

## Chapter 1 Answers

1. Which element is required in the <head> element?
  - a. <hr>
  - b. <meta>
  - c. <body>
  - d. <title>
2. The host portion of a URL is usually \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. web
  - b. ftp
  - c. http
  - d. www
3. The final part of a domain name, known as the \_\_\_\_\_ identifies the type of institution or organization.
  - a. domain
  - b. domain identifier
  - c. protocol
  - d. IP address
4. If a URL does not specify a filename, the requesting Web server looks for a file with which of the following names? (Choose all that apply.)
  - a. index.html
  - b. index.htm
  - c. default.html
  - d. default.htm
5. Explain why you should use an ISP to host a Web site.

There are many advantages to having an ISP host your Web site. Most ISPs have extremely fast Internet connections using advanced fiber-optic connections that are light years more powerful than a dial-up modem. ISPs also have very large and powerful Web servers, along with the expertise and manpower to maintain and manage them. Using a professional Web hosting service allows you to

concentrate solely on developing your Web site without having to worry about the requirements of hosting.

6. Domain names are stored in a master database that is maintained by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Microsoft
  - b. Mozilla
  - c. the W3C
  - d. InterNIC
7. You can register a domain name yourself. True or False?
8. Most current Web browsers, including Internet Explorer and Netscape, have the capability to act as FTP clients. True or False?
9. Which of the following belongs in the first line of an XHTML document?
  - a. an `<html>` tag
  - b. an `<xhtml>` tag
  - c. a `<title>` tag
  - d. a `<!DOCTYPE>` declaration
10. DTD stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. data transfer display
  - b. digital technology definition
  - c. decimal type determinant
  - d. document type definition
11. Which XHTML DTD(s) allow you to use deprecated elements? (Choose all that apply.)
  - a. XML
  - b. transitional
  - c. strict
  - d. frameset
12. Which of the following closes the empty `<hr>` element in an XHTML document?
  - a. `<hr\>`

b. `<hr \>`

c. `<hr/>`

d. `<hr />`

13. The information contained within an element's opening and closing tags is referred to as its \_\_\_\_\_.

a. content

b. data

c. attribute

d. meta information

14. What is the correct syntax for creating an inline style that assigns Arial to the font-family property?

a. `style="font-family, Arial"`

b. `font-family=Arial`

c. `style="font-family: Arial"`

d. `font-family; Arial`

15. You can include multiple style declarations in an inline style by separating each declaration with a \_\_\_\_\_.

a. colon

b. semicolon

c. comma

d. forward slash

16. Explain when you should use inline styles, internal style sheets, or external style sheets.

The most basic method of applying styles is to use inline styles, which allow you to add style information to a single element in a document. You use an internal style sheet to create styles that apply to an entire document. You should create an external style sheet whenever you need to use the same styles on multiple Web pages in the same site.

17. Which element do you use to create an internal style sheet?

a. `<css>`

b. `<link>`

c. <style>

d. <styles>

18. A system consisting of a client and a server is known as a \_\_\_\_\_.

a. mainframe topology

b. double-system architecture

c. two-tier system

d. wide area network

19. What is usually the primary role of a client?

a. locating records that match a request

b. heavy processing, such as calculations

c. data storage

d. the presentation of an interface to the user

20. Which of the following functions does the processing tier not handle in a three-tier client/server system?

a. processing and calculations

b. reading and writing of information to the data storage tier

c. the return of any information to the client tier

d. data storage

21. Which function can a client safely handle?

a. data validation

b. data storage

c. intensive processing

d. heavy calculations

## Chapter 2 Answers

1. Which of the following are required to run PHP scripts? (Choose all that apply.)

a. a Web browser

b. a Web server

c. the PHP software

d. a database

2. The Web development environment you install in this section should only be used for development and testing purposes, and not for hosting a live Web site. True or False?

3. Explain the difference between compiling and interpreting.

The difference between interpreting and compiling is that, while interpreted programs (such as JavaScript and PHP) are processed and assembled into an executable format each time they execute, compiled programs only need to be recompiled when their code changes.

4. Explain how you should go about finding help with Apache, PHP, and MySQL.

You must rely on online documentation that is maintained by volunteers. If you cannot find your answers in the online documentation, then you can also post a message to various mailing lists that are available for each application. In most cases, other users who monitor the lists are more than delighted to help you figure out a problem.

5. Apache only runs on UNIX/Linux operating systems. True or False?

6. IIS only runs on Windows platforms. True or False?

7. A computer can refer to itself using localhost or \_\_\_\_\_.

a. self

b. this

c. 127.0.0.1

d. index.html

8. What port number is reserved for HTTP communications?

a. 0

b. 80

c. 256

d. 1024

9. What is the name of the file used for configuring PHP?

a. php.conf

b. php.ini

c. httpd.conf

d. httpd.ini

10. MySQL is installed as an application. **True** or False?

11. What is the default extension that most Web servers use to process PHP scripts?

a. **.php**

b. .html

c. .xhtml

d. .ini

12. Which of the following types of code declaration blocks are always available on any Web server that supports PHP? (Choose all that apply.)

a. **<?php ... ?>**

b. **<script> ... </script>**

c. **<? ... ?>**

d. **<% ... %>**

13. What do you use to separate multiple arguments that are passed to a function?

a. a period (.)

b. **a comma (,)**

c. a forward slash (/)

d. a backwards slash (\)

14. What is the difference between echo() and print()?

**Both the echo() and print() statements are virtually identical, although the print() statement returns a value of 1 if it was successful or a value of 0 if it was not successful.**

15. The echo() and print() statements are functions. True or **False**?

16. How many PHP script sections can you include within a document?

a. 1

b. 2

c. 10

d. There is no limit.

17. Which of the following versions of the `print()` statement can you use in a PHP script? (Choose all that apply.)

a. `print "Welcome to Hawaii!";`

b. `Print "Welcome to Hawaii!";`

c. `PRINT "Welcome to Hawaii!";`

d. `Print("Welcome to Hawaii!");`

18. You create line comments in PHP code by adding to a line you want to use as a comment. (Choose all that apply.)

a. `||`

b. `**`

c. `#`

d. `//`

19. Block comments begin with `/*` and end with \_\_\_\_\_.

a. `*/`

b. `/*`

c. `//`

d. `**`

20. PHP code cannot include both line comments and block comments. True or False?

## Chapter 3 Answers

1. Which of the following is a valid variable name?

a. `SalesOrder`

b. `salesOrder`

c. `$SalesOrder`

d. `$1SalesOrder`

2. You are not required to initialize a variable when you first declare it. True or False?

3. Which is the correct syntax for declaring a variable and assigning it a string?

- a. `$MyVariable = "Hello";`
- b. `$MyVariable = "Hello"`
- c. `"Hello" = $MyVariable;`
- d. `$MyVariable = Hello;`

4. Explain the concept of data types.

A data type is the specific category of information that a variable contains. A variable's specific data type is very important in programming because the data type helps determine how much memory the computer allocates for the data stored in the variable. The data type also governs the kinds of operations that can be performed on a variable.

5. Explain the purpose of the NULL data type.

The term NULL refers to a data type as well as a value that can be assigned to a variable. Assigning the value NULL to a variable indicates the variable does not contain a usable value. A variable with a value of NULL has a value assigned to it—null is really the value “no value.” You assign the NULL value to a variable when you want to ensure that the variable does not contain any data. For instance, with the `$SalesTotal` variable you saw earlier, you may want to ensure that the variable does not contain any data before you use it to create another purchase order.

6. A loosely typed programming language \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. does not require data types of variables to be declared
- b. requires data types of variables to be declared
- c. does not have different data types
- d. does not have variables

7. How many decimal places does an integer store?

- a. zero
- b. one
- c. two
- d. as many as necessary

8. Which of the following is not a floating-point number?

- a. -439.35
- b. 3.17

c. 10

d. -7e11

9. Which of the following values can be assigned to a Boolean variable? (Choose all that apply.)

a. true

b. false

c. 1

d. yes

10. In PHP, the values assigned to array elements can be of different data types. True or False?

11. Which of the following refers to the first element in an indexed array named `$Employees[]`?

a. `$Employees[0]`

b. `$Employees[1]`

c. `$Employees[first]`

d. `$Employees[a]`

12. Explain the difference between binary and unary operators.

A binary operator requires an operand before and after the operator. The equal sign in the statement `$MyNumber = 100;` is an example of a binary operator. A unary operator requires a single operand either before or after the operator. For example, the increment operator (`++`), an arithmetic operator, is used for increasing an operand by a value of one. The statement `$MyNumber++;` changes the value of the `$MyNumber` variable to 101.

13. The modulus operator (%) \_\_\_\_\_.

a. converts an operand to base 16 (hexadecimal) format

b. returns the absolute value of an operand

c. calculates the percentage of one operand compared to another

d. divides two operands and returns the remainder

14. What value is assigned to the `$ReturnValue` variable in the statement `$ReturnValue = 100!= 200;?`

a. true

b. false

c. 100

d. 200

15. Which arithmetic operators can be used as both prefix and postfix operators? (Choose all that apply.)

a. ++

b. --

c. +

d. -

16. The And operator (&&) operator returns true if \_\_\_\_\_.

a. the left operand returns a value of true

b. the right operand returns a value of true

c. the left operand and right operand both return a value of true

d. the left operand and right operand both return a value of false

17. What value is assigned to the \$ReturnValue variable in the statement `$ReturnValue = !$x;`, assuming that `$x` has a value of true?

a. true

b. false

c. null

d. undefined

18. Explain how to use the conditional operator.

The conditional operator executes one of two expressions, based on the results of a conditional expression. The syntax for the conditional operator is `conditional expression ? expression1: expression2;`. If the conditional expression evaluates to true, `expression1` executes. If the conditional expression evaluates to false, `expression2` executes.

19. The order of priority in which operations in an expression are evaluated is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

a. prerogative precedence

b. operator precedence

c. expression evaluation

d. priority evaluation

20. What is the value of the expression  $4 * (2 + 3)$ ?

- a. 11
- b. -11
- c. 20
- d. 14