

2 MARKS**16. Classify the TEXT component in multimedia**

Text is classified as static and dynamic text.

1) Static Text

> Static text, the text or the words will remain static as a heading or in a line, or in a paragraph.

2) Hypertext

> Hypertext is text which contains links to other texts.

> A Hypertext is a system which consists of nodes, the text and the links between the nodes, which defines the paths for accessing the text in non-sequential ways.

17. What is text editing?

- Editing means making changes to the text.
- Editing is the process of inserting and deleting words, correcting errors, moving and copying text in the document.

18. Data Definition Language (DDL)

Commands	Description	Syntax
CREATE	Used to create database or tables	CREATE database databasename;
DROP	Deletes a database or table.	DROP database databasename;

19.

Symbol	Operator Name	Symbol	Operator Name
= =	Equal	>	Greater than
= = =	Identical	<	Less than

20. Write Syntax to define Function in PHP.

- SYNTAX:

function functionName()

{

Custom Logic code to be executed;

}

21. PHP supports four types of loops..

- For Loop
- Foreach Loop
- While Loop
- Do While Loop

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22.

Check box	Radio box
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Checkbox is a important feature which selects more than one value from the HTML form. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radio box is similar to checkbox but only one value can be chosen at a time.

23. What are the MySQLi function available PHP?

Mysql_connect() Function

Mysqli_close() Function

Mysqli_query()Function

24. HiWelcome

3 MARKS

25. AIFF (Audio Interchange File Format)

A standard audio file format used by Apple which is like a WAV file for the Mac.

WMA (Windows Media Audio)

It is a popular windows media audio format owned by Microsoft.

WMA is a file extension used with windows media player.

26. How do you insert page numbers in Master pages?

- Click on Master Pages icon.
- Then click on Text Tool. Now the cursor changes to I - beam.
- Then Click on the left Master page where you want to put the page number.
- Press Ctrl + Alt + P.
- The page number displays as 'LM' on the left master page.
- Similarly click on the right Master page where you want to put the page number.
- Press Ctrl + Alt + P.
- The page number displays as 'RM' on the right master page, but will appear correctly on the actual pages.

27. What is Relationship and List its types.

- In Entity Relationship Model, relationship exists between two entities.
- Three types of relationships are,
 1. One-to-One relationship
 2. One-to-Many relationship
 3. Many-to-Many relationship

28. Write short notes on PHP operator.

Operator is a symbol which is used to perform mathematical and logical operations in the programming languages.

TYPES OF OPERATOR:

1. Arithmetic operators
2. Assignment operators
3. Comparison operators
4. Increment/Decrement operators
5. Logical operators
6. String operators

29. An Array is a special variable that stores more than one value of same data type (homogeneous) in single array variable.

They are 3 types of array concepts in PHP.

Associative Array - Associative arrays are a key-value pair data structure.

Indexed Arrays - An array is defined using the keyword "array".

Multi-Dimensional Array - A multidimensional array is an array containing one or more arrays.

30. Differentiate Switch and if else statement.

Switch	If else
Switch statement uses single expression for multiple choices.	If-else statement uses multiple statement for multiple choices.
It test only for equality.	It test for equality as well as for logical expression.
It evaluates only character or integer value.	Evaluates any type
If switch statements does not match any cases, the default statements is executed.	If the condition fails, then by default the else statement is executed.

31. Differentiate Get and Post Method.

Get Method	Post Method
Get method passes the request parameter in the URL String	POST method passes request parameter in request body.
GET requests can be cached	POST requests are never cached
GET requests remain in the browser history	POST requests do not remain in the browser history
GET requests have length restrictions	POST requests have no restrictions on data Length

32. Write the purpose of MySQLi function available.

In PHP Scripting language many functions are available for MySQL Database connectivity, executing SQL queries, and management.

Mysql connect() Function

Mysqli close() Function

Mysqli_query()Function

33. OUTPUT:

6 squared=36

5 MARKS**34 (a). Explain about different file formats in multimedia files****1. Text File Formats**

RTF(Rich Text Format)

Rich Text Format is the primary file format introduced in 1987 by Microsoft

Plain text

Plain text files can be opened, read, and edited with most text editors.

2. Image File Formats

- TIFF (Tagged Image File Format)

>This format is common in desktop publishing world (high quality output)

>Supported by almost all software packages.

>Recent versions of TIFF allows image compression

>This format is comfortable for moving large files between computers.

- DIB (Device Independent Bitmap)

>Allows the files to be displayed on a variety of devices.

- GIF (Graphics Interchange Format)

> GIF is a compressed image format.

>This file format is best suitable for graphics that uses only limited colors

> 13-bit Color lookup table is used by the GIF format to identify its color values.

- JPEG (Joint Photographic Experts Group)

>JPEG was designed to attain maximum image compression.

>It uses lossy compression technique.

>It works good with photographs, naturalistic artwork

3. Digital Audio File Formats

- AIFF (Audio Interchange File Format)

A standard audio file format used by Apple which is like a WAV file for the Mac.

- WAV (Waveform Audio File Format)

It is the most popular audio file format in windows for storing uncompressed sound files.

- MP3 (MPEG Layer-3 Format)

MPEG Layer-3 format is the most popular format for storing and downloading music.

- WMA (Windows Media Audio)

>It is a popular windows media audio format owned by Microsoft.

>WMA is a file extension used with windows media player.

- RA (Real Audio Format)

>Real Audio format is designed for streaming audio over the Internet.

4. Digital Video File Formats

- AVI (Audio/Video Interleave)

>AVI is the video file format for Windows.






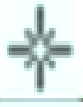
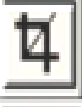


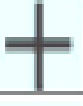


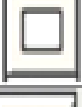
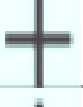
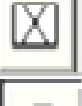





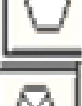







>Here sound and picture elements are stored in alternate interleaved chunks in the file.

- MPEG (Moving Picture Experts Group)

> MPEG is the standards for digital video and audio compression.

(OR)

34(b)

Tool	Toolbox	Cursor	Use
Pointer Tool			Used to select, move, and resize text objects and graphics.
Text tool			Used to type, select, and edit text.
Rotating tool			Used to select and rotate objects.
Cropping tool			Used to trim imported graphics.
Line tool			Used to draw straight lines in any direction.
Constrained line tool			Used to draw vertical or horizontal lines.
Rectangle tool			Used to draw squares and rectangles.
Rectangle frame tool			Used to create rectangular placeholders for text and graphics.
Ellipse tool			Used to draw circles and ellipses.
Ellipse frame tool			Used to create elliptical placeholders for text and graphics.
Polygon tool			Used to draw polygons.
Polygon frame tool			Used to create polygonal placeholders for text and graphics.
Hand tool			Used to scroll the page (an alternative to the scroll bar).
Zoom tool			Used to magnify or reduce an area of the page.

35(a) . Drawing a Star using Polygon tool

To draw a Star

1. Click on the Polygon tool from the toolbox. The cursor changes to a crosshair.
2. Click and drag anywhere on the screen. As you drag, a Polygon appears.
3. Release the mouse button when the Polygon is of the desired size.
4. Choose Element > Polygon Settings in the menu bar. Now Polygon Settings dialogue box appears.
5. Type 5 in the Number of sides text box. Opener
6. Type 50% in Star inset textbox.
7. Click OK. Now the required star appears on the screen.

(OR)

35(b).

- ER model consists of a collection of entities where each of these entities will be interconnected with each other with conditions and dependencies.

ER Modeling Basic Concepts

The basic concepts of ER model consists of

1. Entity or Entity type
2. Attributes
3. Relationship

Entity or Entity type

An Entity can be anything a real-world object or animation which is easily identifiable by anyone even by a common man.

An entity is represented by a rectangular box.

Example: In a company's database Employee, HR, Manager are considered as entities

Employee

Manager

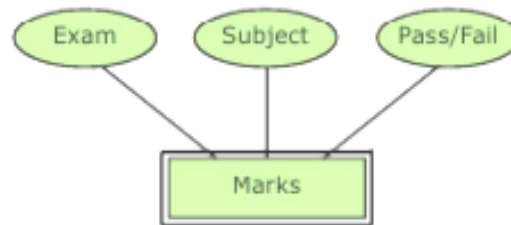
Types of Entity:**➤ Strong Entity:**

- A Strong entity is the one which doesn't depend on any other entity on the database with a primary key
- It is represented by one rectangle.

➤ Weak Entity:

- A weak entity is dependent on other entities and it doesn't have any primary key.
- It is represented by double rectangle.

Activate Wind



➤ Entity Instance:

- Instances are the **values** for the entity
- Entity Instance denotes the category values for the given entity.
- If we consider animals as the entity their instances will be dog, cat, cow... Etc

Entity Instances	
Entity	Instances
Human	Male , Female
Animals	Dog, cats, lion
Jobs	Engineer, Doctor, Lawyer

Attributes

- An attribute is the information about that entity and it will describe, quantify, qualify, classify, and specify an entity.

Types of attributes:

1. Key Attribute - Unique characteristic of an entity.
2. Simple Attributes - Cannot be separated
3. Composite Attributes - Can be subdivided into simple attributes
4. Single Valued Attribute - Contains only one value
5. Multi Valued Attribute - Has more than one value

Relationship:

- In Entity Relationship Model, relationship exists between two entities.
- Three types of relationships are,
 - One-to-One relationship
 - One-to-Many relationship
 - Many-to-Many relationship

36(a)

- Operator is a symbol which is used to perform mathematical and logical operations in the programming languages.
- Different types of operator in PHP are:
 1. Arithmetic operators,
 2. Assignment operators,
 3. Comparison operators,
 4. Increment/Decrement operators,
 5. Logical operators, and
 6. String operators.

Arithmetic operators

- The arithmetic operators in PHP perform general arithmetical operations, such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division etc.

PHP Arithmetic operators		
Symbol	Operator Name	Purpose
+	Addition	This operator performs the process of adding numbers
-	Subtraction	This operator performs the process of subtracting numbers
*	Multiplication	This operator performs the process of multiplying numbers
/	Division	This operator performs the process of dividing numbers
%	Modulus	This operator performs the process of finding remainder in division operation of two numbers

Assignment Operators:

- Assignment operators are performed with numeric values to store a value to a variable.
- The default assignment operator is “=”.
- This operator sets the left side operand value of expression to right side variable.

PHP Assignment operators		
Assignment	Similar to	Description
$x = y$	$x = y$	This operator sets the left side operand value of expression to right side variable
$x += y$	$x = x + y$	Addition
$x -= y$	$x = x - y$	Subtraction
$x *= y$	$x = x * y$	Multiplication
$x /= y$	$x = x / y$	Division
$x \% = y$	$x = x \% y$	Modulus

Comparison Operators:

- Comparison operators perform an action to compare two values.
- These values may contain integer or string data types (Number or Strings).

PHP Comparison operators			
Symbol	Operator Name	Symbol	Operator Name
==	Equal	>	Greater than
===	Identical	<	Less than
!=	Not equal	>=	Greater than or equal to
<>	Not equal	<=	Less than or equal to
!==	Not identical		

Increment and Decrement Operators:

- Increment and decrement operators are used to perform the task of increasing or decreasing variable's value.
- This operator is mostly used during iterations in the program logics.

PHP Increment and Decrement operators

Operator	Name	Description
++\$x	Pre-increment	Increments \$x value by one, then returns \$x
\$x++	Post-increment	Returns \$x, then increments \$x by one
--\$x	Pre-decrement	Decrements \$x by one, then returns \$x
\$x--	Post-decrement	Returns \$x, then decrements \$x by one

Logical Operators:

- Logical Operators are used to combine conditional statements.

PHP Logical operators

Symbol	Operator Name	Example	Result
&&	And	\$x && \$y	True if both \$x and \$y are true
	Or	\$x \$y	True if either \$x or \$y is true
!	Not	!\$x	True if \$x is not true
xor	Xor	\$x xor \$y	True if either \$x or \$y is true, but not both

String Operators:

- Two operators are used to perform string related operations such as Concatenation and Concatenation assignment (Appends)

PHP String operators

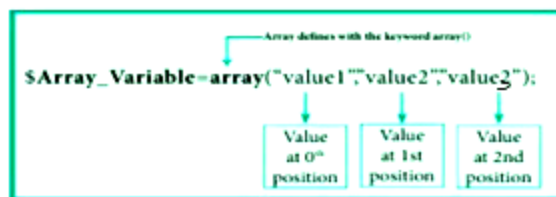
Operator	Name	Example	Result
.	Concatenation	\$txt1 . \$txt2	Concatenation of \$txt1 and \$txt2
.=	Concatenation assignment	\$txt1 .= \$txt2	Appends \$txt2 to \$txt1

(OR)**36(b)**

- An Array is a special variable that stores more than one value of same data type (homogeneous) in single array variable.
- They are 3 types of array concepts in PHP.
 - Associative Array \Rightarrow Associative arrays are a key-value pair data structure.
 - Indexed Arrays \Rightarrow An array is defined using the keyword "array".
 - Multi-Dimensional Array \Rightarrow A multidimensional array is an array containing one or more arrays.
- A useful aspect of using arrays in PHP is when combined with the foreach statement.
- This allows you to quickly loop through an array with very little code.
- Array defines with the keyword **array()**.

a) Indexed Arrays

- An array is defined using the keyword “array”.
- Each element of line array is assigned on index values which commences from 0 and ends with n-1.
- The user can access the array element using the array name followed by index value.

**Example:**

```
<?php
$teacher_name=array("Iniyan", "Kavin", "Nilani");
echo "The students name are " . $teacher_name[0] . " , " . $teacher_name[1] . " and " .
$teacher_name[2] . " .";
?>
```

b) Associative Arrays

- Associative arrays are a key-value pair data structure.
- Instead of having storing data in a linear array, with associative arrays you can store your data in a collection and assign it a unique key which you may use for referencing your data.

Associative Array Syntax

array(key=>value,key=>value,key=>value,etc.);

key = Specifies the key (numeric or string)

value = Specifies the value

Example:

```
<?php
$teacher_name=array("Iniyan", "Kavin", "Nilani");
echo "The students name are " . $teacher_name[0] . " , " . $teacher_name[1] . " and " .
$teacher_name[2] . " .";
?>
```

c) Multidimensional Arrays

- A multidimensional array is an array containing one or more arrays.
- PHP understands multidimensional arrays that are two, three, four, five, or more levels deep.
- However, arrays more than three levels deep are hard to manage for most people.

Example:

```
<?php
$student=array
(
array("Iniyan",100,96),
array("Kavin",60,59),
array("Nilani",1313,139)
);
echo $$student[0][0].": Tamil Mark: ".$student [0][1].". English mark: ".$student [0][2]."<br>";
echo $$student[1][0].": Tamil Mark: ".$student [1][1].". English mark: ".$student [1][2]."<br>";
echo $$student[2][0].": Tamil Mark: ".$student [2][1].". English mark: ".$student [2][2]."<br>";
?>
```

37(a). PHP Conditional Statements:

- Conditional statements can create test conditions in the form of expressions that evaluates to either true or false and based on these results you can perform certain actions.
- Conditional statements are used to perform different actions for different decisions in different business logic.
- They are implemented by the following types:
 - > if Statement
 - > if...else Statement
 - > if...elseif...else Statement
 - > switch Statement

> If statement in PHP:

- If statement executes a statement or a group of statements if a specific condition is satisfied as per the user expectation

Syntax:

```
if (condition)
{
    Statement(s);
}
```

>> If else statement in PHP:

- If statement evaluates a condition and executes a set of code if the condition is true and another set of code if the condition is false.

Syntax:

```
if (condition)
{
    Statement(s) if condition is true;
}
else
{
    Statement(s) if condition is false;
}
```

>>> Ifelse ifelse statement in PHP:

- If-elseif-else statement is a combination of if-else statement.
- More than one statement can execute the condition based on user needs.
- The if elseif else is also known as if else ladder as it lets us chain together multiple if...else statements allowing the programmer to define actions for more than just two possible outcomes.

Syntax:

```
if (Condition 1)
{
    Statement(s) if condition 1 is true;
}
elseif(Condition 2)
{
    Statement(s) if condition 2 is true;
}
else
```

```

{
Statement(s) if both conditions are false;
}

```

>>>>Switch Case:

- The switch case is an alternative to the if... elseif...else statement which executes a block of code corresponding to the match.
- Switch statement uses single expression for multiple choices.
- It test only for equality and evaluates only character or integer value.
- If switch statements does not match any cases, the default statements is executed.

Syntax:

```

switch (n)
{
case label1:
code to be executed if n=label;
break;
case label2:
code to be executed if n=label2;
break;
case label3:
code to be executed in=label 3;
break;
.....
default:
code to be executed in is different from all labels;
}

```

(OR)

37(b). For Loop:

- The for loop is used when you know how many times you want to execute a statement or block of statements.

Syntax:

```

for(init counter; test counter; increment counter) {
code to be executed;
}

```

Parameters:

- **init counter:** Initialize the loop initial counter value
- **Test counter:**
 - Evaluated for every iteration of the loop.
 - If it evaluates to TRUE, the loop continues.
 - If it evaluates to FALSE, the loop ends.

- **Increment counter:** Increases the loop counter value

Example:

```

<?php
for (Si = 0; Si<= 5; Si++) {
echo "The number is:" . Si . "<br>";
}
?>

```

Output:

The student number is:1

The student number is:2

The student number is:3

The student number is:4

The student number is:5

> > Here in this example, the condition becomes true until (Student_number <= \$Student_count), the loop executes for 5 times and display the result

38(a)

- ❖ Form tag is used to mention a method (POST or GET) and control the entire form controls in the HTML document.
- ❖ When the user keying the input data in HTML controls and clicks the submit button the request will be generated and reaches a PHP file which is mentioned in the FORM tag under the Action attribute.
- ❖ All input values are synchronized and sent to the server via POST method or GET method.
- ❖ Method is an attribute form tag in HTML.
- ❖ Once the data reaches the server, two PHP variables such as \$_POST and \$_GET collects the data and prepares the response accordingly.
- ❖ **Post Method:**
 - ❖ The input data sent to the server with POST method is stored in the request body of the client's HTTP request.
- ❖ **Get Method:**
 - ❖ The input data sent to the server with POST method via URL address is known as query string.
 - ❖ All input data are visible by user after they clicks the submit button.

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Example for Form:

Output

Name:

E-mail:

Output

Welcome sethuraman
Your email address is: srssethuraman@gmail.com

Explanation:

- ❖ In the above given example, HTML File contains two Text Box (Name and Email), One Button and one form tag.
- ❖ The remote server PHP file (welcome.php) is mentioned in form tag under the Action Attribute.
- ❖ In “Welcome.Php” file, PHP variables such as \$_POST and \$_GET collects the data and prepares the response accordingly.
- ❖ Eventually the user will receive the output response in the client machine’s browser screen.

(OR)

38(b)

- The main goal of MySQL and PHP connectivity is to retrieve and manipulate the data from MySQL database server.
- The SQL query statements are helping with PHP MySQL extension to achieve the objective of MySQL and PHP connection.
- “mysqli_query” is a function, helps to execute the SQL query statements in PHP scripting language.

Syntax:

```
mysqli_query("Connection Object","SQL Query")
```

Example:

```
$con=mysqli_connect("localhost","my_user","my_password","Student_DB ");
$sql="SELECT student_name,student_age FROM student";
mysqli_query($con,$sql);
```