1) What is PHP?

Ans) It stands for Hypertext Preprocessor. PHP is a web language based on scripts that allow developers to dynamically create generated web pages.

2) Which programming language does PHP resemble?

Ans) PHP syntax resembles Perl and C.

3)   What does PEAR stand for?

Ans) PEAR means "PHP Extension and Application Repository". It extends PHP and provides a higher level of programming for web developers.

4)   Is multiple inheritance supported in PHP?

Ans)   PHP supports only single inheritance; it means that a class can be extended from only one single class using the keyword 'extended'.

5)   How is the comparison of objects done in PHP?

Ans)   We use the operator '==' to test is two objects are instanced from the same class and have same attributes and equal values.

We can test if two objects are referring to the same instance of the same class by the use of the identity operator '==='.

6)   What is the most convenient hashing method to be used to hash passwords?

Ans)   It is preferable to use crypt() which natively supports several hashing algorithms or the function hash() which supports more variants than crypt()

rather than using the

 common hashing algorithms such as md5, sha1 or sha256 because they are conceived to be fast.

Hence, hashing passwords with these algorithms can create vulnerability.

7) How is the ternary conditional operator used in PHP?

Ans) It is composed of three expressions: a condition, and two operands describing what instruction should be performed when the specified condition is true or false as follows:

8) What does accessing a class via :: means?

Ans) :: is used to access static methods that do not require object initialization.

9) What does $GLOBALS mean?

$GLOBALS is associative array including references to all variables which are currently defined in the global scope of the script.

10) What does $_SERVER mean?

$_SERVER is an array including information created by the web server such as paths, headers, and script locations.

11) What does $_FILES means?

$_FILES is an associative array composed of items sent to the current script via the HTTP POST method.

12)What is the difference between $_FILES['userfile']['name'] and $_FILES['userfile']['tmp_name']?

Ans) $_FILES['userfile']['name'] represents the original name of the file on the client machine,

$_FILES['userfile']['tmp_name'] represents the temporary filename of the file stored on the server.

13)   What does $_ENV mean?

Ans) $_ENV is an associative array of variables sent to the current PHP script via the environment method.

14)   what is the difference between for and foreach?

Ans) for is expressed as follows:

for (expr1; expr2; expr3)statement

The first expression is executed once at the beginning. In each iteration, expr2 is evaluated. If it is TRUE, the loop continues, and the statements inside for are executed.

If it evaluates to FALSE, the execution of the loop ends. expr3 is tested at the end of each iteration.

However, foreach provides an easy way to iterate over arrays, and it is only used with arrays and objects.

15)   Explain the difference b/w static and dynamic websites?

Ans) In static websites, content can't be changed after running the script. You can't change anything on the site. It is predefined.

In dynamic websites, content of script can be changed at the run time. Its content is regenerated every time a user visit or reload. Google, yahoo and every search engine is the example of dynamic website.

16) Difference between $message and $$message in PHP ?

Ans)   The $var (single dollar) is a normal variable with the name var that stores any value like string, integer, float, etc.

The $$var (double dollar) is a reference variable that stores the value of the $variable inside it.

17) What are the different types of errors in PHP?

Ans)   There are 3 types of error in PHP.

Notices:These are non-critical errors. These errors are not displayed to the users.

Warnings:These are more serious errors, but they do not result in script termination. By default, these errors are displayed to the user.

Fatal Errors:These are the most critical errors. These errors may cause due to immediate termination of script.