

BLDE Association's
S. B. Arts & K.C.P. Science College,
Vijayapur - 586 103
(Accredited at the B++ Grade with 2.99 CGPA in 4th cycle by NAAC)



BCA Programme

Internl Assessment Test Booklet

VII Semester 202 4

Name : Reema, Anantaweddi

Roll No. : _____ R.C.U. Exam Seat No. 547

Subject Code : _____

Subject : PHP and MySQL

B.L.D.E. Association's

S. B. ARTS & K. C. P. SCIENCE COLLEGE,
VIJAYAPUR

Name of the Student : Puema Anantaweddi

Roll No. : _____ R.C.U.Seat No. : U15KM2130547

Subject Code No. : _____

Subject. : PHP and MySQL

Test	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
First Test	30	29
Second Test	30	29
Third Test	-	-
Total (Two best of three)	30	29


Signature of
Faculty


Signature of
Co-Ordinator

Signature of
Principal

29
30

Q.no I

① PHP is a widely used open source for general purpose of scripting and used the programming that is embedded with HTML.

- 2) Few applications of PHP
- * Content management system
 - * E-commerce
 - * Web content development
 - * Web API's

③ In php two tags are used to syntax

i) Concise tag : It is universally used

<?php

?>

ii) Short tag:

<? _ _ _ _ _ ?>

④ Comment is a portion of program that is exist only for the human readers and not executed code.

In php comments are used in two types

i) Single line comment

<?php

~~/*~~ // This is the first script

?>

ii) Multi line comment

<?php

~~/*~~ This is php first program ~~*/~~

?>

In multi line used slash and asteric (*) are used to define the comment.

5) Two conditional statements

i) if() statement: It executes the ~~else~~ one code that is in the true condition.
Syntax:

```
if (Condition)
{
    <statement>;
}
```

Ex:

```
$a=10;
$b=5;
if ($a > $b)
{
    echo "$a is greater than $b";
}
```

ii) if-else statement: It executes the code ~~of the if~~ condition is true either executes the else condition.
Syntax:

```
if (Condition)
{
    <statement>;
}
else
{
    <statement>;
}
```

Ex:

```
$a=12;
$b=15;
if ($a < $b)
{
    echo "$a is less than $b";
}
else
{
    echo "$b is greater than $a";
}
```

7) 6

While loop

Syntax : while (condition)
{
 <statement>;
}

Ex: ~~while~~ \$i = 10;
 while (\$i <= 10);
 {
 ~~echo~~ \$i++;
 echo "list the numbers : \$i";
 }

8) Two string functions

i) stringlength → strlen()

This function is executes the length of the string.

Ex: ~~\$str~~ <?php
 \$str = "Hello/BCA";
 \$str1 = strlen(\$str);
 echo "string = \$str";
 echo "Length of string = \$str1";
 ?>

ii) string ~~sub~~position → strpos()

This function is executes the position of the string.

Ex: <?php
 \$str = "Hello/BCA";
 ~~\$str1 = strpos(\$str);~~
 echo "string = \$str";
 echo "position of string = \$str1";
 ?>

Q.no II

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Various data types of php

- i) Integer
- ii) Double
- iii) String
- iv) Boolean
- v) Resource
- vi) Array
- vii) Object

i) Integer: The whole number without decimal point both positive and negative numbers.
Ex: \$a = 10;

ii) Double: The numbers with decimal point.
Ex: \$a = 2.36;
~~\$float =~~

iii) Boolean: It executes the two values either TRUE or FALSE.
Ex: \$P = TRUE

iv) String: It is specification of characters.
Ex: \$Name = "John";

① features of PHP

- i) Open source
- ii) Server side scripting
- iii) Data connections
- iv) Object oriented programming
- v) Interpreter
- vi) Security

i) Open source:

It is easily available for anyone without any cost. It is no licence for the use.

ii) Server side scripting:

It is the one of the server side scripting language. The code is send to the server of the HTML page also.

iii) Data connections:

PHP can also connected data with other systems like MySQL and SQL.

iv) Object oriented programs:

It can supports the oops concept like class, object, Polymorphism, Abstract etc.,

5) /* PHP program to find factorial of a given number */

<?php

\$number=5;

\$fact=1;

for(\$i=1; \$i<=\$number; \$i++)

{
~~*fact~~ \$fact = \$*fact;

echo "Factorial of a given number :
\$fact";

}

??

4) foreach looping statement

foreach looping is executes the as in the selecting items in the program. each and every data can execute.

Ex: ~~\$~~ fruits="apple", "banana", "grapes";
 }
 foreach (fruits as \$i)
 }

3) if() statement

The statement executes the code if condition is true.

Syntax: if (Condition)
 {
 <statement>;
 }

Ex: \$a=10;
 \$b=15;
 if (\$a < \$b)
 {
 echo "\$a is less than \$b";
 }

A Internal-2

Q.no I

① Array is a containing the variables with the index value. To access the array item with the indexed number.

④ Sort functions for array

sort()

asort()

ksort()

rsort()

uksort()

uasort()

⑤ Date and time functions

* date_create():

This function returns the new date.

* date_modify():

This function modifies the time stamp.

* change_date():

This function defines the current date in the specified format.

③ Unset() function:

The function used in the array to delete the existing element in the given array is called the unset() function.

③ Open connection to MySQL

```
$mysqli = new mysqli('localhost', 'username',  
                    'password', 'database');
```

⑦ Overriding inheritance

It is the specified ^{method} ~~steps~~ to the child class inherits from the ~~parent~~ before defining the parent class. The parent class also indicate with the public keyword that is extends to the child class is called the overriding inheritance.

⑧ Access indexed array

To access array in the indexed array with the index number or value.

Ex. `$cars = array("BMW", "FORD", "VOLVO");`
`$cars echo "$cars[0]";`

⑧ String functions

* `strrev()`

The function is ~~used~~ to perform the reversing the given string.

* `str_uppercase()`

The function ~~is convert~~ all characters are converted into uppercase letters.

* `str_pos()`

This function identifying the position of the string.

⑥ \$this keyword

`$this` keyword is the ^{performing} ~~used~~ in the current object. `$this` is available in the methods also.

Q.no. II

① Sort functions in an array

`sort()`: This function is performing in the array sorted in ascending order.

`rsort()`: The function returns the array in descending order.

`asort()`: The function returns the associated array in ascending order.

4 `ksort()`: The function returns the associated array in descending order.

`arsort()`: The function returns the associated array in descending order according to value.

`karsort()`: The function returns the associated array in descending order according to name.

Ex: `$number = array [1, 3, 2, 4, 5];`
`echo "Sort ($number)";`

~~`rsort()`~~ `echo "rsort ($number)";`
`echo "asort ($number)";`

`echo "arsort ($number)";`
`echo "ksort ($number)";`

`$cars = array ["Volvo", "BMW", "Ford"];`
`echo "karsort ($cars)";`

④

/* program to demonstrate function with return statement */

~~<?php~~ <!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>

<?php

function add1(\$x){

return \$x+1;

}

echo "5+1 = ".add1(5);

?

</body>

</html>

⑤

/* program to create student class */

<?php

class student{

public \$name;

public \$age;

public \$rollno;

}

function-constructoe (\$name, \$age, \$rollno)

{

\$this->\$name;

\$this->\$age;

\$this->\$rollno;

}

public function-constructoe get name()

\$this->\$name;

public function-constructoe get age()

\$this->\$age;

public function-constructoe get rollno()

`$this → $wallno;`

`$student = new student("John", 18, 1);`

`$displayinfo => ($student);`

`??`

②

`/* program to create and retrieve elements of array */`

`! php`

`$cars = array("BMW", "Ford", "Volvo");`
`echo "$cars";`

3

`unset("BMW");`

`??`

