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MODULE ITLBP601 **DEVELOP BACK-END USING PHP**

REGNO: 21RP04900

CLASS: L6Y2 ITA

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O1. Explain php programming beyond definition?

PHP (recursive acronym for PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor) is the most widely used open source and general purpose server side scripting language used mainly in web development to create dynamic websites and applications.

Syntax php

<?php

// PHP code goes here

?>

Q2. why do we need to php programming? PHP is a server-side scripting language embedded in HTML in its simplest form. PHP allows web developers to create dynamic content and interact with databases

PHP runs on various platforms (Windows, Linux, Unix, Mac OS X, etc.)

PHP is compatible with almost all servers used today (Apache, IIS, etc.)

PHP supports a wide range of databases

PHP is free. Download it from the official PHP resource

PHP is easy to learn and runs efficiently on the server side

Q3. What is the latest php version we have today and list the updated features for the latest 3 release?

PHP 8.2 is to release on November 24, 2022

Features for the latest 3 release

Version	PHP (*)	Release
7.2 - 8.0	March 3rd, 2020	
7.3 - 8.1	September 8th, 2020	
8.0 - 8.2	February 8th, 2022	
8.1 - 8.2	February 7th, 2023	

Q4. What is different between new release vs stable release of a software product?

A release software is the distribution of the final version or the newest version of a software application. A software release may be public or private and generally signifies the unveiling of a new or upgraded version of the application.

A stable release is a version that has been tested as thoroughly as possible and is as reliable as we can make it. It does not have all the new features of a beta release and it does not have the latest fixes for problems.

Q5. What are the main features of php programming?

- PHP is platform independent
- Free and open-source
- Case-sensitive
- Simplicity
- Flexibility

- Efficiency
- Loosely Typed Language

- Security
- Simple
- Faster

Q6. With a help of examples explain why php is case sensitive?

Variable names are case-sensitive ($age and $AGE are two different variables)

Examples of php is case sensitive?

```
<?php

$x = 5;

$y = 4;

echo $x + $y;

?>
```

Q6. What and why do we use comments while writing php codes, With a help of example explain different types of php comments?

A comment in PHP code is a line that is not executed as a part of the program. Its purpose to increase the readability of the program.

- **One-line comment** A one-line comment starts with the # or //

```
<?php

// You can also use comments to leave out parts of a code line

$x = 5 // + 15 // + 5;

echo $x;

?>
```

- **Multiple line comment** : A multi-line comment starts with /* and end with */

Examples of multiple-line comment:

```
<?php
// You can also use comments to leave out parts of a code line
$x = 5 /* + 15 */ + 5;
echo $x;
?>
```

Q8. Differentiate with real example the following php output functions:

a. Echo() vs print():**echo** has no return value while **print** has a return value of 1 so it can be used in expressions. **echo** can take multiple parameters (although such usage is rare) while **print** can take one argument. **echo** is marginally faster than print.

   By using examples: echo

```
<?php

echo "Hello world!<br>";
echo "I'm about to learn PHP!<br>";
echo "This ", "string ", "was ", "made ", "with multiple parameters.";
?>
```

   By using examples: print

```
<?php
print "Hello world!<br>";
print "I'm about to learn PHP!";
?>
```

   B. Print() vs printf(): **print()** function outputs one or more strings. **Print()** function is not actually a function, so you are not required to use parentheses with it, **printf()** function outputs a formatted string.

   Syntax

   print(strings)

   by using examples:

```
<?php
$a = "Hello world!";
print $a;
?>
```

Syntax

printf(format,arg1,arg2,arg++)

by using examples:

```
<?php
$number = 123;
printf("%f",$number);
?>
```

C. Printf() vs print_r():**printf( )** function outputs a formatted string.

Syntax

printf(format,arg1,arg2,arg++)

by using examples:

```
<?php
$number = 123;
printf("%f",$number);
?>
```

print_r(): It is a built-in function in print_r in PHP that is used to print or display the contents of a variable.

D. Print_r vs var_dump():The var_dump() function displays structured information about variables/expressions including its type and value. while

The print_r() displays information about a variable in a way that's readable by humanse contents of a variable.

Examples of var_dump()

```
<?php
   //dump strings
   $a = "Hello Alex";
   var_dump ($a);

   echo "</br>";
   $b = "Welcome to phppoint";
   var_dump ($b);
?>
```

Q9. List and Describe different datatype we have in php by categorizing them in scalar, compound and special datatype.

As few words different scalar datatype

String

Integer

Float

Boolean

As compound

Array

object

Special datatyple

NULL

RESOURCE

As few words different of compound ad special character

Q10. What is php variable, list the variable naming rules you have to obey while defining a variable in php?

Php variable: is memory zone that store value.

list the variable naming rules

- A variable starts with the $ sign, followed by the name of the variable
- A variable name must start with a letter or the 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 _)
- Variable names are case-sensitive ($age and $AGE are two different variables

Q11. . List and explain at least 10 super global variables?

PHP superglobal variables are:

$_POST: is a PHP super global variable which is used to collect form data after submitting an HTML form with method="post".

$_POST is also widely used to pass variables.

$_GET is a PHP super global variable which is used to collect form data after submitting an HTML form with method="get".

$_GET can also collect data sent in the URL.

$GLOBALS : is used to access global variables from anywhere in the PHP script.

$_SERVER : is a PHP super global variable which holds information about headers, paths, and script locations.

$_REQUEST: is a PHP super global variable which is used to collect data after submitting an HTML form.

$_session: is a way to store information (in variables) to be used across multiple pages

session :is started with the session_start() function.

$_COOKIE: is a small file that the server embeds on the user's computer.

A cookie is created with the setcookie() function.

$_ENV: is another superglobal associative array in PHP. It stores environment variables available to current script.

$_FILES: is a global constant or predefined variable in PHP that can be used to associate array items that are uploaded through the HTTP POST method

References

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