

Unit:- 2

PHP Important Questions

Short Questions:-

1. What Is Class And Object?
2. What Is Function Overloading (Polymorphism)?
3. What Is Data Abstraction?
4. What Is Encapsulation?
5. What Is Destructor?
6. What Is Function Overriding?
7. What Is An Error?
8. Define: Public, Private, Protected Member?
9. Define: Regexp.
10. Define: Final Class.
11. What Is Interface?
12. What Is Use Of \$This?
13. What Is Use Filesize()?
14. What Is Use Of E_USER_ERROR?

Long Questions:-

1. What Is Inheritance? Explain Its Types With Example?
2. What Is Constructor? Explain With Example?
3. What Is File? Explain File Function In Detail?

Short Questions:-

1. What Is Class And Object?

Ans: Class:- It is user define datatype which include member variable and member function. Class is collection of object.

Object:- It is a basic runtime entity. An individual instance of the data structure defined by class. Object is also known as instance.

2. What Is Function Overloading (Polymorphism)?

Ans: Share a same name but perform a different task and different argument is called function overloading and also polymorphism.

3. What Is Data Abstraction?

Ans: Any representation of data in which the implementation details are hidden (abstracted).

4. What Is Encapsulation?

Ans: The wrapping up a data and method in to single unit is called Encapsulation.

5. What Is Destructor?

Ans: Refers to a special type of function which will be called automatically whenever an object is deleted or out of the scope.

6. What Is Function Overriding?

Ans: Function definition in child classes override definitions with the same name in parent class is called Function overriding.

7. What Is An Error?

Ans: An error is a term used to describe any issue that arises unexpectedly that cause a computer to not function work properly.

8. Define: Public, Private, Protected Member?

Ans: Public Member:- When you define the member variable as a public, you can access that variable from outside the class, inside the class and another class that is extended the class.

Private Member:- When you define the member variable as a private, you can access that variable from only inside the class.

Protected Member:- When you define the member variable as a protected, you can access that variable inside the class and extended class. protected member are not access outside of parent and child class.

9. Define: Regexp.

Ans: The Regexp (regular expression) is a sequence or pattern of characters itself. They provide the foundation for pattern matching functionality.

10. Define: Final Class.

Ans: The final keyword which prevents child classes from overriding a method by prefix the definition with final. If the class is defined final then it can not be extended to another class.

11. What Is Interface?

Ans: Interface are defined to set of function to the class and its implements to the another class. You can create an interface in PHP using interface keyword.

12. What Is Use Of \$This?

Ans: \$this is use to refer class members for a particular instance of the class.

13. What Is Use Filesize()?

Ans: Filesize () use to return the file size.

14. What Is Use Of E_USER_ERROR?

Ans: The PHP E_USER_ERROR is used for user-generated fatal runtime error.

🚦 Long Questions:-

1. What Is Inheritance? Explain Its Types With Example?

Ans: Inheritance is process by which object of one class a quires the properties of object another class.

The extend is used for inherit parent class to child class. It means that we can use all the method and variable of the parent class is use in the child class.

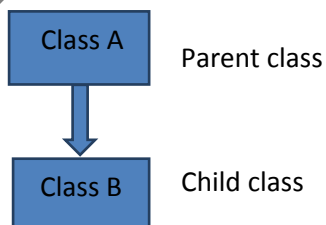
❖ Types Of Inheritance:-

Generally, Inheritance Has Three Types In PHP.

1. Single Inheritance
2. Multiple Inheritance
3. Multi-Level Inheritance

But PHP Does Not Support Multiple Inheritance.

1. Single Inheritance:- Single inheritance concept in PHP, We required two classes one parent class and the other child class.



Ex:- Class Book

```
{
    var $title;
    function settile($title1)
    {
```

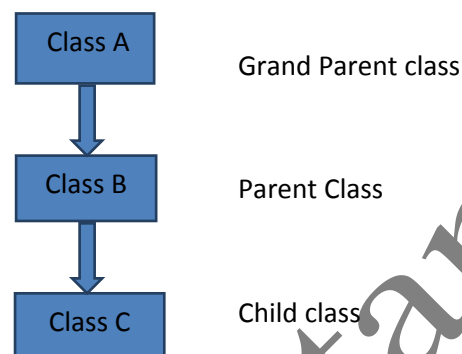
```

        $this->title=$title1;
    }
}
Class Child extends Book
{
    Function gettitle()
    {
        echo "$this->title";
    }
}

```

In this example Book is parent class that extends to the child class.

2. Multilevel Inheritance:- When a class is derived from a class which also derived from another class it means a class having more than one parent class is called multilevel inheritance.



```

Ex:- class grandfather
{
    Public function gdate()
    {
        echo "grand father age is 80";
    }
}
Class father extends grandfather
{
    Public function fage()
    {
        echo "father age is 50";
    }
}
Class son extends father
{
    Public function sage()
    {
        echo "son age is 20";
    }
}

```

```
$obj=new son();  
$obj->gdage(); $obj->fage(); $obj->sage();
```

2. What Is Constructor? Explain With Example?

Ans: Constructor function is special type of function which are called automatically whenever an object are created.

So we take full advantage of this behavior, by initializing many things through constructor functions.

PHP provides a special function called construct() to define a constructor. you can pass as many as arguments you like into the constructor function.

There Are Two Types Of Constructor:-

1. Default Constructor:- A constructor has no parameter is called default constructor.

2. Parameterized Constructor:- A constructor has any parameter or argument is called parameterized constructor.

Ex:- <?php

```
class student  
{  
    function __construct() //default constructor  
    {  
        echo "This is default constructor";  
    }  
    public $name;  
    function __construct($name) //parameterized constructor  
    {  
        $this->name = $name;  
    }  
}  
$s=new student(); //default constructor called  
$std = new student("xyz abc"); //parameterized constructor called  
echo $std->name;  
?>
```

OP:- This is default constructor
xyz abc

3. What Is File? Explain File Function In Detail?

Ans: File() is read a file into an array.Each element contains a line the file with newline still attached.

Syntax:- file(path, include_path, context)

EX:-<?php print_r(file("test.txt")); ?>

OP:- Array(
[0]=> First line of file
[1]=> Second line of file
[2]=> Third line of file
) //Number of line are printed which is in test.txt file.

❖ File Function:-

1. fopen():- The fopen() function is used to open files in PHP.

EX:- <?php \$file=fopen("test.txt","r"); ?>

The first parameter of this function contains the name of the file to be opened and the second parameter specifies in which mode the file should be opened.

2. fwrite():- The fwrite function is used to write contain in the file.

EX:- <?php \$file=fopen("test.txt","w+");

fwrite(\$file,"Hello"); ?>

Note that you can now write in file without open the file.

3. fclose():- The fclose function is used to close an open file.

Ex:- <?php \$file=fopen("test.txt","r"); //some code to be executed

fclose(\$file); ?>

4. feof():- The feof function checks if the "End Of File"[EOF] has been reached.

The feof() function is useful for looping through data of unknown length.

Note that you can not read from files opened in w, a and x mode.

EX:- <?php if(feof(\$file))

echo "end of file"; ?>

5. fgets():- The fgets function is used to read a single line from a file. Note that after a call to this function the file pointer has moved to the next line.

The example below read a file line by line, until the end of file is reached.

EX:- <?php

\$file=fopen("test.txt","r")

While(!feof(\$file))

{

echo fgets(\$file)."
";

}

fclose(\$file); ?>

6. fgetc():- The fgetc() function is used to read a single character from a file.

Note that after a call to this function the file pointer moves to the next character.

The example below reads a file pointer moves to the next character.

EX:- <?php

\$file=fopen("test.txt","r")

While(!feof(\$file))

{

echo fgetc(\$file)."
";

}

fclose(\$file); ?>