

# WFS - Question Bank

## ● Short Questions

### ● What is a Session? Explain with example

Ans: A PHP session is used to store data on a server rather than the computer of the user. Session identifiers or SID is a unique number which is used to identify every user in a session-based environment. The SID is used to link the user with his information on the server like posts, emails etc.

### ● What is Cookie? Explain with Example.

Ans: A cookie in PHP is a small file with a maximum size of 4KB that the web server stores on the client computer. They are typically 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.

### ● Explain different styles of PHP tags.

ANS:

1. Canonical PHP tags: The most universally effective PHP tag style is – If these tags are being used then it is sure that these tags will always be correctly interpreted.
2. Short-open (SGML-style) tags: Short or short-open tags look like this – Short tags are, as one might expect, the shortest option. There are two steps to do to enable PHP to recognize these tags – 1. Choose the --enable-short-tags configuration option on the server when we're building PHP. 2. Set the short open tag setting in php.ini file to on. This option must be disabled to parse XML with PHP because the same syntax is used for XML tags.
3. ASP-style tags : ASP-style tags mimic the tags used by Active Server Pages to describe code blocks. ASP-style tags look like this – To use ASP-style tags, you will need to set the configuration option in your php.ini file.
4. HTML script tags HTML script tags look like this –  
`<script language="PHP">...</script>`

- How to increase the size limit for uploading file size?

Ans:

Step 1: Locate PHP. INI File. The PHP. ...

Step 2: Open PHP. INI File. Once you have located the PHP. ...

Step 3: Modify the Settings. Find the following settings in the file –  
upload\_max\_filesize = 2M post\_max\_size = 8M.

- Explain the difference between echo and print function.

Ans: The differences are small: echo has no return value while print has a return value of 1 so it can be used in expressions. echo can take multiple parameters (although such usage is rare) while print can take one argument. echo is marginally faster than print .

- Explain the concept of regular expression.

Ans: A regular expression is a sequence of characters that forms a search pattern. When you search for data in a text, you can use this search pattern to describe what you are searching for. A regular expression can be a single character, or a more complicated pattern.

- Explain the use of Define function.

Ans: The define() function is basically used by programmers to create constant. Constants in PHP are very similar to variables and the only difference between both are the values of constants can not be changed once it is set in a program. define() returns a Boolean value.

- Explain Associative Array with example.

Ans: Associative array will have their index as string so that you can establish a strong association between key and values. The associative arrays have names keys that is assigned to them. \$arr = array( "p"=>"150", "q"=>"100", "r"=>"120", "s"=>"110", "t"=>"115"); Above, we can see key and value pairs in the array.

- Explain ternary operator.

Ans: ternary operator: The ternary operator (?:) is a conditional operator used to perform a simple comparison or check on a condition having simple statements. It decreases the length of the code performing conditional operations. The order of operation of this operator is from left to right.

- What is Ajax?

Ans: AJAX = Asynchronous JavaScript and XML. AJAX is a technique for creating fast and dynamic web pages. AJAX allows web pages to be updated asynchronously by exchanging small amounts of data with the server behind the scenes.

- Discuss Resource Data type in PHP.

Ans: In PHP, Resource is a special data type that refers to any external resource. A resource variable acts as a reference to external source of data such as stream, file, database etc. PHP uses relevant functions to create these resources.

- What is Json?

Ans: JSON stands for JavaScript Object Notation, and is a syntax for storing and exchanging data. Since the JSON format is a text-based format, it can easily be sent to and from a server, and used as a data format by any programming language.

- What is the use of Header.

Ans: The header() function is an predefined PHP native function. With header() HTTP functions we can control data sent to the client or browser by the Web server before some other output has been sent. The header function sets the headers for an HTTP Response given by the server.

- What is the purpose of @ sign in PHP?

Ans: A variable in PHP is the name of the memory location that holds data. In PHP, a variable is declared using the \$ sign followed by the variable name.

- What is Jinja2?

Ans: Jinja2 as "Full featured template engine for Python". Jinja2 is a full featured template engine for Python. It has full unicode support, an optional integrated sandboxed execution environment, widely used and BSD licensed.

- Explain the purpose of the move\_uploaded\_file function.

Ans: The move\_uploaded\_file() function moves an uploaded file to a new destination. This function only works on files uploaded via PHP's HTTP POST upload mechanism. If the destination file already exists, it will be overwritten.

- How to get the number of parameters passed in a PHP function?

Ans: To get the number of arguments that were passed into your function, call func\_num\_args() and read its return value. To get the value of an individual parameter, use func\_get\_arg() and pass in the parameter number you want to retrieve to have its value returned back to you.

- Explain write () and read () functions of python.

Ans: In Python, the write() function is a built-in function that allows you to write data to a file. This function takes a string as input and writes it to the specified file. The write() function is very versatile and can be used to write a wide variety of data types to a file, including text, numbers, and binary data.

The read() method returns the specified number of bytes from the file. Default is -1 which means the whole file.

- What is the use of isset () function?

Ans: The isset() function determines whether a variable is set. To be considered a set, it should not be NULL. Thus, the isset() function also checks whether a declared variable, array or array key has a null value. It returns TRUE when the variable exists and is not NULL; else, it returns FALSE.

- Explain Array with examples.

Ans: An array is a data structure that stores one or more similar type of values in a single value. For example if you want to store 100 numbers then instead of defining 100 variables its easy to define an array of 100 length.

- What is the difference between single quote literal and double quote literals?

Ans: The main difference between double quotes and single quotes is that by using double quotes, you can include variables directly within the string. It interprets the Escape sequences. Each variable will be replaced by its value.

- What is the default session time and path?

Ans: The default session time in PHP is 1440 seconds (24 minutes) and the Default session storage path is temporary folder/tmp on the server.

- Differentiate between explode() and unset().

Ans: Both the functions are used to Split a string. However, Split is used to split a string using a regular expression. On the other hand, Explode is used to split a string using another string.

- What is the difference between strstr and stristr?

Ans: The stristr() is a case-insensitive function which is similar to the strstr(). Both functions are used to search a string inside another string. The only difference between them is that stristr() is case-insensitive whereas strstr() is case-sensitive function.

- Explain die and exit statement.

Ans: The die() function is used to print the message. The exit() method exits the script or it may be used to print alternate messages. This method is from die() in Perl.

- How to get the length of an array?

Ans: We can use the PHP `count()` or `sizeof()` function to get the particular number of elements or values in an array. The `count()` and `sizeof()` function returns 0 for a variable that we can initialize with an empty array.

- Explain `substr()` with an example.

Ans: The `substr()` is a built-in function in PHP that is used to extract a part of string.  
Parameters: The `substr()` function allows 3 parameters or arguments out of which two are mandatory and one is optional. `start_position`: This refers to the position of the original string from where the part needs to be extracted.

Example: `echo substr("Hello javaTpoint", 3). "<br>";`

- Explain difference between `include` and `require`

Ans: The only difference is that the `include()` statement generates a PHP alert but allows script execution to proceed if the file to be included cannot be found. At the same time, the `require()` statement generates a fatal error and terminates the script.

- Discuss different ways of commenting.

Ans: PHP supports both one-line and multi-line comments. A one-line comment starts with the `#` or `//`. A multi-line comment starts with `/*` and ends with `*/`.