

SHREE H. N. SHUKLA COLLEGE OF IT & MGMT.



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2 - Vaishali Nagar

Nr. Amrapali Under Bridge

Raiya Road, Rajkot.

Ph.No-(0281)2440478

3 - Vaishali Nagar

Nr. Amrapali Under Bridge

Raiya Road, Rajkot.

Ph. No-(0281)2471645



Lt. Shree Chimanbhai Shukla

BCA/ BSCIT SEM - 2

Web Programming

Shree H.N.ShuklaCollege
2 - Vaishali Nagar,
Nr. Amrapali Under Bridge,
Raiya Road, Rajkot.
Ph. (0281)2440478, 2472590



Shree H.N.Shukla College
3 - Vaishali Nagar,
Nr. Amrapali Under Bridge,
Raiya Road, Rajkot.
Ph. (0281)2471645

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Nr. Amrapali Under Bridge

Raiya Road, Rajkot.

Ph.No–(0281)2440478

3 - Vaishali Nagar

Nr. Amrapali Under Bridge

Raiya Road, Rajkot.

Ph. No–(0281)2471645

Unit 1: PHP Basic

Topic:Introduction to PHP

Introduction to PHP:-

- The full form of PHP is “Hypertext Preprocessor”. Its original name was “Personal Home Page”.
- Rasmus Lerdor software engineer. Apache team member is the creator and original driving force behind php. the first part of PHP was developed for his personal use in late 1994.
- PHP is a powerful server-side scripting language for creating dynamic and interactive websites.
- PHP is the widely-used, free, and efficient alternative to competitors such as Microsoft's ASP. PHP is perfectly suited for Web development and can be embedded directly into the HTML code.
- The PHP syntax is very similar to Perl and C. PHP is often used together with Apache (web server) on various operating systems. It can be used with Microsoft's IIS on Windows.

PHP FILE:-

- A PHP file may contain text, HTML tags and scripts. Scripts in a PHP file are executed on the server.
- What is PHP?
 - PHP stands for PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor
 - PHP is a server-side scripting language, like ASP
 - PHP scripts are executed on the server
 - PHP supports many databases (MySQL, ORACLE.)
 - PHP is an open source software (OSS)
 - PHP is free to download and use
- What is a PHP File?
 - PHP files may contain text, HTML tags and scripts
 - PHP files are returned to the browser as plain HTML
 - PHP files have a file extension of ".php", ".php3", or ".phtml"

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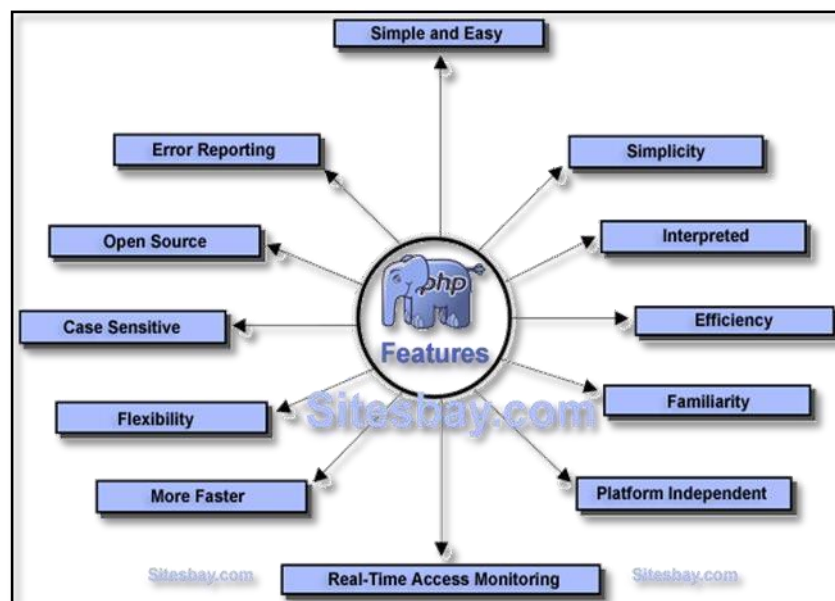
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Advantages of PHP or Features of PHP:-

- **Simple** It is very simple and easy to use, compare to other scripting language it is very simple and easy, this is widely used all over the world.
- **Interpreted** It is an interpreted language, i.e. there is no need for compilation.
- **Faster** It is faster than other scripting language e.g. asp and jsp.
- **Open Source** means you no need to pay for use php, you can free download and use.
- **Platform Independent** PHP code will be run on every platform, Linux, Unix, Mac OS X, Windows.
- **Case Sensitive** PHP is case sensitive scripting language at time of variable declaration. In PHP, all keywords (e.g. if, else, while, echo, etc.), classes, functions, and user-defined functions are NOT case-sensitive.
- **Error Reporting** PHP have some predefined error reporting constants to generate a warning or error notice.
- **Real-Time Access Monitoring** PHP provides access logging by creating the summary of recent accesses for the user.



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Sr No.	Question	Answer
1.	Php stands for?	“Hypertext Preprocessor” Or “Personal Home Page”
2.	The first part of PHP was developed for his personal use in late ____.	1994
3.	PHP is a ____.	server-side scripting language
4.	PHP files have a file extension of ____.	".php", ".php3", or ".phtml"

Understanding of PHP.INI file

- It is the configuration file used to control and customize PHP’s run-time behavior.
- It provides a simple way to configure settings for such things as:
 - Upload Directories
 - Log Errors
 - Maximum Script execution time
 - File Upload limit ... and so much more.
- php.ini is the first file PHP looks for when starting up because of the importance of the configuration directives it sets.
- A pre-made php.ini file with recommended settings ships with PHP.
- Many hosting providers who support PHP allow you some way of customizing php.ini directives so you can tweak PHP’s behavior just the way you like it.
- The location of php.ini depends on the server and how PHP was installed.
- For ex: /usr/local/lib/php/php.ini. Your path may be different.
- To find where your php.ini file is located, you can use the phpinfo() function.

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Understanding of PHP .htaccess file

- .htaccess is a configuration file for use on web servers running the Apache Web Server software.
- When a .htaccess file is placed in a directory which is in turn 'loaded via the Apache Web Server', then the .htaccess file is detected and executed by the Apache Web Server software.
- These .htaccess files can be used to alter the configuration of the Apache Web Server software to enable/disable additional functionality and features
- The Apache Web Server software has to offer. These facilities include basic redirect functionality, for instance if a 404 file not found error occurs.

Sr No.	Question	Answer
1.	_____ is a configuration file for use on web servers running the Apache Web Server software.	.htaccess

PHP Variable

- A variable is simply a container that holds a certain value. Variables get their name because that certain value can change throughout the execution of the script.
- A variable consists of two parts: the variable's name and the variable's value. Variables represent data.

For example:

- The variable “city” holds the literal value “New York” when appearing in your script as:
- \$city = “New York”;
- Variables begin with a dollar sign (\$) and are followed by a concise, meaningful name.
- The variable cannot begin with a numeric character.

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- Sometimes it is convenient to be able to have variable variable names. That is, a
- variable name which can be set and used dynamically. A normal variable is set with a
- statement such as:

```
<?php  
$one = "hi";  
?>
```

- Variables in PHP are represented by a dollar sign followed by the name of the variable.
- PHP supports the basic data types of **strings, integers, double precision floating point numbers, etc.**
- Variables are not tied to a specific data type, and may take any of the datatypes.
- A variable stored in an area of memory
- Variables in PHP can be recognize by a prefixed with the dollar (\$) sign .
- To assign a variable you use the assignment **operator** (=) .

Here is an example of this.

```
$name = "Vaishali";  
$intDays = 7;
```

- In the above example the variable identifier is \$name and the string value "vaishali"
- has been assigned to it. In the second example the variable identifier is \$intDays and the number 7 is assigned to it.
- In the days in week example we do not surround the variable with quotes, as PHP treats this as a numeric value but if we had put quotes round it then PHP would have treated it as a string.

Variable Naming Rules for naming a variable is:

- Variable names must begin with a letter or underscore character.

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- A variable name can consist of **numbers, letters, underscores** but you cannot use characters like [+ , - , % , (,) . &], etc.
- There is no size limit for variables.
- PHP is a case sensitive language, whereas some languages are not.

Here is an example:

```
<?php
$name = "Vaishali";
echo $name;
?>
```

- Now we want to declare a variable, assign it the value of "Rupal Parekh" and then print this on the screen but in this example as we have mis-spelt the variable name, when we will run the program, following error will be displayed on the screen.
- **Warning: Undefined variable: \$name on line 3**

Example:

```
1. <?php
2. $url = "http://www.mywebsite.com";
3. $number = 1;
4. echo "Our favorite site is ".$url;
5. echo "<br>";
6. echo "It is number ".$number;
7. ?>
```

- You will get the following **output:**

```
Our favorite site is http://www.mywebsite.com.It is number 1
```

CONSTANTS

- A constant is a name or an identifier for a simple value.
- In constants value cannot change during the execution of the script.
- By default a constant is case-sensitive by default.
- By convention, constant identifiers are always uppercase.

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- A constant name starts with a letter or underscore, followed by any number of letters, numbers, or underscores.
- If you have defined a constant, it can never be changed or undefined.
- To retrieve the value of a constant, you have to simply specifying its name.
- Unlike with variables, you do not need to have a constant with a \$.

Example:-

```
<?php
define("MINSIZE", 50);
echo MINSIZE;
echo constant("MINSIZE"); // same thing as the previous line
?>
```

- Only scalar data (boolean, integer, float and string) can be contained in constants.

Differences between constants and variables

- There is no need to write a dollar sign (\$) before a constant,
- where as in Variable one has to write a dollar sign.
- Constants cannot be defined by simple assignment, they may only be defined using the define() function.
- Constants may be defined and accessed anywhere without regard to variable scoping rules.
- Once the Constants have been set, may not be redefined or undefined.

Valid and invalid constant names:

```
<?php
// Valid constant names
define("ONE", "first thing");
define("TWO2", "second thing");
define("THREE_3", "third thing")
// Invalid constant names
define("2TWO", "second thing");
```


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```
define("__THREE__", "third value");  
?>
```

Data Types in PHP

- All data stored in PHP variables fall into one of eight basic categories, known as data types.
- A variable's data type determines what operations can be carried out on the variable's data, as well as the amount of memory needed to hold the data.
- PHP supports four scalar data types.
- Scalar data means data that contains only a single value.
- Here's a list of them, including examples:

Scalar Type	Data	Syntax	Example
Integer		A whole number	11
Float		A floating-point number	5.36
String		A series of characters	"Hello, world!"
Boolean		Represents either true or false	true

- As well as the four scalar types, PHP supports two compound types. Compound data that can contain more than one value. The following table describes PHP's compound types:

Compound Type	Data	Syntax
Array		An ordered map

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	(contains names or numbers mapped to values)
Object	A type that may contain properties and methods

- Finally, PHP supports two special data types, so called because they don't contain scalar or compound data as such, but have a specific meaning:

Special Data Syntax
Type

Resource Contains a reference to an external resource, such as a file or database

Null May only contain null as a value, meaning the variable explicitly does not contain any value

Changing Type by Casting:-

- You can also cause a variable's value to be treated as a specific type using a technique known as type casting. This involves placing the name of the desired data type in parentheses before the variable's name.
- In the following example, a variable's value is cast to various different types at the time that the value is displayed:

Example:-

```
<?php
$test_var = 8.23;
echo $test_var . "<br/>";
echo (string) $test_var . "<br/>";
echo (int) $test_var . "<br/>";
echo (float) $test_var . "<br/>";
echo (boolean) $test_var . "<br/>";
?>
```

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- Note:- that \$test_var's type isn't changed at any point; it remains a floating-point variable, containing the value 8.23, at all times. All that changes is the type of the data that's passed to the echo statement.

Sr No.	Question	Answer
1.	A_____is simply a container that holds a certain value.	Variable
2.	Variables in PHP are represented by a_____ sign	Dollar
3.	A_____is a name or an identifier for a simple value.	Constant
4.	You can also use the function _____to read a constant's value	constant()
5.	All data stored in PHP variables fall into one of eight basic categories, known as_____.	data types
6.	You can also cause a variable's value to be treated as a specific type using a technique known as_____.	type casting

Static & Global variable

Variable scope:-

- The scope of a variables within a function, just as you can outside functions.
- For example, the following function creates two string variables, \$hello and \$world, then concatenates their values and returns the result:

```
function hellowithvariables()
{
$hello = "Hello,";
$world = "world!";
Return $hello . $world;
}
```

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- However, the important thing to remember is that any variables created within a function are not accessible outside the function. In the example, the variables \$hello and \$ world that are defined inside the function are not available to the calling code.
- For the most part all PHP variables only have a single scope.
- With in user-defined functions a local function scope is introduced. Any variable used inside a function is by default limited to the local function scope.

Example:-

```
<?php
$a=1; // global scope
function Test()
{
    $a = 100; //LOCAL
    echo "A:= $a"; //reference to local scope variable
}
Test();
echo "<br>A:=$a"; // reference to global scope variable
?>
```

Output:-

A:= 100

A:= 1

The Global keyword

- The concept of variable scope is extremely useful, occasionally you do actually want to create a variable that can be accessed anywhere in your script, where inside or outside a function. Such a variable is called a global variable.
- In PHP, all variables created outside a function are, in a sense, global in that they can be accessed by any other code in the script that's not inside the function's code block.

Examples:-

```
$myGlobal = "Hell there!";
Function hello()
```

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```
{    global $myGlobal;
    echo "$myGlobal<br/>";
}
hello();
```

- You can see that the hello() function accesses the \$myGlobal variable by declaring it to be global using the global statement.
- You can also access global variables using the \$GLOBALS array.

```
$myGlobal = "Helo there!";
Function hello()
{    Echo $GLOBALS["myGlobal"] . "<br/>";}
Hello();
```

- The hello() function accesses the contents of the \$myGlobal variable via the \$GLOBALS array.

Using Static variables:-

- Another important feature of variable scope is the static variable.
- Variables that are local to a function don't exit outside the function.
- In fact, all variables declared within a function are deleted when the function exits, and created a new when the function is next called.
- These types of variables are **still local variable** , which disappear when a function exits,
- Static variables remember their **values from one function call to the next**.
- To declare a local variable as static, all you need to do is write the word static before the variable name, and assign an initial value to the variable:

```
Static $var = 0;
```

- The first time the function is called, the variable is set to its initial value(zero). If the variable's value is changed within the function, the new value is remembered the next time the function is called.

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- The value is remembered only as long as the script runs, so the next time you run the script the variable is reinitialized.

- Example:-

```
<?php
    Function Test()
    {
        $a = 0;
        Echo "answer is:-". $a;
        $a++; //1
    }
    Test(); //0
    Test(); // 0
?>
```

- Output:-

```
Answer is:- 0
Answer is:- 0
```

- Each time the Test() function is called, its \$a local variable is re-created and initialized to zero. Then it's incremented to 1 and its value is returned to the calling code. So the function always return 0, no matter how many times it's called.

- Example:-

```
1. <?php
2.     Function Test()
3.     {
4.         Static $a = 0;
5.         Echo "answer is:-". $a;
6.         $a++; //1
7.     }
```

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```
7.    Test();  
8.    Test();  
9. ?>
```

- **Output:-**

```
Answer is:- 0  
Answer is:- 1
```

- Now, every time the Test() function is called it will print the value of \$a and increment it.

GET & POST method

- Variables from outside PHP(HTML Forms GET and POST):-
- When a form is submitted to a PHP script, the information from that form is automatically made available to the script.
- There are many ways to access this information here explain Get & Post method of form object.

GET Method:-

- The Get method passes arguments from in page to the next page as a part of the URL(Uniform Resource Locator) query string.
- When used for form handling, GET appends the indicated variable name and value to the URL designated in the ACTION attribute with a question mark separator.
- Each item submitted via GET method is accessed in the handler via the \$_GET array.
- **Example:-**

```
<HTML>  
<HEAD>  
<TITLE> HTML DEMO</TITLE>  
<BODY>  
<FORM action=" a.php" method="GET">
```

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Enter your name: <input type="text" name="name">

Enter your age: <input type="text" name="age">

<input type="submit" value="ok">

</FORM>

</BODY>

</HTML>

- **URL:** <http://localhost/a.php?name=ABC&age=20> The “a.php” file looks like this:

<HTML>

<HEAD>

<TITLE> HTML DEMO</TITLE>

</HEAD>

<BODY>

welcome <?php echo \$HTTP_GET_VARS["name"]; ?>.

you are <?php echo \$HTTP_GET_VARS["age"]; ?>years old!

</BODY></HTML>

Advantages of GET Method:-

- It constructs an actual new and differentiable URL query string so user can bookmark this page.

Disadvantages of GET Method:

- It is not suitable for login form because username & password fully visible onscreen.
- Every GET submission is recorded in the web server log, data set included.
- The length of URL is limited so limited data pass using GET METHOD.
- Query string to be limited 255 characters.

POST Method:-

- Post method is the preferred method of form submission.

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- The form data set is included in the body of the form when it is forwarded to the processing agent(web server).
- No visible change to the URL will result according to the different data submitted.
- Each item submitted via POST method is accessed in the handler via the \$_POST array.

Advantages of POST Method:-

- It is more secure than GET because user entered information is never visible in the URL.
- There is a much larger limit on the amount of data that can be passed (a couple of kilobytes).

Disadvantages of POST method:-

- The result at a given moment cannot be bookmarked.
- The result should be expired by the browser, so that an error will result if the user employs the back button to revisit the page.
- This method can be incompatible with certain firewall setups.

EXAMPLE:-

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE> HTML DEMO</TITLE>
<BODY>
<FORM action=" b.php" method="POST">
enter your name: <input type="text" name="name">
enter your age: <input type="text" name="age">
<input type="submit" value="ok">
</FORM>
</BODY></HTML>
```

The “b.php” file looks like this:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
```

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```
<TITLE> HTML DEMO</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
welcome <?php echo $HTTP_POST_VARS["name"]; ?>.<br>
you are <?php echo $HTTP_POST_VARS["age"]; ?>years old!<br>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Sr No.	Question	Answer
1.	The_____passes arguments from in page to the next page as a part of the URL(Uniform Resource Locator) query string.	Get method
2.	No visible change to the URL will result according to the different data submitted when we use_____.	POST Method

PHP Operator

- Using different types of operators we values are assigned to variables. Different types of operators are as follows:

1. Arithmetic operator:

Operator	Name	Example	Result
+	Addition	\$ans=\$x + \$y	Sum of \$x and \$y
-	Subtraction	\$x - \$y	Difference of \$x and \$y
*	Multiplication	\$x * \$y	Product of \$x and \$y
/	Division	\$x / \$y	Quotient of \$x and \$y
%	Modulus	\$x % \$y	Remainder of \$x divided by \$y

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**** Exponentiation \$x ** \$y** Result of raising \$x to the \$y'th power (Introduced in PHP 5.6)

2. Assignment operator:

- The PHP assignment operators are used with numeric values to write a value to a variable.
- The basic assignment operator in PHP is "=".

Assignment	Same as...	Description
$x = y$	$x = y$	The left operand gets set to the value of the expression on the right
$x += y$	$x = x + y$	Addition
$x -= y$	$x = x - y$	Subtraction
$x *= y$	$x = x * y$	Multiplication
$x /= y$	$x = x / y$	Division
$x \% = y$	$x = x \% y$	Modulus

3. Comparison operator:

- The PHP comparison operators are used to compare two values (number or string):

Operator	Name	Example	Result
$=$	Equal	$\$x == \y	Returns true if \$x is equal to \$y
$===$	Identical	$\$x === \y	Returns true if \$x is equal to \$y, and they are of the same type
$!=$	Not equal	$\$x != \y	Returns true if \$x is not equal to \$y
$<>$	Not equal	$\$x <> \y	Returns true if \$x is not equal to \$y
$!==$	Not identical	$\$x !== \y	Returns true if \$x is not equal to \$y, or they are not of the same type

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>	Greater than	$\$x > \y	Returns true if \$x is greater than \$y
<	Less than	$\$x < \y	Returns true if \$x is less than \$y
>=	Greater than or equal to	$\$x \geq \y	Returns true if \$x is greater than or equal to \$y
<=	Less than or equal to	$\$x \leq \y	Returns true if \$x is less than or equal to \$y

Logical operator:

Operator	Name	Example	Result
and	And	$\$x \text{ and } \y	True if both \$x and \$y are true
or	Or	$\$x \text{ or } \y	True if either \$x or \$y is true
xor	Xor	$\$x \text{ xor } \y	True if either \$x or \$y is true, but not both
&&	And	$\$x \&\& \y	True if both \$x and \$y are true
	Or	$\$x \ \y	True if either \$x or \$y is true
!	Not	!\$x	True if \$x is not true

4. Increment or decrement operator:

- The PHP increment operators are used to increment a variable's value.
- The PHP decrement operators are used to decrement a variable's value.

Operator	Name	Description
++\$x	Pre-increment	Increments \$x by one, then returns \$x
\$x++	Post-increment	Returns \$x, then increments \$x by one
--\$x	Pre-decrement	Decrements \$x by one, then returns \$x
\$x--	Post-decrement	Returns \$x, then decrements \$x by one

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5. Ternary Operator:-

- One especial useful operator in ternary conditional operator.
- Its job to takes three expression and use truth value of the first expression to decide which of the other two expression to evaluate and return.
- Syntax:
- Test-expression ? yes-expression : no-expression
- The value of this expression is the result of yes-expression if text-expression is true; otherwise no-expression.

6. String Operators:-

Operator	Name	Example	Result
.	Concatenation	\$txt1 . \$txt2	Concatenation of \$txt1 and \$txt2
.=	Concatenation assignment	\$txt1 .= \$txt2	Appends \$txt2 to \$txt1

Sr No.	Question	Answer
1.	+, -, *, /, and % are _____ operators.	Assignment
2.	The basic assignment operator is _____ sign.	(=)

Conditional Statements

If Statement:-

- The easiest decision-making statement to understand is the if statement.

```
if (expression)
{
    //run this code
}
```

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- if the expression inside the parentheses to true, the code between the braces is run. If the expression evaluates to false, the code between the braces is skipped.
- So in the preceding example, if expression evaluates to true, both the run this code and more code here lines are executed; if expression evaluates to false, run this code is skipped but more code here is still run.
- The following example would display a is bigger than b if \$a is bigger than \$b:

```
<?php
$a = 10;
$b = 5;
if ($a > $b)
{
    echo 'a is bigger than b';
}
?>
```

If-Else:-

- Often you want to execute a statement if a certain condition is met, and a different statement if the condition is not met. This is what else is for.
- Else extends an if statement to execute a statement in case the expression in the if statement evaluates to FALSE.

```
If(expression)
{
    Block-1
}
Else
{
    Block-2
}
```

- If expression evaluates to TRUE then block-1 is executed Else block-2 is executed.
- For example, the following code would display a is bigger than b if \$a is bigger than \$b, and a is NOT bigger than b otherwise:

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```
<?php
$a=10;
$b=20;
If($a > $b)
{
    echo 'a is bigger than b';
}
Else
{
    echo 'a is Not bigger than b';
}
?>
```

If...else... if statements:-

- You will often have to check a variable against more than one set of conditions.
- For Example:-
- Example of if elseif else statement

```
<?php
    $a=6;
    $b=6;
    if($a>$b)
        { echo"a is bigger then b";}
    elseif($a==$b)
        { echo"a is equal to b";}
    else
        {echo"a is smaller then b";}
?>
```

Switch...case:-

- The switch structure is an alternative to using multiple if...else. This won't work for everything, but in some situations switch will help you remove some ugly syntax.

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- Choose a variable against which you wish to run a comparison. Continuing the example given in the discussion of if...else, we may to execute different parts of script based on the value passed by a submit button.
- Here the code tests against the value in \$submit. In the case that \$submit is equal to “insert”, that portion of code is run.
- If break is not included the code will continue to run.

```
<?php
    $x=2;
    switch($x)
    {
        case 1:
            echo"Number 1";
            break;
        case 2:
            echo"Number 2";
            break;
        case 3:
            echo"Number 3";
            break;
        default:
            echo"No number between 1 and 3";
    }
?>
```

Output:

Number 2

- Example of switch case statements

```
<?php
    $x=2;
    switch($x)
    {
        case 1:
            echo"Number 1";
            break;
```


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```
case 2:
    echo "Number 2";

case 3:
    echo "Number 3";
    break;
default:
    echo "No number between 1 and 3";
}
?>
```

Output:

Number 2

Sr No.	Question	Answer
1.	The easiest decision-making statement to understand is the_____.	if statement
2.	The switch structure is an alternative to using _____.	multiple if...else

Looping Structure

- Loops are used to execute the same block of code again and again, as long as a certain condition is true.
- In PHP, we have the following loop types:
 - **while**
 - **do...while**
 - **for**
 - **foreach**

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while loop

- This is probably the most common loop, therefore we'll discuss it first. You will give the while loop a condition to validate. As long as that condition is true, the code within the curly braces will be executed.

```
While (condition)
{
    Code to execute here;
}
```

- For a very basic example, the following would print all the numbers between 0 and 10:
- **Example** of while loop

```
<?php
    $i=1;
    while($i<=5)
    {
        echo $i++."<br>";
    }
?>
```

do-while loop

- The do...while loop is nearly identical to the while loop. the only difference is that the condition is tested after the code in question has been run once.

```
do
{
    //code to be used here.
}while (condition);
```

- Do-while loops are very similar to while loops, except the truth expression is checked at the end of each iteration instead of in the beginning.
- Example

```
<?php
    $i=5;
    do
    {
        echo $i;
```

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```
$i++;  
}while ($i>10);  
?>
```

for loop

- The for loop takes three expressions.
- The first is evaluated only the first time through the loop.
- The second argument is a condition that is evaluated each additional time through the loop; if the condition in the second argument tests false, the loop will end.
- The third expression will be executed in every loop after the first.
- Syntax of a for loop is:-

```
For(expr1;expr2;expr3)  
{  
Statements  
}
```

- Consider the following examples.
- Example 1:

```
<?php  
For($i=1 ; $i < 5 ; $i++)  
{  
echo $i;  
echo "<br>";  
}  
?>
```

Example 2:-

```
<?php  
$i=1;  
for($i ; ; $i++)  
{  
if($i>10)  
{  
break;  
}  
}
```

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```
else{
    echo $i;
    echo "<br>";
} }
?>
```

- Example 3:-

```
<?php
    $i=1;
    For( ; ; )
    {
        If($i > 10)
        {break;}
        Else
        {
            Echo $i;    $i++;
            echo "<br>";
        }
    }
?>
```

- Example 4:-

```
<?php
    For($i=1;$i<=10;print $i,$i++);
?>
```

foreach loop:-

- The foreach structure is used exclusively with arrays. If you prefer, you can use it in place of list() = each() on most occasions. This structure will work from the beginning to the end of an array, assigning each element to a scalar variable you indicate with the word as.

- Syntax:-

```
Foreach(array as value)
{
    //code to be executed
}
```

- The following would print all the values in the array \$names_array.

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```
<?php
$names_array = array("one", "two", "three");
Foreach ($names_array as $value)
{
Echo "value:" . $value . "<br>";
}
?>
```

Sr No.	Question	Answer
1.	The for loop takes_____expressions.	Three
2.	_____is Entry Control Loop.	While Loop
3.	_____is Exit Control Loop.	Do..While Loop
4.	The_____loop is used exclusively with arrays.	Foreach

Introduction to Array

- In PHP, the array() function is used to create an array:

\$var = array(value1, value2, value3,...);

3 types of arrays:

1. **Indexed arrays** – “Array with a numeric index is called an INDEXED ARRAY.”
2. **Associative arrays** – “Arrays with a name is called an ASSOCIATIVE ARRAY”.
3. **Multidimensional arrays** – “Arrays containing one or more arrays”

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1. Indexed Array

```
<?php
$a = array( "this is first element", 5, 8 );
echo $a[0]; //prints: this is first element
echo $a[1]; //prints: 5
echo $a[2]; //prints: 8
?>
```

2. Associative Array

```
<?php
$flower_shop = array ( "rose" => "5.00", "daisy" => "4.00", "orchid" =>
"2.00");
echo "rose costs". $flower_shop['rose'];
echo "<br>daisy costs".$flower_shop['daisy'];
echo "<br>orchid costs".$flower_shop['orchid'];
?>
```

3. MultiDimentional Array

```
<?php
$flower_shop = array(
"rose" => array( "5.00", "7 items", "red" ),
"daisy" => array( "4.00", "3 items", "blue" ),
"orchid" => array( "2.00", "1 item", "white" ) );
echo "rose costs ".$flower_shop['rose'][0].", and you get ".
$flower_shop['rose'][1];
echo "daisy costs ".$flower_shop['daisy'][0].", and you get “.
$flower_shop['daisy'][1];
?>
```

Sr No.	Question	Answer
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1.	The_____ function is used to create an array.	array()
2.	Array with a numeric index is called an _____.	Indexed array
3.	Arrays with a name is called an_____.	Associative array
4.	Arrays containing one or more arrays called _____.	Multidimensional arrays

User Defined Functions

What is function?

- A function is a way of wrapping up a block of code and giving that block a name, so that you can use block later in just one line of code.
- Functions are most useful when you will be using the code in more than one place, but they can help even in one-use situation, because they can make your code much more readable.

Function syntax

```
function function-name($argument-1, $argument-2 ..)
{
    Statement-1;
    Statement-2;
}
```

Function naming rule:

- A valid function name starts with a letter or underscore, followed by any number of letters, numbers, or underscores.

Types of UDF

1. No Argument and no return value

- This type of function does not take any argument and does not have any return value.

```
<?php
function display()
```

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```
{  
    echo "Welcome";  
}  
display();  
?>
```

2. With Argument and no return value

- This type of function takes some argument and does not have any return value.

```
<?php  
function getvalue($str)  
{  
    echo $str;  
}  
getvalue("today is Sunday");  
?>
```

3. With Argument and with return value

- This type of function takes some argument and does return the value.
- When the value is returned by the function it is required that when the function is called the variable should be there to accept the returned value from the function.

```
<?php  
Function add($a,$b)  
{  
    $c=$a+$b;  
    return $c;  
}  
$value=add(5,6);  
?>
```

4. Default argument values

- You can write your function to have default values.

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```
<?php
function makecoffee($type="cappuccino")
{
    return "Making a cup of $type.\n";
}

echo makecoffee();
echo makecoffee("espresso");
?>
```

Output:

Making a cup of cappuccino.

Making a cup of espresso.

```
function make($name="anil ", $age) // Incorrect default arguments
function make($age, $name="anil") // correct default arguments
```

Variable-length argument lists

- PHP 4 and above has support for variable argument lists in user-defined functions. This is really quite easy, using the func_num_args() functions.
- No special syntax is required, and argument lists may still be exactly provided with function definitions and will behave as normal.

❖ func_num_args

- func_num_args – Returns the number of arguments passed to the function.

Syntax:

```
int func_num_args(void)
```

- Returns the number of arguments passed into the current user-defined function.
- Func_num_args() will generate a warning if called from outside of a user-defined function.

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- This function cannot be used directly as a function parameter. Instead, its result may be assigned to a variable, which can then be passed to the function.
- Because this function depends on the current scope to determine parameter details, it cannot be used as a function parameter. If you must pass this value, assign the results to a variable, and pass the variable.

```
<?php
function foo()
{
    $numargs=func_num_args();
    echo "Number of arguments : $numargs\n";
}
foo(1,2,3); //Prints 'Numbers of arguments :3'
?>
```

❖ Func get arg

- Func_get_arg –Return an item from the argument list

Syntax:

```
Mixed func_get_arg(int arg_num)
```

- Returns the argument which is the arg_num'th offset into a user-defined function's argument list.
- Function arguments are counted starting from zero.

For example:

```
<?php
function foo()
{
    $numargs=func_num_args();
    echo "Number of arguments : $numargs\n";
    if($numargs >=2)
    {
        echo"Secondargument i:".func_get_arg(1)."<br>\n";
    }
}
```

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```
    }  
}  
foo(1,2,3);  
?>
```

❖ Func get args

- Func_get_args – Returns an array comprising a function's argument list

Syntax:

```
Array func_get_args(void)
```

- Returns an array in which each element is a very of the corresponding member of the current user-defined function's argument list.
- Func_get_args() will generate a warning if called from outside of a function definition. This function cannot be used directly as a function parameter. Instead, its result may be assigned to a variable, which can then be passed to the function.
- This function returns a copy of the passed arguments only, and does not account for default (non-passed)arguments.

For example:

```
<?php  
function foo()  
{  
    $numargs=func_num_args();  
    echo "Number of arguments : $numargs\n";  
    if($numargs >=2){  
        echo"Second argument is:".func_get_arg(1)."<br>";    }  
    $arg_list=func_get_args();  
    for($i=0;$i<$numargs;$i++){  
        echo"Argument $i is :".arg_list[$i]."<br/>\n";  
    }  
    }  
foo(1,2,3);?>
```

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- Values are returned by using the optional return statement. Any type may be returned, including list and objects.
- This causes the function to end its execution immediately and pass control back to the line from which it was called.

```
<?php
    function square($num)
    {
        Return $num * $num;
    }
echo square(4); // output '16'
?>
```

- You can't return multiple values from a function, but similar results can be obtained by returning a list.
- Returning an array to get multiple values

```
<?php
Function small_numbers()
{
    Return array(0,1,2);
}
List($zero,$one,$two)=small_numbers();
?>
```

Sr No.	Question	Answer
1.	_____ allow us developers to create blocks of code that achieve specific tasks.	User-define functions
2.	You can write your function to have default values called_____.	Default Argument Function
3.	_____ Returns an array comprising a function's	func_get_args

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	argument list.	
4.	Return an item from the argument list.	Func_get_arg
5.	Returns the number of arguments passed to the function.	Func_num_args

Variable Functions

Function	Description	Syntax	Example
Gettype()	Get the data type of a variable.	gettype(\$var_name)	<pre><?php \$a=100; echo gettype(\$a); ?></pre>
Settype()	Set the data type of a variable.	settype(\$var_name, type)	<pre><?php \$a=5.2; echo gettype(\$a); echo "
"; settype(\$a,"int"); echo gettype(\$a); ?></pre>
isset()	used to check whether a variable is set or not.	isset(var,var2.....)	<pre><?php \$var1 = 'test'; print(isset(\$var1)); ?></pre>
unset()	The unset() function destroys a given variable.	unset (var1, var2. ...)	<pre><?php \$xyz='Hello'; echo'value of \$xys is : '.\$xyz.'
'; unset(\$xyz); echo 'value of \$xys is : '. \$xyz; ?></pre>

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strval()	Get string value of a variable	string strval (mixed var)	<pre><?php \$var = '122.34343The'; \$string_value_of_var = strval(\$var); echo \$string_value_of_var; ?></pre>
floatval()	Get float value of a variable	float floatval (mixed var)	<pre><?php \$var = '122.34343The'; \$float_value= floatval(\$var); echo \$float_value_of_var; ?></pre>
intval()	The intval() function is used to get the integer value of a variable.	intval(var_name , base)	<pre><?php echo intval(102).
; echo intval(102.22).
;?></pre>
print_r()	The Print_r () PHP function is used to return an array in a human readable form.	print_r(var_name)	<pre><?php \$abc = array('Subj1'=>'Physics', 'Subj2'=>'Chemistry', 'Subj3'=>'Mathematics', 'Class'=>array(5,6,7,8)); print_r(\$abc); ?></pre>

Sr No.	Question	Answer
1.	_____Get the type of a variable.	Gettype
2.	_____Set the type of a variable.	Settype
3.	_____Determine whether a variable is set	Isset
4.	_____Prints human-readable information about a variable.	print_r

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String Function

Chr	convert the ascii code values into its character value.	Chr(ascii code in integer)	Echo chr(65);
Ord	to convert the character value into its ascii code.	Ord(character code in string)	echo ord('A');
Strtolower	all the characters of the string into lower case.	String strtolower(string variable)	<?php \$supper="HELLO"; Echo strtolower(\$supper); ?>
Strtoupper	all the characters of the string into upper case.	String strtoupper(string variable)	<?php \$lower="hello"; Echo strtoupper(\$lower); ?>
Ucfirst	return the first character of the string into uppercase.	ucfirst(string variable)	<?php \$str="welcome hello world"; Echo ucfirst(\$str); ?>
Ucwords	return the first character of each word into uppercase.	String ucwords(string variable)	<?php \$str="welcome hello world"; Echo ucworlds(\$str); ?>
Strlen	returns the total number of characters	strlen(string variable)	<?php \$str_value="welcome"; \$len=strlen(\$str_value); Echo \$len; ?>
Ltrim	used to remove the unnecessary	String ltrim(string variable name,	<?php \$name="peter";

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	space or characters from beginning of the string.	string character)	\$lname="***john"; Echo ltrim(\$lname); Echo ltrim(\$lname,"*"); ?>
Rtrim	This function is used to remove the unnecessary space or characters from ending of the string.	String rtrim(string variable name, string character)	<?php \$name1="abc "; \$name2="santo***"; Echo rtrim(\$name); Echo rtrim(\$lname,"*"); ?>
Trim	remove the unnecessary space from both the sides. Left and right.	String trim(string variable name, string character)	<?php \$name1=" munni "; \$name2="***vasuli***"; Echo trim(\$name); Echo trim(\$lname,"*"); ?>
Substr	When from a whole string if the part of the string is to be retrived at that time this function substr is to be used. It returns the string value.	String substr(string variable name, integer position, integer length)	<?php \$strvalue="balak"; echo substr(\$strvalue,2,3); ?>
Strcmp	it is abbreviated as string comparison for comparing the string. After comparing the	Int strcmp(string variable name1, string variable name2)	<?php \$a="gatu"; \$b="gatu"; echo strcmp(\$a,\$b); ?>

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	string it will return the integer value.		
Strcasecmp	It is used to compare the string. After the comparing the string it will return the integer value.	Int strcasecmp(string variable name1, string variable name2)	<?php \$a="Sharmili"; \$b="sharmili"; echo strcmp(\$a,\$b); ?>
Strstr	It will return the part of the string by which the character is specified along with the character.	strstr(string_name, search_string, before_search)	<?php \$string1="google.com"; \$newstring=strstr(\$string1, ".",1); echo \$newstring; ?>
stristr	It will return the part of the string by which the character is specified along with the character. Case-in-sensitive	stristr(string,find string)	----
Str_replace	The str_replace() function replaces some characters with some other characters in a string.	str_replace(find,replace,string variable)	<?php \$my_str = 'The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog'; echo str_replace("fox", " ", \$my_str)."\n"; ?>

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strrev()	The strrev() function is used to reverse a string.	strrev(main_string)	<?php \$main_string='google.com'; echo strrev(\$main_string); ?>
echo()	This function is used to display any value on the web-page. It does not return anything and so the return type of this function is void.	Echo “string value”;	<?php \$value="Welcome"; echo \$value; echo " Hello"; ?>
print()	this function is similar to the echo which is used to display the text on the web-page. It returns an integer value.	Int print(argument1,argument2,.....)	<?php \$a=" Wwlcome"; \$b="Bye"; print(\$a,\$b); ?>
explode()	The explode() function is used to split a string.	explode(delimiter, string_name, limit)	<?php \$class_list='V,VI,VII,VIII,IX,X'; \$classes=explode(",",\$class_list); print_r(\$classes); ?>
implode()	The implode() function is used to join array	implode (string_join, array_name)	<?php \$array_name=array('First Name', 'Middle Name', 'Last

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	elements with a string.		Name'); \$join_string=implode("-", \$array_name); echo \$join_string; ?>
join()	The join() function returns a string from the elements of an array. The join() function is an alias of the implode() function.	join(separator,array)	<?php \$arr = array('Hello','World!','Beautiful','Day!'); echo join(" ",\$arr)." "; echo join("-", \$arr)." "; ?>
str_split()	The str_split() function is used to convert a string to an array.	str_split(string_name, split_length)	<?php \$string_name='Welcome to hnshukla'; print_r(str_split(\$string_name)); print_r(str_split(\$string_name,4)); ?>

Sr No.	Question	Answer
1.	_____ function is used to convert the ascii code values into its character value.	Chr
2.	_____ function is used to convert the character value into its ascii code.	Ord
3.	_____ function returns all the characters of the string into lower case.	Strtolower
4.	_____ function returns all the characters of the string into upper case.	Strtoupper

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5.	function will return the first character of the string into uppercase.	Ucfirst
6.	function will return the first character of each world in a string into uppercase.	Ucworlds
7.	function returns the total number of characters presents in the string. it will also count the number of spaces. It will return integer value.	Strlen
8.	function is used to remove the unnecessary space from beginning of the string.	Ltrim
9.	function is used to remove the unnecessary space from ending of the string.	Rtrim
10.	function is used to remove the unnecessary space from both the sides.	Trim
11.	will find the position of first occurrence of the character in the string.	Strpos
12.	will return the part of the string by which the character is specified along with the character.	strstr
13.	function is used to replace the string with the characters which are specified.	str_replace
14.	function is used to display any value on the web-page.	Echo
15.	_____ function is similar to the echo which is used to display the text on the web-page.	Print
16.	The string which is joined with some special character can be split into elements of array using _____ function.	explode
17.	function helps to convert array into string with some specific character separation.	Implode
18.	_____ Convert a string to an array.	str_split
19.	_____ Randomly shuffles a string	str_shuffle

Date Functions

Date	function returns a	Date	<?php
------	--------------------	------	-------

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	formatted string that represents a date	date('format');	echo date('dd-F-Y'); ?>
getDate()	optionally accepts a time stamp and returns an associative array containing information about the date.	Array getdate()	<?php \$date=getdate(); Print_r(\$date); ?>
Setdate()	This function is used to set the user define date. It takes 3 arguments.	Void setdate(integer year, integer month, integer day)	<?php setdate(2010,06,12); ?>
Checkdate()	This function will check whether the give date is in proper format or not.	Boolean checkdate(integer month, integer day, integer year)	<?php if(checkdate(13,20,2010)==true) echo "date is valid"; else echo "date is not valid";
Time	This function returns the current date and time.	Datetime time()	<?php echo time(); ?>
Mktime	It accepts six arguments in sequence of Hour, Minute, Second, Month, Date of month, Year	Date mktime(integer hour, integer minute, integer second, integer month, integer date of month, integer year)	<?php \$userdate=mktime(6,48,0,3,31,2010); Echo date('dd-m-Y',\$userdate); ?>
Date_add	function adds a	Datetime	<?php

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	specified time interval to a date	date_add(object, interval);	\$date=date_create("2014-03-15"); Date_add(\$date,date_interval_create_from_date_string("40 days")); Echo date_format(\$date,"Y-m-d"); ?>
date_create	function returns a new datetime object	Date date_create(time,timezone);	<?php \$date=date_create("2013-06-14"); Echo date_format(\$date,"Y/m/d"); ?>
Localtime()	function returns the local time	localtime(date,boolean index/associative)	<?php Print_r(localtime()); ?>
Date_format()	function returns a date formatted according to the specified format.	Date date_format(object, format);	<?php Echo date_format(date(),"Y"); ?>

Date Formats

Day of Month

d	Numeric, with leading zeros 01–31
j	Numeric, without leading zeros 1–31
S	The English suffix for the day of the month st, nd or th in the 1st, 2nd or 15th.

Weekday

l	Full name (lowercase 'L') Sunday – Saturday
D	Three letter name Mon – Sun

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Month	
m	Numeric, with leading zeros 01–12
n	Numeric, without leading zeros 1–12
F	Textual full January – December
M	Textual three letters Jan Dec
Year	
Y	Numeric, 4 digits Eg., 1999, 2003
y	Numeric, 2 digits Eg., 99, 03
Time	
a	Lowercase am, pm
A	Uppercase AM, PM
g	Hour, 12-hour, without leading zeros 1–12
h	Hour, 12-hour, with leading zeros 01–12
G	Hour, 24-hour, without leading zeros 0-23
H	Hour, 24-hour, with leading zeros 00-23
i	Minutes, with leading zeros 00-59
s	Seconds, with leading zeros 00-59

String Formats for dates

%a	abbreviated weekday name according to the current locale
%A	full weekday name according to the current locale
%b	abbreviated month name according to the current locale
%B	full month name according to the current locale
%c	preferred date and time representation for the current locale
%C	century number (the year divided by 100 and truncated to an integer, range 00 to 99)
%d	day of the month as a decimal number (range 01 to 31)
%D	same as %m/%d/%y
%e	day of the month as a decimal number, a single digit is preceded by a space (range ' 1' to '31')
%g	like %G, but without the century.
%G	The 4digit year corresponding to the ISO week number (see %V). This has

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	the same format and value as %Y, except that if the ISO week number belongs to the previous or next year, that year is used instead.
%h	same as %b
%H	hour as a decimal number using a 24hour clock (range 00 to 23)
%I	hour as a decimal number using a 12hour clock (range 01 to 12)
%j	day of the year as a decimal number (range 001 to 366)
%m	month as a decimal number (range 01 to 12)
%M	minute as a decimal number
%n	newline character
%p	either `am' or `pm' according to the given time value, or the corresponding strings for the current locale
%r	time in a.m. and p.m. notation
%R	time in 24 hour notation
%S	second as a decimal number
%t	tab character
%T	current time, equal to %H:%M:%S
%u	weekday as a decimal number [1,7], with 1 representing Monday

Sr No.	Question	Answer
1.	The _____ function returns a formatted string that represents a date.	Date
2.	_____ optionally accepts a time stamp and returns an associative array containing information about the date.	getDate
3.	_____function is used to set the user define date.	Setdate
4.	_____ function will check whether the give date is in proper format or not.	Checkdate
5.	_____function returns the current date and time.	Time
6.	_____function adds a specified time interval to a date.	Date_add
7.	_____function returns a new datetime object.	date_create

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8.	_____ function returns the local time.	Localtime
9.	_____ returns a date formatted according to the specified format.	Date_format
10.	_____ function will return current time.	Gettimeofday
11.	_____ function Format a local time/date according to locale settings.	Strftime

Math Functions

Function	Description	Syntax	Example
Abs	to find the absolute value	Mixed abs(mixed number)	<?php echo abs(-5); //5 echo abs(4.2); //4.2 ?>
Ceil()	round up to the nearest integer value	int ceil(float value)	<?php echo ceil(4.5); //5 echo ceil(-5.6); //-5 ?>
Floor()	round down to the nearest integer value	int floor(float value)	<?php echo floor(4.5); //4 echo floor(-5.6); //-6 ?>
Round()	round the floating value	float round(float value, int precision)	<?php echo round(4.556,2); ?> //4.56
Fmod()	act as n operator module which is used to find the remainder between the two digits.	Mixed fmod(mixed value1, mixed value2)	<?php echo fmod(1.2,3.4); echo fmod(1,3); ?>
Min()	minimum value from the given array	Mixed min(array value or list of value)	<?php \$v1=arrat(1,2,3);

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	or the list of the numbers	separated by comma)	echo min(\$v1); echo min(3,4,0); ?>
Max()	maximum value from the given array or the list of the numbers	Mixed max(array value or list of value separated by comma)	<?php \$v1=array(1,2,3); echo max(\$v1); echo max(3,4,0); ?>
Pow()	to find the power of the number which is specified	Mixed pow(mixed Base, mixed Exponential)	<?php echo pow(3,2); ?>
Sqrt()	find the square root of the number	Mixed sqrt(mixed value)	<?php echo sqrt(4); ?>
Rand()	generates the random integer value within given range (optional)	int rand() int rand(int min, int max)	<?php Echo rand(); Echo (1,5);?>
Bindec	Binary to decimal	int bindec (string binary_string)	<?php echo bindec('111'); //7 ?>
Decbin	Decimal to binary	string decbin (int number)	<?php echo decbin('7'); //111 ?>
Hexdec	Hexadecimal to decimal	int hexdec (string hex_string)	<?php \$hexa1= 78; \$val1=hexdec(\$hexa1); //120 echo "value of \$hexa1 is \$val1"; ?>
Dechex	Decimal to	int dechex (string hex_string)	<?php

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	hexadecimal		\$val1= 120; \$hexa1=dechex(\$val1); //78 echo "Hexa value of \$val1 is \$hexa1"; ?>
is_finite	Finds whether a value is a legal finite number	bool is_finite (float val)	<?php echo is_finite(2); ?>
is_infinite	Finds whether a value is infinite	bool is_infinite (float val)	<?php echo is_infinite(6000); ?>

	Question	Answer
1.	_____ function is used to find the absolute value.	Abs
2.	_____ function will round up to the nearest integer value.	ceil
3.	_____ function will round down to the nearest integer value. The return type is integer.	Floor
4.	_____ function will round the floating value.	Round
5.	_____ function will act as n operator module which is used to find the remainder between the two digits.	Fmod
6.	_____ function will find the minimum value from the given array or the list	Min
7.	_____ function will find the maximum value from the given array or the list of the numbers specified.	Max
8.	_____ function is used to find the power of the number which is specified.	pow
9.	_____ function is used to find the square root of the number.	Sqrt
10.	_____ function generates the random integer value each time the page is refreshed.	Rand

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11.	_____ function will convert Binary to decimal.	bindec
12.	_____ function will convert Decimal to binary.	decbin
13.	_____ function will convert Hexadecimal to decimal.	hexdec
14.	_____ function will convert Decimal to hexadecimal.	dechex
15.	_____ Finds whether a value is a legal finite number.	is_finite
16.	_____ Finds whether a value is infinite.	is_infinite
17.	_____ function converts a number into the base which is specified.	base_convert
18.	_____ Converts the number in degrees to the radian equivalent.	deg2rad

Array Function

Function	Description	Syntax	Example
count()	returns the number of elements in an array.	count(array, mode); Mode : Optional. Specifies the mode. 0 - Default. Does not count all elements of multidimensional arrays. 1 - Counts the array recursively	<?php \$cars=array("Volvo","Toyota","Maruti "); echo "count: " . count(\$cars); ?>
list()	The list() function is used to assign values to a list of variables in one	list(var1,var2...) ;	<?php \$my_array = array("Dog","Cat","Horse ");

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	operation.		list(\$a, \$b, \$c) = \$my_array; echo "I have several animals, a \$a, a \$b and a \$c."; ?>
in_array()	The in_array() function searches an array for a specific value.	in_array(search, array, type);	<?php \$people = array("Ram", "Jay", "Gopal", "Karan"); if (in_array("Gopal", \$people)) { echo "Match found"; } else { echo "Match not found"; } ?>
next() prev() end()	The next() function moves the internal pointer to the next element in the array.	next(array) ; prev()- moves the internal pointer to the previous element end()- moves the internal pointer to the last element	<?php \$people = array("Peter", "Joe", "Glenn", "Cleveland"); echo end(\$people)." "; echo prev(\$people)." "; echo next(\$people); ?>
each()	each()- returns the current element key and value, and moves the internal pointer forward.	each(array) ;	<?php \$people = array("Peter", "Joe", "Glenn", "Cleveland"); print_r(each(\$people)); echo " "; print_r(each(\$people)); ?>

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sort()	sort arrays in ascending order.	sort(array_name);	<pre><?php \$subject = array("Language","English","Math","History"); \$numbers = array(4,1,3,2); sort(\$subject); foreach(\$subject as \$sorting) { echo \$sorting."
"; } ?></pre>
rsort()	The rsort() function sorts an indexed array in descending order.	rsort(array_name);	<pre><?php \$numbers = array(4,1,3,2); rsort(\$numbers); foreach(\$numbers as \$sorting) { echo \$sorting."
"; } ?></pre>
asort()	The asort() function is used to sorts an array. The function maintain index association.	asort(array_name);	<pre><?php \$subject = array('d' => 'Language','c' => 'Math','a' => 'Science','b'=> 'Geography'); asort(\$subject); foreach(\$subject as \$key => \$val) { echo "\$key = \$val
"; }</pre>

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			?>
arsort()	The arsort() function is used to sort an array in reverse order.	arsort(array);	<?php \$subject = array('d' => 'Language','c' => 'Math','a' => 'Science','b'=> 'Geography'); arsort(\$subject); foreach(\$subject as \$key => \$val) { echo "\$key = \$val "; } ?>
array_merge()	The array_merge() function used to merge one or more arrays.	array_merge(array_name1, array_name2, array_name3...);	<?php \$a1=array("red","green"); \$a2=array("blue","yellow"); print_r(array_merge(\$a1,\$a2)); ?>
array_reverse()	The array_reverse() function returns an array in the reverse order.	array_reverse(array);	<?php \$a=array("a"=>"Volvo", "b"=>"BMW", "c"=>"Toyota"); print_r(array_reverse(\$a)); ?>
array_diff()	The array_diff() function compares the values of two (or more) arrays, and returns the differences.	array_diff(array1, array2...);	<?php \$a1=array("a"=>"red", "b"=>"green", "c"=>"blue", "d"=>"yellow"); \$a2=array("e"=>"red", "f"=>"green", "g"=>"blue"

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); \$result=array_diff(\$a1,\$ a2); print_r(\$result); ?>
array_unique()	removes duplicate values from an array.	array_unique(array);	<?php \$a=array("a"=>"red","b" =>"green","c"=>"red") ; print_r(array_unique(\$a)); ?>
array_push()	inserts one or more elements to the end of an array.	array_push(array, value1,value2...);	<?php \$a=array("red","green") ; array_push(\$a,"blue","y ellow"); print_r(\$a); ?>
array_pop()	deletes the last element of an array.	array_pop(array);	<?php \$a=array("red","green", "blue"); array_pop(\$a); print_r(\$a);?>

Miscellaneous Functions

define()	The define() function defines a constant.	define(name,value);	<?php define("GREETING","Hello you! How are you today?"); echo
constant()	Constants are like variables except that once they are defined they cannot be changed	Constants(name);	constant("GREETING"); ?>

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	or undefined.		
include() require()	You can include the content of a PHP file into another PHP file before the server executes it. There are two PHP functions which can be used to included one PHP file into another PHP file.	----	<pre><html> <body> <?php include("header.php"); ?> <?php require("footer.php"); ?> </body> </html></pre>
die()	The die() function prints a message and exits the current script.	-----	Example 1 <pre><?php \$file = "newfile.txt"; fopen(\$file,"r") or die("Unable to connect to \$site"); ?></pre> Example 2 <pre><?php \$file = "newfile.txt"; fopen(\$file,"r") or exit("Unable to connect to \$site");?></pre>
exit()	The exit() function prints a message and exits the current script.		

Sr No.	Question	Answer
1.	_____ function defines the name of the variable as constant having constant value.	constant
2.	_____ function is used to include the file into the other file so that the contents from one file can be accessed into the other file.	Include

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3.	_____ function is used when there is a requirement to transfer the page from one web-page to another directly without using link.	Header
4.	When the user wants the web page should be closed, for that _____ function is used.	Die

File handling Function

Modes	Description
"r"	Read only. Starts at the beginning of the file
"r+"	Read/Write. Starts at the beginning of the file
"w"	Write only. Opens and clears the contents of file; or creates a new file if it doesn't exist
"w+"	Read/Write. Opens and clears the contents of file; or creates a new file if it doesn't exist
"a"	Write only. Opens and writes to the end of the file or creates a new file if it doesn't exist
"a+"	Read/Write. Preserves file content by writing to the end of the file
"x"	Write only. Creates a new file. Returns FALSE and an error if file already exists
"x+"	Read/Write. Creates a new file. Returns FALSE and an error if file already exists

fopen()	The fopen() function opens a file.	fopen(filename, mode);	<?php \$myfile = fopen(" newfile.txt ", "r");
fread()	The fread() function read a file.	fread(variable, filesize(filename));	echo fread(\$myfile, filesize(" newfile.txt ")); fclose(\$myfile); ?>
fwrite()	used to write to a file.	fwrite(file, string);	<?php \$myfile = fopen("newfile.txt", "w"); \$txt = "Hi, \n"; fwrite(\$myfile, \$txt); fclose(\$myfile);

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			?>
fclose()	The fclose() function close a file.	fclose(filename);	----
file_exists()	function checks whether or not a file exists.	file_exists(path);	<?php echo file_exists("newfile.txt"); ?>
is_readable()	checks whether the specified file is readable.	is_readable(file);	<?php \$file = "newfile.txt"; if(is_readable(\$file)) echo ("\$file is readable"); else echo ("\$file is not readable"); ?>
is_writable()	function checks whether the specified file is writeable.	is_writable(file);	<?php \$file = "newfile.txt"; if(is_writable(\$file)) echo ("\$file is writable"); else echo ("\$file is not writable"); ?>
fgets()	The fgets() function returns a line from an open file.	fgets(file);	<?php \$file = fopen("newfile.txt", "r"); while(!feof(\$file)) echo fgets(\$file). " "; fclose(\$file); ?>
fgetc()	returns a single character from an open file.	fgetc(file);	<?php \$file = fopen("newfile.txt", "r"); echo fgetc(\$file); fclose(\$file); ?>
file()	The file() reads a file into an array.	file(path);	<?php print_r(file("newfile.txt"));

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			?>
file_get_contents()	reads a file into a string.	file_get_contents(path);	<?php echo file_get_contents("newfile.txt") ; ?>
ftell()	returns the current position in an open file.	ftell(file);	<?php \$file = fopen("newfile.txt","r"); echo ftell(\$file);
fseek()	The fseek() function seeks position in an open file.	fseek(file, offset);	fseek(\$file,"15"); echo " " . ftell(\$file); fclose(\$file); ?>
rewind()	"rewinds" the position of the file pointer to the beginning of the file.	rewind(file);	<?php \$file = fopen("newfile.txt","r"); fseek(\$file,"15"); echo ftell(\$file); rewind(\$file); echo " "; echo ftell(\$file); fclose(\$file); ?>
copy()	copies a file.	copy(file, to_file);	<?php echo copy("newfile.txt","newfile1.txt"); ?>
unlink()	function deletes a file.	unlink(filename);	<?php \$file = "newfile.txt"; unlink(\$file); ?>
rename()	renames a file or folders.	rename(oldname, newname);	<?php rename("abc","aaa"); ?>

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r No.	Question	Answer
1.	_____ function is used to open the file or the URL.	Fopen
2.	_____ function is used for reading the contents from the file.	Fread
3.	_____ function Writes the content into the file specified.	Fwrite
4.	_____ function Closes the file pointer which is opened.	Fclose
5.	_____ function Check whether the file is present in the directory or not.	File_exists
6.	_____ function tells whether the file is readable or not	Is_readable
7.	_____ function tells whether the file is writeable or not.	Is_writeable
8.	_____ reads the contents of the file line by line.	Fgets
9.	_____ reads the contents of the file character by character.	Fgetc
10.	_____ function will read the entire file in the array and so the return type of this is array.	File
11.	_____ read the contents of the file and stores it in the string format.	File_get_contents
12.	_____ writes the contents into the file.	File_put_contents
13.	_____ function is used to give the current position of the file pointer in the file.	Ftell
14.	_____ function enables you to change your current position within a file.	Fseek
15.	_____ function takes a file pointer and resets the position to the start of the line.	Rewind
16.	_____ function will copy the file with same contents into the new file.	Copy
17.	_____ function will delete the file.	Unlink
18.	_____ function will rename the file.	Rename
19.	_____ function will move an uploaded file into the new location.	Move_uploaded_file