



Question Bank-2
(Based on JAVASCRIPT/ PHP Total 30 Marks)

JavaScript

1. How to add JavaScript in HTML

javascript can be added in HTML in `<Script> </Script>` Tag

Internal JavaScript code

Using `<script>` or `<Script Language= "JavaScript">`

Script code....

`</Script>`

External JavaScript file can also be added using src attribute with `<Script>` Tag

`<Script Language= "JavaScript" src= "External.js">`

Script code....

`</Script>`

2. How to Add Comments in JavaScript

Single Line comments it can be given by putting `//` before the text makes it a single line comment

Multiline Comments It can be given between `/* */`

3. What is variable? How to declare variable in JavaScript

Variable are used to store value which can be used and modified during execution of script.

var keyword is used to declare variable in JavaScript?

4. Name four primitive data type of JavaScript

String Number Boolean Array Undefined Null and Object are different type of primitive data type

5. What are logical (Boolean) operator in JavaScript

`&&` `||` `!` are Boolean operator used to create logical expression which results in either True or False

6. What is the difference between `=`, `==` & `===` operator explain with example

`=` operator is used to assign value

`==` operator is used compare two operand for equality

`===` is also used to compare to operand strictly for same type

Example

`0==false` // results in true as false is equivalent 0

`2=="2"` // results in true as string automatically converted to int

But

`0===false` // false as data type are different for operand

`2===2` // false as data type are different for operand

7. **What is difference between / and % operator**

/ operator is used to find quotient and % is used to find remainder after dividing two no
 $5/2 = 2.5$ $5\%2= 1$

8. **What are unary operator give two example**

Operator which required one operand is called unary operator
Java Script has two unary operator (+) and (-) when they are used with one operand
var A1= +40 // A1 assign a positive value of 40
var A2 = -a // A2 assign a negative value of a so A2 = -40

9. **Which operator is used to find data type of variable**

typeof operator is used to find the data type of operand such as whether a variable is string, number, Boolean object etc.

10. **What is conditional operator? Explain with example**

Condition Operator or ternary operator require three operands . the conditional operator is used as a replacement of **if-else** logic statement. Syntax

Conditional_Expression ? Expression 1: Expression 2

Conditional Expression is evaluated which results in either True or False
If **True Expression 1** is executed If **False Expression 2** will be executed

Result= Age>18 ? "Can Vote" : "Can Not Vote"

11. **Explain the following**

alert() this function is used to display message to a dialogue box(also called alert box)

Syntax **alert("Message")**
Alert("Welcome to Website");

prompt() this function ask user to input some information and store that in a variable

Syntax **Variable=prompt("Message")**
var name=prompt("Enter Your Name")

confirm() function display a confirm dialogue box and ask user user to click either ok or cancel to respond to question. It return true if Ok button is clicked and false if Cancel button is clicked

Syntax **variable=confirm("Message")**
var choice= ("are you Vegetarian")

12. **Differentiate between Local & Global Variable**

Local Variable Variables that are declared inside a block or function and can be used within it.
It will terminate with the end of block or function.
Value cannot be used outside block

Global Variable Variables that are declared outside any block or function and can be used throughout the script/ Program.
They hold their value throughout the execution of program

13. Differentiate between Formal Parameter & Actual Parameter

Formal parameter are the variable declared in function header. they receive value from the calling function through actual parameter. They can only be variable.

Actual Parameter : Are the actual variable/Constant passed during function is called. It can be variable constant or expression resulting a value

Function add (A, B) // A & B are formal parameter

```
{
var sum=A+B;
alert(sum);
}
```

var x=10;

var y =20;

add(x,y)// x, y are actual parameter

add(20,30)// passing constant as actual parameter

add(2*x, y-2) //passing expression as actual parameter

14. Explain the following function

eval()	It evaluates or executes the argument. If the argument is an expression, eval() evaluates the expression. If the argument is one or more JavaScript statements, eval() executes the statements
isNaN()	This function determine whether variable is a legal number or not. It return true if it's a string otherwise false
parseInt()	Convert the string to Number if number is in the form of string if there is no number at the beginning of string , "NaN" is return document.write(parseInt("123.45")); //return 124 document.write(parseInt("abcdef")); // return NaN document.write(parseInt("216.ABC")); // return 216
round()	It is used to round off the number with decimal place to an integer value document.write(Math.round(23.45)); //return 23 document.write(Math.round(123.65)); //return 124
ceil()	It returns the smallest integer which is equal to our greater than the given number document.write(Math.ceil(23.35)); //return 24 document.write(Math. ceil (123.65)); //return 124
floor()	It returns the largest integer which is equal to our lower than the given number document.write(Math.floor(23.35)); //return 23 document.write(Math. floor (123.65)); //return 123
sqrt()	Returns the square root of any number document.write(Math.sqrt(25)); //return 5
getDate()	The Day of the month as an integer from 1 to 31
getMonth()	The month of the year as an integer from 0 to 11, where 0 is January and 11 is December
getDay()	The day of week as an integer from 0 to 6 where 0 is Sunday and 6 is Saturday

15. Name three function of Math object

a) round() b) floor() c) ceil() d) sqrt() e) pow()

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16. Name 5 String function in JavaScript with example

concat()	This function combines one or more string into the exiting one and returns the combined string. var str1= "CBSE"; var str2= " Multimedia and Web Tech "; var str3= str1.concat(str2, " Class-XII") document.write(str3) //output: CBSE Multimedia and Web Tech Class-XII" document.write(str2.concat(str1)) //output: Multimedia and Web Tech CBSE
length	Return length of the string var str1= "CBSE"; document.write(str1.length) // return 4
substr() substr(start,no)	Returns the characters in a string beginning at "start" and through the specified no of characters given as argument if not given then whole string we be displayed from beginning at "start" first character is at zero index var str1= "Multimedia and Web Tech "; document.write(str1.substr(5,5)) //output : media document.write(str1.substr(5)) // output: media and Web Tech
toLowerCase()	Convert the string to lower case string var str1= "Multimedia and Web Tech "; document.write(str1.toLowerCase())//output: multimedia and web tech
toUpperCase	Convert the string to upper case string var str1= "Multimedia and Web Tech "; document.write(str1.toUpperCase()) //output: MULTIMEDIA AND WEB TECH
charAt(x)	Return the character at index x of the string first character of string index is zero var str1= "Multimedia and Web Tech "; document.write(str1.charAt(7)) // output d

17. What is the use of statement in JavaScript

break	break statement is used to exit from the current block or loop immediately
continue	It will make the loop continue from the beginning of the loop again
default	It is used to handle the case when no match of any case in the switch statement is found.

18. Difference between Entry level & Exit Level Loop

Entry Level	Exit Level
Condition is checked in the beginning	Condition is checked at the end of loop
Loop will not run if the condition is false in the beginning	Loop will run atleast once even if the condition is false.
while loop & for loop	do..while loop

19. What is an array? Write JavaScript statement to declare an array of 5 objects.

An array is a collection of variables of the same type under one name.

Ar=[1,2,3,4,5]; or Ar=new Array(1,2,3,4,5)

concat()	The method is used to joins two or more arrays and returns a copy of joined arrays. <pre>var Arr1=["Sun", "Mon", "Tue"] var Arr2=["Wed", "Thu", "Fri", "Sat"] var week=Arr1.concat(Arr2) for(var i=0;i<week.length;i++) document.write(week[i]+ " -") output : Sun-Mon-Tue-Wed-Thu-Fri-Sat-</pre>
join()	This method joins the element of an array into string and returns a string <pre>var Arr1=["Sun", "Mon", "Tue"] var week=Arr1.join("@") document.write(week) output: Sun@Mon@Tue</pre>
sort()	This method is used to sort an array element in its own place. The sort order can be either alphabetic or numeric and either ascending or descending order <pre>var Arr1=["Sun", "Mon", "Tue"] document.write(Arr1.sort()) output: Mon,Sun,Tue</pre>
reverse()	This method is used to reverse the order of the element in any array in its own place <pre>var Arr1=["Sun", "Mon", "Tue"] document.write(Arr1.reverse()) output : Tue, Mon, Sun</pre>

21. Give the correct option for Event with Interface

Event	Interface Element
OnClick	Text
OnMouseOver	Button
OnChange	Image

Button – OnClick, Text – OnChange, Image – OnMouseOver

22. What is event handling? Which of the following two events will be required to write a code to enlarge an image when the mouse pointer is over the image and retains its original size when the mouse points anywhere else on the page?

OnMouseOver, OnMouseIn, OnMouseOut, OnMouseExit, OnClick, OnMouseClicked

Event handling refers to writing code that is executed to perform the processing in response to occurrence of an event.

Two events: **onMouseOver, onMouseOut**

23. Write the output of the following code:

<pre> <script language = JavaScript> var result = 0 for (var i = 1; i<=5; i++) result = result + second(4) document.write(result + "") function second(num) { t = num*5 num = num + 1 return t } </script> Output 100 </pre>	<pre> <script language = JavaScript> function change (a, b) { a=a+a b = b*b document.write(a+", "+b+"
") } c=3 d=10 e=5 f=20 change(c,d); change(e,f) </script> Output 6,100 10,400 </pre>
<pre> <script Language="JavaScript"> x=2,y=20; function Change (a,b) { x+=a+b; a+=x+b; b+=a+x; document.write(a + "," + b + "," + x+ "
") } P=3 Q=5 Change(P,Q) Change(Q,P) </script> Output 18,33,10 26,47,18 </pre>	<pre> <Script Language="JavaScript"> sum=0; a=10; for(b=1;b<=6;b+=2) { sum+=a+b; a-=b; document.write(a + "
"); } document.write(sum); </Script> Output 9 6 1 34 </pre>

24. Identify the error in the following codes and write the corrected script with the correction underlined.

<p>a) <code><script lang="javascript"> dim sum, a sum==0 for(a=1; a<8, a++) { sum=sum+a } document.write(sum +
" + a) </script></code></p>	<p>b) <code><script language="javascript"> var i; i=0 for(i=1; i<-20; i++) print(i); i==i+2; } <script></code></p>
<p>Ans <code><script <u>language</u>="javascript"> <u>var</u> sum=0,a for(a=1; a<8; a++) { sum=sum+a } document.write(sum + "<u>
</u>" + a) </script></code> Output 28 8</p>	<p>Ans <code><script language="javascript"> i=0 for(i=1; i<=12; i++) { <u>document.write(i);</u> <u>i=i+2;</u> } <u></script></u></code> Output 14710</p>
<p>c) <code><script language="javascript"> var i, x; i=1 x=0 for(i==1; i<10; i*=2) document.text(x++) } response.write("
" + i) </script></code></p>	<p>d) <code><script language="javascript"> var i=0, x=0; do while(i<10) if((i%2)=0) { x=x+i document.write(X + " "); } i++; } </script></code></p>
<p><code><script language="javascript"> var i, x; i=1,x=0 for(i=1; i<10; i*=2) { document.<u>write</u>(x++) } <u>document</u>.write("
" + i) </script></code> Output 0123 16</p>	<p><code><script language="javascript"> var i=0, x=0; do{ if(i%2==0) { x=x+i document.write(x + " "); } i++; } <u>while(i<10)</u> </script></code> Output 0 2 6 12 20</p>

25. Give the output of the following code and rewrite the code using a for loop instead of do..while loop without affecting the output:

```
<script language = JavaScript>
var prod, counter
prod = 1
counter = 1
do
{
    prod = prod*counter
    counter = counter+2
    document.write(prod+" "+counter+"<BR>")
}
while (counter <=7)
```

Output:

1, 3
3, 5
15, 7
105, 9

26. Study the code given below and answer the questions that follow:

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript">
P=5
Q=30
do
{
    P=P+6
    document.write(P+" ")
}
while(P<=Q)
</SCRIPT>
```

(i) How many times the above WHILE loop gets executed?

5 Times

(ii) Convert the given DO WHILE loop to FOR loop without affecting the output.

```
<SCRIPT LANGUAGE="JavaScript">
P=5
Q=30
for(P=5;P<=35;P+=6)
{
    document.write(P+" ")
}
</SCRIPT>
```

(iii) Give the output of the above code.

11 17 23 29 35

27. Change the following script to for loop to while loop while loop to for loop without effecting the output: Give output also

<p>a) <code>var str = "INDIA"; for(i=str.length; i>=1; i--) { for(a=0; a<i; a++) { document.write(str.charAt(a)); } document.write("
"); }</code></p>	<p>b) <code>var a, b, c, sum_even=0, sum_odd=0; a=10, b=1; while(b<=a) { if(b%2==0) sum_even+=b else sum_odd+=b b++; } document.write(sum_even + "
"); document.write(sum_odd + "
");</code></p>
<p><code>var str = "INDIA"; i=str.length while(i>=1) { a=0; while(a<i) { document.write(str.charAt(a)); a++ } i--; document.write("
"); } Output INDIA INDI IND IN I</code></p>	<p><code><script language="javascript"> sum_even=0,sum_odd=0 a=10,b=1 for(b=1;b<=a;b++) { if(b%2==0) sum_even+=b else sum_odd+=b } document.write(sum_even + "
") document.write(sum_odd + "
") </script> Output 30 25</code></p>

28. Observe the code segment given below and answer the questions that follow:

```
<script language="JavaScript">
A=(10*3)%4
document.write(A)
B=40%3
document.write(B)
if(!(B>=A))
C=5
else
C=10
document.write(C)
</script>
```

- a) Name any one relational operator and one logical operator in the above code segment.
Relational Operator **>=** Logical Operator **!**
- b) Rewrite the statement: if (!(B>=A)) without using the ! operator. **if (B<A)**

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29. Rewrite the following code using if..else statement:

```
switch(choice)
{
    case 1: document.write("Monday");
            break;
    case 2: document.write("Tuesday");
            break;
    case 3: document.write("Wednesday");
            break;
    default: document.write("Sunday");
}
}
```

Ans

```
if (choice == 1)
    document.write("Monday");
else if (choice == 2)
    document.write("Tuesday");
else if (choice == 3)
    document.write("Wednesday");
else
    document.write("Sunday");
```

30. Write the equivalent script for the following code using for loop without affecting the output:

```
<script language="javascript">
ans=1
count=2
do {
    ans=ans*count
    count=count+2
}while (count<=10)
document.write(ans)
</script>
OUTPUT: 3840
```

Ans

```
<script language="javascript">
ans=1
for(count=2;count<=10;count+=2)
{
    ans=ans*count
}
document.write(ans)
</script>
OUTPUT: 3840
```

31. Write the HTML code to generate the following form:

HOP AND DANCE FEE CALCULATOR	
Enter Child's Age	<input type="text"/>
Fee Amount	<input type="text"/>
<input type="button" value="CALCULATE"/>	

Write the JavaScript code to display the fee for the Dance Course as

- 600 for children aged 6-12
- 1000 for children aged 11-16
- "Not Allowed" for any other age

On the click of the CALCULATE button. The user inputs the child's age in the top text box and the fee amount or the message "Not allowed" should be displayed in the second text box.

Question Bank-2

```
<html>
<head>
<script language = javascript>
function CalcFee()
{
    age= parseInt(document.form1.age.value)
    if (age>=6 && age<=12)
        Fee = 600;
    else if (age>=11 && age <=16)
        Fee = 1000
    else Fee = "Not Allowed"
    document.form1.fee.value = Fee;
}
</script>
</head>
<form name = form1>
<Pre>
<center>HOP AND DANCE CALCULATOR</center>
Enter Child's Age <input type = text name = age>
Fee Amount      <input type = text name = fee>
<input type = button value = Calculate onclick = CalcFee()>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

32. Write the HTML code to generate the following form:

The form is titled "EduSmart Stream Choice". It contains two text input fields. The first field is labeled "Enter Child's Percentage" and the second field is labeled "Stream". Below the "Stream" field is a button labeled "DISPLAY".

Write the JavaScript code to display the Stream for the Institute as

- Science for percentage above 80
- Commerce for percentage between 60 – 80
- Humanities for percentage between 50 – 60
- Not Eligible otherwise

on the click of the **DISPLAY** button.

The user inputs the child's percentage in the top text box and the stream or the message "Not Eligible" should be displayed in the second text box.

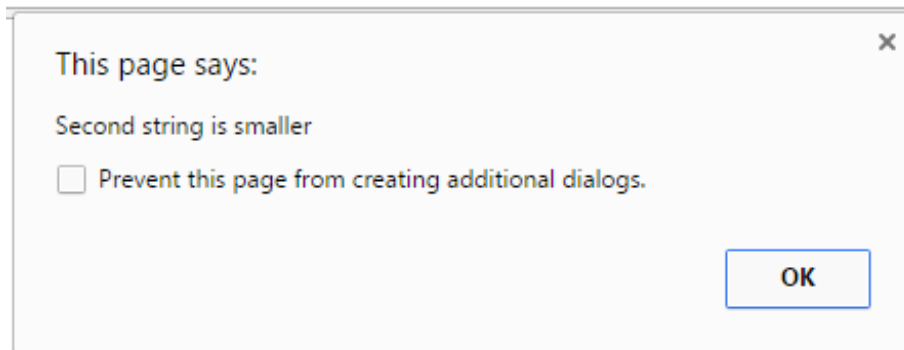
Question Bank-2

```
<head>
</head>
<body>
<script language="javascript">
function stream()
{
    per= parseInt(document.f1.per.value);
    if (per>80)
        document.f1.str.value = "Science";
    else if (per>60 && per<=80)
        document.f1.str.value = "Commerce";
    else if (per>50 && per <=60)
        document.f1.str.value = "Humanities";
    else document.f1.str.value = "Not Eligible";
}
</script>
<font size=4>
<center>EduSmart Stream Choice</center>
<form name = f1 action = js_qb.html>
<pre>
Enter Child's Percentage <input type = text name = per>
Stream          <input type = text name = str>
<input type = button value = "DISPLAY" onclick = stream()>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

33.

Enter the first string	BOARD EXAM
Enter the second string	BOARD
<input type="button" value="Check"/>	

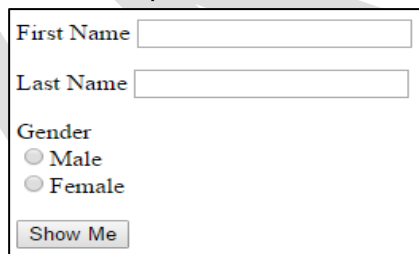
Write the JavaScript code to display appropriate message (as shown above) as to which string is smaller on the click of the CHECK button.



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```
<html>
<head>
<script language = javascript>
function Compare()
{
    s1= document.form1.text1.value
    s2= document.form1.text2.value
    if (s1<s2)
        alert("First string is smaller")
    else if (s2<s1)
        alert("Second string is smaller")
    else alert("Strings are equal")
}
</script>
</head>
<form name = form1>
<Pre>
Enter the first string <input type = text name = text1>
Enter the second string <input type = text name = text2>
<input type = button value = Check onclick = Compare()>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

34. Create a form that contains two text box options and radio button with two options as shown below:



First Name

Last Name

Gender

Male

Female

When the user clicks on any of the radio buttons, the message should be displayed according to selected Gender **For example**, if the First name entered by the user is **Neeraj** and the Last Name entered by the user is **Singh** the following message should be displayed according to the selected gender:

Gender	Message
Male	Hello Mr. N. Singh. Welcome to our website.
Female	Thank you Ms. N.Singh for visiting the website.

Write the HTML code for creating the form and the embedded JavaScript code for the click event of the button.

```
<html>
<body>
<script language="javascript">
function hello()
{
    fn = document.f1.fn.value;
    ln = document.f1.ln.value;
    alert("Hello Mr. "+fn[0]+" ". "+ln+" ". Welcome to our website.")
}
</script>
```

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```
function bye()
{
    fn = document.f1.fn.value;
    ln = document.f1.ln.value;
    alert("Thank you Ms. "+fn[0]+" ". "+ln+" for visiting the website.")
}
function msg()
{
    gender = document.f1.gender.value;
    if (gender == "m")
        hello();
    else if (gender == "f")
        bye();
}
</script>
<form name = f1 action = js_qb.html>
First Name <input type = text name = fn> <P>
Last Name <input type = text name = ln> <P>
Gender <BR>
<input type = radio name = gender value = m onclick = hello()>Male<BR>
<input type = radio name = gender value = f onclick = bye()>Female<P>
<input type = button value = "Show Me" onclick = msg()>
</form>
</body></html>
```

35. Create a form that contains two checkbox options and a textbox as shown below. When the user clicks on any checkbox the selected options must be displayed in the textbox. Write the HTML code for creating the form and the embedded JavaScript code for the click events of the checkboxes.

The Check Box Control - Click on a check box.

Please select the categories that interest you.

Movies

Books

You have selected: books

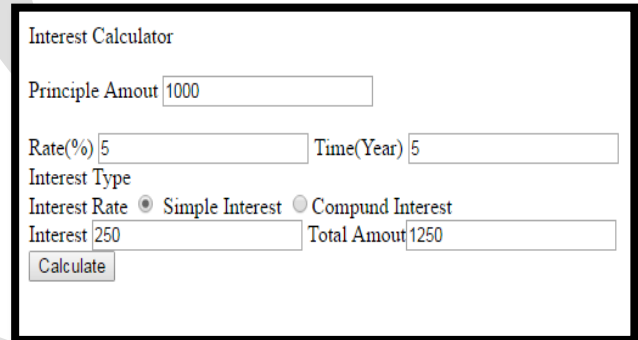
```
<html>
<body>
<script language="javascript">
function show()
{
    selection = "You have selected: ";
    if (document.f1.Movies.checked)
        selection += "Movies"
    if (document.f1.Books.checked)
        selection += " Books"
    document.f1.t1.value = selection
}
</script>
```

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```
<font size=4>
<B>The Check Box Control - Click on a check box</B>
<P>
<form name = f1>
Please select the categories that interest you <BR>
<input type = checkBox name = Movies onclick = show()>Movies<BR>
<input type = checkBox name = Books onclick = show()>Books<P>
<input type = text name = t1>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

Create a Form and calculate Interest on basis of Interest Type Write JavaScript code for calculate button

```
<head>
<script >
function Interest()
{
    var n1 = parseFloat(document.f1.t1.value)
    var n2 = parseFloat(document.f1.t2.value)
    var n3 = parseFloat(document.f1.t3.value)
    SI=(n1*n2*n3)/100
    TA=n1+SI
    CA=n1*(1+n2/100)*n3
    CI=CA-n1
    if(document.f1.r1[0].checked) {
        document.f1.t4.value=SI
        document.f1.t5.value=TA }
    if(document.f1.r1[1].checked) {
        document.f1.t4.value=CI
        document.f1.t5.value=CA }
}
</script>
</head>
<body>
<form name="f1">
Interest Calculator<br>
Principle Amout<input type="text" name="t1" size=75> Rate(%) <input type="text" name="t2">
Time(Year) <input type="text" name="t3"><br>
Interest Type</Legend> <br>
Interest Rate <input type="radio" value="SI" name="r1"> Simple Interest
<input type="radio" value="CI" name="r1">Compound Interest <br>
Interest <input type="text" name="t4"> Total Amount<input type="text" name="t5"><br>
<input type="button" name="b1" value="Calculate" onclick="Interest()">
</form>
</body>
</html>
```



The screenshot shows a web form titled "Interest Calculator". It contains the following fields and controls:

- Principle Amout:
- Rate(%): Time(Year):
- Interest Type: Simple Interest Compound Interest
- Interest: Total Amout:
- Calculate:

HTML events to trigger script functions

Event	Description	Applicable for
Onblur	Fires the moment the element loses focus	ALL HTML elements, EXCEPT: , <head>, <html>, <script>, <style>, and <title>
onChange	Fires the moment when the value of the element is changed	<input> (except <input type = img>), <select> and <textarea>
onFocus	Fires the moment when the element gets focus	ALL HTML elements, EXCEPT: , <head>, <html>, <script>, <style>, and <title>
onClick	Fires on a mouse click on the element	All HTML elements, EXCEPT: , <head>, <html>, <script>, <style>, and <title>
onMouseOver	Fires when the mouse pointer moves over an element	All HTML elements, EXCEPT: , <head>, <html>, <script>, <style>, and <title>
onMouseOut	Fires when the mouse pointer moves out of an element.	All HTML elements, EXCEPT: , <head>, <html>, <script>, <style>, and <title>
onLoad	Fires after the page finishes loading	<body>, <frame>, , <input type="image">, <script>, <style>
onUnLoad	Fires once a page has unloaded (or the browser window has been closed)	<body>

PHP

1. **What do you understand by the term PHP? List any four features of PHP.**
PHP (PHP Hypertext Preprocessor) is an open-source server-side scripting environment that can be used to create and run dynamic and interactive web-server application.
Features of PHP:
 - PHP is a loosely typed language
 - PHP provides cross-platform compatibility
 - PHP provides pre defined variables called superglobalsPHP provides HTTP authentication method
2. **Name any two equivalent tools of PHP.**
ASP JSP PERL CGI
3. **What do you understand by the term PHP interpreter?**
PHP interpreter is software on server to interpret the PHP code and create equivalent HTML code to be sent to browser
4. **How can you add PHP code to your HTML file?**
PHP code can be added to an HTML file by including the code in:
the tags `<script language=php>` and `</script>`
the delimiters `<?PHP` and `?>`
5. **What are delimiters? What delimiters are used to surround PHP scripts?**
A delimiter is a character or a sequence of characters that marks the beginning or end of a unit. The delimiters `<?PHP` and `?>` are used to surround PHP scripts.
6. **Explain the steps involved in creating and viewing a PHP file on your computer.**
 1. Create the PHP file using a text editor
 2. Save the file with extension .php in the root folder or any sub-folder of the root folder in localhost.
 3. Start the web server (if it is not already started)Open the file in the browser by specifying the URL <http://localhost/path/filename>
7. **What is the significance of the PHP function echo?**
Echo is a string function which is used to send content to the browser.
8. **Difference between Echo & Print**
Echo Can take multiple parameters separated by comma. **Print** can take only one parameter.
Echo does not return any value. **Print** always returns 1
Echo is faster than print
9. **What is a variable?**
A variable is a named memory location that can be used for storing data.
10. **Identify correct Variable name a) \$123 \$a123**
\$123 wrong Variable name \$a123 is correct Variable Name
11. **How can we define constants in PHP**
In PHP we can define constants with the keyword **define** .
`<?PHP`
`define('SiteName','Letsknowit.com');`
`echo 'You are visiting' .SiteName; ?>` **OUTPUT** : You are visiting Letsknowit.com

12. What is the difference between GET and POST methods

GET Method:

- 1) All the name value pairs are submitted as a query string in URL.
- 2) It's not secured.
- 3) Length of the string is restricted about 256.
- 4) If method is not mentioned in the Form tag, this is the default method used.
- 5) Data is always submitted in the form of text.

POST Method:

- 1) All the name value pairs are submitted in the Message Body of the request.
- 2) Length of the string (amount of data submitted) is not restricted.
- 3) Post Method is secured because Name-Value pairs cannot be seen in location bar of the web browser.
- 4) If post method is used and if the page is refreshed it would prompt before the request is resubmitted.
- 5) If the service associated with the processing of a form has side effects (for example, modification of a database or subscription to a service), the method should be POST.

13. How can we get the IP address of the client?

This question might show an interview how playful and creative the candidate is because there are many options. `$_SERVER["REMOTE_ADDR"]`; is the easiest solution, but you can write x line scripts for this question.

14. What is the difference between session and cookies

There are some difference between session and cookies that are as following:-

- 1 : **Session** are temporary and **Cookies** are permanent.
- 2 : **Session** data is store on server while **Cookies** are store on user's computer.
- 3 : **Cookies** contents can be easily modify but to modify **Session** contents is very hard.
- 4 : **Cookies** could be save for future reference but **Session** couldn't when user close the browser Session data also lost.

15. What are PHP Global variables – Superglobals

PHP provides several predefined variables, called “superglobals”, that are always accessible regardless of scope – we can access them from any part of the script.

The PHP superglobal variables are:

SNo	Superglobal	Description
1.	<code>\$GLOBALS</code>	It is an associative array which contains references to all the currently defined global variables. The variable names are the keys of the array.
2.	<code>\$_SERVER</code>	It holds the information about the headers, paths, and script locations.
3.	<code>\$_REQUEST</code>	It is used to collect data after submitting an HTML form. It is An associative array that by default contains the contents of \$_GET , \$_POST and \$_COOKIE .
4.	<code>\$_POST</code>	It is an associative array of variables passed to the current script when a form is submitted via the HTTP POST method. The variable names are the keys of the array.
5.	<code>\$_GET</code>	It is an associative array of variables passed to the current script via the URL parameters, i.e., when a form is submitted via the HTTP GET method.
6.	<code>\$_FILES</code>	It is an associative array of items uploaded to the current script via the HTTP POST method.
7.	<code>\$_ENV</code>	It is an associative array of variables passed to the current script via the environment method. It represents the data available to a PHP script from the environment in which PHP is running.
8.	<code>\$_COOKIE</code>	It is an associative array of variables passed to the current script via HTTP Cookies.
9.	<code>\$_SESSION</code>	It is an associative array containing session variables available to the current script.

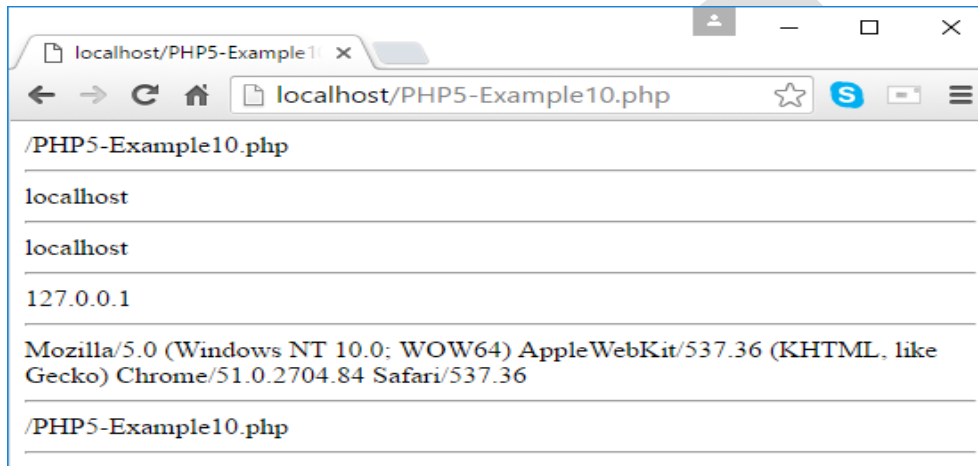
Question Bank-2

16. Give output

```
<?PHP
```

```
echo $_SERVER['PHP_SELF']."<HR>";
echo $_SERVER['SERVER_NAME']."<HR>";
echo $_SERVER['HTTP_HOST']."<HR>";
echo $_SERVER['REMOTE_ADDR']."<HR>";
echo $_SERVER['HTTP_USER_AGENT']."<HR>";
echo $_SERVER['SCRIPT_NAME']."<HR>";
```

```
?>
```

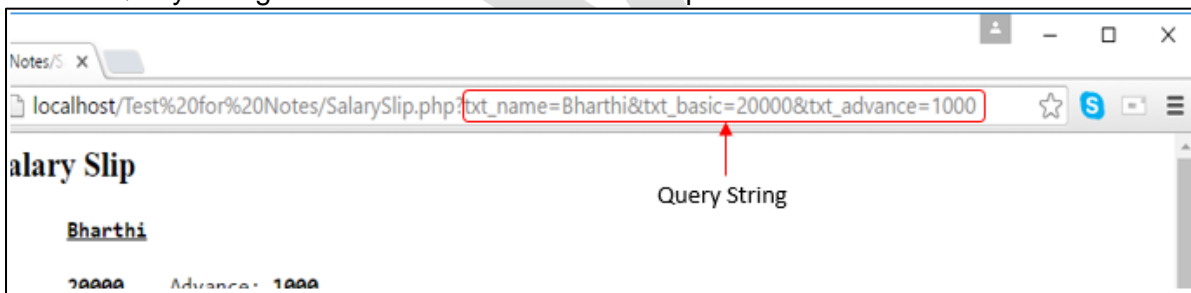


17. Difference between isset() & empty() function

The function **isset()** is used to check if a variable is declared and has some value assigned to it. The function **empty()** is used to check whether a variable is empty.

18. Explain the working of QueryString using an example.

When a form is submitted using GET method, the form's data is sent to the server in the form of "variable=value" pairs. A variable and its value are separated by equality sign (=) and different "variable=value" pairs are separated by ampersand sign (&). This complete set of "variable=value" pairs is called Query String and is visible in the URL. Example:



The query string is specified by the values following the question mark (?).

When a form is submitted by GET method, this query string is visible in the URL. A PHP script retrieves this string in **\$_SERVER["QUERY_STRING"]**.

Query Strings are used to pass information from a browser to a web server. Several different processes can generate a query string. Query strings are generated by sending a form, by a user typing a query in the address box of the browser or in the anchor tag.

19. Create the following form and based on the user selection print a message in the format given below:

Please select your favourite car

Nissan

Toyota

Mitsubishi

Your favourite car is: Nissan

```

<?php
$car = $carErr = "";
$OK=false;
if ($_SERVER["REQUEST_METHOD"] == "POST")
{
    if (!empty($_POST["Car"]))
    {
        $car = $_POST["Car"];
        $OK=true;
    }
    else
        $carErr = " **Please select a Car";
}
?>
<html>
<body>
<form name = form1 method=POST action = "<?php echo $_SERVER["PHP_SELF"]; ?>" >
Please select your favourite car <?php echo $carErr; ?> <br>
<input type = radio name = Car value = Nissan>Nissan </BR>
<input type = radio name = Car value = Toyota>Toyota </BR>
<input type = radio name = Car value = Mitsubishi>Mitsubishi </BR>
<input type = submit name = submit value = "SUBMIT">
</form>
<?php
    if ($OK==true) // - 6
        echo "Your favourite car is ".$car;
?> </body> </html>
    
```

20. Define preg_match() function ? How to use to check \$name contain only letter and space

preg_match() function searches for pattern, returning true if the pattern exists and false otherwise.

```
if(preg_match("/^[a-zA-Z ]*$/",$name))
```

```
echo " valid";
```

```
else echo "Invalid";
```

21. Explain how filter_var() function is used to validate Email

When we use FILTER_VALIDATE_EMAIL filter , in filter_var() function it validate whether the value is a valid email address, returning true if it is valid and false otherwise.

```
if(filter_var($email,FILTER_VALIDATE_EMAIL)
```

```
echo " valid";
```

```
else echo "Invalid";
```

Question Bank-2

22. Explain <fome action= “<?php echo \$_SERVER[“PHP_SELF”]?>” statement

\$_SERVER[“PHP_SELF”] is used to display the path of currently used script file name

So the above statement action attributes states that after the form submission form data will be handle by the PHP Script present in the same file.

23. Explain \$_SERVER[“REQUEST_METHOD”]

It is used to tell whether data is sent using GET method or POST method when form is submitted

24. Write the command(s) to open a text file called data.txt which exists in the directory C:\temp.

```
$file = fopen(“c:\temp\data.txt”, “r”);
```

25. Explain the PHP fopen() function and PHP fclose() functions.

fopen() : fopen() function is used to open a file. The syntax of fopen() is:

```
fopen(filename, mode);
```

fopen() takes two parameters:

- i) filename: Specifies the name of the file to be opened.
- ii) mode: specifies the mode in which the file should be opened.

fclose() : fclose() is used to close an open file. fclose() takes a single parameter (the file reference) and returns a Boolean value indicating the successful or failed closure of file.

Syntax: **fclose(file);**

26. What are different modes for file opening in PHP?

Different file opening modes in PHP are:

SNo.	Mode	Description
1.	r	'Read only' mode.
2.	r+	Read/Write mode.
3.	w	Write only mode.
4.	w+	Read/Write mode.
5.	a	Append mode.
6.	a+	Read/Append mode.
7.	x	Creates the file and opens it in Write only mode.
8.	x+	Creates the file and opens it in Read/Write mode.

27. How does \$_FILES variable work in PHP?

\$_FILES is a superglobal which stores the details of the uploaded files. The details of the each file include

- i) file name,
 - ii) file type,
 - iii) file size (in bytes),
 - iv) temporary location of the file on the server,
- error code in case some error occurred during of the file upload

28. What is the purpose of move_uploaded_file() in PHP?

When a file is uploaded, it gets stored in a temporary area on the server until it is moved. The file has to be moved from that temporary area, or else it will be destroyed. The function move_uploaded_file() moves an uploaded file to a new location on the server.

29. What are PHP cookies? What is the use of a PHP cookie?

Cookies are small files that the server stores on user's computer when the user visits a website. Cookies are generally used to identify return visitors, with their approval, so that continuity can be established between visits. Cookies can also be used to keep a user logged into a website indefinitely, track the time of the user's last visit, and much more.

30. Explain with an example how to set a PHP cookie.

A cookie is created with the setcookie() function. The setcookie() function must be run before any other data is sent to the browser, such as the opening <html> tag or random whitespace.

Example:

```
<?php
    setcookie("Example", "Anamika", time()+60*60);
?>
```

This code sets a cookie called "Example" that has a value "Anamika". The cookie will expire after one hour (current time + 3600 seconds) of its creation.

31. How is PHP error handling done?

PHP error handling is done in two ways:

- (i) **Default error handling:** The default error handling in PHP is very simple - an error message with filename, line number and a message describing the error is sent to the browser. An example is shown below:

Call Stack				
#	Time	Memory	Function	Location
1	0.0386	365552	{main}()	..\PHP5-Example11.php:0

- (ii) **Custom error handling:** To customize the error handling, PHP provides custom error handling techniques and these are:
 - PHP die() method
 - Defining custom error handling functions and error triggers

32. What is PHP die() method?

PHP **die() method** is used to to overrule the default error handling in PHP. die() method is used to terminate the further execution of PHP script and give a specified error message to the user.

Example:

```
<?php
    if (!file_exists("myfile.txt"))
        die("File not found");
    else
        $file = fopen("myfile.txt", "r");
?>
```

This code will check if the file "myfile.txt" exists. If the file does not exist, then it will give a message "File not found" to the user and terminate the further execution of the script.

33. Write PHP code to read a text file abc.txt and display alternate lines of the file on the screen.

```
<?php
$file = fopen("abc.txt","r");
while (!feof($file))
{
    $line = fgets($file);
    echo $line."<BR>";
    $line = fgets($file);
}
fclose($file);
?>
```

34. Write PHP code to read a text file abc.txt and display the contents of the file on the screen replacing all spaces in the file by the # symbol.

```
<?php
$file = fopen("abc.txt","r");
while (!feof($file))
{
    $char = fgetc($file);
    if ($char == ' ')
        echo "#";
    else echo $char;
    if (ord($char) == 13)
        echo "<BR>";
}
fclose($file);
?>
```

35. Write PHP code to read a text file str.txt and display all the lines beginning with letter "A".

```
<?php
$file = fopen("str.txt","r");
while (!feof($file))
{
    $line = fgets($file);
    if ($line[0] == 'A')
        echo $line."<BR>";
}
fclose($file);
?>
```

36. Write PHP code to read a text file xyz.txt and count the number of words, lines, and characters in the file.

```
<?php
$swords = $lines = $char = 0;
$file = fopen("xyz.txt","r");
while (!feof($file))
{
    $data = fgets($file);
    $lines++; }
fclose($file);
$file = fopen("xyz.txt","r");
while (!feof($file))
{ $data = fgetc($file);
    $char++;
    if ($data == ' ')
        $words++;
    if (ord($data) == 13)
        {
            $words++;
            $char--;
            $data = fgetc($file);
        }
    }
fclose($file);
$words++;
echo "<P>File contains $words Words, $lines lines, and $char
characters";
?>
```

37. Write PHP code to read a text file data.txt and count the number of vowels, consonants and other characters present in the file.

```
<?php
$file = fopen("data.txt","r");
$vowels = $conso = $others = 0;
while (!feof($file))
{ $char = fgetc($file);
    if (ord($char) != 13 && ord($char) != 10)
    { $char = strtoupper($char);
        if($char=='A' or $char=='E' or $char=='I'
        or $char=='O' or $char == 'U')
            $vowels++;
        else if ($char >= 'A' and $char <= 'Z')
            $conso++;
        else
            $others++;
    } }
fclose($file);
echo "File contains $vowels vowels, $conso consonants, and $others other
characters"; ?>
```

38. Write PHP code to read a text file named mega.txt and display the contents of the file after converting all the alphabets to upper case alphabets.

```
<?php
$file = fopen("mega.txt","r");
while (!feof($file))
{
    $char = fgetc($file);
    if (ord($char) == 13)
    echo "<BR>";
    else echo strtoupper($char);
}
fclose($file);
?>
```

39. What is the difference between PHP fgets() and PHP fgetc()?

fgets() reads one line of text from the specified file, whereas fgetc() read one character from the specified file.

40. What is connection object

Connection object is used to establish and managing connection between your application and data source

41. Explain num_row()

To get the numbers of rows returned by Select Query

42. How does the PHP execute SQL statements?

To get the PHP execute the SQL statement using mysqli_query() method

43. What is use of fetch_assoc() Method

This method returns an associative array that corresponds to the fetched row, the keys of the element are the name of the columns.

44. Change the for Loop to while loop without Affecting output of above

```
<?php
$i=1;
$x=0;
for($i=1; $i<10; $i*=2)
{
    $x++;
    echo $x;
}
echo "<BR>" . $i ;
?>
```

Ans

```
<?php
$i=1;
$x=0;
While($i<10)
{
    $x++;
    echo $x;
    $i*=2
}
echo "<BR>" . $i ;
?>
```

Question Bank-2

45. Give Output and change the while loop to for loop

```
var a, b, c, sum_even=0, sum_odd=0;
$a=20, $b=1;
while($b<=$a)
{ if($b%2==0)
$sum_even+=$b;
else
$sum_odd+=$b;
$b++;
}
echo("sum even No. = " + $sum_even);
echo("sum odd No. = " + $sum_odd);
// Do it your self
```

46. Give Output and change the while loop to for loop

```
$A=1, $B;
while($A<=5)
{ $B=2;
while($B<=$A*$A)
{
echo($B) $B+=5
} echo("<br>") $A+=1
}
// Do it your self
```

47. Differentiate between

1.	Server Side scripting	Client side scripting
	Executed by the browser	Executed by the server
	Actual code can be viewed by the user	Actual code cannot be viewed by the user
	Creates HTML code	Does not create any code
2.	PHP file	HTML file
	Has the extension .php	Has the extension .html
	Contains PHP code and may or may not contain HTML code.	Contains HTML code but does not contain PHP code
	Cannot be executed by the browser	Can be executed by the browser
3.	Echo	Print
	Can be used with or without parameters: echo or echo()	Can be used with or without parameters: print or print()
	Can take multiple parameters separated by comma.	Can take only one parameter.
	Does not return any value.	Always returns 1
	Is faster than print	Is slower than echo.
4.	if..elseif	Switch
	Multiple conditions involving different expressions may be specified.	Only one expression with different possible values can be specified.
	Conditions may involve range checking and inequality expressions.	Using switch we can specify only equality conditions comparing one expression with different possible values.

Question Bank-2

5.	While	do..while
	while specifies an entry-controlled loop	do..while specifies an exit controlled loop.
	Loop does not execute even once if the condition is false in the beginning.	Loop executes at least once irrespective of the initial value of the condition.
6.	Deterministic loop	Non-deterministic loop
	Number of iterations of the loop can be predicted.	Number of iterations of the loop cannot be predicted.
	The looping condition does not depend on the user	The looping condition depends on the user input.
	e.g. for loop and foreach loop	While loop and do..while loop.
7.	for loop	foreach loop
	Can be used for arrays or otherwise.	Can be used for arrays only.
	Need to specify the number of iterations of the loop.	Need not specify the number of iterations of the loop. The loop runs for the number of elements in the specified array.
8.	Entry controlled loop	Exit controlled loop
	Looping condition is specified in the beginning of the loop.	Looping condition is specified at the end of the loop.
	Loop does not execute even once if the condition is false in the beginning.	Loop executes at least once irrespective of the initial value of the condition.
	Examples: for loop and while loop	Example: do..while loop
9.	ltrim() removes whitespaces (or other characters) from the left(beginning) of a given string, whereas rtrim() removes whitespaces (or other characters) from the right(end) of a given string.	
10.	strcmp() performs a case-sensitive string comparison whereas strcasecmp() performs a case-insensitive string comparison.	
11.	date()	getdate()
	Returns date and time in specified format.	Returns date and time in the form of an associative array.
	Can take two arguments – date format and timestamp	Can take only one argument – timestamp
12.	Local Variable	Global variable
	A local variable is defined inside a function.	A global variable is defined outside any function.
	A local variable can be used only in the function in which it is defined.	A global variable can be accessed in any block of the script.

13.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Passing by value</th> <th>Passing by reference</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>It is a copy of corresponding actual parameter</td> <td>It is an alias of corresponding actual parameter</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Change in value parameter does not change actual parameter</td> <td>Change in reference parameter, updates actual parameter</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Passing by value	Passing by reference	It is a copy of corresponding actual parameter	It is an alias of corresponding actual parameter	Change in value parameter does not change actual parameter	Change in reference parameter, updates actual parameter
Passing by value	Passing by reference						
It is a copy of corresponding actual parameter	It is an alias of corresponding actual parameter						
Change in value parameter does not change actual parameter	Change in reference parameter, updates actual parameter						

52 What is Array? Explain two types of one dimensional array in PHP with example
 An array is a type of variable that groups a series of values and places them in a single variable.
 There are two types of one dimensional arrays in PHP:

- **Indexed array** – An array with a numeric index
`$numbers = array(5, 8, 3, 32, 17);`
- **Associative array** - An array where each ID key is associated with a value. [1]
`$fruit_color = array('Banana'=>"Yellow", "Apple"=>"Red", "Pear"=>"Green");`

53. How to delete a variable

Variable can be deleted using **unset(\$Variablename)**

54. Explain mysqli_connect()

PHP provides `mysqli_connect()` function to open a database connection. This function takes four parameters and returns a MySQL link identifier on success, or false on failure.

Syntax:

`mysqli_connect(server, user, password, databasename);`

Where,

Argument	Description
server	An optional parameter that contains the server or host name running the database server. If this is not specified then the default value is localhost:3306 .
user	An optional parameter used to specify the username accessing the database. If this is not specified then default is the name of the user that owns the server process.
password	An optional parameter used to specify the password of the user accessing the database. If it is not specified then default is an empty password.
databasename	An optional parameter used to specify the database to be used when performing queries.

55. How to close database connection:

PHP provides `mysqli_close()` function to close a database. Although any open connection is automatically closed when script ends, it is always a good practice to close the database when the use of database is over. **Syntax:** `mysqli_close($dbhandle);`

56. Explain mysqli_query():

The `mysqli_query()` function is a "catch all" function that can run about any MySQL query that is given to it. It can be used to create and destroy a database and tables, insert data, delete data, update data, and extract data from the database. This function takes two parameters (connection and sql) and returns TRUE on success and FALSE on failure.

Syntax: `mysqli_query(connection, sql);`

Question Bank-2

Where,

Argument	Description
connection	An optional parameter that specifies the connection reference to be used. If not specified then the last opened connection of <code>mysqli_connect()</code> will be used.
sql	Contains the SQL query to be executed.

57. How to Create a database:

A database can be created using `mysqli_query()` function with suitable query. Example:

```
<?php
    $servername = "localhost";
    $username = "root";
    $pwd = "faipskwt";
    $conn = mysqli_connect($servername,$username, $pwd);
    if (!$conn)
        die("Could not connect".mysqli_error($conn));

    $sql = "Create database Library";
    if (mysqli_query($conn, $sql ))
        echo "Database created successfully";
    else
        echo "database not created ".mysqli_error($conn);

    mysqli_close($conn);
?>
```

58. Explain the usage of `mysqli_select_db()` method

It is important to select a database as there may be multiple databases residing on a server but in PHP a single connection can be linked to a single database at a time.

The function `mysqli_select_db()` returns TRUE on success and FALSE on failure.

Syntax: `mysqli_select_db(connection, databasename);`