

PHP Basic Interview Questions And Answer

1. What is PHP most used for?

PHP has a plethora of uses for developers and the ones mentioned below are some of the most widely used concepts that PHP offers:

- With PHP, it becomes very easy to provide restricted access to the required content of the website.
- It allows users to access individual cookies and set them as per requirement.
- Database manipulation operations, such as addition, deletion, and modification, can be done easily.
- Form handling, alongside features that involve file handling concepts and email integration, is used widely.
- The system module allows users to perform a variety of system functions such as open, read, write, etc.

2. Is PHP a case-sensitive scripting language?

The answer to this is both yes and no. Variables and their declaration in PHP are completely case sensitive while function names are not.

For example, user-defined functions in PHP can be defined in uppercase but later referred to in lowercase, and it would still function normally.

Next up on these PHP interview questions for freshers, you need to understand what PEAR is.

3. What is the meaning of PEAR in PHP?

PEAR stands for PHP Extension and Application Repository. It is one of the frameworks and acting repositories that host all of the reusable PHP

components. Alongside containing some of the PHP libraries, it also provides you with a simple [interface in PHP](#) to automatically install packages.

4. How is a PHP script executed?

PHP scripts can be easily executed from the [command-line interface \(CLI\)](#). The syntax is as follows:

```
1 | php filename.php
```

Here, **filename** refers to the file that contains scripts. The extension **.php** is needed alongside the filename.

5. What are the types of variables present in PHP?

There are eight primary data types in PHP as shown below:

- **Array:** A named and ordered collection of data
- **Boolean:** A logical value (True or False)
- **Double:** Floating point numbers such as 5.1525
- **Integer:** Whole numbers without a floating point
- **Object:** An instance of classes, containing data and functions
- **NULL:** A special data type, supporting only the NULL data
- **Resource:** Special variables that hold references to external resources
- **String:** A sequence of characters such as, "Hello learners!"

6. What are the main characteristics of a PHP variable?

Following are some of the most important aspects of the usage of variables in PHP:

- Variables can be declared before the value assignment.
- A variable value assignment happens using the '=' operator.
- Every variable in PHP is denoted with a \$ (dollar) sign.
- The value of a variable depends on its latest assigned value.

- PHP variables are not intrinsic. There is no explicit declaration.

7. What does the phrase 'PHP escape' mean?

PHP escape is a mechanism that is used to tell the PHP parser that certain code elements are different from the PHP code. This provides the basic means to differentiate a piece of PHP code from the other aspects of the program.

8. Differentiate between PHP4 and PHP5.

PHP4	PHP5
No support for static methods	Allows the usage of static methods
Abstract classes cannot be declared	Abstract classes can be declared
The method of call-by-value is used	The method of call-by-reference is used
Constructors can have class names	Constructors have separate names

9. What are some of the popular frameworks in PHP?

There are many [frameworks](#) in PHP that are known for their usage. Following are some of them:

- CodeIgniter
- CakePHP
- [Laravel](#)
- Zend
- Phalcon
- Yii 2

10. What is PHP?

PHP stands for Hypertext Preprocessor. It is an open-source, general-purpose, scripting language that is especially used for web development.

11. Explain the PHP request-response cycle.

The PHP request-response cycle is a concept that explains how a web application processes incoming requests and generates responses that are later sent to the client.

12. What are some of the key features of PHP?

Some of the key features of PHP are:

- It is completely open-source.
- It is compatible with many databases, like [MySQL](#), [SQLite](#), etc.
- It is platform-independent, that is, it can be run on any operating system like [Linux](#), Unix, Windows, etc.
- It is [object-oriented](#), that is it supports object oriented functionalities like [encapsulation](#), [inheritance](#), abstraction, and polymorphism.

13. What are constants in PHP, and what is the syntax to define them?

In PHP, constants are like variables that cannot be changed during the execution of the script. They are used to store values that remain constant throughout the execution.

Ex.

1 `define(name, value, case-insensitive);`

2 Where, name = name of the constant

3 value = value of the constant

4 Case-sensitive takes in a boolean value

14. What is the difference between == and === operators in PHP?

"==" operator is used to check two values without checking datatypes.

"===" operator is used to do a strict check that also checks for datatypes along with values

15. What are superglobals in PHP?

Superglobal variables in PHP are predefined global variables. Global variables are accessible from any part of a PHP script. Some examples of superglobal variables are \$_GET, \$_POST, \$_REQUEST, \$_FILES, \$_COOKIE, \$_SESSION, \$_SERVER, \$_ENV, and \$GLOBALS.

PHP Interview Questions for Experienced

16. How does JavaScript interact with PHP?

[JavaScript](#) is a client-side programming language, while PHP is a server-side scripting language. PHP has the ability to generate JavaScript variables, and this can be executed easily in the browser, thereby making it possible to pass variables to PHP using a simple URL.

17. Does PHP interact with HTML?

Yes, [HTML](#) and PHP interaction is at the core of what makes PHP's functionality. PHP scripts have the ability to generate HTML code and move around information very easily.

PHP is a server-side scripting language, while HTML is a client-side language. This interaction helps bridge the gaps and use the best of both languages.

18. Differentiate between `require()` and `require_once()` functions.

<code>require()</code>	<code>require_once()</code>
The inclusion and evaluation of files	Includes files if they are not included before
Preferred for files with fewer functions	Preferred when there are a lot of functions

19. What is the most used method for hashing passwords in PHP?

The **`crypt()`** function is widely used for this functionality as it provides a large amount of hashing algorithms that can be used. These algorithms include [md5](#), sha1 or sha256.

PHP Interview Questions for 3 Years Experience

20. What are sessions and cookies in PHP?

Sessions are global variables that are stored on the server inside the architecture. Every single session is tagged with a unique server ID that is later used to work with the storage and retrieval of values.

Cookies are entities used to identify unique users in the architecture. It is a small file that the server plants into the client system. This is done to get useful information from the client for the development of various aspects of the server.

21. Can a form be submitted in PHP without making use of a submit button?

Yes, a form can be submitted without the explicit use of a button. This is done by making use of the JavaScript **submit()** function easily.

Next up on this PHP developer interview questions, it is vital that you know about PHP in detail. Read on.

22. What are the different types of PHP errors?

There are three main types of errors in PHP. They are as follows:

- **Notice:** A notice is a non-critical error that is not displayed to the user.
- **Warning:** A warning is an error that is displayed to the user while the script is running.
- **Fatal error:** This is the most critical type of error. A fatal error will cause immediate termination of the script.

23. What are PHP namespaces?

Namespaces are qualifiers that are used to group the classes that work together. They are usually used to encapsulate classes, interfaces, functions, and constants that perform similar tasks.

Syntax:

namespace example;

This creates a namespace by the name of "example"

24. What are traits in PHP?

Traits are a kind of method that allows us to reuse the code. They provide a means to mitigate the constraints of single inheritance by allowing us to freely

reuse sets of methods across multiple classes that exist in separate class hierarchies.

25. Can you submit a form without reloading the page in PHP?

No, we cannot submit a form without reloading the page in PHP. As PHP is a server-side language, it requires a page reload to process the form data.

26. Explain the differences between abstract classes and interfaces.

Interfaces	Abstract classes
Interfaces cannot have properties.	Abstract classes can have properties.
All interfaces must be public.	Abstract classes can be public or protected.
In the interface, we can only use public access specifiers.	In abstract classes, we can use all access specifiers.

27. What are the differences between a session and a cookie?

Cookie	Session
It is stored on the user's web browser.	It is stored server-side, that is, on the web server.
It lasts for a longer time, even after the user closes their browser.	It lasts for a shorter period of time, usually only until the user closes their browser.
It can only hold a small amount of data, up to 4KB.	It can hold a large amount of data, usually 64mb or 128mb.