# 1. Difference between PHP4 and PHP 5 .

**Ans : -** I .PHP 4 was powered by Zend Engine 1.0, while PHP5 was powered by Zend Engine II.

II. PHP 5 replaced magic quotes with the addslashes() function in order to escape characters. III. PHP 4 is more of a procedure language while PHP5 is object oriented.   
IV. In PHP 5 one can declare a class as Abstract.   
V. PHP 5 incorporates static methods and properties.  
In PHP5, there are 3 levels of visibilities: Public, private and protected.  
 PHP4, everything was passed by value, including objects, Where as in PHP 5, all objects are passed by reference.   
 PHP4, Constructor have same name as the Class name.   
In PHP5, name Constructors as \_construct and Destructors as \_destruct ().

Cp 4

2. Discuss passing argument by value and passing argument by reference.

**Ans : - Passing by value** means that any changes made to those values within the scope of the function are ignored outside of the function.

If we want these changes to be reflected outside of the function’s scope, you can pass the **argument by reference**.

3. What is nesting function and recursive function?

**Ans : -** We define a function within another function it does not exist until the parent function is executed is known **nesting function**.

**Recursive functions**, or functions that call themselves, offer considerable practical value to the programmer and are used to divide an otherwise complex problem into a simple case, reiterating that case until the problem is resolved

**CP 5**

1. What Is an Array? How to output an array?

**Ans : -** An array is traditionally defined as a group of items that share certain characteristics. Such as :-

$states = array(" Alabama " , " Alaska " , " Wyoming " );

2. **Discuss the list function.**

**Ans : -** The list() function is used to assign values to a list of variables in one operation.

<?php  
$my\_array = array("Dog","Cat","Horse");  
list($a, $b, $c) = $my\_array;  
echo $a, $b $c;  
?>

3. Discuss array\_push, array\_pop, array\_shift, array\_unshift, array\_pad.

**Ans : -**  **array\_push ()** — Push one or more elements onto the end of array . Such as : -

$stack = array("orange", "banana");  
 array\_push($stack, "apple", "raspberry");  
 print\_r($stack);

**array\_pop()** pops and returns the last value of the array.

**array\_shift()** shifts the first value of the array off and returns it. Such as : -

$states = array("Ohio", "New York", "California", "Texas"); $state = array\_shift($states);

**array\_unshift()** prepends passed elements to the front of the array .Such as : -

$queue = array("orange", "banana");  
array\_unshift($queue, "apple", "raspberry");  
print\_r($queue);

**array\_pad()** returns a copy of the array padded to size specified by size with value .

4. Discuss in\_array, array\_values, array\_search, array\_walk, count.

**Ans : The in\_array()** function searches an array for a specific value, returning TRUE if the value is found and FALSE otherwise

$state = "Ohio"; $states = array("California", "Hawaii", "Ohio", "New York"); if(in\_array($state, $states)) echo "Not to worry, $state is smoke-free!";

**array\_values()** returns all the values from the array and indexes the array numerically. Such as :-

$population = array("Ohio" => "11,421,267", "Iowa" => "2,936,760"); print\_r(array\_values($population)); // Array ( [0] => 11,421,267 [1] => 2,936,760 ) .

**array\_search ()** function searches an array for a specified value, returning its key if located and FALSE otherwise . such as :-

$array = array(0 => 'blue', 1 => 'red', 2 => 'green', 3 => 'red');  
$key = array\_search('green', $array); // $key = 2;.

**array\_walk()** is not affected by the internal array pointer of array. **array\_walk()** will walk through the entire array regardless of pointer position

**count** — The count() function returns the total number of values found in an array . Such as : -

$garden = array("cabbage", "peppers", "turnips", "carrots"); echo count($garden);   
This returns the following. // 4

**PHP- Descriptive Question and answer:**

**Ch-2**

**Q3.What are the four configuration Directive scopes?**

Ans:PHP\_INI\_PERDIR, PHP\_INI\_USER, PHP\_INI\_SYSTEM, PHP\_INI\_ALL.

**Q4. What are the configurations files of php and apache?**

Ans:

PHP: php.ini.

Apache: apache.httpd.conf and .htaccess.

**Q8. Which variable keeps its value after functions exits?**

Ans: Static variable keeps its value after functions exits because it does not lose its value when the function exits.

**Q9. What is constant? How can you declare a constant?**

A constant is a value that cannot be modified throughout the execution of a program.

Constant are declared by using the define () function.

**Q10.How for each loop works?**

Ans.

For each loop iterates until it gets value from the list. It is undefined how many times the loop will be iterated. This loop stripes each value from the array and moving the pointer closer to the end by each iteration.

**3. What is constant? How can you declare a constant.**

**Ans.** A constant is a value that cannot be modified throughout the execution of a program. Constants are particularly useful when working with values that definitely will not require modification, such as pi (3.141592).

**4. What is recursive function?**

**Ans.** Recursive functions that call themselves, offer considerable practical value to the programmer and are used to divide an otherwise complex problem into a simple case, reiterating that case until the problem is resolved.

**5. What are class and object?**

**Ans.Class:** a class describes all the attributes of objects, as well as the methods that implement the behavior of member of a class.

**Object:** an object is an entity that has attributes, behavior and identity. Objects are member of a class. Attributes and behavior of an object are defined by the class definition.

**6. What is property overloading?**

**Ans.** Property overloading continues to protect properties by forcing access and manipulation through public methods, yet allowing the data to be accessed as if it were public property.

**7. What are constructor and destructor?**

**Ans. Constructor:** a constructor is defined as a block of code that automatically executes at the time of object instantiation.

**Destructor:** we can use destructors to modify the object destruction process. Destructors are created like any other method but must be titled destruct.

**9. What is object cloning?**

**Ans.** Object cloning is the act making a copy of an object. As copy pointed out cloning in php is done by making a shallow copy of the object.

**10. What are the abstract classes?**

**Ans.** 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 methods must be in its extending class.

**11. What are the interfaces?**

**Ans.** Interface is one type of class where all the methods are abstract. That means all the methods only declared but no defined. All the methods must be defined by its implemented class.

**12. Define exception?**

**Ans.** Exception handling is used to change the normal flow of the code execution if a specified error condition occurs. This condition is called an exception. Basically there are four important keywords which form the main pillars of exception handling: try, catch, and throw and finally.

**13. What is regular expression?**

**Ans.** Regular expressions provide the foundation for describing or matching data according to defined syntax rules. A regular expression is nothing more than a pattern of characters itself, matched against a certain parcel of text.

The syntax of regular expression is:

Variable\_name.method\_name (/searching\_word/modifiers,”parsed\_value”);

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

**Ans.Strstr():** The strstr() function returns the remainder of a string beginning with the first occurrence of a predefined string.

**Stristr():** The stristr() function returns the remainder of a string beginning with the first occurrence of a predefined string ignoring case-sensitivity.

**16. Why substr() is used?**

**Ans.** The substr() function returns the part of a string located between a predefined starting offset and length positions. Its prototype: string substr(string str, int start [in length]).

example:

**17. Why explode() is used?**

**Ans.** The explode() function splits a string into a series of substrings, with each string boundary determined by a specific separator. Its prototype: explode (string separator, string [int limit]).

**18. Difference between array\_merge() and array\_slice()?**

**Ans.** The array\_merge() function merges one or more arrays into one array. This function returns one array with the elements of all the parameters array.

The array\_slice() function returns selected parts of an array. The array\_slice() function returns part of an array as specified by the start and length parameters. If start is a positive number, it means that the “slice” will start that many elements from the beginning of the array.

**19. What are the advantages of object-oriented programming?**

Ans. a) simplicity, b) modifiability c) re-usability d) extensibility e)catch errors at compile time rather than at runtime f)reduce large problems to smaller.

**20. What are the four configuration directive scopes?**

Ans. PHP\_INI\_PERDIR: directive can be modified within the php.ini, httpd.conf, or .htaccess files.

PHP\_INI\_SYSTEM: directive can be modified within the php.ini and httpd.conf.

PHP\_INI\_USER: directive can be modified within user scripts.

PHP\_INI\_ALL: directive can be modified anywhere.

**23. How many ways you can read a file?**

**Ans:** We can read a file using the following mode and Methods:-Methods- file() n

file\_get\_contents(), fgetcsv(),fgets(), fgetss(), fgetc(),fread(), readfile(), fscanf(). Mode- R, r+

, w+, a+, x+

**24. What are the advantages of object-oriented programming?**

**Ans:-** Object-oriented programming advantages are:

a) simplicity, d) extensibility

b) modifiability e)catch errors at compile time rather than at runtime

c) re-usability f)reduce large problems to smaller.

**26. What are the five property scopes?**

**Ans:-** PHP support five property scopes are:

1. Public
2. Private
3. Protected
4. Final
5. static

**27. What type of inheritance that PHP supports?**

**Ans:-**Class inheritance is PHP is accomplished by using the extends keyword. Inheritance and

Constructors is A parent class offers a constructor, it dose execute when the child class Instantiated.

**28. What are the abstract class and interface?**

**Ans:-Abstract :** 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 methods must be in its extending class.

**Interface**: Interface is one type of class where all the methods are abstract. That means all the methods only declared but no defined. All the methods must be defined by its implemented class

**29. Different between get and post method?**

**Ans:-**Get Method have some limit like only 2kb data able to send for request but in POST

method unlimited data can we send.

Where we use GET method requested data show in url but not POST method so POST

method is secure for sending sensitive data.

**30. Difference between strops() and strrpos()?**

Ans: The stropos() function returns the position of the first occurrence of a string inside another string. If the string is not found, this function return false.

The strrpos() function finds the position of the last occurrence of a string inside another string.

**31. What is the difference between print and printf?**

Ans: The difference of print and printf are as the print statement is used output data passed to it, but the printf statement is used to output a blend of statement and dynamic information stored within one or several variable.

**32. What is super global variable? Write name of some superglobal variable?**

Ans: Supper global variables are predefined variable in PHP. These are accessible from anywhere. Name of some super global variable

HTTP-HOST, HTTP-ACCEPT, \_GET, \_POST

**33. What are the three object-oriented features?**

**Ans:-**The object oriented features are:

1. Encapsulation
2. Inheritance
3. Polymorphism

* **What are the functions used for file upload?**

**Ans:** PHP’s built-in file-upload functions: is\_uploaded\_file() and move\_uploaded\_file()

* **What is DNS?**

**Ans:** The Domain Name System (DNS) is what allows us to use domain names (e.g., *example.com*) in place of the corresponding IP address. The domain names and their complementary IP addresses are stored on domain name servers.

* **Mention five Internet services?**

**Ans:** There are five internet services like below:

Five internet services are HTTP, FTP, POP3, IMAP, and SSH. Each service commonly operates on a particular communications port.

* **Explain the parameters of PHP’s mail function.**

**Ans:** The prototype of mail function is:

boolean mail(string *to*, string *subject*, string *message* [, string *addl\_headers*[, string *addl\_params*]])

to- receiver email address

subject – message subject

message – message body

optional parameters contains header information

mail("test@example.com", "This is a subject", "This is the mail body", "From:admin@example.com\r\n");

* **Why HTTP is called stateless protocol?**

**Ans:** PHP is called *stateless* protocol, meaning that each request is processed without any knowledge of prior or future requests.

* **How many ways session handling can be done?**

**Ans:** Session handling can be done with two ways:

a. Cookies: When a user visits a web site, the server stores information about the user in a cookie and sends it to the browser, which saves it.

b. URL rewriting: SID is propagates automatically whenever the user clicks any local link.

* **What are the differences between primary key and unique?**

**Ans:**

i. Each record of the table is identified by Primary key whereas unique key can’t.

ii. Primary key doesn’t support null value but unique key support repeatable null value.

**Ch-15**

**Q1. Which form attribute is used for file upload?**

Ans: We use enctype form attribute for file upload.

**Q2. Which is the directive determine the maximum size of the uploaded file?**

Ans: upload\_max\_filesize.

**Q3. What are the five items of the $\_FILES Array?**

Ans:$\_FILES['userfile']['error'],

$\_FILES['userfile']['name'],

$\_FILES['userfile']['size'],

$\_FILES['userfile']['tmp\_name'],

$\_FILES['userfile']['type'].

**Q4. What are the functions used for file upload?**

Ans: PHP offers two functions specifically intended to aid in the file-upload process, is\_uploaded\_file() and move\_uploaded\_file().

**Q5. What does define by UPLOAD\_ERR\_INI\_SIZE and UPLOAD\_ERR\_FORM\_SIZE error message?**

Ans: UPLOAD\_ERR\_INI\_SIZE: A value of 1 is returned if there is an attempt to upload a file whose size exceeds the value specified by the upload\_max\_filesizedirective.

UPLOAD\_ERR\_FORM\_SIZE: A value of 2 is returned if there is an attempt to upload a file whose size exceeds the value of the max\_file\_sizedirective, which can be embedded into the HTML form.

**Ch-16**

**Q1. What is DNS?**

Ans: The Domain Name System.

**Q2. Mention five Internet services?**

Ans. HTTP, FTP, POP3, IMAP, and SSH, SMTP

**Q3. Explain the parameters of PHP’s mail function.**

Ans. Function-booleanmail(string *to*, string *subject*, string *message* [, string *addl\_headers*[, string *addl\_params*]])

The mail() function can send an e-mail with a subject and a message to one or several recipients. We can tailor many of the e-mail properties using the addl\_headersparameter; you can even modify our SMTP server’s behavior by passing extra flags via the addl\_paramsparameter.

**Q3. Explain the parameters of PHP’s mail function.**

Ans: booleanmail(string *to*, string *subject*, string *message* [, string *addl\_headers*

[, string *addl\_params*]])

Basically need three parameters like that,

String to = website name

String subject = message subject

String message = message body

**Ch-18**

**Q1. Why HTTP is called stateless protocol?**

Ans: PHP called stateless protocol because each request is processed

without any knowledge of any prior or future requests.

**Q2. How many ways session handling can be done?**

Ans: There are two ways session handling can be done

* Cookies
* URL rewriting

**CH-16**

**1. Explain the parameters of PHP’s mail function.**

**Answer:**

The PHP mail () function is used to send emails from inside a script.

**Prototype:**

boolean mail(string to, string subject, string message [, string addl\_headers [, string addl\_params]])

Example:<?php

mail("client@example.com","This is a subject","This is the mail

body","from:admin@example.com\r\n"); ?>

**2. What is query caching?**

**Answer:** Query caching, available with the version 4.0.1 release, greatly improves the performace of selection queries by storing query results in memory and retrieving those results directly, rather than repeatedly querying the database for the same result set.

**3. How does the session data store in computer?**

**Answer:** Session data can be stored in four ways:

1. Within flat failes (files),

2. Within volatile memory (mm),

3. Using the SQLite database (sqlite), or

4. Through user-defined functions (user).

**4. Name five internet services that commonly operates on a particular communications port.**

**Answer:** 1. HTTP - Hyper Text Transfer Protocol

2. FTP - File Transfer Protocol

3. POP3 - Post Office Protocol

4. IMAP - Internet Message Access Protocol

5. SSH - Secure Shell

**5. What do you mean by directory service.**

**Answer:** Directory Service: It offers system administrators, developers, and end users alike a consistent, efficient, and secure means for viewing and managing resources such as people, fles, printers, and applications.

**6. What do you mean by web service?**

**Answer:**

Web service: Web services are typically application programming interfaces (APIs) or web APIs that are accessed via Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) and executed on a remote system hosting the requested services.

**7. What do you mean by RSS?**

**Answer: RSS** ( *Really Simple Syndication*) is a family of web feed formats used to publish frequently

updated works—such as blog entries, news headlines, audio, and video—in a standardized format: XML.

**8. What are the advantages of web service?**

**Answer: Advantage:**

1. The ability to treat software as a service.

2. Significantly imporved enterprise application integration (EAI) process.

3. Global reuseability.

4. Ubiquitous accessibility.

**13. What are the functions used for file upload?**

**Answer:** bool**move\_uploaded\_file**( string$filename 1. , string $destination )

2. bool**copy** ( string $source , string $dest[, resource $context ] )

**19. How many ways session handling can be done?**

**Answer:** Session handling can be handled with the following:

1. Use of cookies : the practice of storing bits of information on the client's machine.

2. Use of session ID(SID) : Assigning each site visitor a unique identifying attribute.

**33. What are the PHP's authentication variables? -**

**Answer:** PHP uses two(2) predefined variables to authenticate a user: 1.$SERVER['PHP\_AUTH\_USER'] 2. $SERVER['PHP\_AUTH\_USER']. These variables store the username and password value. Both variables must be varified at the start of every restricted page.

**#. How many ways you can write into a file?**

**Answer:** We can write into a file using the following mode and Methods: Methods- fwrite() with fopen, file\_put\_contants(). Mode- r+, W, w+, A, a+, X, x+

**#. Difference between get and post method?.**

**Answer:** GET Method: get method is used for submitting small amount of data. Data shows in the URL, so it is not secure.

POST Method: post method is used for submitting small amount of data. Data does not

**#. How many ways you can read a file?**

**Answer:** We can read a file using the following mode and Methods:-Methods- file(), file\_get\_contents(), fgetcsv(), fgets(), fgetss(), fgetc(),fresd(), readfile(), fscanf(). Mode- R, r+, w+, a+, x+

**#. What are the PHP's authentication variable?**

**Answer:** PHP uses two authentication variables as follows:

1. $\_SERVER['PHP-AUTH-USER'] 2. $\_SERVER['PHP-AUTH-PW'] These variables store the username and password values respectively.

**#. Define DNS.**

**Answer:** The Domain Name System (DNS) allows to use domain names (e.g. yahoo.com) in place of the corresponding IP address, such as 192.0.32.166.

**#. What is domain name server?**

**Answer:** The domain names and their complementary IP addresses are stroed on domain name servers, which are interspersed across the globe.

**#. What are the five configuration directives that pertinent to PHP mail() function?**

**Answer:** 1. SMTP=string, Scope:PHP\_INI\_ALL 2. sendmail\_from=stirng, Scope:PHP\_INI\_ALL 3. sendmail\_path=string, Scope:PHP\_INI\_SYSTEM 4. smtp\_port=integer, Scope:PHP\_INI\_ALL 5. mail.force\_extra\_parameters=string, Scope:PHP\_INI\_SYSTEM

**#.Explain the parameters of PHP’s mail function.**

**Answer:** The PHP mail() function is used to send emails from inside a script.

**Prototype:**

boolean mail(string to, string subject, string message [, string addl\_headers [, string addl\_params]])

**ParameterDescriptionto**Required. Specifies the receiver / receivers of the email **subject**Required. Specifies the subject of the email.**Note:** This parameter cannot contain any newline characters **message**Required. Defines the message to be sent. Each line should be separated with a LF (\n). Lines should not exceed 70 characters **headers** Optional. Specifies additional headers, like From, Cc, and Bcc. The additional headers should be separated with a CRLF (\r\n) **parameters** Optional. Specifies an additional parameter to the sendmail program

Example:

<?php mail("client@example.com","This is a subject","This is the mail body","from:admin@example.com\r\n");

?>

**#.How do you retrive internet service port number in php?**

**Answer:** The getservbyname() function returns the port number of a specified service.

Prototype:

intgetservbyname(string service, string protocol)

Example:

<?php echo "HTTP's default port number is: ".getservbyname("http","tcp");

?>

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**#.How do you encrypt data in php hash function? Use md5() function.**

**Answer:** The md5() function uses MD5, a third-pary hash algorithm often used for creating digital signatures. HD5 is considered to be a one-way hashing algorithm, which means there is no practical way to dehash data that has been hashed using md5().

Prototype: string md5(string str)

Example: <?php

$val="secret"; $hash\_val=md5($val); echo $hash\_val; ?>

**#.What are the functions used for file upload?**

**Answer:** 1.bool **move\_uploaded\_file**( string$filename , string $destination ) 2.bool **copy** ( string $source , string $dest [, resource $context ] )

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