



Symfony Questions and Answers

#1: What Is The Latest Version Of Symfony?list Server Requirements To Install It?

Symfony 4 is the latest version of Symfony on 5th June 2018

To install and run Symfony 4, your server must fulfill following requirements

PHP >= 7

Composer

JSON enabled

ctype enabled

date.timezone should be set (default timezone will not work)

#2: Which Template Engine Symfony Supports?

Symfony default template engine is Twig, however, you are free to use plain PHP code if you want.

#3: What Are Bundles In Symfony?

Symfony bundles are very similar to plugins or packages in other frameworks or CMS. In Symfony, everything is a bundle from core framework components to code you write. The bundle gives the flexibility to use pre-built features packaged in third-party bundles or to create and distribute your own bundles.

There are two types of bundles available in Symfony :

Application-specific bundles: only used to build your application.

Reusable bundles: meant to be shared across many projects.

#4: Is Symfony Is Configuration Or Convention Based Framework?

Symfony is convention based Framework.

Basically, convention based Framework means that instead of having configuration files describing details about a project – where to find files, which classes to instantiate, which URLs map to which classes, and so forth – the framework provides good defaults that allow you to just put the files and classes and methods in the right place and be done with it.

#5: How To Get The Current Route In Symfony Framework?

You can get current route in Symfony using `$request->get('_route');` method.

#6: How To Get The List Of All Installed Packages In Composer?



composer show command is used to list all installed packages/dependencies of your current project.

#7: How To Set And Get Session In Symfony2?

SessionInterface object set and get method is used to set and get sessions in Symfony2.

```
public function sessionAction(SessionInterface $session)

{

    // store an attribute for reuse during a later user request

    $session->set('user_id', 5);

    // get the attribute set by another controller in another request

    $user_id = $session->get('user_id');

}
```

#8: How To Get The Request Parameters In Symfony2?

\$request->query->get('parameter_name') method is used to get the request parameters in symfony2.

#9: What Is The Method Name In The Kernel Class To Enable Bundles In Symfony?

Kernel's class registerBundles() method is used to enable bundles in Symfony.

#10: What Are Descriptors In Symfony?

Descriptors are objects to render documentation on Symfony Console Apps.



#11: Do Bundles Have Fixed Directory Structure In Symfony?

No

#12: What Rules Do You Follow At The Time Of Creating Methods Within The Controller In Symfony?

General rules for creating a method in within the controller in Symfony.

1. Only action methods should be public.
2. Controller methods should be short; if your controller is long, consider refactoring it.
3. Action methods must have the “Action” suffix
4. Action methods should return a valid response object

#13: How To Create A Symfony Application Using Composer?

Run below command in your console to install Symfony using Composer:

`composer create-project symfony/framework-standard-edition my_project_name`

#14: What are the benefits of Symfony?

1. Low performance overhead
2. Robust Applications
3. Speed up the creation and maintenance
4. Unlimited flexibility

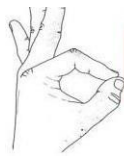
#15: What are the innovations in Symfony2?

1. Symfony2 uses the Dependency Injection pattern.
2. Symfony2 is packaged as Distributions
3. Everything is a Bundle in Symfony2.
4. Symfony2 eases the debugging of your application.
5. Symfony takes Security very seriously

#16: What is format of view file?

```
{% extends 'base.html.twig' %}
```

```
{% block body %}
```



Welcome to Symfony2

{# ... #} {% endblock %}

#17: How to get current route in Symfony?

```
$request = $this->container->get('request');  
  
$currentRouteName = $request->get('_route');
```

#18: How to get the request parameters in symfony2?

```
$request = $this->container->get('request');  
$name=$request->query->get('name');
```

#19: When Symfony denies the user access?

When a unauthorized user try to access web application, it throws a 403 HTTP status and error page.

#20: In which technology, routing configuration files are written?

Routing configuration files are written in the following technology:

- YAML
- PHP
- XML

#21: What is the default routing configuration file in Symfony2 application?

app/config/routing.yml

#22: Create a bundle called AcmeHelloBundle and run the following command.

```
$ php app/console generate:bundle --namespace=Acme/HelloBundle  
--format=yml
```

#23: What is an Environment in Symfony?



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In Symfony, an environment represents a group of configurations that's used to run your application. It defines two environments by default:

- dev (suited for when developing the application locally)
- prod (optimized for when executing the application on production).

#24: What are the Symfony framework applications?

There are various Symfony framework applications:

- Drupal 8
- Thelia
- Dailymotion

#25: What are the web servers supported by Symfony?

Symfony support various web servers that are given below:

- WAMP (Windows)
- LAMP (Linux)
- XAMP (Multi-platform)
- MAMP (Macintosh)
- Nginx (Multi-platform)
- Microsoft IIS (Windows)
- PHP built-in development web server (Multi-platform)

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#26: What is Serializer in Symfony?

In Symfony, Serializer is a component that provides an option to convert a PHP object into a specific format such as XML, JSON, Binary etc.

#27: What is Serializer/Deserializer?

A serializer/deserializer (SerDes) is an integrated circuit or device used in high-speed communications for converting between serial data and parallel interfaces in both directions. A SerDes is used in a variety of applications and technologies, where its primary purpose is to provide data transmission over a single or differential line by minimizing the number of I/O pins and connections. In short, it converts parallel data into serial data so that they can travel over media that does not support parallel data or it is used in order to save bandwidth.

#28: What is Normalization?

Normalization is a database design technique which organizes tables in a manner that reduces redundancy and dependency of data.

It divides larger tables into smaller tables and links them using relationships.



#29: What is Twing?

Twing is a powerful templating language of Symfony. It performs whitespace control, sandboxing and automatic HTML escaping.

#30: Does Symfony framework support component to work with database?

No, Symfony does not support component to work with database.

#31: What are the form helper functions in Symfony?

In Symfony, the form helper functions are given below:

- Form_start
- Form_end
- Textarea
- Checkbox
- Input_password_tag etc.

#32: Which method is used to handle an Ajax request in the server side.

The following methods are used to handle an Ajax request in the server side.

```
if ($request->isXmlHttpRequest()) {  
  
    // Ajax request  
  
} else {  
  
    // Normal request  
  
}
```

#33: What is the use of FlashBag?

FlashBag is used to hold the data during the page redirections.

#34: What are the cache adapters available in Symfony?

In Symfony, the cache adapters available are given below:



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- Array Cache adapter
- Filesystem Cache adapter
- PHP Files Cache Adapter
- APCu Cache Adapter
- Redis Cache Adapter



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