Sr. no. 110, Gate No 1, Ravet, Pune- 412101

www.sbpatilcollege.com, email-sbpc.science@gmail.com

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Class:-12th Science Information Technology Teacher: Mrs. Shilpa Kate

Exercise solution: Lesson No.5. PHP

Q1 Fill in the BLANKS.

- 1.PHP is **Server** side scripting side LANGUAGE.
- 2. PHP IS INTERPRETED LANGUAGE I.E. THERE IS NO NEED OF COMPILATION.
- 3. AVARIABLE STARTS with \$ sign followed by VARIABLE NAME.
- 4. An **array** is A VARIABLE, which CAN hold more THAN one VALUE AT A time.
- 5. Information can be passed to functions through **arguments**
- Q2 STATE whether given STATEMENT is true or FALSE.
- 1.PHP is PLATFORM dependent scripting LANGUAGE.

ANS: FALSE

2. \$_POST is AN ARRAY of VARIABLES PASSED VIA THE URL PARAMETERS.

ANS: FALSE

3. AFunction is a block of STATEMENTS THAT CAN be used REPEATEDLY in APROGRAM.

Ans: True

4.PHP CANNOT be embedded ALONG with HTML TAGS.

ANS:FALSE

5.GET should NEVER be used for sending sensitive INFORMATION.

Ans:True

QZ MI	urupie choice quesi	ions. Select one correct answer.
1. The P	ROGRAM file of PH	P HAVE extension.
	a) .ASP	b) .php
	c) .js	d) .txt
2. Avari	ABLE DECLARED	Afunction HAS GLOBALscope.
	b) outside	b)ANYWHERE
	c) inside	d) none
3. The	function returns	APART of ASTRING.
	c) trim()	b) ucwords()
	c) substr()	d) strpos()
Q4. Mul	tiple Choice Questi	on. (2 correct)
	1. The	&ARE VALID DATATYPE in PHP.
	a) Double	b)Varchar
		d) Array
	e) BigInt	
	2. Single line com	ment in PHP is possible using_,
	A) //	b) /* */
	c) #	d)
	e) \$	
Q5. Mul	tiple Choice Questi	on. (3 correct)
1	. In PHP, three types	of ARRAYS ARE
		.
	a) Indexed	b) Simple
	c) Associativ	E
	d) Multidimer	ISIONAL
	e) Complex	f)GENERAL
2.	The scope of VAR	IABLE CAN be
	b) LOCAL	b) GLOBAL
	c) UNIVER	SAL d) STATIC
	e) FINAL	f) outside

Q6. Brief Questions.

1.) EXPLAINANY TWO FEATURES OF PHP?

Ans:

Simple: It is very simple and easy to use as compared to other scripting languages.

Interpreted: It is an interpreted language i.e no need of compilation.

Faster: It is faster than other scripting language e.g JSP & ASP

Open Source: It means you will not pay money to use it . You can freely download and use it.

Platform Independent: It will run on all platform like Linux, Unix, Mac OS, Windows.

Case Sensitive: It is case sensitive when you declare variables.

All keywords(echo, if, else etc), classes, functions and user-defined functions are not case-sensitive.

Error Reporting: PHP has some pre-defined error reporting constants to generate a warning or error notice.

2) WHAT ARE the rules to DECLARE VARIABLE in PHP?

Ans:

- Variable starts with \$ sign, followed by name of the variable.
- A variable name must start with a letter or underscore character.
- A variable name cannot start with a number.
- A variable name can only contain alpha-numeric characters and underscores(A- z,0-9 and _[underscore]).
- Variable names are case-sensitive. (Eg. \$age and \$AGE are considered different).

3. What is server sidescripting?

Ans::

- A server is a computer system that serves as a central repository of data and programs and is shared by all clients.
- The server side environment that runs a scripting language is termed as web server.
- Server-side scripting as it relates to web pages usually refers to PHP code that is executed on the web server before the data is passed to the user's browser.

4).List the supported DATATYPES in PHP.

Ans: PHP can store data of different types and PHP supports following data types:

- String
- Integer
- Float
- Boolean
- Array
- NULL

5.) EXPLAIN ANY two string MANIPULATION function

Following are the few predefined functions in PHP to manipulate string.

Function	Description
strlen()	Returns the length of a string (i.e. total no. of characters)
str_word_count()	Counts the number of words in a string
strrev()	Reverses a string
strpos()	Searches for a specific text within a string and returns the character position of the first match and if no match is found, then it will return false
str_replace()	Replaces some characters with some other characters in a string
substr()	Returns a part of a string
strtolower()	Converts a string to lowercase
substr_count()	Counts the number of times a substring occurs in a string
ucwords()	Converts the first character of each word in a string to uppercase
trim()	Removes whitespace and other predefined characters from both sides of a string

Table 5.1: Pre-defined functions for string manipulation.

Q.7 Write event driven JAVASCRIPT PROGRAM for the following.

1. Write A PHP code which CALCULATES SQUARE of ANYnumber using form

1.php

```
<html>
<body>
<form method="post" action="cube.php">
    Enter no<input type="text" name="t1"><br>
<input type="submit" name="submit" value="cube">
</form>
</body>
</html>
*************************

<?php
$sq=$_POST['t1'];
$s=$sq*$sq*$sq;
echo"<br/>br> The cube is".$s;
?>
```

2. Write A PHP code to count no. of words in the given string.

Ans:: /* Write A PHP code to count no. of words in the given string.*/

```
<?PHP
$a= "Hypertext Preprocessor";
echo"<br>> String is".$a;
echo"<br>> Words is string is".str_word_count($a);
?>
```

3. CREATE A website with two PHP WEBPAGE in which EACH WEBPAGE is connected. The first PAGE of the website CONTAINS two form fields for TAKING 'NAME' AND 'PASSWORD' from users. On onclick event, DETAILS of forms should be DISPLAYED on second WEBPAGE

```
Ans:: form.html
<html>
<body>
<form action="wc.php" method="post">
Enter Name:
<input type="text" name="name"><br><br>
Enter Password:
<input type="password" name="pass"><br><br>
<input type="submit" name="submit" value="submit">
</form>
</body>
</html>
*****Wc.php*****
<?php
Echo "Username is ::".$_POST["name"];
Echo" <br/>br>Your Password is:";
Echo $_POST["pass"];
?>
```