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

6. In the space below, convert/rewrite the following JavaScript code to PHP.
   ```javascript
   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.
   ```php
   $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"
   ```php
   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($result, MYSQL_ASSOC))
7:  {
8:      print ":Record {$count}:";
9:      foreach($record as $index => $field_value)
10:       print "<li>{$index} is set to {$field_value}</li>
11:     print "</ul>
12:    count++;
13:  }
14:  mysql_close ($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.