        a();
13.        ?>
```

a) b is executedb is executedb is executed

b) b is executeda is executed

c) a is executed

d) b is executeda is executedb is executed

Answer: d

Explanation: Simple order of execution.

31. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

```php
1. <?php
2. function sum($x, $y)
3. {
4.    $z = $x + $y;
5.    return $z;
6. }
7. echo "5 + 10 = " . sum(7,13) . "<br>";
8. echo "7 + 13 = " . sum(2,4) . "<br>";
9. echo "2 + 4 = " . sum(5,10);
10.        ?>
```

a)

5 + 10 = 15

2 + 4 = 6

7 + 13 = 20

b)

7 + 13 = 20

5 + 10 = 15

2 + 4 = 6

c)

5 + 10 = 15

7 + 13 = 20

2 + 4 = 6

d)

5 + 10 = 20

7 + 13 = 6

2 + 4 = 15

Answer: d
Explanation: The function calls are jumbled.

32. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

```php
1. <?php
2. function addFive($num)
3. {
4.     $num += 5;
```

```
5. }
6. function addSix(&$num)
7. {
8.     $num += 6;
9. }
10.         $orignum = 10;
11.         addFive( &$orignum );
12.         echo "Original Value is $orignum<br />";
13.         addSix( $orignum );
14.         echo "Original Value is $orignum<br />";
15.         ?>
```

a)

Original Value is 15

Original Value is 21

b)

Original Value is 15

Original Value is 21

c)

Original Value is 15

Original Value is 15

d) None Of The mentioned

Answer: b
Explanation: addSix() passes value of the variable by reference.

33. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

```
1. <?php
2. function addFunction($num1, $num2)
3. {
4.     $sum = $num1 + $num2;
5.     return $sum;
```

```
6. }
7. $return_value = addFunction(10, 20);
8. echo "Returned value from the function : $return_value"
9. ?>
```

a) Returned value from the function : $return_value
b) Error
c) Returned value from the function : 30
d) Returned value from the function :

Answer: c
Explanation: Functions returns value 30.

34. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

```
1. <?php
2. function sayHello()
3. {
4.     echo "HelloWorld<br />";
5. }
6. $function_holder = "sayHello";
7. $function_holder();
8. ?>
```

a) No Output
b) Error
c) sayHello
d) HelloWorld

Answer: d
Explanation: It is possible to assign function names as strings to variables and then treat these variables exactly as you would the function name itself.

35. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

```
1. <?php
2. function one()
3. {
4.     echo " this works";
5.     function two()
6.     {
7.         echo "this too works";
8.     }
```

```
 9. }
10.          one();
11.          two();
12.          ?>
```

a) error
b) this works
c) this worksthis too works
d) this works this too works

Answer: c
Explanation: Two is declared in one and is called after one. Hence it works.

36. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

```
1. <?php
2. function do($myString)
3. {
4.     echo strpos($myString, "donkey",0);
5. }
6. do("The donkey looks like a horse.");
7. ?>
```

a) 4
b) 5
c) 2
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a
Explanation: Donkey starts from position 4 in string.

37. What will be the output of the following PHP code?

```
1. <?php
2. function one()
3. {
4.     define("const","I am awesome!");
5.     echo constant("const");
6. }
7. one();
8. ?>
```

a) I am awesome!!
b) const

c) const, I am awesome!!
d) "const","I am awesome!"

Answer: a
Explanation: Using the define function to define the constant "const".