

— : OBJECTIVES : —

- * Understanding of the syntax and semantic of PHP language.
- * Ability to design and develop web applications using PHP and server side language.
- * Performing CRUD operations in the database.

—: UNIT-I :—

Question-1:- Explain PHP parametrized functions.

Answer:- PHP parametrized functions are the PHP functions with parameters. PHP parametrized functions are a piece of code that can be used repeatedly in a PHP program. Any number of parameters can be passed inside a parametrized function after the name of function, inside the parentheses.

SYNTAX:-

```
function functionName()
```

```
{
    code to be executed;
}
```

Question-2:- Explain the difference b/w static and dynamic websites?

STATIC	DYNAMIC
* Content of web pages can not be change at runtime	* Content of web pages can be changed.
* No interaction with database possible.	* Interaction with database is possible.
* It is faster to load as compared to dynamic website.	* It is slower than static website.

* Cheaper Development Costs.	* more development cost.
* No feature of content management.	* Features of content management system.
* HTML, CSS, JavaScript is used for developing the website.	* Server side languages such as PHP, Node.js are used.
* Same content is delivered everytime the page is loaded.	* Content may change everytime the page is loaded.

Question-3:- What are the popular Content management System (CMS) in PHP?

Answer:- Content Management System aka CMS have changed the definition of websites in last decades. These powerful tool help anyone setup a fully customizabl and highly scalable websites in matter of minutes. The real beauty lies in plugings which essentially are can feature enhancements for these frameworks.

* Popular CMS are :-

1. Wordpress :- Wordpress is most popular free open source blogging tool as well as a content management system based on PHP. It is one of the

user friendly cms in the market and offers simple flow to integrate themes, widgets and plugins.

2. Joomla :- Joomla is an open source content management system to build powerful web sites and online template based applications. It also offers themes and other templates for user friendly actions.

3. Drupal :- The open source content management system distributed under the General Public License. It is used to build very flexible e-commerce websites and web based applications.

4. modx :- The cms is a web application framework for publishing content on the world wide web. modx frontend and backend is very easy to set-up and use.

5. Concrete5 :- Concrete5 is the next generation content management system available with wide range of themes, plugins and add-ons. It is well designed to publish content on the internet and truly delivers the best.

6. Moto cms :- The Next generation content management

is one of the advanced Flash-based cms, allow to create stunning Flash Websites without and programming skills and flash knowledge.

7. Contao :- Contao is the Java cms is mostly

used for medium to large websites and allow the pages to generate under the guidelines CSS/WAI and as per XHTML, HTML5 and CSS-standards.

8. Frog cms :- Frog cms is the small and fast

content management system software developed in PHPs with MySQL database. It offers simple hierarchical structured page creation and navigation.

9. Text Pattern :- Text pattern cms is very flexible

elegant and easy - to use content management system and allows easily create, edit and publish content over the world wide web.

10. Expression Engine :- Expression Engine cms is one of

the incredible open-source PHP framework multi-purpose content management system. It offers

powerful list of features and best for e-commerce.

Question-4:- How many data types are there in PHP?

Answer:- Datatypes define the type of data a variable can store. PHP allows eight different types of data types. All of them are discussed below. There are pre-defined, user-defined, and special data types.

* The pre-defined data types are :-

- Boolean
- Integer
- Double
- String

* The user-defined (compound) data types are :-

- Array
- Objects

* The special data types are :-

- NULL
- Resource

—: UNIT-II :—

Question-1:- What is the array in PHP?

Answer:- Arrays in PHP is a type structure that allows us to store multiple elements of similar data type under a single variable thereby saving us the effort of creating a different variable for every data. The arrays are helpful to create a list of elements of similar types, which can be accessed using their index or key. Suppose we want to store five names and print them accordingly. This can be easily done by the use of five different string variables. But if instead of five, the number rises to a hundred, then it would be really difficult for the user or developer to create so many different variables. Here array comes into play and helps us to store every element within a single variable and also allows easy access using an index or a key. An array is created using an `array()` function in PHP.

Question-2:- How many types of array are there in PHP?

Answer:- There are basically three types of arrays in PHP:

* INDEXED OR NUMERIC ARRAY:- These types of array can be used to store any type of elements, but an index is always a number.

By default, the index starts at zero. These arrays can be created in two different ways, ~~as shown~~

* **ASSOCIATIVE ARRAY**:- These types of arrays are similar to the indexed arrays but instead of linear storage, every value can be assigned with a user-defined key of string type.

* **MULTIDIMENSIONAL ARRAY**:- multidimensional arrays are such arrays that store another array at each index instead of a single element. In other words, we can define multidimensional arrays as an array of arrays. As the name suggests, every element in this array can be an array and they can also hold other sub-arrays within. Arrays or sub-arrays within. Arrays or sub-arrays in multidimensional arrays can be accessed using multiple dimensions.

Question-3:- Explain some of the PHP array functions?

Answer:- Some PHP functions are :-

- | * Function | * Description |
|---------------------------|---|
| → array() | :- Creates an array |
| → array_change_key_case() | :- Changes all keys in an array to lowercase or uppercase. |
| → array_chunk() | :- Splits an array into chunks of arrays |
| → array_column() | :- Returns the values from a single column in the input array. |
| → array_combine() | :- Creates an array by using the elements from one "keys" array and one "values" array. |
| → array_count_values() | :- Counts all the values of an array. |
| → array_diff() | :- Compares arrays and returns the differences (compare values only). |
| → array_diff_assoc() | :- Compares arrays and returns the differences (compare keys only). |

→ `array-diff-key()` :- Compare arrays, and returns the differences (compare keys only).

→ `array-diff-assoc()` :- Compare arrays, and returns the differences (compare keys and values, using a user-defined key comparison function).

→ `array-diff-key()` :- Compare arrays, and returns the differences (compare keys only, using a user-defined key comparison function).

→ `array-func()` :- Filter an array with values.

→ `array-filter-keys()` :- Filter an array with values, specifying keys.

→ `array-filter()` :- Filter the values of an array using a callback function.

→ `array-flip()` :- Flip / Exchanges all keys with their associated values in an array.

→ `array-intersect()` :- Compare arrays, and return the matches (compare values only).

Question-4:- What is the difference between indexed and associative array?

INDEXED ARRAY	ASSOCIATIVE ARRAY
* The keys of an indexed array are integers which start at 0.	* Keys may be strings in the case of an associative array.
* They are like single column tables.	* They are like two column tables.
* They are not maps.	* They are known as maps.

-: UNIT - III :-

Question-1:- What are the ways to include file in PHP?

Answer:- PHP allows you to include file so that a page content can be reused many times. It is very helpful to include files when you want to apply the same HTML or PHP code to multiple pages of a website.

* There are two ways to include file in PHP :-

→ Include

→ Require

* Include :- Includes only generates a warning, i.e., E_WARNING, and continue the execution of the script.

PHP include is used to include a file on the basis of given path. You may use a relative or absolute path of the file.

Syntax :-

- (i) include 'filename';
- (ii) include ('filename');

* REQUIRE :- Requires generates a fatal error, i.e., E_COMPILE_ERROR, and stop the execution of the script.

PHP require is similar to include, which is also used to include files. The only difference is that it stops the execution of script if the file is not found whereas include doesn't.

Syntax:-

- (i) require 'filename';
- (ii) require('filename');

Question-2:- Differentiate between require and include.

ANSWER:-	INCLUDE	REQUIRE
* The include() function doesn't stop the execution of the script even if any error occurs.	* The require() function will stop the execution of the script when an error occurs.	
* The include() function doesn't give a fatal error.	* The require() function gives a fatal error.	
* The include() function is mostly used when the file is not required and the application should continue to execute its process when the file is not found.	* The require() function is mostly used when the file is mandatory for the application.	

* The `include()` function will only produce a warning (E_WARNING) and the script will continue to execute.

* The `include()` will produce a fatal error (E_COMPILE_ERROR) along with the warning.

Question-3:- Explain `setcookie()` function in PHP?

Answer:- The `setcookie()` function defines a cookie to be sent along with the rest of the HTTP headers.

A cookie is often used to identify a user. A cookie is a small file that the server embeds on the user's computer. Each time the same computer requests a page with a browser, it will send the cookie too. With PHP, you can both create and retrieve cookie values.

The name of the cookie is automatically assigned to a variable of the same name. For example, if a cookie was sent with the name "user", a variable is automatically created called `$user`, containing the cookie value.

NOTE:- The `setcookie()` function must appear before the `<html>` tag.

Question-4:- How can you retrieve a cookie value?

Answer:- For accessing a cookie value, the PHP `$cookie` superglobal variable is used. It is an associative array that contains a record of all the cookies value sent by the browser in the current request. The `$cookies` array stands as a list where the cookie name is used as the key. To access a cookie named "Auction-Item", the following code can be executed.

UNIT-IV :-

Question-1:- How to upload file in PHP?

Answer:- #. Configure the "php.ini" file

→ First, ensure that PHP is configured to allow file uploads.

→ In your "php.ini" file, search for the file_upload directive, and set it to On.

*. Create the HTML form

→ Next, create an HTML form that allows users to choose the image file they want to upload.

*. Create the upload file PHP script

→ The "upload.php" file contains the code for uploading a file.

*. Check if file already exists

→ How we can add some restrictions.

→ First, we will check if the file already exists in the "uploads" folder. If it does, an error message is displayed, and \$uploadOk is set to 0.

* Limit file size

→ The file input field in our HTML form above is named "file to upload".

→ Now we want to check the size of the file. If the file is larger than 500KB, an error message is displayed, and \$uploadok is set to 0.

* Limit file type

→ The code below only allows users to upload JPEG, PNG and GIF files. All other file types gives an error message before setting \$uploadok to 0.

* Complete Upload file PHP script

→ The complete "upload.php" file now looks like this.

Question-2:- How to download file in PHP?

Answer:- PHP enables you to download file easily using built-in `readfile()` function. The `readfile()` function reads a file and writes it to the output buffer.

PHP `readfile()` function

→ Syntax :-

`int readfile (string $filename [, bool $use_include_path =`

`$filename` :- represents the file name

`$use_include_path` :- It is the optional parameter. It is by default false. You can set it to true to the search the file in the `include_path`.

`$context` :- represents the context stream resource.

`int` :- It returns the number of bytes read from the file.

Question-3:- How can you send email in PHP?

Answer:- PHP makes use of `mail()` function to send an email. This function requires three mandatory arguments that specify the recipient's email address, the subject of the message and the actual message additionally there are ~~two~~ other two optional parameters.

* Syntax:-

`mail(to, subject, message, headers, parameters);`

→ As soon as the `mail` function is called PHP will attempt to send the email then it will return true if successful or false if it is failed.

→ Multiple recipients can be specified as the first argument to the `mail()` functions in a comma separated list.

Question-4:- How do you connect MySQL database with PHP?

Answer:- PHP `mysqli_connect()` function is used to connect with MySQL database. It returns success if connection is established or null.

* Syntax :-

→ `mysqli_connect(server, username, password)`

* Example :-

```
<html>
<body>
<?php
    $host = 'localhost:3306';
    $user = " ";
    $pass = " ";
    $conn = mysqli_connect($host, $user, $pass);
    if ($conn)
    {
        die('could not connect: ' . mysqli_error());
    }
    echo 'connected successfully';
    mysqli_close($conn);
?>
</body>
</html>
```


Page No.....

Date.....

Topic.....

* output :-

Connected Successfully

:- REFERENCES :-

- * Professional PHP Programming, Jesus Castagnie to, Hewish Rowet, Sascha Schumann, Chris Searo, Nupak Yelich - Nox Publications.
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- * Case PHP Programming, Ken Atkinson (Punhu Hau, ISBN 0130463469).
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