**Week#2: List of Assignments**

**PHP 1**

* **Code review of Week#1 Assignments**
* **Self-test (Week 1 Review Questions)**
* **Lecture#2 and Lecture Notes #3 (PowerPoints)**
* **Review Week#2 Assignment logic**

READ: Chapter 1 of the textbook before completing the assignments below!

**Required Assignments:**

PART 1::Textbook: Chapter 1:

* **wk2\_assign\_A\_php1.doc (Aliens: report.htm / report.php )** 
  + **Download report\_before.zip** containing (style.css and fang.jpg)

PART 2::Introduction to PHP (continued) “PHP scripting”:

* **wk2\_assign\_B\_php1.docx (report2.htm / heredoc.php)**

3%

* **wk2\_assign\_C\_php1.docx (choose.html / car.php)   
   \* Bonus (Optional) for enhancing this assignment**

**~ All assignment solutions should be posted to the college server, tested and marked in lab. ~**

**WEEKLY REVIEW QUESTIONS:**

**Complete the questions starting on PAGE 2 of this document**  
**~~~ Note: All assignment solutions should be posted to the college server,   
Tested, and Marked in lab “when working”. ~~~**

**Topics covered this week: VARIABLES, MAIL(), CONCATENATION, Form Processing,  
IF…ELSE, DIE(), HEREDOC Formatting**

QUIZ :

* **Complete the Online Quiz posted in the Week#2 assignments folder.**

READINGS: **Textbook:** **Chapter 2 “Working with Forms”**

Review Questions

**WEEK 2 ‘self-test’ questions: (22)**

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**Answer the following questions. Show your answers to the instructor in-class for making along with your Weekly Assignment solutions.**

1. When PHP parses a file, it looks for these opening and closing tags, which tell PHP to start and stop interpreting the code between them.

**<?php ?>**

1. PHP requires instructions to be terminated with a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the end of each statement.

**;**

1. On most servers, the default extension for PHP files is

**.php**

1. The Web server used for our class is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. This HTTP Server is a collaborative software development effort aimed at creating a robust, commercial-grade, featureful, and freely-available source code implementation of an HTTP (Web) server. The project is jointly managed by a group of volunteers located around the world, using the Internet and the Web to communicate, plan, and develop the server and its related documentation.

**sftp**

1. The Open Source SQL relational database management system used in this course is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and is developed, distributed, and supported by Oracle Corporation.

1. Which of the following is the way to create comments in PHP?
2. // comment code to the end of line
3. /\* comment code here \*/
4. # comment code to the end of line
5. All of the above

**D**

Answer:

1. Which of the following is used to define a constant in PHP?
2. constant()
3. const()
4. def()
5. define()

Answer:

**D**

1. Which of the following is NOT a valid PHP comparison operator?
2. !=
3. >=
4. <=>
5. ==
6. ===

**C, E**

Answer:

1. What will be printed?

$var = ‘a’;  
 $VAR = ‘b’;

echo “$var$VAR”;

1. aa
2. bb
3. ab

**C**

**Answer:**

1. How do you get information from a form that is submitted using the “get” method?
2. Request.query();
3. GET[];
4. retrieve();
5. $\_GET[];

**D**

**Answer:**

1. How do you get information from a form that is submitted using the “post” method?
2. Request.query();
3. POST[];
4. retrieve();
5. $\_POST[];

**Answer:**

**D**

1. When using the POST method, variables are displayed in the URL.

True or False

**False**

**Answer:**

1. When using the GET method, variables are displayed in the URL.

True or False

**False**

**Answer:**

1. What is the correct way to add 1 to the $count variable?
2. $count =+1
3. $count++
4. ++count;
5. count++;

**Answer:**

**D**

1. Which one of these variables has an illegal name?
2. $my\_var
3. $myVar
4. $MYVAR
5. $my-var

**Answer:**

**D**

1. Which operator is used to check if two values are equal and of the same type?
2. ==
3. ===
4. =

**Answer:**

**B**

1. There is a special data type in PHP called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which represents no value.

**NULL**

1. The query language that is used to interact with database applications like MySQL is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

**SQL**

1. The built-in PHP function that sends an email message is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**mail()**

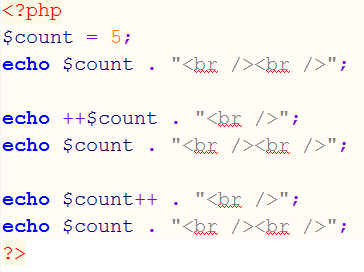
1. The built-in PHP array that stores data that has been submitted using the “post” method is

**$\_POST**

1. Provide a definition for the number\_format() function

**<?PHP  
$total = 1234;   
echo “Total charge is \$”, number\_format($total), “\n”;  
?>**

1. What is the output after executing the following code?





Some Verification Tactics are:

empty()

* If the value should not be empty use

Example: *$first\_name = $\_POST['firstname'];   
 if (empty($first\_name)) {*

EMPTY means – empty string or array, zero, or NULL

(everything from NULL, to 0 to “” will return TRUE when   
using the “empty” function)

The following things are considered to be empty (will return TRUE):

* "" (an empty string)
* (0 as an integer)
* (0 as a float)
* *"0"* (0 as a string)
* NULL
* *array()*  (an empty array)

*NULL vs.*  empty string

Null is an absence of a value. An empty string is a value.

NULL isn't allocated any memory, the string with NULL value is just a pointer which is pointing to nowhere.

Empty IS allocated to a memory location.

* Returns true if empty

false if not empty or undefined

variables

* empty() only checks as anything else will  
  result in a parse error.

~The End *WEEK#2 TASK LIST\_php1.docx*