Php Answers

1.As noted previously, PEAR is short for "PHP Extension and Application Repository." The purpose of PEAR is to provide the following: A structured library of open-source code for PHP users. A system for code distribution and package maintenance. A standard style for code written in PHP.

 2..A session is a way to store information (in variables) to be used across multiple pages. Unlike a cookie, the information is not stored on the users computer.

3.PHP Parser is a library that takes a source code written in PHP, passes it through a lexical analyzer, and creates its respective syntax tree. This is very useful for static code analysis, where we want to check our own code not only for syntactic errors but also for satisfying certain quality criteria.

4. ini file within your home directory. If it is present, find the max_execution_time parameter and modify it to increase the number of seconds PHP scripts are allowed to run

5.$message is used to store variable data. $$message can be used to store variable of a variable. Data stored in $message is fixed while data stored in $$message can be changed dynamically.

6.**A PHP error isn't a single thing, but comes in 4 different types:**
   - parse or syntax errors.
   - fatal errors.
   - warning errors.
   - notice errors.

7.A content management system (CMS) is an application that is used to manage content, allowing multiple contributors to create, edit and publish. Content in a CMS is typically stored in a database and displayed in a presentation layer based on a set of templates like a website.

8.password_hash() creates a new password hash using a strong one-way hashing algorithm. The following algorithms are currently supported: PASSWORD_DEFAULT - Use the bcrypt algorithm (default as of PHP 5.5.0). Note that this constant is designed to change over time as new and stronger algorithms are added to PHP.

9.A constant is an identifier (name) for a simple value. The value cannot be changed during the script. A valid constant name starts with a letter or underscore (no $ sign before the constant name).

10.Magic constants are the predefined constants in PHP which get changed on the basis of their use. They start with double underscore (__) and ends with double underscore. They are similar to other predefined constants but as they change their values with the context, they are called magic constants.

11.The count() function returns the number of elements in an array.

12.The header() function in PHP sends a raw HTTP header to a client or browser. Before HTML, XML, JSON, or other output is given to a browser or client, the server sends raw data as header information with the request (particularly HTTP Request).

13.The isset() function determines whether a variable is set. To be considered a set, it should not be NULL. Thus, the isset() function also checks whether a declared variable, array or array key has a null value. It returns TRUE when the variable exists and is not NULL; else, it returns FALSE.

14.PHP Parameterized functions are the functions with parameters. You can pass any number of parameters inside a function. These passed parameters act as variables inside your function. They are specified inside the parentheses, after the function name.

15.The unset( ) function is mostly used when we want to make a certain file empty by only deleting the contents of the file, not the complete file, whereas the unlink( ) function is used in a situation when we need to completely delete a whole file not just the content of the file.

16.PHP get_browser() Function
echo $_SERVER['HTTP_USER_AGENT']; $browser = get_browser();
print_r($browser);PHP get_browser() Function
echo $_SERVER['HTTP_USER_AGENT']; $browser = get_browser();
print_r($browser);.

17.The MAX_FILE_SIZE item cannot specify a file size greater than the file size that has been set in the upload_max_filesize in the php. ini file. The default is 2 megabytes. If a memory limit is enabled, a larger memory_limit may be needed.

18.session_id() is used to get or set the session id for the current session. The constant SID can also be used to retrieve the current name and session id as a string suitable for adding to URLs.

19.The count() function returns the number of elements in an **array**.

20.Zend Engine is used internally by PHP as a compiler and runtime engine. PHP Scripts are loaded into memory and compiled into Zend opcodes. These opcodes are executed and the HTML generated is sent to the client.

21.PECL is a repository of PHP extensions that are made available to you via the » PEAR packaging system. This section of the manual is intended to demonstrate how to obtain and install PECL extensions

22.The simplest way to collect the visitor IP address in PHP is the REMOTE_ADDR. Pass the 'REMOTE_ADDR' in PHP $_SERVER variable. It will return the IP address of the visitor who is currently viewing the webpage.

23.Mysql_fetch_object returns the result from the database as objects while mysql_fetch_array returns result as an array. This will allow access to the data by the field names.

24.The gettype() function returns the type of a variable.

25.PHP supports the error control operator i.e. the at sign (@). When @ is prepended to an expression, any error messages that might be generated by that expression gets ignored.

26.Traits are a mechanism for code reuse in single inheritance languages such as PHP.

27.PHP cookie is a small piece of information which is stored at client browser. It is used to recognize the user. Cookie is created at server side and saved to client browser. Each time when client sends request to the server, cookie is embedded with request.

28. The PHP parsing engine needs a way to differentiate PHP code from other elements in the page. The mechanism for doing so is known as 'escaping to PHP'. Escaping a string means to reduce ambiguity in quotes used in that string

30.session_destroy() destroys all of the data associated with the current session. It does not unset any of the global variables associated with the session, or unset the session cookie. To use the session variables again, session_start() has to be called. Note: You do not have to call session_destroy() from usual code.

31.Memcached is an efficient caching daemon designed specifically for decreasing database load in dynamic web applications. Memcache offers a handy procedural and object-oriented interface to Memcached.
Memcache is a memory storage space. We can run Memcache on a single or several servers.

Therefore, it is possible to share a single instance of Memcache between multiple projects.

It is possible to configure a client to speak to a separate set of instances. Therefore, it is allowed to run two different Memcache processes on the same host. Despite running on the same host, both of such Memcache processes stay independent, unless there is a partition of data.