

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 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 OOP features.

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} => \$mizan
Sometimes it is convenient to be able to have variable variable names. That is, a variable name which can be set and used dynamically.

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

Ans. As of March, 2022 the current versions are PHP: php 8.1

MySQL: MySQL 8.0

Apache: Apache 2.4.46

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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 than IIS both in functionality and security. MySQL is world most popular open source database. PHP is more faster than asp or any other scripting language.

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

Ans. There 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.18 How can we get second of the current time using date function?

Ans. `$second = date("s");`

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

Ans. `$ SESSION['name'] = "Mizan";`

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.ini max_execution_time = 30`; Maximum execution time of each script, in seconds

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.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.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.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 syntax 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.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.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.62 How do I find out the number of parameters passed into function. ?

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.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.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 SQLite will is increased in PHP5.

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://maosjb.com’); ?>
```

2. Using php function: header [Location:http://maosjb.com.](http://maosjb.com)

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.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

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 columns

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.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 are

1. Validate Input.
Never trust your user and always filter input before taking it to any operation.
2. Provide access control.
3. Session ID protection
4. preventing Cross Site Scripting (XSS) flaws
5. SQL injection vulnerabilities.
6. Turning off error reporting and exposing to the site for hackers. Instead use log file to catch exceptions
7. Effective Data handling