

1. The PHP concatenation character, i.e., the character used to join strings into a single string, is:
a.) + b.) & c.) ^ d.) ~ e.) – f.) . g.) : h.) >
2. The statement `$var1 = 5;` declares the variable `$var1` as:
a.) a boolean b.) a float c.) an integer d.) a string e.) code doesn't force a declaration
3. If the variable `$var2` is declared as a float, then later, the statement `$var2 = false;` is executed, which of the following happens?
a.) The type of `$var2` remains unchanged and the value is changed to 1.
b.) The type of `$var2` remains unchanged and the value is changed to 0.
c.) The type of `$var2` is changed to boolean and the value false is assigned to it.
d.) The type and stored value of `$var2` remain unchanged, i.e., the statement has not effect.
4. Assume a decimal value is type cast to an integer variable `$i` using the PHP expression `$intval = (int)48.95;` What does `$intval` contain after this expression executes?
a.) null b.) 0 c.) 48 d.) 49 e.) None of the above
5. In the foreach loop shown below, **circle** the variable, `$a`, `$b`, or `$c` that represents the index of the array element when accessed within the loop and **underline** the variable that represents the array.

```
foreach ($a as $b => $c) { ...loop code... };
```

6. In the space below, convert/rewrite the following JavaScript code to PHP.

```
if (value >= 0)
    document.write ("The value equals " + value + ".\n");
```

7. The PHP keyword "static" is used to:
a.) make the PHP code of your scripts visible to the client like JavaScript.
b.) declare global variables visible to all other functions.
c.) declare a special data type used for random numbers.
d.) declare a variable that remains declared for the duration, but is visible only within its function.
e.) create an array of fixed length.
8. True/False: In PHP it is legal to declare an array of mixed types, e.g., `$a = array(false, 9.8, "boy", 5);`

Use the following array declaration for the next three problems.

```
$links = array('etsu'=>'http://www.etsu.edu',
               3=>'http://www.yahoo.com',
               'what'=>'http://www.whatis.com');
```

9. Fix the code below to ensure that it will not print "Array element 3 is Array[3]" and instead print "Array element 3 is http://www.yahoo.com"

```
print "Array element 3 is $links[3]";
```

10. Assume an additional element were added to the array `$links` with the code
`$links[]='http://www.google.com';` After which element would it be included in the array?
- a.) 'etsu' b.) 3 c.) 'what' d.) Can't be predicted
11. Assume an additional element were added to the array `$links` with the code
`$links[]='http://www.google.com';` What would the index of this new element be?
- a.) 0 b.) 1 c.) 4 d.) Can't be predicted

Use the following code as a reference for problems 12 through 16. The numbers along the left side are line numbers and are included only as a reference. They are not part of the code.

```
1:  <?php
2:  $conn = mysql_connect ("localhost", "zxyx999", "12345");
3:  mysql_select_db("zxyx999", $conn);
4:  $result = mysql_query("SELECT * FROM timetable ORDER BY COURSE", $conn);
5:  $count=0;
6:  while($record = mysql_fetch_array($result, MYSQL_ASSOC))
7:  {
8:      print "<p>Record {$count}:</p>\n<ul>\n";
9:      foreach($record as $index => $field_value)
10:         print "<li>{$index} is set to {$field_value}</li>\n";
11:      print "</ul>\n";
12:      count++;
13:  }
14:  mysql_close ($connection);
15:  ?>
```

12. What MySQL operation is equivalent to the PHP code on line 3 of the above code?
13. What MySQL operation is equivalent to the PHP code on line 4 of the above code?
14. There is a syntax error on line 10. What is it?
15. What is the security risk in letting clients see this source code?
16. `$record` is an array. Describe what the values of `$index` are going to be, when we print them out as part of the string in line 10.