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**PHP Interview Questions and Answers for freshers and experienced**

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**Q.1- What's PHP?**

Ans. The PHP Hypertext Preprocessor is a programming language that allows web developers to create dynamic content that interacts with databases. PHP is basically used for developing web based software applications.

**Q.2- Who is the father of PHP and explain the changes in PHP versions?**

Ans. Rasmus Lerdorf is known as the father of PHP.PHP/FI 2.0 is an early and no longer supported version of PHP. PHP 3is the successor to PHP/FI 2.0 and is a lot nicer. PHP 4 is the current generation of PHP, which uses theZend engine under the hood.   
   PHP 5 uses Zend engine 2 which,among other things, offers many additionalOOP features.

**Q.3- What is the difference between mysql\_fetch\_object and mysql\_fetch\_array?**

Ans. **mysql\_fetch\_object()** is similar to **mysql\_fetch\_array()**, with one difference -an object is returned, instead of an array. Indirectly, that means that you can only access the data by the field names, and not by their offsets (numbers are illegal property names).

**Q.4- What is the difference between $message and $$message?**

Ans. It is a classic example of PHP's variable variables. take the following example.  
$message = "Mizan";  
$$message = "is a moderator of PHPXperts.";   
$message is a simple PHP variable that we are used to. But the $$message is not a very familiar face. It creates a variable name $mizan with the value "is a moderator of PHPXperts." assigned. break it like this  
${$message} => $mizanSometimes it is convenient to be able to have variable variable names. That is, a variable name which can be set and used dynamically.

**Q.5- How can we extract string 'abc.com ' from a string 'info@abc.com' using regular expression of PHP?**

Ans. preg\_match("/^http:\/\/.+@(.+)$/",['info@abc.com’](http://www.phptpoint.com/corephp/info@abc.com%E2%80%99),$found);echo $found[1];

**Q.6- How can we create a database using PHP and MySQL?**

Ans. We can create MySQL database with the use of  
mysql\_create\_db("Database Name")

**Q.7- What are the differences between require and include, include\_once and require\_once?**

Ans. The **include()** statement includes and evaluates the specified file.The documentation below also applies to**require()**. The two constructs are identical in every way except how they handle failure. **include()** produces a Warning while **require()** results in a Fatal Error. In other words, use **require()** if you want a missing file to halt processing of the page. **include()** does not behave this way, the script will continue regardless.  
The **include\_once()** statement includes and evaluates the specified file during the execution of the script. This is a behavior similar to the **include()** statement, with the only differencebeing that if the code from a file has already been included, it will not be included again. As the name suggests, it will be included just once.**include\_once()**should be used in cases where the same file might be included and evaluated more than once during a particular execution of a script, and you want to be sure that it is included exactly once to avoid problems with function redefinitions, variable value reassignments, etc.  
  **require\_once()** should be used in cases where the same file might be included and evaluated more than once during a particular execution of a script, and you want to be sure that it is included exactly once to avoid problems with function redefinitions, variable value reassignments, etc.

**Q.8- Can we use include ("abc.PHP") two times in a PHP page "makeit.PHP"?**

Ans. Yes we can use include() more than one time in any page though it is not a very good practice.

**Q.9  What are the different tables present in MySQL, which type of table is generated when we are creating a table in the following syntax: create table employee (eno int(2),ename varchar(10)) ?**

Ans. Total 5 types of tables we can create

1. MyISAM
2. Heap
3. Merge
4. INNO DB
5. ISAM

MyISAM is the default storage engine as of MySQL 3.23 and as a result if we do not specify the table name explicitly it will be assigned to the default engine.

**Q.10  What is meant by nl2br()?**

Ans. Inserts HTML line breaks (  
) before all newlines in a string string nl2br (string); Returns string with " inserted before all newlines. For example: echo nl2br("god bless\n you") will output "god bless   
you" to your browser.

**Q.11  What are the current versions of apache, PHP, and MySQL?**

Ans. As of February, 2007 the current versions arePHP: php5.2.1 MySQL: MySQL 5.2 Apache: Apache 2.2.4

**Q.12  What are the reasons for selecting lamp (Linux, apache, MySQL,PHP) instead of combination of other software programs, servers and operating systems?**

Ans. All of those are open source resource. Security of Linux is very very more than windows. Apache is a better server that IIS both in functionality and security. MySQL is world most popular open source database. PHP is more faster that asp or any other scripting language.

**Q.13  What are the differences between procedure-oriented languages and object-oriented languages?**

Ans. Traditional programming has the following characteristics:Functions are written sequentially, so that a change in programming can affect any code that follows it.  
If a function is used multiple times in a system (i.e., a piece of code that manages the date), it is often simply cut and pasted into each program (i.e., a change log, order function, fulfillment system, etc). If a date change is needed (i.e., Y2K when the code needed to be changed to handle four numerical digits instead of two), all these pieces of code must be found, modified, and tested.  
Code (sequences of computer instructions) and data (information on which the instructions operates on) are kept separate. Multiple sets of code can access and modify one set of data. One set of code may rely on data in multiple places. Multiple sets of code and data are required to work together. Changes made to any of the code sets and data sets can cause problems through out the system.Object-Oriented programming takes a radically different approach:Code and data are merged into one indivisible item - an object (the term "component" has also been used to describe an object.) An object is an abstraction of a set of real-world things (for example, an object may be created around "date") The object would contain all information and functionality for that thing (A date object it may contain labels like January, February, Tuesday, Wednesday.  
It may contain functionality that manages leap years, determines if it is a business day or a holiday, etc., See Fig. 1). Ideally, information about a particular thing should reside in only one place in a system. The information within an object is encapsulated (or hidden) from the rest of the system.  
A system is composed of multiple objects (i.e., date function, reports, order processing, etc., See Fig 2). When one object needs information from another object, a request is sent asking for specific information. (for example, a report object may need to know what today's date is and will send a request to the date object) These requests are called messages and each object has an interface that manages messages. OO programming languages include features such as "class", "instance", "inheritance", and "polymorphism" that increase the power and flexibility of an object.

**Q.14  What is the use of friend function?**

Ans. Sometimes a function is best shared among a number of differentclasses. Such functions can be declared either as member functions of one class or as global functions. In either case they can be set to be friends of other classes, by using a friend specifier in the class that is admitting them. Such functions can use all attributes of the class which names them as a friend, as if they were themselves members of that class.  
A friend declaration is essentially a prototype for a member function, but instead of requiring an implementation with the name of that class attached by the double colon syntax, a global function or member function of another class provides the match.

**Q.15  What are the different types of errors in PHP?**

Ans.  Three are three types of errors:   
1. **Notices**: These are trivial, non-critical errors that PHP encounters while executing a script - for example, accessing a variable that has not yet been defined. By default, such errors are not displayed to the user at all - although, as you will see, you can change this default behavior.  
2.**Warnings**: These are more serious errors - for example, attempting to include() a file which does not exist. By default, these errors are displayed to the user, but they do not result in script termination.  
3. **Fatal errors**: These are critical errors - for example  
instantiating an object of a non-existent class, or calling a non-existent function. These errors cause the immediate termination of the script, and PHP's default behavior is to display them to the user when they take place.

**Q.16  What is the functionality of the function strstr and stristr?**

Ans.**strstr**: Returns part of haystack string from the first occurrence of needle to the end of haystack.If needle is not found,returns FALSE.  
If needle is not a string, it is converted to an integer and applied as the ordinal value of a character.  
This function is case-sensitive. For case-insensitive searches, use **stristr()**.

**Q.17  What is the functionality of the function htmlentities?**

Ans. Convert all applicable characters to HTML entities This function is identical to htmlspecialchars() in all ways, except wit htmlentities(), all characters which have HTML character entity equivalents are translated into these entities.

**Q.18 How can we get second of the current time using date function?**

Ans. $second = date("s");

**Q.19  What is the difference between the functions unlink and unset?**

Ans. unlink() deletes the given file from the file system. unset() makes a variable undefined.

**Q.20  How can we register the variables into a session?**

Ans. $\_SESSION['name'] = "Mizan";

**Q.21 How can we get the properties (size, type, width, height) of an image using PHP image functions?**

Ans. To know the Image type use exif\_imagetype () function  
To know the Image size use getimagesize () function  
To know the image width use imagesx () function  
To know the image height use imagesy() function t

**Q.22  How can we get the browser properties using PHP?**

Ans. By using $\_SERVER['HTTP\_USER\_AGENT']variable.

**Q.23  What is the maximum size of a file that can be uploaded using PHP and how can we change this?**

Ans. By default the maximum size is 2MB. and we can change the following setup at php.iniupload\_max\_filesize = 2M

**Q.24   How can we increase the execution time of a PHP script?**

Ans. by changing the following setup at php.inimax\_execution\_time = 30; Maximum execution time of each script, in seconds

**Q.25  How can we optimize or increase the speed of a MySQL select query?**

Ans.

1. first of all instead of using select \* from table1, use select column1, column2, column3.. from table1
2. Look for the opportunity to introduce index in the table you are querying.
3. use limit keyword if you are looking for any specific number of rows from the result set.

**Q.26 How many ways can we get the value of current session id?**

Ans. session\_id() returns the session id for the current session.

**Q.27  How can we destroy the session, how can we unset the variable ofa session?**

Ans. session\_unregister() - Unregister a global variable from the current session session\_destroy() - Free all session variables

**Q.28  How can we destroy the cookie?**

Ans. Set the cookie in past.  
eg. setcookie("variablename","value"-time())

**Q.29 How many ways we can pass the variable through the navigation between the pages?**

Ans.

1. GET/QueryString
2. POST

**Q.30 What is the difference between ereg\_replace() and eregi\_replace()?**

Ans. eregi\_replace() function is identical to ereg\_replace() except that this ignores case distinction when matching alphabetic characters.eregi\_replace() function is identical to ereg\_replace() except that this ignores case distinction when matching alphabetic characters.

**Q.31  What are the different functions in sorting an array?**

Ans. Sort(), arsort(),  
asort(), ksort(),  
natsort(), natcasesort(),  
rsort(), usort(),  
array\_multisort(), and   
uksort().

**Q.32 How can we know the count/number of elements of an array?**

Ans. 2 ways

1. sizeof($urarray) This function is an alias of count()
2. count($urarray)

**Q.33 What are the difference between abstract class and interface?**

Ans.**Abstract class**: abstract classes are the class where one or more methods are abstract but not necessarily all method has to be abstract. Abstract methods are the methods, which are declare in its class but not define. The definition of those methods must be in its extending class.  
**Interface**: Interfaces are one type of class where all the methods are abstract. That means all the methods only declared but not defined. All the methods must be define by its implemented class.

**Q.34  How can we send mail using JavaScript?**

Ans.  JavaScript does not have any networking capabilities as it is designed to work on client site. As a result we can not send mails using JavaScript. But we can call the client side mail protocol mailto via JavaScript to prompt for an email to send. this requires the client to approve it.

**Q.35 What is the maximum length of a table name, database name, and fieldname in MySQL?**

Ans. The following table describes the maximum length for each type of identifier

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Identifier** | **Maximum Length (bytes)** |
| Database | 64 |
| Table | 64 |
| Column | 64 |
| Index | 64 |
| Alias | 255 |

There are some restrictions on the characters that may appear in identifiers:

**Q.36 What is the purpose of the following files having extensions 1) .frm2) .myd 3) .myi? What do these files contain?**

Ans. In MySql, the default table type is MyISAM. Each MyISAM table is stored on disk in three files. The files have names that begin with the table name and have an extension to indicate the file type.The '.frm' file stores the table definition. The data file has a '.MYD' (MYData) extension. The index file has a '.MYI' (MYIndex) extension,

**Q.37 Give the syntax of Grant and Revoke commands?**

Ans.  The generic syntax for grant is as following > GRANT [rights] on [database/s] TO [username@hostname] IDENTIFIED BY [password] now rights can be   
a) All privileges   
b) combination of create, drop, select, insert, update and delete etc.We can grant rights on all databse by using \*.\* or some specific  
database by database.\* or a specific table by database.table\_name  
username@hotsname can be either username@localhost, username@hostname  
and username@% where hostname is any valid hostname and % represents any name, the \*.\* any condition password is simply the password of userThe generic syntax for revoke is as following > REVOKE [rights] on [database/s] FROM [username@hostname] now rights can be as explained above a) All privileges  
b) combination of create, drop, select, insert, update and delete etc.  
username@hotsname can be either username@localhost, username@hostname and username@% where hostname is any valid hostname and % represents any name, the \*.\* any condition

**Q.38  Explain Normalization concept?**

Ans. The normalization process involves getting our data to conform to three progressive normal forms, and a higher level of normalization cannot be achieved until the previous levels have been achieved (there are actually five normal forms, but the last two are mainly academic and will not be discussed).First Normal FormThe First Normal Form (or 1NF) involves removal of redundant data from horizontal rows. We want to ensure that there is no duplication of data in a given row, and that every column stores the least amount of information possible (making the field atomic).Second Normal FormWhere the First Normal Form deals with redundancy of data across a horizontal row, Second Normal Form (or 2NF) deals with redundancy of data in vertical columns. As stated earlier, the normal forms are progressive, so to achieve Second Normal Form, your tables must already be in First Normal Form.Third Normal Form.  
I have a confession to make; I do not often use Third Normal Form. In Third Normal Form we are looking for data in our tables that is not fully dependant on the primary key, but dependant on another value in the table

**Q.39 How can we find the number of rows in a table using MySQL?**

Ans. Use this for mysql  
>SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM table\_name;

**Q.40 How can we find the number of rows in a result set using PHP?**

Ans. $result = mysql\_query($sql, $db\_link); $num\_rows = mysql\_num\_rows($result); echo "$num\_rows rows found";

**Q.41 How many ways we can find the current date using MySQL?**

Ans.  SELECT CURDATE();  
CURRENT\_DATE() = CURDATE()  
for time use  
SELECT CURTIME();  
CURRENT\_TIME() = CURTIME()

**Q.42 What type of inheritance that PHP supports?**

Ans. In PHP an extended class is always dependent on a single base class, that is, multiple inheritance is not supported. Classes are extended using the keyword 'extends'.

**Q.43 What is the difference between Primary Key and Unique key?**

Ans. **Primary Key**: A column in a table whose values uniquely identify the rows in the table. A primary key value cannot be NULL.  
**Unique Key**: Unique Keys are used to uniquely identify each row in the table. There can be one and only one row for each unique key value. So NULL can be a unique key.There can be only one primary key for a table but there can be more than one unique for a table.

**Q.44 The structure of table view buyers is as follows:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field** | **Type** | **Null** | **Key** | **Default** | **Extra** |
| user\_pri\_id | int(15) |  | PRI | null | auto\_increment |
| int(15) | varchar(10) | YES |  | null |  |

**the value of user\_pri\_id the last row 999 then What will happen in the following conditions?**

**Condition1:**

**Delete all the rows and insert another row then. What is the starting value for this auto incremented field user\_pri\_id ,**

**Condition2:**

**Delete the last row(having the field value 999) and insert another row then. What is the value for this auto incremented field user\_pri\_id**

Ans. In both cases let the value for auto increment field be n then next row will have value n+1 i.e. 1000

**Q.45 What are the advantages/disadvantages of MySQL and PHP?**

Ans. Both of them are open source software (so free of cost), support cross platform. php is faster then ASP and JSP.

**Q.46  What is the difference between GROUP BY and ORDER BY in Sql?**

Ans.  ORDER BY [col1],[col2],...,[coln]; Tels DBMS according to what columns it should sort the result. If two rows will have the same value in col1 it will try to sort them according to col2 and so on.GROUP BY [col1],[col2],...,[coln]; Tels DBMS to group results with same value of column col1. You can use COUNT(col1), SUM(col1), AVG(col1) with it, if you want to count all items in group, sum all values or view average

**Q.47 What is the difference between char and varchar data types?**

Ans.Set char to occupy n bytes and it will take n bytes even if u r storing a value of n-m bytes Set varchar to occupy n bytes and it will take only the required space and will not use the n bytes eg. name char(15) will waste 10 bytes if we store 'mizan', if each char takes a byte eg. name varchar(15) will just use 5 bytes if we store 'mizan', if each char takes a byte. rest 10 bytes will be free.

**Q.48  What is the functionality of md5 function in PHP?**

Ans. Calculate the md5 hash of a string. The hash is a 32-character hexadecimal number. I use it to generate keys which I use to identify users etc. If I add random no techniques to it the md5 generated now will be totally different for the same string I am using.

**Q.50 How can we know the number of days between two given dates using MySQL?**

Ans. SELECT DATEDIFF('2007-03-07','2005-01-01');

**Q.51  How can we know the number of days between two given dates using PHP?**

Ans. $date1 = date('Y-m-d'); $date2 = '2006-08-15';$days = (strtotime($date1) - strtotime($date2)) / (60 \* 60 \* 24);

**Q.52- In how many ways we can retrieve the data in the result set of MySQL using PHP?**

Ans.You can do it by 4 Ways

1. mysql\_fetch\_row.
2. mysql\_fetch\_array.
3. mysql\_fetch\_object.
4. mysql\_fetch\_assoc.

**Q.53 What Is a Session?**

Ans. A session is a logical object created by the PHP engine to allow you to preserve data across subsequent HTTP requests.  
There is only one session object available to your PHP scripts at any time. Data saved to the session by a script can be retrieved by the same script or another script when requested from the same visitor.  
Sessions are commonly used to store temporary data to allow multiple PHP pages to offer a complete functional transaction for the same visitor.

**Q.54 How can we repair a MySQL table?**

Ans.The syntex for repairing a mysql table is:  
REPAIR TABLE tablename  
REPAIR TABLE tablename QUICK  
REPAIR TABLE tablename EXTENDED  
This command will repair the table specified.  
If QUICK is given, MySQL will do a repair of only the index tree.  
If EXTENDED is given, it will create index row by row.

**Q.55 What Is a Persistent Cookie?**

Ans. A persistent cookie is a cookie which is stored in a cookie file permanently on the browser's computer. By default, cookies are created as temporary cookies which stored only in the browser's memory. When the browser is closed, temporary cookies will be erased. You should decide when to use temporary cookies and when to use persistent cookies based on their differences:

* Temporary cookies can not be used for tracking long-term information.
* Persistent cookies can be used for tracking long-term information.
* Temporary cookies are safer because no programs other than the browser can access them.
* Persistent cookies are less secure because users can open cookie files see the cookie values.

**Q.56  What does a special set of tags do in PHP?**

Ans.What does a special set of tags <?= and ?> do in PHP? The output is displayed directly to the browser.

**Q.57 How do you define a constant?**

Ans. Via define() directive, like define ("MYCONSTANT", 100);

**Q.58 How To Get the Uploaded File Information in the Receiving Script?**

Ans. Once the Web server received the uploaded file, it will call the PHP script specified in the form action attribute to process them. This receiving PHP script can get the uploaded file information through the predefined array called $\_FILES. Uploaded file information is organized in $\_FILES as a two-dimensional array as:

* $\_FILES[$fieldName]['name'] - The Original file name on the browser system.
* $\_FILES[$fieldName]['size'] - The Number of bytes of the file content.
* $\_FILES[$fieldName]['type'] - The file type determined by the browser.
* $\_FILES[$fieldName]['tmp\_name'] - The temporary filename of the file in which the uploaded file was stored on the server.
* $\_FILES[$fieldName]['error'] - The error code associated with this file upload.

The $fieldName is the name used in the <"INPUT TYPE=FILE, NAME=fieldName>.

**Q.59 I am trying to assign a variable the value of 0123, but it keeps coming up with a different number, what's the problem?**

Ans. PHP Interpreter treats numbers beginning with 0 as octal. Look at the similar PHP interview questions for more numeric problems.

**Q.60. How can we encrypt the username and password using PHP?**

Ans. You can encrypt a password with the following Mysql>SET PASSWORD=PASSWORD("Password");

**or**

You can use the MySQL PASSWORD() function to encrypt username and password. For example, INSERT into user (password, ...) VALUES (PASSWORD($password")), ...);

**Q.61 How can we send mail using JavaScript?**

Ans. No. There is no way to send emails directly using JavaScript.  
But you can use JavaScript to execute a client side email program send the email using the "mailto" code. Here is an example:  
function myfunction(form) { tdata=document.myform.tbox1.value; location="mailto:mailid@domain.com?subject=..."; return true; }

**Q.62 How do I find out the number of parameters passed into function9. ?**

Ans. func\_num\_args() function returns the number of parameters passed in.

**Q.63 What are the differences between DROP a table and TRUNCATE a table?**

Ans. DROP TABLE table\_name - This will delete the table and its data.  
TRUNCATE TABLE table\_name - This will delete the data of the table, but not the table definition.

**Q.64 What are the differences between GET and POST methods in form submitting, give the case where we can use GET and we can use POST methods?**

Ans. When we submit a form, which has the GET method it displays pair of name/value used in the form at the address bar of the browser preceded by url. Post method doesn't display these values.

**or**

When we submit a form, which has the GET method it displays pair of name/value used in the form at the address bar of the browser preceded by url. Post method doesn't display these values.Once most important difference is when you are sending the form with GET method. You can see the output which you are sending in the address bar. Whereas if you send the form with POST" method then user can not see that information.

**or**

What are "GET" and "POST"?  
GET and POST are methods used to send data to the server: With the GET method, the browser appends the data onto the URL. With the Post method, the data is sent as "standard input." Major Difference  
In simple words, in POST method data is sent by standard input (nothing shown in URL when posting while in GET method data is sent through query string.  
Ex: Assume we are logging in with username and password.  
GET: we are submitting a form to login.php, when we do submit or similar action, values are sent through visible query string (notice ./login.php?username=...&password=... as URL when executing the script login.php) and is retrieved by login.php by $\_GET['username'] and $\_GET['password'].  
POST: we are submitting a form to login.php, when we do submit or similar action, values are sent through invisible standard input (notice ./login.php) and is retrieved by login.php by $\_POST['username'] and $\_POST['password'].  
POST is assumed more secure and we can send lot more data than that of GET method is limited (they say Internet Explorer can take care of maximum 2083 character as a query string).

**or**

In the get method the data made available to the action page ( where data is received ) by the URL so data can be seen in the address bar. Not advisable if you are sending login info like password etc. In the post method the data will be available as data blocks and not as query string in case of get method.

**or**

When we submit a form, which has the GET method it pass value in the form of query string (set of name/value pair) and display along with URL. With GET we can a small data submit from the form (a set of 255 character) whereas Post method doesn't display value with URL. It passes value in the form of Object and we can submit large data from the form.

**or**

On the server side, the main difference between GET and POST is where the submitted is stored. The $\_GET array stores data submitted by the GET method. The $\_POST array stores data submitted by the POST method. On the browser side, the difference is that data submitted by the GET method will be displayed in the browser's address field. Data submitted by the POST method will not be displayed anywhere on the browser.GET method is mostly used for submitting a small amount and less sensitive data. POST method is mostly used for submitting a large amount or sensitive data.

**Q.65 ARE THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF ERRORS IN PHP?**

Ans. Here are three basic types of runtime errors in PHP:  
Notices: These are trivial, non-critical errors that PHP encounters while executing a script - for example, accessing a variable that has not yet been defined. By default, such errors are not displayed to the user at all - although you can change this default behavior.  
Warnings: These are more serious errors - for example, attempting to include() a file which does not exist. By default, these errors are displayed to the user, but they do not result in script termination.  
Fatal errors: These are critical errors - for example, instantiating an object of a non-existent class, or calling a non-existent function. These errors cause the immediate termination of the script, and PHP's default behavior is to display them to the user when they take place.  
Internally, these variations are represented by twelve different error types

**Q.66 Would you initialize your strings with single quotes or double quotes?**

Ans. Since the data inside the single-quoted string is not parsed for variable substitution, it's always a better idea speed-wise to initialize a string with single quotes, unless you specifically need variable substitution.

**Q.67 What is the difference between characters 23 and \x23?**

Ans. The first one is octal 23, the second is hex 23.

**Q.68 What are the other commands to know the structure of a table using MySQL commands except EXPLAIN command?**

Ans. DESCRIBE table\_name;

**Q.69 What's the difference between md5(), crc32() and sha1() crypto on PHP?**

Ans. The major difference is the length of the hash generated. CRC32 is, evidently, 32 bits, while sha1() returns a 128 bit value, and md5() returns a 160 bit value. This is important when avoiding collisions.

**Q.70 How can we find the number of rows in a result set using PHP?**

Ans. Here is how can you find the number of rows in a result set in PHP:  
$result = mysql\_query($any\_valid\_sql, $database\_link);  
$num\_rows = mysql\_num\_rows($result);  
echo "$num\_rows rows found";

**Q.71 How many ways we can we find the current date using MySQL?**

Ans. SELECT CURDATE();  
SELECT CURRENT\_DATE();  
SELECT CURTIME();  
SELECT CURRENT\_TIME();

**Q.72 Give the syntax of GRANT commands?**

Ans. The generic syntax for GRANT is as following  
GRANT [rights] on [database] TO [username@hostname] IDENTIFIED BY [password]  
Now rights can be:  
a) ALL privilages  
b) Combination of CREATE, DROP, SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE etc.  
We can grant rights on all databse by usingh \*.\* or some specific database by database.\* or a specific table by database.table\_name.

**Q.73 Give the syntax of REVOKE commands?**

Ans. The generic syntax for revoke is as following:  
REVOKE [rights] on [database] FROM [username@hostname]  
Now rights can be: a) ALL privilages  
b) Combination of CREATE, DROP, SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE etc.  
We can grant rights on all databse by usingh \*.\* or some specific database by database.\* or a specific table by database.table\_name.

**Q.74 How can we know that a session is started or not?**

Ans. A session starts by session\_start() function.  
This session\_start() is always declared in header portion. it always declares first. then we write session\_register().

**Q.75 What is the difference between PHP4 and PHP5?**

Ans. PHP4 cannot support oops concepts and Zend engine 1 is used.  
PHP5 supports oops concepts and Zend engine 2 is used.  
Error supporting is increased in PHP5.  
XML and SQLLite will is increased in PHP5.

**Q.76 What is meant by nl2br()?**

Ans. Anwser1:  
nl2br() inserts a HTML tag   
before all new line characters \n in a string.  
echo nl2br("god bless \n you");  
output:  
god bless  
you

**Q.77 CHECK IF A VARIABLE IS AN INTEGER IN JAVASCRIPT**

Ans. var myValue =9.8;  
if(parseInt(myValue)== myValue)  
alert('Integer');  
else  
alert('Not an integer');

**Q.78 How can I know that a variable is a number or not using a JavaScript?**

Ans. Answer 1: bool is\_numeric( mixed var)  
Returns TRUE if var is a number or a numeric string, FALSE otherwise.  
Answer 2: Definition and Usage  
The isNaN() function is used to check if a value is not a number.  
Syntax  
isNaN(number)  
Parameter Description  
number Required. The value to be tested

**Q.79 What's the difference between accessing a class method via -> and via ::?**

Ans. :: is allowed to access methods that can perform static operations, i.e. those, which do not require object initialization.

**Q.80 How can we change the name of a column of a table?**

Ans. MySQL query to rename table: RENAME TABLE tbl\_name TO new\_tbl\_name   
or  
,ALTER TABLE tableName CHANGE OldName newName.

**Q.81 How many ways I can redirect a PHP page?**

Ans. Here are the possible ways of php page redirection.  
1. Using Java script: '; echo 'window.location.href="'.$filename.'";'; echo "; echo "; echo "; echo "; } } redirect('http://www.phptpoint.com'); ?> 2. Using php function: header [Location:http://maosjb.com.](http://maosjb.com/)

**Q.82 Explain about Type Juggling in php?**

Ans. PHP does not require (or support) explicit type definition in variable declaration; a variable's type is determined by the context in which that variable is used. That is to say, if you assign a string value to variable $var, $var becomes a string. If you then assign an integer value to $var, it becomes an integer.  
An example of PHP's automatic type conversion is the addition operator '+'. If any of the operands is a float, then all operands are evaluated as floats, and the result will be a float. Otherwise, the operands will be interpreted as integers, and the result will also be an integer. Note that this does NOT change the types of the operands themselves; the only change is in how the operands are evaluated.  
$foo += 2; // $foo is now an integer (2)  
$foo = $foo + 1.3; // $foo is now a float (3.3)  
$foo = 5 + "10 Little Piggies"; // $foo is integer (15)  
$foo = 5 + "10 Small Pigs"; // $foo is integer (15)  
If the last two examples above seem odd, see String conversion to numbers.  
If you wish to change the type of a variable, see settype(). If you would like to test any of the examples in this section, you can use the var\_dump() function.  
Note: The behavior of an automatic conversion to array is currently undefined.  
Since PHP (for historical reasons) supports indexing into strings via offsets using the same syntax as array indexing, the example above leads to a problem: should $a become an array with its first element being "f", or should "f" become the first character of the string $a? The current versions of PHP interpret the second assignment as a string offset identification, so $a becomes "f", the result of this automatic conversion however should be considered undefined. PHP 4 introduced the new curly bracket syntax to access characters in string, use this syntax instead of the one presented above.

**Q.83 Explain the ternary conditional operator in PHP?**

Ans. Expression preceding the ? is evaluated, if it's true, then the expression preceding the : is executed, otherwise, the expression following : is executed.

**Q.84 What is the difference between InnoDb and MyISAM ?**

Ans.

* The big difference between MySQL Table Type MyISAM and InnoDB is that InnoDB supports transaction
* InnoDB supports some newer features: Transactions, row-level locking, foreign keys
* InnoDB is for high volume, high performance

**Q.85 Does MyISAM supports relations ?**

Ans. InnoDB has foreign keys and relationship contraints while MyISAM does not.

**Q.86 What's indexing**

Ans. A database index is a data structure that improves the speed of data retrieval operations on a database table at the cost of slower writes and increased storage space.

**Q.87 MySQL is case sensitive or case insensitive ?**

Ans. SQL itself isn't case sensitive, but it can be on searching data, all depends on the table collation settings.  
MySQL syntax is not case sensitive,you can write  
SELECT \* FROM table WHERE ...  
or  
select \* from table where...  
or  
SeLEct \* FroM table WHerE  
or whatever else you want.  
On select queries you can search for case sensitive fields values, in example if you want to find "text" inside a field but not "TEXT", "Text".... you can use  
SELECT \* FROM table WHERE binary(fieldname)='text';

**Q.88 What are the different types of JOINS ?**

Ans. A join combines records from two or more tables in a relational database. In the Structured Query Language (SQL), there are two types of joins: "inner" and "outer". Outer joins are subdivided further into left outer joins, right outer joins, and full outer joins.

**Inner join**

This is the default join method if nothing else is specified. An inner join essentially finds the intersection between the two tables. The join takes all the records from table A and finds the matching record(s) from table B. If no match is found, the record from A is not included in the results. If multiple results are found in B that match the predicate then one row will be returned for each (the values from A will be repeated).

**Left outer join**

A left outer join is very different from an inner join. Instead of limiting results to those in both tables, it limits results to those in the "left" table (A). This means that if the ON clause matches 0 records in B, a row in the result will still be returned�but with NULL values for each column from B.

**Right outer join**

A right outer join is much like a left outer join, except that the tables are reversed. Every record from the right side, B, will be returned, and NULL values will be returned for those that have no matching record in A.

**Full outer join**

Full outer joins are the combination of left and right outer joins. These joins will show records from both tables, and fill in NULLs for missing matches on either side

**Q.89 What is Views in MySQL ?**

Ans. A database View is known as a "virtual table" which allows you to query the data in it.  
Understanding Database View and using it correctly is crucial.MySQL views are essentially a way to package up SELECT statements into re-usable virtual tables whereby the data can be retrieved simply by referencing the view, rather than having to repeat the associated SELECT statement.

**Q.90 What's the difference between session\_register and $\_SESSION ?**

Ans. The very first main and simple difference is that session\_register function returns boolean value and $\_SESSION returns string value.  
The second will be session\_register function doesn't work if register\_global is disabled.  
But whereas $\_SESSION works in both case whether register\_global is disabled or enabled. So using $\_SESSION for session variable manipulation is more appropriate.

**Q.91 What is the difference between echo and print**

Ans. echo can take more than one parameter for displaying. print cannot take more than one e.g   
echo 'This', 'That' //is valid  
print 'This', 'That' //is invalid  
print returns 1 always. echo cannot be used to return anything $ret = print "Abcd" //valid  
$ret = echo "Abcd" //invalid

**Q.92 are predefined variables in php, give some examples.**

Ans. PHP provides an additional set of predefined arrays containing variables from the web server (if applicable), the environment, and user input. These new arrays are rather special in that they are automatically global  
[ Resource Link : http://in.php.net/manual/en/language.variables.predefined.php ] e.g., $\_SERVER, $\_REQUEST, $\_POST, $\_GET, $\_ENV, $\_COOKIE, $\_FILES, $\_SESSION, $GLOBALS, $php\_errormsg, $http\_response\_header

**Q.93 Give examples of predefined classes in PHP, and specify the use of anyone of them.**

Ans. stdClass, Exception,\_PHP\_Incomplete\_Class, php\_user\_filter, Directory  
Exception : for exception handling  
Directory: dir class

**Q.94 Abstraction, interfaces explain the main difference.**

Ans.

1. Abstract classes cannot be instantiated,
2. They start with keyword abstract before the class name,
3. One can force the methods to be declared in the inheriting class by creating abstract functions
4. only abstract class can have abstract methods  
   eg.  
   abstract class a {  
   abstract function b();  
   public function c() {  
   echo "Can be used as it is";  
   }  
   }  
   class m extends a {  
   public function b() {  
   echo "Defined function b";  
   }  
   }  
   $tClass = new m();  
   $tClass->b();  
   $tClass->c();

**Q.95 What does function `eval` do?**

Ans. Evaluate a string as PHP code;  
Eg. eval('echo "This would be printed"');

**Q.96 What is the method by which PHP converts datatype of a given variable.**

Ans. : settype()  
$a = "10"; // $a is string  
settype($a,"integer"); // $a is integer

**Q.97 What is the difference between foo() & @foo()?**

Ans. if an error occurs calling foo() would show up the error on the screen, whereas, @foo() would suppress the error because '@' is a error control operator.

**Q.98 How many columns can exist in a mySql table?**

Ans. 4096 colums

**Q.99 What is the maximum size of a row in a mysql table?**

Ans. 65,535 not including blobs (as these are stored separately)

**Q.100 What is JSON? What are the notations used in JSON?**

Ans. JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) is a lightweight data-interchange format. It is easy for humans to read and write. It is easy for machines to parse and generate. It is based on a subset of the JavaScript Programming Language, Standard ECMA-262 3rd Edition - December 1999. JSON is a text format that is completely language independent but uses conventions that are familiar to programmers of the C-family of languages, including C, C++, C#, Java, JavaScript, Perl, Python, and many others. These properties make JSON an ideal data-interchange language.

**Q.101 How to get Query String in PHP for http request?**

Ans. $\_GET[] and $\_REQUEST[]

**Q.102 How to get the http Request in PHP?**

Ans. When PHP is used on a Web server to handle a HTTP request, it converts information submitted in the HTTP request as predefined variables:

* $\_GET - Associate array of variables submitted with GET method.
* $\_POST - Associate array of variables submitted with POST method.
* $\_COOKIE - Associate array of variables submitted as cookies.
* $\_REQUEST - Associate array of variables from $\_GET, $\_POST, and $\_COOKIE.
* $\_SERVER - Associate array of all information from the server and the HTTP request.

**Q.103 How you provide security for PHP application?**

Ans. There are many ways to accomplish the security tasks but the most common 7 ways are1. Validate Input. Never trust your user and always filter input before taking it to any operation.2. Provide access control.3. Session ID protection4. preventing Cross Site Scripting (XSS) flaws  
SQL injection vulnerabilities.  
Turning off error reporting and exposing to the site for hackers. Instead use log file to catch exceptions  
Effective Data handling

**Q.104 Which method do you follow to get a record from a million records? (Searching, .... not from database, from an array in php)**

Ans. A:92 use array\_search(), array\_keys(), array\_values(), array\_key\_exists(), and in\_array().

## Freshers PHP Technical Interview Questions & Answers

**Question : What are the differences between Get and post methods in form submitting. Give the case where we can use get and we can use post methods?**

**Answer**: When to use GET or POST

The HTML 2.0 specification says, in section Form Submission (and the HTML 4.0 specification repeats this with minor stylistic changes):

–>If the processing of a form is idempotent (i.e. it has no lasting observable effect on the state of the  
world), then the form method should be GET. Many database searches have no visible side-effects and make ideal applications of query forms.  
–  
–>If the service associated with the processing of a form has side effects (for example, modification of a database or subscription to a service), the method should be POST.

**How the form data is transmitted?**

quotation from the HTML 4.0 specification

–> If the method is “get” – -, the user agent takes the value of action, appends a ? to it, then appends the form data set, encoded using the application/x-www-form-urlencoded content type. The user agent then traverses the link to this URI. In this scenario, form data are restricted to ASCII codes.  
–> If the method is “post” –, the user agent conducts an HTTP post transaction using the value of the action attribute and a message created according to the content type specified by the enctype  
attribute.

##### Quote from CGI FAQ

Firstly, the the HTTP protocol specifies differing usages for the two methods. GET requests should always be idempotent on the server. This means that whereas one GET request might (rarely) change some state on the Server, two or more identical requests will have no further effect.

This is a theoretical point which is also good advice in practice. If a user hits “reload” on his/her browser, an identical request will be sent to the server, potentially resulting in two identical database or guestbook entries, counter increments, etc. Browsers may reload a GET URL automatically, particularly if cacheing is disabled (as is usually the case with CGI output), but will typically prompt the user before re-submitting a POST request. This means you’re far less likely to get inadvertently-repeated entries from POST.

GET is (in theory) the preferred method for idempotent operations, such as querying a database, though it matters little if you’re using a form. There is a further practical constraint that many systems have built-in limits to the length of a GET request they can handle: when the total size of a request (URL+params) approaches or exceeds 1Kb, you are well-advised to use POST in any  
case.

I would prefer POST when I don’t want the status to be change when user resubmits. And GET  
when it does not matter.

**Question : Who is the father of PHP and explain the changes in PHP versions?**

**Answer**:Rasmus Lerdorf is known as the father of PHP.PHP/FI 2.0 is an early and no longer supported version of PHP. PHP 3 is the successor to PHP/FI 2.0 and is a lot nicer. PHP 4 is the current generation of PHP, which uses the Zend engine under the hood. PHP 5 uses Zend engine 2 which, among other things, offers many additional OOPs features.

**Question : How can we submit a form without a submit button?**

**Answer**:The main idea behind this is to use Java script submit() function in order to submit the form without explicitly clicking any submit button. You can attach the document.formname.submit() method to onclick, onchange events of different inputs and perform the form submission. you  
can even built a timer function where you can automatically submit the form after xx seconds once the loading is done (can be seen in online test sites).

**Question : In how many ways we can retrieve the data in the result set of  
MySQL using PHP?**

**Answer** : You can do it by 4 Ways

1. mysql\_fetch\_row.  
2. mysql\_fetch\_array  
3. mysql\_fetch\_object  
4. mysql\_fetch\_assoc

**Question : What is the difference between mysql\_fetch\_object and  
mysql\_fetch\_array?**

Answer :**mysql\_fetch\_object()** is similar to **mysql\_fetch\_array()**, with one difference -  
an object is returned, instead of an array. Indirectly, that means that you can only access the data by the field names, and not by their offsets (numbers are illegal property names).

**Question : What is the difference between $message and $$message?**

**Answer :**It is a classic example of PHP’s variable variables. take the following example.

$message = “Raghav”;

$$message = “is a owner of <http://sharag.wordpress.com/> “;

$message is a simple PHP variable that we are used to. But the $$message is not a very familiar face. It creates a variable name $mizan with the value “is a moderator of PHPXperts.” assigned. break it like this${$message} => $mizanSometimes it is convenient to be able to have variable variable names. That is, a variable name which can be set and used dynamically.

**Question : How can we extract string ‘hotmail.com ‘ from a string raghav.cool@hotmail.com using regular expression of PHP?**

**Answer :** preg\_match(”/^http://.+@(.+)$/”,’raghav.cool@hotmail.com’,$found);  
echo $found[1];

**Question : How can we create a database using PHP and MySQL?**

**Answer** : We can create MySQL Database with the use of mysql\_create\_db(“Database Name”).

**Question : What are the differences between require and include, include\_once and require\_once?**

**Answer** :

The **include()** statement includes and evaluates the specified file.The documentation below also applies to **require()**. The two constructs are identical in every way except how they handle  
failure. **include()** produces a Warning while **require()** results in a Fatal Error. In other words, use  
**require()** if you want a missing file to halt processing of the page. **include()** does not behave this way, the script will continue regardless. The **include\_once()**statement includes and evaluates the  
specified file during the execution of the script. This is a behavior similar to the **include()**statement, with the only difference being that if the code from a file has already been included, it will not be  
included again. As the name suggests, it will be included just once.**include\_once()**should be used in cases where the same file might be included and evaluated more than once during a particular execution of a script, and you want to be sure that it is included exactly once to avoid problems with function redefinitions, variable value reassignments, etc. **require\_once()**should be used in cases where the same file might be included and evaluated more than once during a particular execution of a script, and you want to be sure that it is included exactly once to avoid problems with function  
redefinitions, variable value reassignments, etc.

**Question : Can we use include (”abc.PHP”) two times in a PHP page “makeit.PHP”?**

**Answer**:Yes we can use include() more than one time in any page though it is not a very good practice.

**Question : What are the different tables present in MySQL, which type of table is generated when we are creating a table in the following syntax:  
create table employee (eno int(2),ename varchar(10)) ?**

**Answer**:Total 5 types of tables we can create  
1. MyISAM  
2. Heap  
3. Merge  
4. INNO DB  
5. ISAM  
MyISAM is the default storage engine as of MySQL 3.23 and as a result if  
we do not specify the table name explicitly it will be assigned to the  
default engine.

**Question : Functions in IMAP, POP3 AND LDAP?**

**Answer**:You can find these specific information in PHP Manual.

**Question : How can I execute a PHP script using command line?**

**Answer**:As of version 4.3.0, PHP supports a new SAPI type (Server Application Programming Interface) named CLI which means Command Line Interface. Just run the PHP CLI (Command Line Interface) program and provide the PHP script file name as the command line argument. For example, “php myScript.php”, assuming “php” is the command to invoke the CLI program.  
Be aware that if your PHP script was written for the Web CGI interface, it may not execute properly in command line environment.

**Question : Suppose your Zend engine supports the mode <? ?>. Then how can you  
configure your PHP Zend engine to support <?php ?>mode ?**

**Answer**:In php.ini file:  
set  
short\_open\_tag=on  
to make PHP support

**Question : Shopping cart online validation i.e. how can we configure Paypal,  
etc.?**

**Answer**:We can find the detail documentation about different paypal integration process at the following site PayPal PHP  
SDK : <http://www.paypaldev.org/>

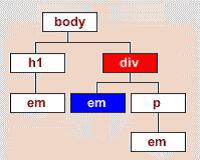
**Question : What is meant by nl2br()?**

**Answer**:Inserts HTML line breaks  
(  
)  
before all newlines in a string string nl2br (string); Returns string with ” inserted before all newlines.  
For example: echo nl2br(”god bless/n you”) will output “god bless  
you” to your browser.

**Question : Draw the architecture of Zend engine?**

**Answer**:The Zend Engine is the internal compiler and runtime engine used by PHP4. Developed by Zeev Suraski and Andi Gutmans, the Zend Engine is an  
abbreviation of their names. In the early days of PHP4, it worked as follows:

The PHP script was loaded by the Zend Engine and compiled into Zend opcode. Opcodes, short for operation codes, are low level binary instructions. Then the opcode was executed and the HTML generated sent to the client. The opcode was flushed from memory after execution.Today, there are a multitude of products and techniques to help you speed up this process. In the following diagram, we show the how modern PHP scripts work; all the shaded boxes are optional.

[](http://sharag.files.wordpress.com/2008/08/php21.jpg)

PHP Scripts are loaded into memory and compiled into Zend opcodes.

**Question : What are the current versions of apache, PHP, and MySQL?**

**Answer**:As of Aug 2008 the current versions are PHP: php5.2.6  
MySQL: MySQL 5.1.2  
Apache: Apache 2.2.9  
Note: visit  
<http://www.php.net/>,  
<http://dev.mysql.com/downloads/mysql/>,  
[http://www.apache.org/ to get current](http://www.apache.org/%20to%20get%20current)  
versions.

**Question : What are the reasons for selecting lamp (Linux, apache, MySQL,  
PHP) instead of combination of other software programs, servers and operating systems?**

**Answer**:All of those are open source resource. Security of Linux is very very more than windows. Apache is a better server that IIS both in functionality and security. MySQL is world most popular open source database. PHP is more faster that asp or any other scripting language.

**Question : How can we encrypt and decrypt a data present in a MySQL table using MySQL?**

**Answer**:AES\_ENCRYPT () and AES\_DECRYPT ()

**Question : How can we encrypt the username and password using PHP?**

**Answer**:The functions in this section perform encryption and decryption, and  
compression and uncompression:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Encryption | Decryption |
| AES\_ENCRYT() | AES\_DECRYPT() |
| ENCODE() | DECODE() |
| DES\_ENCRYPT() | DES\_DECRYPT() |
| ENCRYPT() | Not available |
| MD5() | Not available |
| OLD\_PASSWORD() | Not available |
| PASSWORD() | Not available |
| SHA() or SHA1() | Not available |
| Not available | UNCOMPRESSED\_LENGTH() |

**Question : What are the features and advantages of object-oriented programming?**

**Answer**:One of the main advantages of OO programming is its ease of modification; objects can easily be modified and added to a system there by reducing maintenance costs. OO programming is also considered to be better at modeling the real world than is procedural programming. It allows for more complicated and flexible interactions. OO systems are also easier for non-technical personnel to understand and easier for them to participate in the maintenance and enhancement of a system because it appeals to natural human cognition patterns. For some systems, an OO approach can speed development time since many objects are standard across systems and can be reused. Components that manage dates, shipping, shopping carts, etc. can be purchased and easily modified for a specific system.

**Question : What are the differences between procedure-oriented languages and  
object-oriented languages?**

**Answer**:Traditional programming has the following characteristics:Functions are written sequentially, so that a change in programming can affect any code that follows it. If a function is used multiple times in a system (i.e., a piece of code that manages the date), it is often simply cut and pasted into each program (i.e., a change log, order function, fulfillment system, etc). If a date change is needed (i.e., Y2K when the code needed to be changed to handle four numerical digits instead of two), all these pieces of code must be found, modified, and tested. Code (sequences of computer instructions) and data (information on which the instructions operates on) are kept separate. Multiple sets of code can access and modify one set of data. One set of code may rely on data in multiple places. Multiple sets of code and data are required to work together. Changes made to any of the code sets and data sets can cause problems through out the system.Object-Oriented programming takes a radically different approach:Code and data are merged into one indivisible item – an object (the term “component” has also been used to describe an object.) An object is an abstraction of a set of real-world things (for example, an object may be created around “date”) The object would contain all information and  
functionality for that thing (A date object it may contain labels like January, February, Tuesday, Wednesday.  
It may contain functionality that manages leap years, determines if it is a business day or a holiday, etc., See Fig. 1). Ideally, information about a particular thing should reside in only one place in a system.The information within an object is encapsulated (or hidden) from the rest of the system. A system is composed of multiple objects (i.e., date function, reports, order processing, etc., See Fig 2). When one object needs information from another object, a request is sent asking for specific information. (for example, a report object may need to know what today’s date is and will send a request to the date object) These requests are called messages and each object has an interface that manages messages. OO programming languages include features such as “class”, “instance”, “inheritance”, and “polymorphism” that increase the power and  
flexibility of an object.

**Question : What is the use of friend function?**

**Answer**:Sometimes a function is best shared among a number of different classes. Such functions can be declared either as member functions of one class or as global functions. In either case they can be set to be friends of other classes, by using a friend specifier in the class that is admitting them. Such functions can use all attributes of the class which names them as a friend, as if they were themselves members of that class. A friend declaration is essentially a prototype for a member function, but instead of requiring an implementation with the name of that class attached by the double colon syntax, a global function or member function of another class provides the match.

**Question : What are the differences between public, private, protected,static, transient, final and volatile?**

**Answer**:**Public**: Public declared items can be accessed everywhere.  
**Protected**: Protected limits access to inherited and parent classes (and to the class that defines the item).  
**Private**: Private limits visibility only to the class that defines the item.  
**Static**: A static variable exists only in a local function scope, but it does not lose its value when program execution leaves this scope.  
**Final**: Final keyword prevents child classes from overriding a method by prefixing the definition with final. If the class itself is being defined final then it cannot be extended.  
**Transient**: A transient variable is a variable that may not be serialized.  
**Volatile**: a variable that might be concurrently modified by multiple threads should be declared volatile. Variables declared to be volatile will not be optimized by the compiler because their value can change at any time.

**Question : What are the different types of errors in PHP?**

**Answer**:Three are three types of errors:1. Notices: These are trivial, non-critical errors that PHP encounters while executing a script – for example, accessing a variable that has not yet been defined. By default, such errors are not displayed to the user at all – although, as you will see, you can change this default behavior.2. Warnings: These are more serious errors – for example, attempting to include() a file which does not exist. By default, these errors are displayed to the user, but they do not result in script termination.3. Fatal errors: These are critical errors – for example,  
instantiating an object of a non-existent class, or calling a non-existent function. These errors cause the immediate termination of the script, and PHP’s default behavior is to display them to the user when they take place.

**Question : What is the functionality of the function strstr and stristr?**

**Answer**:strstr:  
Returns part of haystack string from the first occurrence of needle to the end of haystack.If needle is not found, returns FALSE. If needle is not a string, it is converted to an integer and applied as the ordinal value of a character. This function is case-sensitive. For case-insensitive searches, use stristr().

**Question : What are the differences between PHP 3 and PHP 4 and PHP 5?**

**Answer**:PHP 3 is most procedure oriented and , PHP4 and PHP5 aer object oriented. For more details  
<http://php.net/>

**Question : How can we convert asp pages to PHP pages?**

**Answer**:There are lots of tools available for asp to PHP conversion. you can search Google for that. the best one is available at <http://asp2php.naken.cc/>

**Question : What is the functionality of the function htmlentities?**

**Answer**:Convert all applicable characters to HTML entities  
This function is identical to htmlspecialchars() in all ways, except with htmlentities(), all characters which have HTML character entity equivalents are translated into these entities.

**Question : How can we get second of the current time using date function?**

**Answer**:$second = date(”s”);

**Question : How can we convert the time zones using PHP?**

**Answer**:By using date\_default\_timezone\_get and  
date\_default\_timezone\_set function on PHP 5.1.0  
<!–p// Discover what 8am in Tokyo relates to on the East Coast of the US

// Set the default timezone to Tokyo time:  
date\_default\_timezone\_set(’Asia/Tokyo’);

// Now generate the timestamp for that particular timezone, on Jan 1st, 2000  
$stamp = mktime(8, 0, 0, 1, 1, 2000);

// Now set the timezone back to US/Eastern  
date\_default\_timezone\_set(’US/Eastern’);

// Output the date in a standard format (RFC1123), this will  print:  
// Fri, 31 Dec 1999 18:00:00 EST  
echo ‘

‘, date(DATE\_RFC1123, $stamp) ,’

‘; ?>

**Question : What is meant by urlencode and urldecode?**

**Answer**:URLencode returns a string in which all non-alphanumeric characters except -\_. have been replaced with a percent (%) sign followed by two hex digits and spaces encoded as plus (+) signs. It is encoded the same way that the posted data from a WWW form  
is encoded, that is the same way as in application/x-www-form-urlencoded media type. urldecode decodes any %## encoding in the given string.

**Question : What is the difference between the functions unlink and unset?**

**Answer**:unlink() deletes the given file from the file system.  
unset() makes a variable undefined.

**Question : How can we register the variables into a session?**

**Answer**:$\_SESSION[’name’] = “RAGHAV”;

**Question : How can we get the properties (size, type, width, height) of an image using PHP image functions?**

**Answer**:To know the Image type use exif\_imagetype () function  
To know the Image size use getimagesize () function  
To know the image width use imagesx () function  
To know the image height use imagesy() function

**Question : How can we get the browser properties using PHP?**

**Answer**:By using  
$\_SERVER[’HTTP\_USER\_AGENT’] variable.

**Question : What is the maximum size of a file that can be uploaded using PHP  
and how can we change this?**

**Answer**:By default the maximum size is 2MB. and we can change the following setup at php.iniupload\_max\_filesize = 2M

**Question : How can we increase the execution time of a PHP script?**

**Answer**:by changing the following setup at php.inimax\_execution\_time = 30; Maximum execution time of each script, in seconds

**Question : How can we take a backup of a MySQL table and how can we restore it. ?**

**Answer**:To backup: BACKUP TABLE tbl\_name[,tbl\_name…] TO ‘/path/to/backup/directory’  
RESTORE TABLE tbl\_name[,tbl\_name…] FROM ‘/path/to/backup/directory’mysqldump: Dumping Table Structure and DataUtility to dump a database or a collection of database for backup or for transferring the data to another SQL server (not necessarily a MySQL server). The dump will contain SQL statements to create the table and/or populate the table. -t, –no-create-info Don’t write table creation information (the CREATE TABLE statement). -d, –no-data Don’t write any row information for the table. This is very useful if you just want to get a dump of the structure for a table!

**Question : How can we optimize or increase the speed of a MySQL select query?**

**Answer**:• First of all instead of using select \* from table1, use select column1, column2, column3.. from table1  
•Look for the opportunity to introduce index in the table you are  querying.  
•use limit keyword if you are looking for any specific number of rows from the result set.

**Question : How many ways can we get the value of current session id?**

**Answer**:session\_id() returns the session id for the current session.

**Question : How can we destroy the session, how can we unset the variable of a session?**

**Answer**:session\_unregister — Unregister a global variable from the current session

session\_unset — Free all session variables

**Question : How can we destroy the cookie?**

**Answer**:Set the cookie in past.

**Question : How many ways we can pass the variable through the navigation between the pages?**

**Answer**:•GET/QueryString  
•POST

**Question : What is the difference between ereg\_replace() and eregi\_replace()?**

**Answer**:eregi\_replace() function is identical to ereg\_replace() except that this ignores case distinction when matching alphabetic characters.eregi\_replace() function is identical to ereg\_replace() except that this ignores case distinction when matching alphabetic characters.

**Question : What are the different functions in sorting an array?**

**Answer**:Sort(), arsort(),  
asort(), ksort(),  
natsort(), natcasesort(),  
rsort(), usort(),  
array\_multisort(), and  
uksort().

**Question : How can we know the count/number of elements of an array?**

**Answer**:2 ways  
a) sizeof($urarray) This function is an alias of count()  
b) count($urarray)

**Question : What is the PHP predefined variable that tells the What types of  
images that PHP supports?**

**Answer**:Though i am not sure if this is wrong or not, With the exif extension you are able to work with image meta data.

**Question : How can I know that a variable is a number or not using a JavaScript?**

**Answer**:bool is\_numeric ( mixed var) Returns TRUE if var is a number or a numeric string, FALSE otherwise.or use isNaN(mixed var)The isNaN() function is used to check if a value is not a number.

**Question : List out some tools through which we can draw E-R diagrams for mysql.**

**Answer**:  
Case Studio  
Smart Draw

**Question : How can I retrieve values from one database server and store themin other database server using PHP?**

**Answer**: WeWe can always fetch from one database and rewrite to another. Here is a nice solution of it.  
$db1 = mysql\_connect(”host”,”user”,”pwd”);  
mysql\_select\_db(”db1?, $db1);  
$res1 = mysql\_query(”query”,$db1);  
$db2 = mysql\_connect(”host”,”user”,”pwd”);  
mysql\_select\_db(”db2?, $db2);  
$res2 = mysql\_query(”query”,$db2);  
At this point you can only fetch records from you previous ResultSet, i.e $res1 – But you cannot execute new query in $db1, even if yousupply the link as because the link was overwritten by the new db.so at this point the following script will fail  
$res3 = mysql\_query(”query”,$db1); //this will failSo how to solve that? take a look below.  
$db1 = mysql\_connect(”host”,”user”,”pwd”);  
mysql\_select\_db(”db1?, $db1);  
$res1 = mysql\_query(”query”,$db1);  
$db2 = mysql\_connect(”host”,”user”,”pwd”, true);  
mysql\_select\_db(”db2?, $db2);  
$res2 = mysql\_query(”query”,$db2);  
So mysql\_connect has another optional boolean parameter whichindicates whether a link will be created or not. As we connect to the $db2 with this optional parameter set to ‘true’, so both link willremain live. Now the following query will execute successfully.  
$res3 = mysql\_query(”query”,$db1);

**Question : List out the predefined classes in PHP?**

**Answer**:Directory  
stdClass  
\_\_PHP\_Incomplete\_Class  
exception  
php\_user\_filter

**Question : How can I make a script that can be bi-language (supports  English, German)?**

**Answer**:You can maintain two separate language file for each of the language. All the labels are putted in both language files as variables and assign those variables in the PHP source. On run-time choose the required language option.

**Question : What are the difference between abstract class and interface?**

**Answer**: Abstract class: abstract classes are the class where one or moremethods are abstract but not necessarily all method has to be abstract.

Abstract methods are the methods, which are declare in its class but not defined. The definition of those methods must be in its extending class.

Interface: Interfaces are one type of class where all the methods are abstract. That means all the methods only declared but not defined. All the methods must be defined by its implemented class.

**Question : How can we send mail using JavaScript?**

**Answer**:JavaScript does not have any networking capabilities as it isdesigned to work on client site. As a result we can not send mails usingJavaScript. But we can call the client side mail protocol mailtovia JavaScript to prompt for an Email  to send. this requires the client to approve it.

**Question : How can we repair a MySQL table?**

**Answer**:The syntex for repairing a MySQL table is REPAIR TABLENAME, [TABLENAME, ], [Quick],[Extended].This command will repair the table specified if the quick is given the MySQL will do a repair of only the index tree if the extended is givenit will create index row by row.

**Question : What are the advantages of stored procedures, triggers, indexes?**

**Answer**:A stored procedure is a set of SQL commands that can be compiled andstored in the server. Once this has been done, clients don’t need tokeep re-issuing the entire query but can refer to the stored procedure.This provides better overall performance because the query has to beparsed only once, and less information needs to be sent between theserver and the client. You can also raise the conceptual level by havinglibraries of functions in the server. However, stored procedures ofcourse do increase the load on the database server system, as more of the work is done on the server side and less on the client (application)side.Triggers will also be implemented. A trigger is effectively a type of stored procedure, one that is invoked when a particular event occurs.For example, you can install a stored procedure that is triggered each time a record is deleted from a transaction table and that stored procedure automatically deletes the corresponding customer from a customer table when all his transactions are deleted.Indexes are used to find rows with specific column values quickly.Without an index, MySQL must begin with the first row and then read through the entire table to find the relevant rows. The larger the table, the more this costs. If the table has an index for the columns in question, MySQL can quickly determine the position to seek to in the middle of the data file without having to look at all the data. If a table has 1,000 rows, this is at least 100 times faster than reading sequentially. If you need to access most of the rows, it is faster to read sequentially, because this minimizes disk seeks.

**Question : What is the maximum length of a table name, database name and field name in MySQL?**

**Answer**:The following table describes the maximum length for each type of identifier.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Identifier | Maximum Length(bytes) |
| Database | 64 |
| Table | 64 |
| Column | 64 |
| Index | 64 |
| Alias | 255 |

There are some restrictions on the characters that may appear in identifiers.

**Question : How many values can the SET function of MySQL take?**

**Answer**:MySQL set can take zero or more values but at the maximum it can take 64 values.

**Question : What are the other commands to know the structure of table using MySQL commands except explain command?**

**Answer**:describe Table-Name;

**Question : How many tables will create when we create table, what are they?**

**Answer**:The ‘.frm’ file stores the table definition.The data file has a ‘.MYD’ (MYData) extension.The index file has a ‘.MYI’ (MYIndex) extension.

**Question : What is the purpose of the following files having extensions 1) .frm2) .myd 3) .myi? What do these files contain?**

**Answer**:In MySql, the default table type is MyISAM.Each MyISAM table is stored on disk in three files. The files have names that begin with the table name and have an extension to indicate the file type.The ‘.frm’ file stores the table definition.Thedata file has a ‘.MYD’ (MYData) extension.The index file has a ‘.MYI’ (MYIndex) extension.

**Question : What is maximum size of a database in MySQL?**

**Answer**:If the operating system or file system places a limit on the number of files in a directory, MySQL is bound by thatconstraint.The efficiency of the operating system in handling large numbers offiles in a directory can place a practical limit on the number of tables in a database. If the time required to open a file in the directory increases significantly as the number of files increases, database performance can be adversely affected.The amount of available disk space limits the number oftables.MySQL 3.22 had a 4GB (4 gigabyte) limit on table size. With the MyISAM storage engine in MySQL 3.23, the maximum table size was increased to65536 terabytes (2567 – 1 bytes). With this larger allowed table size,the maximum effective table size for MySQL databases is usually determined by operating system constraints on file sizes, not by MySQL internal limits.TheInnoDB storage engine maintains InnoDB tables within a table space that can be created from several files. This allows a table to exceed the maximum individual file size. The table space can include raw disk partitions, which allows extremely large tables. The maximum table space size is 64TB.The following table lists some examples of operating system file-size limits. This is only a rough guide and is not intended to be definitive.For the most up-to-date information, be sure to check the documentationspecific to your operating system.Operating System File-size Limit Linux 2.2-Intel 32-bit 2GB (LFS: 4GB)  
Linux 2.4+ (using ext3 filesystem) 4TB  
Solaris 9/10 16TB  
NetWare w/NSS filesystem 8TB  
Win32 w/ FAT/FAT32 2GB/4GB  
Win32 w/ NTFS 2TB (possibly larger)  
MacOS X w/ HFS+ 2TB

**Question : Give the syntax of Grant and Revoke commands?**

**Answer**:The generic syntax for grant is as following :  
> GRANT [rights] on [database/s] TO [username@hostname] IDENTIFIED BY[password]now rights can be a) All privileges b) combination of create, drop, select, insert, update and delete etc. We can grant rights on all databse by using \*.\* or some specificdatabase by database.\* or a specific table by database.table\_name username@hotsname can be either username@localhost, username@hostname and username@% where hostname is any valid hostname and % represents any name, the \*.\*any condition password is simply the password of user.  
The generic syntax for revoke is as following :  
> REVOKE [rights] on [database/s] FROM [username@hostname] now rights can be as explained above a) All privileges b) combination of create, drop, select, insert, update and delete etc.username@hotsname can be either username@localhost, username@hostname and username@% where hostname is any valid hostname and % represents any name, the \*.\*any condition

**Question : Explain Normalization concept?**

**Answer**:The normalization process involves getting our data to conform to three progressive normal forms, and a higher level of normalization cannot be achieved until the previous levels have been achieved (there are actually five normal forms, but the last two are mainly academic and will not be discussed).First Normal Form  The First Normal Form (or 1NF) involves removal of redundant data from horizontal rows. We want to ensure that there is no duplication of data in a given row, and that every column stores the least amount of information possible (making the field atomic). Second Normal Form Where the First Normal Form deals with redundancy of data across a horizontal row, Second Normal Form (or 2NF) deals with redundancy of data in vertical columns. As stated earlier, the normal forms are progressive, so to achieve Second Normal Form, your tables must already be in First Normal Form.Third Normal Form I have a confession to make; I do not often use Third Normal Form. In Third Normal Form we are looking for data in our tables that is not fully dependent on the primary key, but dependent on another value in the table.

**Question : How can we find the number of rows in a table using MySQL?**

**Answer**:Use this for mysql>SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM table\_name;

**Question : How can we find the number of rows in a result set using PHP?**

**Answer**:  
$result = mysql\_query($sql, $db\_link);  
$num\_rows = mysql\_num\_rows($result);  
echo “$num\_rows rows found”;

**Question : How many ways we can we find the current date using MySQL?**

**Answer**:  
SELECT CURDATE();  
CURRENT\_DATE() = CURDATE()  
for time use SELECT CURTIME();  
CURRENT\_TIME() = CURTIME()

**Question : What are the advantages and disadvantages of Cascading Style Sheets?**

**Answer**:  
External Style Sheets  
Advantages : Can control styles for multiple documents at once. Classes can be created for use on multiple HTML element types in many documents.Selector and grouping methods can be used to apply styles under complex contexts.  
Disadvantages : An extra download is required to import style information for eachdocument The rendering of the document may be delayed until the externalstyle sheet is loaded becomes slightly unwieldy for small quantities ofstyle definitions.  
Embedded Style Sheets  
Advantages : Classes can be created for use on multiple tag types in the document.Selector and grouping methods can be used to apply styles under complexcontexts. No additional downloads necessary to receive style information.  
Disadvantages : This method can not control styles for multiple documents at once.  
Inline Styles  
Advantages : Useful for small quantities of style definitions. Can override otherstyle specification methods at the local level so only exceptions needto be listed in conjunction with other style methods.  
Disadvantages : Does not distance style information from content (a main goal ofSGML/HTML). Can not control styles for multiple documents at once.Author can not create or control classes of elements to control multipleelement types within the document. Selector grouping methods can not beused to create complex element addressing scenarios

**Question : What type of inheritance that PHP supports?**

**Answer**:In PHP an extended class is always dependent on a single base class,that is, multiple inheritance is supported by interfaces. Classes are extended using the keyword ‘extends’.

**Question : What is the difference between Primary Key and Unique key?**

**Answer**:Primary Key: A column in a table whose values uniquely identify therows in the table. A primary key value cannot be NULL. Unique Key: Unique Keys are used to uniquely identify each row in thetable. There can be one and only one row for each unique key value. So NULL can be a unique key.There can be only one primary key for a table but there can be morethan one unique for a table.

**Question : The structure of table view buyers is as follows:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
| user\_pri\_id | int(15) |  | PRI | null | auto\_increment |
| userid | varchar(10) | YES |  | null |  |

**the value of user\_pri\_id the last row 999 then What will happen inthe following conditions?Condition1: Delete all the rows and insert another row then.What is the starting value for this auto incremented field user\_pri\_id ,Condition2: Delete the last row(having the field value 999) andinsert another row then. What is the value for this auto incremented field user\_pri\_id.**

**Answer**:In both cases let the value for auto increment field be n then nextrow will have value n+1 i.e. 1000.

**Question : What are the advantages/disadvantages of MySQL and PHP?**

**Answer**:Both of them are open source software (so free of cost), supportcross platform. php is faster then ASP and JSP.

**Question : What is the difference between GROUP BY and ORDER BY in Sql?**

**Answer**:ORDER BY [col1],[col2],…,[coln]; Tells DBMS according to what columns it should sort the result. If two rows will have the same value in col1it will try to sort them according to col2 and so on.GROUP BY[col1],[col2],…,[coln]; Tells DBMS to group results with same value of column col1. You can use COUNT(col1), SUM(col1), AVG(col1) with it, if you want to count all items in group, sum all values or view average.

**Question : What is the difference between char and varchar data types?**

**Answer**:Set char to occupy n bytes and it will take n bytes even if u r storing a value of n-m bytes Set varchar to occupy n bytes and it will take only the required space and will not use the n bytes eg. name char(15) will waste 10 bytes if we store ‘mizan’, if each char takes a byte eg. name varchar(15) will just use 5 bytes if we store ‘mizan’, if each char takes a byte. rest 10 bytes will be free.

**Question : What is the functionality of md5 function in PHP?**

**Answer**:Calculate the md5 hash of a string. The hash is a 32-characterhexadecimal number. I use it to generate keys which I use to identifyusers etc. If I add random no techniques to it the md5 generated nowwill be totally different for the same string I am using.

**Question : How can I load data from a text file into a table?**

**Answer**:you can use LOAD DATA INFILE file\_name; syntax to load datafrom a text file. but you have to make sure thata) data is delimitedb) columns and data matched correctly.

**Question : How can we know the number of days between two given dates using MySQL?**

**Answer**:SELECT DATEDIFF(’2007-03-07?,’2005-01-01?);

**Question : How can we know the number of days between two given dates using PHP?**

**Answer**:$date1 = date(’Y-m-d’);  
$date2 = ‘2006-08-15?;  
$days = (strtotime($date1) – strtotime($date2)) / (60 \* 60 \* 24);

**1. What is CAPTCHA?**

CAPTCHA stands for Completely Automated Public Turing Test to tell Computers and Humans Apart. To prevent spammers from using bots to automatically fill out forms, CAPTCHA programmers will generate an image containing distorted images of a string of numbers and letters. Computers cannot determine what the numbers and letters are from the image but humans have great pattern recognition abilities and will be able to fairly accurately determine the string of numbers and letters. By entering the numbers and letters from the image in the validation field, the application can be fairly assured that there is a human client using it. To read more look here:

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Captcha>

**2. What is difference between require\_once(), require(), include().**  
because above three function usely use to call a file in another file?

Difference between require() and require\_once(): require() includes and evaluates a specific file, while require\_once() does that only if it has not been included before (on the same page). So, require\_once() is recommended to use when you want to include a file where you have a lot of functions for example. This way you make sure you don’t include the file more times and you will not get the “function re-declared” error. Difference between require() and include() is that require() produces a FATAL ERROR if the file you want to include is not found, while include() only produces a WARNING. There is also include\_once() which is the same as include(), but the difference between them is the same as the difference between require() and require\_once().

**3. If you have to work with dates in the following format: “Tuesday, February 14, 2006 @ 10:39 am”, how can you convert them to another format, that is easier to use?**

The strtotime function can convert a string to a timestamp. A timestamp can be converted to date format. So it is best to store the dates as timestamp in the database, and just output them in the format you like.

So let’s say we have  
$date = “Tuesday, February 14, 2006 @ 10:39 am”;  
In order to convert that to a timestamp, we need to get rid of the “@” sign, and we can use the remaining string as a parameter for the strtotime function.

So we have  
$date = str\_replace(“@ “,””,$date);  
$date = strtotime($date);

now $date is a timestamp  
and we can say:

echo date(“d M Y”,$date);

**4. How we know browser properties?**

get\_browser() attempts to determine the capabilities of the user’s browser. This is done by looking up the browser’s information in the browscap.ini file.

echo $\_SERVER['HTTP\_USER\_AGENT'] . “  
\n”;

$browser = get\_browser();

foreach ($browser as $name => $value) {  
echo “$name $value  
\n”;  
}

**5. How i will check that user is, logged in or not. i want to make it a function and i want to use in each page and after login i want to go in current page(same page. where i was working)?**

For this we can use the session objec($\_SESSION)t. When the user login with his/ her user name and password, usually we check those to ensure for correctness. If that user name and password are valid one then we can store that user name in a session and then we can very that session variable has been set or not in a single files and we can include that file in all pages.

**6. How i can get ip address?**

We can use SERVER var $\_SERVER['SERVER\_ADDR'] and getenv(“REMOTE\_ADDR”) functions to get the IP address.

**7. What is difference between mysql\_connect and mysql\_pconnec?**

mysql\_pconnect establishes a persistent connection. If you don’t need one (such as a website that is mostly HTML files or PHP files that don’t call the db) then you don’t need to use it. mysql\_connect establishes a connection for the duration of the script that access the db. Once the script has finished executing it closes the connection. The only time you need to close the connection manually is if you jump out of the script for any reason.

If you do use mysql\_pconnect. You only need to call it once for the session. That’s the beauty of it. It will hold open a connection to the db that you can use over and over again simply by calling the resource ID whenever you need to interact with the db.

**8. What is the difference between echo and print statement?**

There is a slight difference between print and echo which would depend on how you want to use the outcome. Using the print method can return a true/false value. This may be helpful during a script execution of somesort. Echo does not return a value, but has been considered as a faster executed command. All this can get into a rather complicated discussion, so for now, you can just use whichever one you prefer.

**9. How to make a download page in own site, which i can know that how many file has been loaded by particular user or particular ipaddress?**

We can use hyperlink having URL where file are kept. and we only allow registered user to download. from session of user we can get the user detail

IN HOW MANY WAYS WE CAN RETRIEVE DATA IN THE RESULT SET OF MYSQL USING PHP?

mysql\_fetch\_array – Fetch a result row as an associative array, a numeric array, or both  
mysql\_fetch\_assoc – Fetch a result row as an associative array  
mysql\_fetch\_object – Fetch a result row as an object  
mysql\_fetch\_row —- Get a result row as an enumerated array

What are the functions for IMAP?

imap\_body – Read the message body  
imap\_check – Check current mailbox  
imap\_delete – Mark a message for deletion from current mailbox  
imap\_mail – Send an email message

What are encryption functions in PHP?

CRYPT()  
MD5()

What is the difference between htmlentities() and htmlspecialchars()?

htmlspecialchars() – Convert some special characters to HTML entities (Only the most widely used)  
htmlentities() – Convert ALL special characters to HTML entities

What is the functionality of the function htmlentities?

htmlentities() – Convert all applicable characters to HTML entities  
This function is identical to htmlspecialchars() in all ways, except with htmlentities(), all characters which have HTML character entity equivalents are translated into these entities.

How can we get the properties (size, type, width, height) of an image using php image functions?

To know the image size use getimagesize() function  
To know the image width use imagesx() function  
To know the image height use imagesy() function

How can we increase the execution time of a php script?

By the use of void set\_time\_limit(int seconds)  
Set the number of seconds a script is allowed to run. If this is reached, the script returns a fatal error. The default limit is 30 seconds or, if it exists, the max\_execution\_time value defined in the php.ini. If seconds is set to zero, no time limit is imposed.

When called, set\_time\_limit() restarts the timeout counter from zero. In other words, if the timeout is the default 30 seconds, and 25 seconds into script execution a call such as set\_time\_limit(20) is made, the script will run for a total of 45 seconds before timing out.

**HOW CAN WE TAKE A BACKUP OF A MYSQL TABLE AND HOW CAN WE RESTORE IT?**

**Answer 1:**  
Create a full backup of your database: shell> mysqldump tab=/path/to/some/dir opt db\_name  
Or: shell> mysqlhotcopy db\_name /path/to/some/dir

The full backup file is just a set of SQL statements, so restoring it is very easy:

shell> mysql “.”Executed”;

**Answer 2:**  
To backup: BACKUP TABLE tbl\_name TO /path/to/backup/directory  
’ To restore: RESTORE TABLE tbl\_name FROM /path/to/backup/directory

mysqldump: Dumping Table Structure and Data

Utility to dump a database or a collection of database for backup or for transferring the data to another SQL server (not necessarily a MySQL server). The dump will contain SQL statements to create the table and/or populate the table.  
-t, no-create-info  
Don’t write table creation information (the CREATE TABLE statement).  
-d, no-data  
Don’t write any row information for the table. This is very useful if you just want to get a dump of the structure for a table!

How to set cookies?

setcookie(’variable’,’value’,’time’)  
;  
variable – name of the cookie variable  
value – value of the cookie variable  
time – expiry time  
Example: setcookie(’Test’,$i,time()+3600);

Test – cookie variable name  
$i – value of the variable ‘Test’  
time()+3600 – denotes that the cookie will expire after an one hour

How to reset/destroy a cookie

Reset a cookie by specifying expire time in the past:  
Example: setcookie(’Test’,$i,time()-3600); // already expired time

Reset a cookie by specifying its name only  
Example: setcookie(’Test’);

**WHAT TYPES OF IMAGES THAT PHP SUPPORTS?**

Using imagetypes() function to find out what types of images are supported in your PHP engine.  
imagetypes() – Returns the image types supported.  
This function returns a bit-field corresponding to the image formats supported by the version of GD linked into PHP. The following bits are returned, IMG\_GIF | IMG\_JPG | IMG\_PNG | IMG\_WBMP | IMG\_XPM.

CHECK IF A VARIABLE IS AN INTEGER IN JAVASCRIPT

var myValue =9.8;  
if(parseInt(myValue)== myValue)  
alert(’Integer’);  
else  
alert(’Not an integer’);

Tools used for drawing ER diagrams.

Case Studio  
Smart Draw

**How can I know that a variable is a number or not using a JavaScript?**

Answer 1:  
bool is\_numeric( mixed var)  
Returns TRUE if var is a number or a numeric string, FALSE otherwise.

Answer 2:  
Definition and Usage  
The isNaN() function is used to check if a value is not a number.

Syntax  
isNaN(number)

Parameter Description  
number Required. The value to be tested

**How can we submit from without a submit button?**

Trigger the JavaScript code on any event ( like onSelect of drop down list box, onfocus, etc ) document.myform.submit(); This will submit the form.

**How many ways can we get the value of current session id?**

session\_id() returns the session id for the current session.

**How can we destroy the cookie?**

Set the cookie with a past expiration time.

**What are the current versions of Apache, PHP, and MySQL?**

PHP: PHP 5.3.0  
MySQL: MySQL 5.4  
Apache: Apache 2.2

|  |
| --- |
| **What is PHP?** |
|  | * PHP stand for Hypertext Preprocessor. * PHP is a Server Side Scripting Language. * PHP is a Open Source Software. * PHP free to download and use. * PHP scripts are executed on server. * PHP supports many databases such as MYSQL, Informix, Oracle, Sybase, Solid, PostgreSQL, Generic ODBC, etc.,   PHP development began in 1994 when the **Danish/Greenlandic** programmer**Rasmus Lerdorf** initially created a set of Perl scripts he called "Personal Home Page Tools" to maintain his personal homepage. Marco Tabini is the funder an publisher of PHP|architech. |
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| **2.** | **What are the method available in form submitting?** |
|  | GET and POST. |
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| **3.** | **What are the differences between GET and POST methods in form submitting?** |
|  | **On the server side**, the main difference between **GET** and **POST** is where the submitted is stored. The **$\_GET** array stores data submitted by the **GET** method. The **$\_POST** array stores data submitted by the **POST** method.  **On the browser side**, the difference is that data submitted by the **GET** method will be displayed in the browser’s address field. Data submitted by the **POST**method will not be displayed anywhere on the browser.  **GET** method is mostly used for submitting a small amount and less sensitive data. **POST** method is mostly used for submitting a large amount or sensitive data. |
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| **4.** | **How can we submit from without a submit button?** |
|  | We can use a simple JavaScript code linked to an event trigger of any form field. In the JavaScript code, we can call the **document.form.submit();** function to submit the form. |
|  | * [**DISCUSS**](http://www.a2zinterviews.com/Languages/php/php-interview-questions_2.php) |

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| **5.** | **How can we get the browser properties using php?** |
|  | **<?php** echo $\_SERVER['HTTP\_USER\_AGENT'] . "\n\n"; $browser = get\_browser(null, true); print\_r($browser); **?>** |

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| **6.** | **What is a Session?** |
|  | A session is a logical object created by the PHP engine to allow you to preserve data across subsequent HTTP requests. Sessions are commonly used to store temporary data to allow multiple PHP pages to offer a complete functional transaction for the same visitor. |
|  | * [**DISCUSS**](http://www.a2zinterviews.com/Languages/php/php-interview-questions_3.php) |

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| **7.** | **How can we register the variables into a session?** |
|  | **<?php** **session\_register($ur\_session\_var);** **?>** |
|  | * [**DISCUSS**](http://www.a2zinterviews.com/Languages/php/php-interview-questions_3.php) |

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| **8.** | **How do you destroy a particular or all Sessions?** |
|  | **<?php** **session\_start();** // store session data **$\_SESSION['views']=1;** **unset($\_SESSION['views']);**// If you wish to delete some session data, you can use the unset() **session\_destroy();** // You can also completely destroy the session by calling the session\_destroy() function. session\_destroy() will reset your session and you will lose all your stored session data. **?>** |
|  | * [**DISCUSS**](http://www.a2zinterviews.com/Languages/php/php-interview-questions_3.php) |

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| **9.** | **How many ways we can pass the variable through the navigation between the pages?** |
|  | * Register the variable into the session * Pass the variable as a cookie * Pass the variable as part of the URL |
|  | * [**DISCUSS**](http://www.a2zinterviews.com/Languages/php/php-interview-questions_3.php) |

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| **10.** | **What are the different functions in sorting an array?** | |
|  | * asort() * arsort() * ksort() * krsort() * uksort() * sort() * natsort() * rsort() | |
| **How can we know the total number of elements of Array?** | |
|  | | * sizeof($array\_var) * count($array\_var)   If we just pass a simple var instead of a an array it will **return 1**. |
|  | | * [**DISCUSS**](http://www.a2zinterviews.com/Languages/php/php-interview-questions_4.php) |

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| **12.** | **What type of headers that PHP supports?** |
|  | $\_SERVER[‘HTTP\_ACCEPT’] |
|  | * [**DISCUSS**](http://www.a2zinterviews.com/Languages/php/php-interview-questions_4.php) |

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| **13.** | **How can we extract string ‘abc.com’ from a string ‘http://info@abc.com’ using regular \_expression of php?** |
|  | We can use the preg\_match() function with “/.\*@(.\*)$/” as the regular expression pattern.  For example: **<?php** **preg\_match("/.\*@(.\*)$/","http://info@abc.com",$data);** **echo $data[1];** **?>** |
|  | * [**DISCUSS**](http://www.a2zinterviews.com/Languages/php/php-interview-questions_4.php) |

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| **14.** | **How can we create a database using php?** |
|  | mysql\_create\_db(); |
|  | * [**DISCUSS**](http://www.a2zinterviews.com/Languages/php/php-interview-questions_4.php) |

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| **15.** | **Explain include(), include\_once, require() and require\_once.** |
|  | **include()** The **include()** function takes all the content in a specified file and includes it in the current file. If an error occurs, the **include()** function generates a warning, but the script will continue execution.   **include\_once()** File will not be included more than once. If we want to include a file once only and further calling of the file will be ignored then we have to use the PHP function include\_once().  **require()** The **require()** function is identical to **include()**, except that it handles errors differently. The **require()** generates a fatal error, and the script will stop.  **require\_once()** The required file is called only once when a page is open and further calling of the file will be ignored. |

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| **What are the different types of errors in php?** |
|  | * **Notices**: These are trivial, non-critical errors that PHP encounters while executing a script - for example, accessing a variable that has not yet been defined. By default, such errors are not displayed to the user at all - although, as you will see, you can change this default behaviour. * **Warnings**: These are more serious errors - for example, attempting to **include()** a file which does not exist. By default, these errors are displayed to the user, but they do not result in script termination. * **Fatal errors**: These are critical errors - for example, instantiating an object of a non-existent class, or calling a non-existent function. These errors cause the immediate termination of the script, and PHP’s default behaviour is to display them to the user when they take place.   If we just pass a simple var instead of a an array it will **return 1**. |
|  | * [**DISCUSS**](http://www.a2zinterviews.com/Languages/php/php-interview-questions_5.php) |

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| **17.** | **What are the Formatting and Printing Strings available in PHP?** |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Function** | **Description** | | printf() | Displays a formatted string | | sprintf() | Saves a formatted string in a variable | | fprintf() | Prints a formatted string to a file | | number\_format() | Formats numbers as strings | |
|  | * [**DISCUSS**](http://www.a2zinterviews.com/Languages/php/php-interview-questions_5.php) |

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| **18.** | **How to find a length of a string?** |
|  | strlen() |
|  | * [**DISCUSS**](http://www.a2zinterviews.com/Languages/php/php-interview-questions_5.php) |

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| **19.** | **What is the functionality of the function strstr and stristr?** |
|  | **strstr()** returns part of a given string from the first occurrence of a given substring to the end of the string. For example: strstr("user@example.com","@") will return "@example.com".  **stristr()** is idential to strstr() except that it is case insensitive. |
|  | * [**DISCUSS**](http://www.a2zinterviews.com/Languages/php/php-interview-questions_5.php) |

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| **20.** | **How can we get second of the current time using date function?** | |
|  | **<?php** $second = date(“s”); **?>** | |
| **What is the difference between the functions unlink and unset?** | |
|  | | **unlink()** deletes the given file from the file system. **unset()** makes a variable undefined. |
|  | | * [**DISCUSS**](http://www.a2zinterviews.com/Languages/php/php-interview-questions_6.php) |

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| **22.** | **What is the difference between ereg\_replace() and eregi\_replace()?** |
|  | **eregi\_replace()** function is identical to **ereg\_replace()** except that it ignores case distinction when matching alphabetic characters. |
|  | * [**DISCUSS**](http://www.a2zinterviews.com/Languages/php/php-interview-questions_6.php) |

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| **23.** | **What is the difference between characters \023 and \x23?** |
|  | The first one is octal 23, the second is hex 23. |
|  | * [**DISCUSS**](http://www.a2zinterviews.com/Languages/php/php-interview-questions_6.php) |

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| **24.** | **What is the difference between PHP4 and PHP5?** |
|  | **PHP4** cannot support oops concepts and Zend engine 1 is used.  **PHP5** supports oops concepts and Zend engine 2 is used. Error supporting is increased in PHP5. XML and SQLLite will is increased in PHP5. |
|  | * [**DISCUSS**](http://www.a2zinterviews.com/Languages/php/php-interview-questions_6.php) |

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| **25.** | **What are the differences between mysql\_fetch\_array(), mysql\_fetch\_object(), mysql\_fetch\_row()?** |
|  | **mysql\_fetch\_array:** Fetch a result row as an associative array and a numeric array.  **mysql\_fetch\_object:** Returns an object with properties that correspond to the fetched row and moves the internal data pointer ahead. Returns an object with properties that correspond to the fetched row, or FALSE if there are no more rows.  **mysql\_fetch\_row():** Fetches one row of data from the result associated with the specified result identifier. The row is returned as an array. Each result column is stored in an array offset, starting at offset 0. |

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| **26.** | **In how many ways we can retrieve data in the result set of MYSQL using PHP?** |
|  | **mysql\_fetch\_array**: - Fetch a result row as an associative array, a numeric array, or both. **mysql\_fetch\_assoc**:- Fetch a result row as an associative array. **mysql\_fetch\_object**:- Fetch a result row as an object. **mysql\_fetch\_row**:- Get a result row as an enumerated array. |
|  | * [**DISCUSS**](http://www.a2zinterviews.com/Languages/php/php-interview-questions_7.php) |

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| **27.** | **What are encryption functions in PHP?** |
|  | CRYPT(), MD5() |
|  | * [**DISCUSS**](http://www.a2zinterviews.com/Languages/php/php-interview-questions_7.php) |

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| **28.** | **What is the functionality of the function htmlentities?** |
|  | **htmlentities()**:- Convert all applicable characters to HTML entities This function is identical to **htmlspecialchars()** in all ways, except with **htmlentities()**, all characters which have HTML character entity equivalents are translated into these entities. |
|  | * [**DISCUSS**](http://www.a2zinterviews.com/Languages/php/php-interview-questions_7.php) |

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| **29.** | **How can we increase the execution time of a php script?** |
|  | By the use of void set\_time\_limit(int seconds) Set the number of seconds a script is allowed to run. If this is reached, the script returns a fatal error. The default limit is 30 seconds or, if it exists, the max\_execution\_time value defined in the php.ini. If seconds is set to zero, no time limit is imposed. When called,**set\_time\_limit()** restarts the timeout counter from zero. In other words, if the timeout is the default 30 seconds, and 25 seconds into script execution a call such as **set\_time\_limit(20)** is made, the script will run for a total of 45 seconds before timing out. |
|  | * [**DISCUSS**](http://www.a2zinterviews.com/Languages/php/php-interview-questions_7.php) |

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| **30.** | **How to set cookies?** |
|  | setcookie('variable','value','time'); variable - name of the cookie variable value - value of the cookie variable time - expiry time Example:  **<?php** **setcookie('Test',$i,time()+3600);** **?>** Test - cookie variable name $i - value of the variable 'Test' time()+3600 - denotes that the cookie will expire after an one hour |

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| **31.** | **How to store the uploaded file to the final location?** |
|  | move\_uploaded\_file( string filename, string destination) |
|  | * [**DISCUSS**](http://www.a2zinterviews.com/Languages/php/php-interview-questions_8.php) |

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| **32.** | **What type of headers have to be added in the mail function to attach a file?** |
|  | **<?php** **$boundary = '--' . md5( uniqid ( rand() ) ); $headers = "From: \"Me\"\n"; $headers .= "MIME-Version: 1.0\n"; $headers .= "Content-Type: multipart/mixed; boundary=\"$boundary\"";** **?>** |
|  | * [**DISCUSS**](http://www.a2zinterviews.com/Languages/php/php-interview-questions_8.php) |

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| **33.** | **How can we find the number of rows in a result set using php?** |
|  | **<?php** **$result = mysql\_query($any\_valid\_sql, $database\_link); $num\_rows = mysql\_num\_rows($result); echo “$num\_rows rows found”; ?>** |
|  | * [**DISCUSS**](http://www.a2zinterviews.com/Languages/php/php-interview-questions_8.php) |

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| **34.** | **How can we know the number of days between two given dates using php?** |
|  | **<?php** $tomorrow = mktime(0, 0, 0, date("m") , date("d")+1, date("Y")); $lastmonth = mktime(0, 0, 0, date("m")-1, date("d"), date("Y")); echo ($tomorrow-$lastmonth)/86400; **?>** |
|  | * [**DISCUSS**](http://www.a2zinterviews.com/Languages/php/php-interview-questions_8.php) |

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| **35.** | **How to open a file?** |
|  | **<?php** $file = fopen("file.txt","r"); **?>** |

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| **36.** | **How many open modes available when a file open in PHP?** |
|  | r  , r+  , w  , w+  , a  , a+  , x  , x+ |
|  | * [**DISCUSS**](http://www.a2zinterviews.com/Languages/php/php-interview-questions_9.php) |

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| **37.** | **Explain the types of string comparision function in PHP.** |
|  | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | **Function** | **Descriptions** | | 1. | strcmp() | Compares two strings (case sensitive) | | 2. | strcasecmp() | Compares two strings (not case sensitive) | | 3. | strnatcmp(str1, str2); | Compares two strings in ASCII order, but any numbers are compared numerically | | 4. | strnatcasecmp(str1, str2); | Compares two strings in ASCII order, case insensitive, numbers as numbers | | 5. | strncasecomp() | Compares two strings (not case sensitive) and allows you to specify how many characters to compare | | 6. | strspn() | Compares a string against characters represented by a mask | | 7. | strcspn() | Compares a string that contains characters not in the mask | |
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| **38.** | **Explain soundex() and metaphone().** |
|  | **soundex()** The soundex() function calculates the soundex key of a string. A soundex key is a four character long alphanumeric string that represent English pronunciation of a word. he soundex() function can be used for spelling applications. **<?php** **$str = "hello"; echo soundex($str);** **?>**  **metaphone()** The metaphone() function calculates the metaphone key of a string. A metaphone key represents how a string sounds if said by an English speaking person. The metaphone() function can be used for spelling applications. **<?php** **echo metaphone("world");** **?>** |
|  | * [**DISCUSS**](http://www.a2zinterviews.com/Languages/php/php-interview-questions_9.php) |

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| **39.** | **Explain the types of functions for Splitting String?** |
|  | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | **Function** | **Descriptions** | | 1. | split() | Splits a string into an array by using a regular expression as the delimiter. | | 2. | spliti() | Splits a string into an array by a regular expression and is case insensitive. | | 3. | str\_split() | Converts a string into an array where the size of the elements can be specified | | 4. | preg\_split() | Splits up a string by a Perl compatible regular expression and returns an array of substrings | | 5. | explode() | Splits up a string by another string (not a regular expression) and returns an array | | 6. | implode() | Joins array elements together by a string and returns a string | |
|  | * [**DISCUSS**](http://www.a2zinterviews.com/Languages/php/php-interview-questions_9.php) |

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| **40.** | **Explain Whitespace Characters.** |
|  | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Whitespace Character** | **ASCII Value(Decimal/Hex)** | **Descriptions** | | " " | 32 (0x20)) | An ordinary space | | "\t" | 9(0x0) | A tab. | | "\n" | 10(0x0A) | A newline (line feed). | | "\r" | 13(0x0D)) | A carriage return. | | "\0" | 0(0x00)) | The NULL-byte. | | "\x0B" | 11(0x0B)) | A vertical tab. | |

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| **41.** | **What do you mean range()?** |
|  | Starting from a low value and going to a high value, the **range()** function creates an array of consecutive integer or character values. It takes up to three arguments: a starting value, an ending value, and an increment value. If only two arguments are given, the increment value defaults to 1. Example : **<?php** **echo range(1,10);** // Returns 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10 **?>** |
|  | * [**DISCUSS**](http://www.a2zinterviews.com/Languages/php/php-interview-questions_10.php) |

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| **42.** | **Explain Creating and Naming an Array.** |
|  | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | **Function** | **Descriptions** | | 1. | array() | Creates an array | | 2. | array\_combine() | Creates an array by using one array for keys and another for its values | | 3. | array\_fill() | Fills an array with values | | 4. | array\_pad() | Pads an array to the specified length with a value | | 5. | compact() | Creates array containing variables and their values | | 6. | range() | Creates an array containing a range of elements | |
| **43.** | **How to read and display a HTML source from the website url?** |
|  | **<?php** **$filename="http://www.kaptivate.in/"; $fh=fopen("$filename", "r"); while( !feof($fh) ){ $contents=htmlspecialchars(fgets($fh, 1024)); print "<pre>$contents</pre>"; } fclose($fh);** **?>** |
|  | * [**DISCUSS**](http://www.a2zinterviews.com/Languages/php/php-interview-questions_10.php) |

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| **44.** | **How to display your correct URL of the current web page?** |
|  | **<?php** **echo $\_SERVER['PHP\_SELF'];** **?>** |
|  | * [**DISCUSS**](http://www.a2zinterviews.com/Languages/php/php-interview-questions_10.php) |

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| **45.** | **Explain $\_FILES Superglobal Array.** |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Array** | **Descriptions** | | $\_FILES['userfile']['name'] | The original name of the file on the client machine. | | $\_FILES['userfile']['type'] | The MIME type of the file, if the browser provided this information. An example would be "image/gif". | | $\_FILES['userfile']['size'] | The size, in bytes, of the uploaded file. | | $\_FILES['userfile']['tmp\_name'] | The temporary filename of the file in which the uploaded file was stored on the server. | | $\_FILES['userfile']['error'] | The error code associated with this file upload. | |
| **46.** | **Explain mysql\_error().** |
|  | The **mysql\_error()** message will tell us what was wrong with our query, similar to the message we would receive at the MySQL console. |
|  | * [**DISCUSS**](http://www.a2zinterviews.com/Languages/php/php-interview-questions_11.php) |

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| **47.** | **What types of MYSQL function available in PHP?** |
|  | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | **Database Function** | **Descriptions** | | 1. | mysql\_connect() | Opens a connection to a MySQL server. | | 2. | mysql\_pconnect() | Opens a persistent connection. | | 3. | mysql\_selectdb() | Selects the default database. | | 4. | mysql\_change\_user() | Changes the identity of the user logged on. | | 5. | mysql\_list\_dbs | Lists databases for this MySQL server. | | 6. | mysql\_list\_tables | Lists tables in the database. | |
|  | * [**DISCUSS**](http://www.a2zinterviews.com/Languages/php/php-interview-questions_11.php) |

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| **48.** | **How to get no. of rows using MYSQL function?** |
|  | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | **Database Function** | **Descriptions** | | 1. | mysql\_fetch\_assoc() | Returns one result row, as an associative array. | | 2. | mysql\_fetch\_row() | Returns one result row, as an array. | | 3. | mysql\_affected\_rows() | Returns number of rows affected by query. | | 4. | mysql\_num\_rows() | Returns number of rows selected. | | 5. | mysql\_list\_dbs | Lists databases for this MySQL server. | | 6. | mysql\_fetch\_object() | Returns a result row, as an object. | |
|  | * [**DISCUSS**](http://www.a2zinterviews.com/Languages/php/php-interview-questions_11.php) |

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| **49.** | **Explain mysql\_errno().** |
|  | Returns the numerical value of the error message from previous MySQL operation. |
|  | * [**DISCUSS**](http://www.a2zinterviews.com/Languages/php/php-interview-questions_11.php) |

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| **50.** | **What types of MYSQL function available for affecting columns** |
|  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Array** | **Descriptions** | | mysql\_fetch\_field() | Gets column information from a result and returns as an object. | | mysql\_field\_name() | Gets the name of the specified field in a result. | | mysql\_list\_fields() | Sets result pointer to a specified field offset. | | mysql\_num\_fields() | Gets number of fields in a result. | | mysql\_field\_seek() | Sets result pointer to a specified field offset. | | mysql\_field\_type() | Gets the type of the specified field in a result. | | mysql\_field\_len() | Returns the length of the specified field. | | mysql\_field\_table() | Gets name of the table the specified field is in. | | mysql\_tablename() | Gets table name of field. | |

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| **51.** | **What is Constructors and Destructors?** |
|  | **CONSTRUCTOR :**PHP allows developers to declare constructor methods for classes. Classes which have a constructor method call this method on each newly-created object, so it is suitable for any initialization that the object may need before it is used.  **DESTRUCTORS :**PHP 5 introduces a destructor concept similar to that of other object-oriented languages, such as C++. The destructor method will be called as soon as all references to a particular object are removed or when the object is explicitly destroyed or in any order in shutdown sequence. |
|  | * [**DISCUSS**](http://www.a2zinterviews.com/Languages/php/php-interview-questions_12.php) |

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| **52.** | **Why do we create an instance of a class?** |
|  | To create an instance of a class, the new keyword must be used. An object will always be created unless the object has a constructor defined that throws an exception on error. Classes should be defined before instantiation (and in some cases this is a requirement).  If a string containing the name of a class is used with new, a new instance of that class will be created. If the class is in a namespace, its fully qualified name must be used when doing this. |
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| **53.** | **What is properties of class?** |
|  | Class member variables are called **"properties"**. We may also see them referred to using other terms such as "attributes" or "fields", but for the purposes of this reference we will use "properties". They are defined by using one of the keywords**public, protected, or private**, followed by a normal variable declaration. This declaration may include an initialization, but this initialization must be a constant value that is, it must be able to be evaluated at compile time and must not depend on run-time information in order to be evaluated. |
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| **54.** | **Explain Constant in Class?** |
|  | It is possible to define constant values on a per-class basis remaining the same and unchangeable. Constants differ from normal variables in that we don't use the **$** symbol to declare or use them.  The value must be a constant expression, not (for example) a variable, a property, a result of a mathematical operation, or a function call. |
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| **55.** | **Explain the visibility of the property or method?** |
|  | The visibility of a property or method must be defined by prefixing the declaration with the keywords **public, protected or private**.    * Class members declared **public** can be accessed everywhere. * Members declared **protected** can be accessed only within the class itself and by inherited and parent classes. * Members declared as **private** may only be accessed by the class that defines the member. |
| **56.** | **What is the basic syntax of Php?** |
|  | <?php ?> |
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| **57.** | **What is the use of Php variables?** |
|  | Variables are used for storing values, such as numbers, strings or function results, so that they can be used many times in a script. |
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| **58.** | **How can you associate a variable with a session?** |
|  | You set an element in the superglobal $\_SESSION array. |
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| **59.** | **How would you open a directory for reading?** |
|  | The opendir() function enables you to open a directory for reading. |
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| **60.** | **Which function would you use to determine the length of a string?** |
|  | The strlen() function returns the length of a string. |
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| **61.** | **What is PHP’s configuration file called?** |
|  | PHP’s configuration file is called php.ini. |
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| **62.** | **Which function would you use to read a line of data from a file?** |
|  | The fgets() function reads data up to the buffer size you pass it, the end of the line, or the end of the document, whichever comes first. |
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| **63.** | **What is a PHP Filter?** |
|  | * A PHP filter is used to validate and filter data coming from insecure sources. * To test, validate and filter user input or custom data is an important part of any web application. * The PHP filter extension is designed to make data filtering easier and quicker. |
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| **64.** | **What is the difference between PHP4 and PHP5?** |
|  | PHP4 cannot support oops concepts and Zend engine 1 is used. PHP5 supports oops concepts and Zend engine 2 is used. Error supporting is increased in PHP5. XML and SQLLite will is increased in PHP5 |
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| **65.** | **What backslash character will match whitespace?** |
|  | \s will match whitespace in a PCRE. |
| **66.** | **What is file upload?** |
|  | File upload is Web page function which allows visitor to specify a file on the browser’s system and submit it to the Web server. This is a very useful function for many interactive Web sites. |
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| **67.** | **Which are the best start and end tags to use?** |
|  | It is largely a matter of preference. For the sake of portability, the standard tags (<?php and ?>) are probably the safest choice. Short tags are enabled by default and have the virtue of brevity, but to promote portability, it might be safest to avoid them. |
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| **68.** | **How would you determine the size of a file?** |
|  | The filesize() function returns a file's size in bytes. |
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| **69.** | **How to retrieve the session id of the current session?** |
|  | Normally, you don’t need to know the session ID of the current session. But if you are interested to know the session ID created by the PHP engine, there are two ways to get it: Calling session() function. It will return the session ID value. Using built–in constant SID. It will contains a string of session ID name and value. |
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| **70.** | **What is Apache’s configuration file typically called?** |
|  | The Apache configuration file is called httpd.conf. |
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| **71.** | **Which PHP function would you use to send an email?** |
|  | PHP function would you use to send an email with the mail() function. |
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| **72.** | **What is session\_register()?** |
|  | session\_register() is old function that registers global variables into the current session. You should stop using session\_register() and use array $\_SESSION to save values into the current session now. |
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| **73.** | **Which function would you use to insert a record into a database?** |
|  | The dba\_insert() function adds a record to a database. |
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| **74.** | **What types of data can be used as array keys?** |
|  | Two types of data can be used as array keys: string and integer. When a string is used as a key and the string represent an integer, PHP will convert the string into a integer and use it as the key. |
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| **75.** | **Where are the session values stored?** |
|  | When a value is saved into the current session by one PHP page, the PHP engine must stored this value somewhere on Web server, so that the PHP engine can retrieve it back when same visitor comes back to request another PHP page. |
| **76.** | **Which function would you use to merge two arrays?** |
|  | You can merge arrays with the array\_merge() function. |
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| **77.** | **What are the different types of PHP arrays?** |
|  | There are three different kind of arrays :   * Numeric array – An array with a numeric ID key. * Associative array – An array where each ID key is associated with a value. * Multidimensional array – An array containing one or more arrays. |
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| **78.** | **Which function would you use to replace a record in a database?** |
|  | The dba\_replace() function replaces a record in a database. |
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| **79.** | **What is session\_register()?** |
|  | session\_register() is old function that registers global variables into the current session. |
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| **80.** | **How can we create a database using php?** |
|  | mysql\_create\_db(); |
| **81.** | **What is the name of the scripting engine that powers PHP?** |
|  | PHP is a scripting engine called the Zend Engine 2. |
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| **82.** | **What are the differences between require and include?** |
|  | * Both include and require used to include a file but when included file not found. * Include send Warning where as Require send Fatal Error. |
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| **83.** | **Which MySQL function would you use to select a database?** |
|  | The mysql\_select\_db() function attempts to select a database. |
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| **84.** | **Which function would you use to format date information?** |
|  | The date() function is used to format a date. |
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| **85.** | **What are the method available in form submitting?** |
|  | There are the method available in form submitting are :   * GET * POST |