1) What is Laravel?

Ans) Laravel is an open-source widely used PHP framework. The platform was intended for the development of web application by using MVC architectural pattern.

2) Define composer.

Ans) It is an application-level package manager for PHP. It provides a standard format for managing PHP software dependencies and libraries.

3) What is HTTP middleware?

Ans) HTTP middleware is a technique for filtering HTTP requests. Laravel includes a middleware that checks whether application user is authenticated or not.

4) What is a Route?

Ans) A route is basically an endpoint specified by a URI (Uniform Resource Identifier). It acts as a pointer in Laravel application.

Most commonly, a route simply points to a method on a controller and also dictates which HTTP methods are able to hit that URI.

5) Why use Route?

Ans) Routes are stored inside files under the /routes folder inside the project's root directory. By default, there are a few different files corresponding to the different "sides" of the application

6) Dependency Injection ?

Ans)In Laravel, dependency injection is the process of injecting class dependencies into a class through a constructor or setter method. This allows your code to look clean and run faster. Dependency injection involves the use of a Laravel service container,

a container that is used to manage class dependencies. Dependency injection via routes is one of the ways dependency injection is done. This method is used to inject dependency directly from the route just before it gets to the controller.

7) Localisation ?

Ans) Localization simply involves presenting your website in different languages. Developers can thus, use this feature to design applications that fit various cultures and languages through translations.

8) Laravel Breeze ?

Ans)Laravel Breeze is a minimal, simple implementation of all of Laravel's authentication features, including login, registration, password reset, email verification, and password confirmation.

9)What do you mean by bundles?

Ans) In Laravel, bundles are referred to as packages. These packages are used to increase the functionality of Laravel. A package can have views, configuration, migrations, routes, and tasks.

10) What is a Controller?

A controller is the "C" in the "MVC" (Model-View-Controller) architecture, which is what Laravel is based on.

11) Explain reverse routing in Laravel.

Ans) Reverse routing is a method of generating URL based on symbol or name. It makes your Laravel application flexible.

12) Explain traits in Laravel.

Ans) Laravel traits are a group of functions that you include within another class. A trait is like an abstract class. You cannot instantiate directly, but its methods can be used in concreate class.

13) Explain the concept of contracts in Laravel.

Ans) They are set of interfaces of Laravel framework. These contracts provide core services. Contracts defined in Laravel include corresponding implementation of framework.

14)How will you register service providers?

Ans) You can register service providers in the config/app.php configuration file that contains an array where you can mention the service provider class name.

15) Where will you define Laravel's Facades?

Ans) All facades of Laravel have defined in Illuminate\Support\Facades namespace

16) State the difference between get and post method.

Ans) Get method allows you to send a limited amount of data in the header. Post allows you to send a large amount of data in the body.

17) State the difference between get and post method.

Ans) Get method allows you to send a limited amount of data in the header. Post allows you to send a large amount of data in the body.

18) List default packages of Laravel 5.6.

Ans) Default packages of Laravel 5.6 are: 1) Envoy, 2) Passport, 3) Socialite, 4) Cashier, 5) Horizon, and 6) Scout.

19) What is service container in Laravel?

Ans) Service container is a tool used for performing dependency injection in Laravel.

20) Explain the concept of events in Laravel.

Ans) An event is an occurrence or action that help you to subscribe and listen for events that occur in Laravel application. Some of the events are fired automatically by Laravel when any activity occurs.

21) Explain dependency injection and their types.

Ans) It is a technique in which one object is dependent on another object. There

are three types of dependency injection: 1) Constructor injection, 2) setter injection, and 3) interface injection.

22) What are the advantages of using Laravel?

Here are important benefits of Laravel:

Laravel has blade template engine to create dynamic layouts and increase compiling tasks.

Reuse code without any hassle.

Laravel provides you to enforce constraints between multiple DBM objects by using an advanced query builder mechanism.

The framework has an auto-loading feature, so you don't do manual maintenance and inclusion paths

The framework helps you to make new tools by using LOC container.

Laravel offers a version control system that helps with simplified management of migrations.

23) Explain validation concept in Laravel.

Ans) Validations are an important concept while designing any Laravel application. It ensures that the data is always in an expected format before it stores into the database. Laravel provides many ways to validate your data.

Base controller trait uses a Validates Requests class which provides a useful method to validate requests coming from the client machine.

24)   List available types of relationships in Laravel Eloquent.

Ans) Types of relationship in Laravel Eloquent are: 1) One To One 2) One To Many 3) Many To Many 4) Has Many Through, and 5) Polymorphic Relations.

25) Name the Template Engine utilized by Laravel.

Ans) Blade is a powerful template engine utilized by Laravel

26) Name databases supported by Laravel.

Ans) Laravel supports the following databases:

      PostgreSQL

      SQL Server

      SQLite

      MySQL

27) Why are migrations important?

Ans) Migrations are important because it allows you to share application by maintaining database consistency. Without migration, it is difficult to share any Laravel application. It also allows you to sync database.

28) Define Lumen

Ans) Lumen is a micro-framework. It is a smaller, and faster, version of a building Laravel based services, and REST API's.

29) Explain PHP artisan

Ans) An artisan is a command-line tool of Laravel. It provides commands that help you to build Laravel application without any hassle.

30) How can you generate URLs?

Ans) Laravel has helpers to generate URLs. This is helpful when you build link in your templates and API response.

31) What are common HTTP error codes?

Ans)   The most common HTTP error codes are:

   Error 404 – Displays when Page is not found.

   Error- 401 – Displays when an error is not authorized

32) List out common artisan commands used in Laravel.

Ans) Laravel supports following artisan commands:

   PHP artisan down;

   PHP artisan up;

   PHP artisan make:controller;

   PHP artisan make:model;

   PHP artisan make:migration;

   PHP artisan make:middleware;

33)   Explain Auth.

Ans) It is a method of identifying user login credential with a password. In Laravel it can be managed with a session which takes two parameters 1) username and 2) password.

34)   Explain faker in Laravel.

Ans) It is a type of module or packages which are used to create fake data. This data can be used for testing purpose.

It is can also be used to generate: 1) Numbers, 2) Addresses, 3) DateTime, 4) Payments, and 5) Lorem text.

35)   How will you check table is exists or in the database?

Ans) Use hasTable() Laravel function to check the desired table is exists in the database or not.

36)   What is the use of DB facade?

Ans) DB facade is used to run SQL queries like create, select, update, insert, and delete.

37)   What is the use of Object Relational Mapping?

Ans) Object Relational Mapping is a technique that helps developers to address, access, and manipulate objects without considering the relation between object and their data sources.

38) Explain to listeners.

Ans) Listeners are used to handling events and exceptions. The most common listener in Laravel for login event is LoginListener.

39) What do you mean by Laravel Dusk?

Ans) Laravel Dusk is a tool which is used for testing JavaScript enabled applications. It provides powerful, browser automation, and testing API.

40) What is namespace in Laravel?

Ans) A namespace allows a user to group the functions, classes, and constants under a specific name.

41) What is Laravel Forge?

Ans) Laravel Forge helps in organizing and designing a web application. Although the manufacturers of the Laravel framework developed this toll, it can automate the deployment of every web application that works on a PHP server.

42) Explain Loggin in Laravel.

Ans) It is a technique in which system log generated errors. Loggin is helpful to increase the reliability of the system. Laravel supports various logging modes like syslog, daily, single, and error log modes.

43) What is Localization?

Ans) It is a feature of Laravel that supports various language to be used in the application. A developer can store strings of different languages in a file, and these files are stored at resources/views folder.

Developers should create a separate folder for each supported language.

44) What is MVC framework?

Ans) It is Model, View, and Controller:

Model: Model defines logic to write Laravel application.

View: It covers UI logic of Laravel application.

Controller: It is work as an interface between Model, and View. It is a way how the user interacts with an application.

45) Define @include.

Ans) @include is used to load more than one template view files. It helps you to include view within another view. User can also load multiple files in one view.

46) Explain collections in Laravel.

Ans) Collections is a wrapper class to work with arrays. Laravel Eloquent queries use a set of the most common functions to return database result.

47) Define hashing in Laravel.

Ans) It is the method of converting text into a key that shows the original text. Laravel uses the Hash facade to store the password securely in a hashed manner.

48) Composer ?

Ans) A Composer is a tool that incorporates all the dependencies and libraries. It helps the client to create a project with respect to its specified system and project. Third-party libraries can be installed in a project effortlessly utilizing composer.

Composer is utilized to manage its conditions and the dependencies are noted in composer.

49) Dependency ?

Ans) In Laravel, dependency injection is the process of injecting class dependencies into a class through a constructor or setter method. This allows your code to look clean and run faster.

Dependency injection involves the use of a Laravel service container, a container that is used to manage class dependencies.

50) Role of Model ?

Ans) Laravel Create Model is an MVC based PHP system. In the MVC architecture, 'M' stands for 'Model'. A model is used as a way for questioning data to and from the table within the database.

Laravel gives a basic way to do that using Eloquent ORM where each table incorporates a Model to interact with it.

51) Localization ?

Ans) Localization feature of Laravel supports different language to be used in application. You need to store all the strings of different language in a file and these files are stored at resources/views directory