



MAHARASHTRA STATE BOARD OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION
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WINTER – 2022 EXAMINATION
MODEL ANSWER

Subject: Web Based Application Development Using PHP (Elect-II)

Subject Code: 22619

Important Instructions to examiners:

- 1) The answers should be examined by key words and not as word-to-word as given in the model answer scheme.
- 2) The model answer and the answer written by candidate may vary but the examiner may try to assess the understanding level of the candidate.
- 3) The language errors such as grammatical, spelling errors should not be given more Importance (Not applicable for subject English and Communication Skills).
- 4) While assessing figures, examiner may give credit for principal components indicated in the figure. The figures drawn by candidate and model answer may vary. The examiner may give credit for anyequivalent figure drawn.
- 5) Credits may be given step wise for numerical problems. In some cases, the assumed constant values may vary and there may be some difference in the candidate's answers and model answer.
- 6) In case of some questions credit may be given by judgement on part of examiner of relevant answer based on candidate's understanding.
- 7) For programming language papers, credit may be given to any other program based on equivalent concept.
- 8) As per the policy decision of Maharashtra State Government, teaching in English/Marathi and Bilingual (English + Marathi) medium is introduced at first year of AICTE diploma Programme from academic year 2021-2022. Hence if the students in first year (first and second semesters) write answers in Marathi or bilingual language (English +Marathi), the Examiner shall consider the same and assess the answer based on matching of concepts with model answer.

Q. No	Sub Q.N.	Answer	Marking Scheme
1.	a) Ans.	Attempt any <u>FIVE</u> of the following: List any four data types of PHP. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• boolean• integer• float• string• array• object• resource• NULL	10 2M <i>Any four types ½ M each</i>
	b) Ans.	Define Array. State its example. Definition: An array is a special variable, which can hold more than one value at a time.	2M <i>Definition 1M</i>



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WINTER – 2022 EXAMINATION
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	<p>Example:</p> <p>1)Indexed array: \$colors = array("Red", "Green", "Blue");</p> <p>2)Associative array: \$student_one = array("Maths"=>95, "Physics"=>90, "Chemistry"=>96, "English"=>93, "Computer"=>98);</p> <p>3)Multidimensional array \$movies =array("comedy" =>array("Pink Panther", "John English", "See no evil hear no evil"), "action" =>array("Die Hard", "Expendables", "Inception"), "epic" =>array("The Lord of the rings"));</p>	<p><i>Any one example 1M</i></p>
<p>c) Ans.</p>	<p>State the role of constructor. The constructor is an essential part of object-oriented programming. It is a method of a class that is called automatically when an object of that class is declared. The main purpose of this method is to initialize the object.</p>	<p>2M <i>Correct answer 2M</i></p>
<p>d) Ans.</p>	<p>State the use of cookies. Cookie is used to keep track of information such as a username that the site can retrieve to personalize the page when the user visits the website next time.</p>	<p>2M <i>Correct use 2M</i></p>
<p>e) Ans.</p>	<p>List two database operations. 1.mysql_i_affected_rows() 2. mysql_i_close() 3. mysql_i_connect() 4. mysql_i_fetch_array() 5.mysql_i_fetch_assoc() 6.mysql_i_affected_rows() 7. mysql_i_error()</p>	<p>2M <i>Any two operations 1M each</i></p>
<p>f) Ans.</p>	<p>Write syntax of for each loop foreach (\$array as \$value) { code to be executed; }</p>	<p>2M <i>Correct syntax 2M</i></p>



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	<p>g) Ans.</p> <p>State role of GET and POST methods</p> <p>i)Get method: It processes the client request which is sent by the client, using the HTTP get method.Browser uses get method to send request.</p> <p>ii)Post method It Handles request in servlet which is sent by the client. If a client is entering registration data in an html form, the data can be sent using post method.</p>	<p>2M</p> <p><i>1M for each method</i></p>
<p>2.</p>	<p>a) Ans.</p> <p>Attempt any <u>THREE</u> of the following: Explain the use of break and continue statements.</p> <p>Break statement:-break keyword is used to terminate and transfer the control to the next statement when encountered inside a loop or switch case statement. Syntax: if (condition) { break; } Example: <?php</p> <pre>for (\$a = 0; \$a < 10; \$a++) { if (\$a == 7) { break; /* Break the loop when condition is true. */ } echo "Number: \$a
"; } echo " Terminate the loop at \$a number"; ?></pre> <p>ii)Continue Statement It is used to skip the execution of a particular statement inside the loops. if (condition) { continue; } Example: <?php for (\$i = 0; \$i < 10; \$i++)</p>	<p>12 4M</p> <p><i>Use and relevant example of each - 2M</i></p>



WINTER – 2022 EXAMINATION
MODEL ANSWER

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	<pre>{ if (\$i == 5)continue; { echo " \$i
"; } } echo "end"; ?></pre>	
<p>b)</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Explain Indexed array and associative arrays with suitable examples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">► In indexed arrays the value is accessed using indexes 0,1,2 etc.► These types of arrays 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 in the following► Array initialization <p>First method</p> <pre>\$colors = array("Red", "Green", "Blue");</pre> <p>Second method</p> <pre>\$colors[0] = "Red"; \$colors[1] = "Green"; \$colors[2] = "Blue";</pre> <p>Example:-initialize an array elements and display the same</p> <pre><?php \$name_one = array("Zack", "Anthony", "Ram", "Salim", "Raghav"); // Accessing the elements directly echo "Accessing the 1st array elements directly:\n"; echo \$name_one[2], "\n"; echo \$name_one[0], "\n"; echo \$name_one[4], "\n"; ?></pre> <p>ii)Associative array</p> <p>Associative arrays are used to store key value pairs. Associative arrays have strings as keys and behave more liketwo-column tables. The first column is the key, which is used to access the value.</p>	<p>4M</p> <p><i>Explanation of each array with suitable example -2M</i></p>



WINTER – 2022 EXAMINATION
MODEL ANSWER

Subject: Web Based Application Development Using PHP (Elect-II)

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		<p>Here array() function is used to create associative array.</p> <pre><?php /* First method to create an associate array. */ \$student_one = array("Maths"=>95, "Physics"=>90, "Chemistry"=>96, "English"=>93, "Computer"=>98); Second method to create an associate array. \$student_two["Maths"] = 95; \$student_two["Physics"] = 90; \$student_two["Chemistry"] = 96; \$student_two["English"] = 93; \$student_two["Computer"] = 98; Example <?php \$student_two["Maths"] = 95; \$student_two["Physics"] = 90; \$student_two["Chemistry"] = 96; \$student_two["English"] = 93; \$student_two["Computer"] = 98; echo "Marks for student one is:\n"; echo "Maths:" . \$student_two["Maths"], "\n"; echo "Physics:" . \$student_two["Physics"], "\n"; echo "Chemistry:" . \$student_two["Chemistry"], "\n"; echo "English:" . \$student_two["English"], "\n"; echo "Computer:" . \$student_two["Computer"], "\n"; ?></pre>	
	<p>c) Ans.</p>	<p>Define Introspection. Explain it with suitable example</p> <p>Introspection is the ability of a program to examine an object's characteristics, such as its name, parent class (if any), properties, and methods. With introspection, we can write code that operates on any class or object. We don't need to know which methods or properties are defined when we write code; instead, we can discover that information at runtime, which makes it possible for us to write generic debuggers, serializers, profilers, etc.</p> <p>Example:-</p> <pre><?php class parentclass {</pre>	<p style="text-align: center;">4M</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Definition</i> 1M</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Any relevant</i> <i>Program /</i> <i>Example -</i> 3M</p>



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WINTER – 2022 EXAMINATION
MODEL ANSWER

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	<pre>public \$roll; public function par_function() { } class childclass extends parentclass {public \$name; public function child_fun() { } \$obj=new childclass(); //class introspection print_r("parent class exists:".class_exists('parentclass')); echo"
 child class methods: "; print_r(get_class_methods('childclass')); echo"
 child class variables: "; print_r(get_class_vars('childclass')); echo"
 parent class variables: "; print_r(get_class_vars('parentclass')); echo"
 parent class: "; print_r(get_parent_class('childclass')); //object introspection; echo"
 is object: "; print_r(is_object(\$obj)); echo"
 object of a class: "; print_r(get_class(\$obj)); echo"
 object variables: "; print_r(get_object_vars(\$obj)); echo"
 methods exists: "; print_r(method_exists(\$obj,'child_fun')); ?></pre>	
d)	Describe	4M
Ans.	i) Start session ii) Get session variables PHP session_start() function is used to start the session. It starts a new or resumes existing session. It returns existing session if session is created already. If session is not available, it creates and returns new session Syntax 1. boolsession_start(void)	Description of Start session 2M



WINTER – 2022 EXAMINATION
MODEL ANSWER

Subject: Web Based Application Development Using PHP (Elect-II)

Subject Code: 22619

	<p>Example 1.session_start(); PHP \$_SESSION is an associative array that contains all session variables. It is used to set and get session variable values. Example: Store information 2. \$_SESSION["CLASS"] = "TYIF STUDENTS" Example: Program to set the session variable (demo_session1.php)</p> <pre><?php session_start(); ?> <html> <body> <?php \$_SESSION["CLASS"] = "TYIF STUDDENTS"; echo "Session information are set successfully.
"; ?> </body> </html></pre> <p>ii)Get Session variables We create another page called "demo_session2.php". From this page, we will access the session information we set on the first page ("demo_session1.php").</p> <p>Notice that session variables are not passed individually to each new page, instead they are retrieved from the session we open at the beginning of each page (session_start()).</p> <p>Also notice that all session variable values are stored in the global \$_SESSION variable:</p> <p>Example:- program to get the session variable values(demo_session2.php)</p> <pre><?php session_start(); ?> <html> <body> <?php echo "CLASS is: ".\$_SESSION["CLASS"];</pre>	<p><i>Description of Get session 2M</i></p>
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MODEL ANSWER

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		?> </body> </html>	
3.	a) Ans.	<p>Attempt any <u>THREE</u> of the following:</p> <p>Explain two functions to scale the given image.</p> <p>imagecopyresized() function : It is an inbuilt function in PHP which is used to copy a rectangular portion of one image to another image and resize it. dst_image is the destination image, src_image is the source image identifier.</p> <p>Syntax: imagecopyresized(dst_image, src_image, dst_x, dst_y,src_x, src_y, dst_w,dst_h,src_w, src_h)</p> <p>dst_image: It specifies the destination image resource. src_image: It specifies the source image resource. dst_x: It specifies the x-coordinate of destination point. dst_y: It specifies the y-coordinate of destination point. src_x: It specifies the x-coordinate of source point. src_y: It specifies the y-coordinate of source point. dst_w: It specifies the destination width. dst_h: It specifies the destination height. src_w: It specifies the source width. src_h: It specifies the source height.</p> <p>Example: imagecopyresized(\$d_image,\$s_image,0,0,50,50,200,200,\$s_width, \$s_height);</p> <p>imagecopyresampled() function : It is used to copy a rectangular portion of one image to another image, smoothly interpolating pixel values thatresize an image.</p> <p>Syntax: imagecopyresampled(dst_image, src_image, dst_x, dst_y,src_x, src_y, dst_w,dst_h,src_w, src_h)</p> <p>dst_image: It specifies the destination image resource. src_image: It specifies the source image resource. dst_x: It specifies the x-coordinate of destination point. dst_y: It specifies the y-coordinate of destination point. nsrc_x: It specifies the x-coordinate of source point. src_y: It specifies the y-coordinate of source point. dst_w: It specifies the destination width.</p>	12 4M <i>Explanation of two functions - 2M each</i>



WINTER – 2022 EXAMINATION
MODEL ANSWER

Subject: Web Based Application Development Using PHP (Elect-II)

Subject Code: 22619

		<p>dst_h: It specifies the destination height. src_w: It specifies the source width. src_h: It specifies the source height.</p> <p>Example: imagecopyresampled(\$d_image,\$s_image,0,0,50,50,200,200,\$s_width,\$s_height);</p>	
	<p>b) Ans.</p>	<p>Write syntax to create class and object in PHP. A class is defined by using the class keyword, followed by the name of the class and a pair of curly braces ({}). All its properties and methods go inside the curly brackets. Syntax : <pre><?php class classname [extends baseclass][implements interfacename,[interfacename,...]] { [visibility \$property [=value];...] [functionfunctionname(args) { code }...] // method declaration & definition } ?></pre> <p>In the above syntax, terms in squarebrackets are optional.</p> <p>Object : An object is an instance of class. The data associated with an object are called its properties. The functions associated with an object are called its methods. Object of a class is created by using the new keyword followed by classname. Syntax : \$object = new Classname(); Example: <pre><?php class student { public \$name; public \$rollno; function accept(\$name,\$rollno) { \$this->name=\$name; \$this->rollno=\$rollno;</pre></p> </p>	<p style="text-align: center;">4M</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Correct syntax for creating class-2M,</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Object-2M</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Example is optional)</i></p>



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MODEL ANSWER

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		<pre> } } ?> \$sl=new student(); </pre>	
	c) Ans.	<p>State any four form controls to get user’s input in PHP.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Textbox control:It is used to enter data. It is a single line input on a web page. Tag :<input type=“text”> 2. Password control:It is used to enter data that appears in the form of special characters on a web page inside box. Password box looks like a text box on a web page. Tag:<input type=“password”> 3. Textarea : It is used to display a textbox that allow user to enter multiple lines of text. Tag :<textarea> ... </textarea> 4. Checkbox:It is used to display multiple options from which user can select one or more options. Tag: <input type=“checkbox”> 5. Radio / option button :These are used to display multiple options from which user can select only one option. Tag :<input type=“radio”> 6. Select element (list) / Combo box / list box: <select> ... </select> : This tag is used to create a drop-down list box or scrolling list box from which user can select one or more options. <option> ... </option> tag is used to insert item in a list. 	<p>4M</p> <p><i>Any four form controls 1M each</i></p>
	d) Ans.	<p>Write steps to create database using PHP</p> <p>Steps using PHP Code:Creating database: With CREATE DATABASE query</p> <p>Step 1: Set variables with values for servername, username, password.</p> <p>Step 2: Set connection object by passing servername, username, password as parameters.</p> <p>Step 3: Set query object with the query as "CREATE DATABASE dept";</p> <p>Step 4: Execute query with connection object.</p> <p>Code (Optional)- <?php</p>	<p>4M</p> <p><i>Correct steps 4M</i></p>



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```
$servername = "localhost";
$username = "root";
$password = "";
$conn = new mysqli($servername, $username, $password);
if ($conn->connect_error)
{
die("Connection failed: " . $conn->connect_error);
}
$sql = "CREATE DATABASE ifdept";
if ($conn->query($sql) === TRUE)
{
echo "Database created successfully";
}
else
{
echo "Error creating database: " . $conn->error;
}
$conn->close ();
?>
```

OR

Steps using phpMyAdmin

Step 1: Click on Start and select XAMPP from the list. Open Xampp control panel by clicking on the option from the list. The Control Panel is now visible and can be used to initiate or halt the working of any module.

Step2: Click on the "Start" button corresponding to Apache and MySQL modules. Once it starts working, the user can see the following screen:

Step 3: Now click on the "Admin" button corresponding to the MySQL module. This automatically redirects the user to a web browser to the following address - <http://localhost/phpmyadmin>

Step 4: Screen with multiple tabs such as Database, SQL, User Accounts, Export, Import, Settings, etc. Will appear. Click on the "Database" tab. Give an appropriate name for the Database in the first textbox and click on create option.



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WINTER – 2022 EXAMINATION
MODEL ANSWER

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Subject Code: 22619

		<p>Step 5 : In the created Database, click on the 'Structure' tab. Towards the end of the tables list, the user will see a 'Create Table' option. Give appropriate "Name" and "Number of Columns" for table and click on 'Go' button.</p> <p>Step 6 : Give details of columns based on their type. Enter the names for each column, select the type, and the maximum length allowed for the input field. Click on "Save" in the bottom right corner. The table with the initialized columns will be created.</p>	
4.	a) Ans.	<p>Attempt any <u>THREE</u> of the following: Define user defined function with example. A function is a named block of code written in a program to perform some specific tasks. They take information as parameters, execute a block of statements or perform operations on these parameters and return the result. A function will be executed by a call to the function. The function name can be any string that starts with a letter or underscore followed by zero or more letters, underscores, and digits.</p> <p>Syntax: function function_name([parameters if any]) { Function body / statements to be executed }</p> <p>Example: <?php function display() // declare and define a function { echo "Hello,Welcome to function"; } display(); // function call ></p> <p>When a function is defined in a script, to execute the function, programmer have to call it with its name and parameters if required.</p>	12 4M <i>Description</i> 2M, <i>Example</i> 2M



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<p>b) Ans.</p>	<p>Write a program for cloning of an object. (Any other correct program shall be considered)</p> <pre><?php class student { function getdata(\$nm,\$rn) { \$this->name=\$nm; \$this->rollno=\$rn; } function display() { echo "
name = ".\$this->name; echo "
rollno = ".\$this->rollno; } } \$s1 = new student(); \$s1->getdata("abc",1); \$s1->display(); \$\$2 = clone \$s1; echo "
 Cloned object data "; \$s2->display(); ?></pre>	<p>4M</p> <p><i>Correct program 4M</i></p>
<p>c) Ans.</p>	<p>Write steps to create webpage using GUI components. Following are the GUI components to design web page:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Button - has a textual label and is designed to invoke an action when pushed.• Checkbox - has textual label that can be toggled on and off.• Option - is a component that provides a pop-up menu of choices.• Label - is a component that displays a single line of read-only, non-selectable text.• Scrollbar - is a slider to denote a position or a value.• TextField - is a component that implements a single line of text.• TextArea - is a component that implements multiple lines of text. <p>To design web pages in PHP: Step 1) start with <html></p>	<p>4M</p> <p><i>Correct steps-4M</i></p>



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WINTER – 2022 EXAMINATION
MODEL ANSWER

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	<p>Step 2) If user required to add CSS in <head> section.</p> <pre><head> <style> .error {color: #FF0000;} </style> </head></pre> <p>Step 3) In <body> section design form with all mentioned components.</p> <p>Step 4) using <?php Write script for validation for all required input field. Save the file with php extension to htdocs (C:/Program Files/XAMPP/htdocs)</p> <p><i>Note: You can also create any folders inside 'htdocs' folder and save our codes over there.</i></p> <p>Step 5) Using XAMPP server, start the service 'Apache'.</p> <p>Step 6) Now to run your code, open localhost/abc.php on any web browser then it gets executed.</p>	<p><i>(any other relevant steps to design web page shall be considered)</i></p>
<p>d) Ans.</p>	<p>Explain queries to update and delete data in the database.</p> <p>Update data : UPDATE query Update command is used to change / update new value for field in row of table. It updates the value in row that satisfy the criteria given in query.</p> <p>The UPDATE query syntax: UPDATE Table_name SET field_name=New_value WHERE field_name=existing_value</p> <p>Example : UPDATE student SET rollno=4 WHERE name='abc'</p> <p>In the above query, a value from rollno field from student table is updated with new value as 4 if its name field contains name as 'abc'.</p> <p>Delete data: DELETE query Delete command is used to delete rows that are no longer required from the database tables. It deletes the whole row from the table. The DELETE query syntax: DELETE FROM table_name WHERE some_column = some_value</p>	<p>4M</p> <p><i>Explanation of Update query 2M</i></p> <p><i>Explanation of Delete query 2M</i></p>



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		<p>[WHERE condition] is optional. The WHERE clause specifies which record or records that should be deleted. If the WHERE clause is not used, all records will be deleted.</p> <p>Example :-</p> <pre>\$sql = "DELETE FROM student WHERE rollno=2";</pre> <p>In the above query, a row from student table is deleted if rollno field contains 2 in that row.</p>	
	<p>e)</p> <p>Describe the syntax of if-else control statement with example in PHP.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>if-else control statement is used to check whether the condition/expression is true or false. If the expression / condition evaluates to true then true block code associated with the if statement is executed otherwise if it evaluates to false then false block of code associated with else is executed.</p> <p>Syntax:</p> <pre>if (expression/condition) { True code block; } else { False code block; }</pre> <p>Example:</p> <pre><?php \$a=30; if (\$a<20) echo "variable value a is less than 20"; else echo "variable value a is greater than 20"; ?></pre> <p>In the above example, variable a holds value as 30. Condition checks whether the value of a is less than 20. It evaluates to false so the output displays the text as 'variable value a is greater than 20'.</p>	<p>4M</p> <p><i>Description of if-else control statement 2M,</i></p> <p><i>Syntax 1M,</i></p> <p><i>Example 1M</i></p>
5.	a)	<p>Attempt any TWO of the following:</p> <p>Write a PHP program to display numbers from 1-10 in a sequence using for loop.</p>	<p>12 6M</p>



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	Ans.	PHP Code- <?php echo "Output "; for(\$i=1;\$i<=10;\$i++) { echo "\$i "; } ?> Output 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	<i>For loop syntax 2M</i> <i>Correct syntax 2M</i> <i>Correct logic 2M</i> (Output is optional)
	b) Ans.	Write a program to connect PHP with MYSQL. Solution1: <?php \$servername = "localhost"; \$username = "root"; \$password = ""; // Connection \$conn = new mysqli(\$servername,\$username, \$password); // For checking if connection issuccessful or not if (\$conn->connect_error) { die("Connection failed: ". \$conn->connect_error); } echo "Connected successfully"; ?> Output: Connected successfully OR	6M <i>Correct syntax 2M</i> <i>Correct code 4M</i> <i>Writing Output is optional</i>



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		<p>Solution2: Create login.php</p> <pre><?php \$hostname = 'localhost'; \$username = 'root'; \$password = ''; ?></pre> <p>Create db2.php file</p> <pre><?php require_once 'login.php'; \$conn = new mysqli(\$hostname, \$username, \$password); //if (\$conn->connect_error) die(\$conn->connect_error); if (\$conn->connect_error) { die("Connection failed: " . \$conn->connect_error); } echo "Connected successfully"; ?></pre> <p>Output: Connected successfully</p>	
	<p>c) Ans.</p>	<p>Illustrate class inheritance in PHP with example.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inheritance is a mechanism of extending an existing class where a newly created or derived class have all functionalities of existing class along with its own properties and methods.• The parent class is also called a base class or super class. And the child class is also known as a derived class or a subclass.• Inheritance allows a class to reuse the code from another class without duplicating it.• Reusing existing codes serves various advantages. It saves time, cost, effort, and increases a program's reliability.• To define a class inherits from another class, you use the extends keyword.• Types of Inheritance: Single Inheritance Multilevel Inheritance Multiple Inheritance Hierarchical Inheritance	<p>6M</p> <p><i>Definition / Explanation and Types of Inheritance- 2M</i></p> <p><i>Any Correct Program / example- 4M</i></p>



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Subject: Web Based Application Development Using PHP (Elect-II)

Subject Code: 22619

		<p>Example: (Any type of inheritance example shall be considered)</p> <pre><?php class student { var \$var = "This is first var"; protected \$fist_name; protected \$last_name; // simple class method function returnVar() { echo \$this->fist_name; } function set_fist_name(\$fname,\$lname){ \$this->fist_name = \$fname; \$this->last_name = \$lname; } } class result extends student { public \$percentage; function set_Percentage(\$p){ \$this->percentage = \$p; } function getVal(){ echo "Name:\$this->fist_name \$this->last_name"; echo "
"; echo "Result: \$this->percentage %"; } } \$res1 = new result(); \$res1->set_fist_name("Rita","Patel"); \$res1->set_Percentage(95); \$res1->getVal(); ?></pre> <p>Output: Name:Rita Patel Result: 95 %</p>	
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WINTER – 2022 EXAMINATION
MODEL ANSWER

Subject: Web Based Application Development Using PHP (Elect-II)

Subject Code: 22619

6.	a) Ans.	<p>Attempt any <u>TWO</u> of the following:</p> <p>Write a PHP program to set and modify cookies.</p> <p>PHP program to set cookies</p> <pre><html> <body> <?php \$cookie_name = "username"; \$cookie_value = "abc"; setcookie(\$cookie_name, \$cookie_value, time() + (86400 * 30), "/"); // 86400 = 1 day if(!isset(\$_COOKIE[\$cookie_name])) { echo "Cookie name " . \$cookie_name . " is not set!"; } else { echo "Cookie " . \$cookie_name . " is set!
"; echo "Value is: " . \$_COOKIE[\$cookie_name]; } ?> </body> </html></pre> <p>Output: Cookie 'username' is set! Value is: abc</p> <p>PHP program to modify cookies</p> <pre><?php setcookie("user", "xyz"); ?> <html> <body> <?php if(!isset(\$_COOKIE["user"])) { echo "Sorry, cookie is not found!"; } else { echo "
Cookie Value: " . \$_COOKIE["user"]; } }</pre>	<p>12 6M</p> <p><i>Correct Code to set cookie - 3M</i></p> <p><i>Correct Code to modify cookies- 3M</i></p>
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WINTER – 2022 EXAMINATION
MODEL ANSWER

Subject: Web Based Application Development Using PHP (Elect-II)

Subject Code: 22619

	<pre>?> </body> </html></pre> <p>Output: Cookie Value: xyz</p>	
b)	<p>Write a PHP program to</p> <p>i) Calculate length of string</p> <p>ii) Count number of words in string</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>i) Calculate length of string</p> <pre><?php \$str = 'Have a nice day ahead!'; echo "Input String is:". \$str; echo "
"; echo "Length of String str:".strlen(\$str); // output =12 [including whitespace] ?></pre> <p>ii) Count number of words in string</p> <p>Solution1-</p> <pre><?php // PHP program to count number of // words in a string \$str = " This is a string "; // Using str_word_count() function to count number of words in a string \$len = str_word_count(\$str); // Printing the result echo "Number of words in string : \$len"; ?></pre> <p>Output: Number of words in string : 4</p> <p>OR</p>	<p>6M</p> <p><i>Program to calculate length of string 3M</i></p> <p><i>Program to count number of words in string 3M</i></p>



WINTER – 2022 EXAMINATION
MODEL ANSWER

Subject: Web Based Application Development Using PHP (Elect-II)

Subject Code: 22619

		<p>Solution 2:</p> <pre><?php // PHP program to count number of // words in a string \$string = " This is a string "; \$str = trim(\$string); while (substr_count(\$str, " ") > 0) { \$str = str_replace(" ", "", \$str); } \$len = substr_count(\$str, " ")+1; // Printing the result echo "Number of words in string: \$len"; ?></pre> <p>Output: Number of words in string: 4</p>	
c)	<p>Ans.</p> <p>i) State the use of serialization.</p> <p>ii) State the query to insert data in the database.</p> <p>i) Use of serialization.</p> <p>Serializing an object means converting it to a bytestream representation that can be stored in a file. Serialization in PHP is mostly automatic, it requires little extra work from you, beyond calling the serialize () and unserialize () functions.</p> <p>Serialize() :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The serialize() converts a storable representation of a value.• The serialize() function accepts a single parameter which is the data we want to serialize and returns a serialized string.• A serialize data means a sequence of bits so that it can be stored in a file, a memory buffer or transmitted across a network connection link. It is useful for storing or passing PHP values around without losing their type and structure. <p>Example:</p> <pre><?php \$\$_data= serialize(array('Welcome', 'to', 'PHP')); print_r(\$\$_data . "
"); \$us_data=unserialize(\$\$_data);</pre>	<p>6M</p> <p><i>Serialization explanation with example- 3M</i></p>	



WINTER – 2022 EXAMINATION
MODEL ANSWER

Subject: Web Based Application Development Using PHP (Elect-II)

Subject Code: 22619

	<pre>print_r(\$us_data); ?></pre> <p>Output:a:3:{i:0;s:7:"Welcome";i:1;s:2:"to";i:2;s:3:"PHP";} Array ([0] => Welcome [1] => to [2] => PHP)</p> <p>ii) Query to insert data in the database</p> <pre><?php require_once 'login.php'; \$conn = newmysqli(\$hostname,\$username, \$password,\$dbname); \$query = "INSERT INTO studentinfo(rollno,name,percentage) VALUES ('CO103','Yogita Khandagale',98.45)"; \$result = \$conn->query(\$query); if (!\$result) die ("Database access failed: " . \$conn->error); else echo "record inserted successfully"; ?></pre> <p>Output: record inserted successfully</p>	<p><i>Correct example of insert query- 3M</i></p>
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