Questions

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\* What is your background in PHP and other languages?

I have 13 years of experience working with PHP. I have worked with frameworks such as: CAKEPHP, CODEIGNITER, LARAVEL, YIIFRAMEWORK. Most of this working as a thesis advisor at the Polytechnic University of Aragua Federico Brito Figueroa. Currently I work as a freelancer supporting the development of the NOSSOTOCKET application for the company RSEGROUP VZLA.

I also work with JAVA SE and JAVAEE. With javaEE I have worked with spring Framework, Spark, Hibernate.

\* What was the most challenging project you've worked on and why was it challenging?

The NOSSOTICKET project. For me it has been the most challenging and interesting project that I have worked on, since in this I have worked on the backend part in which both JAVAEE and PHP have been worked on for the creation of micro services.

\* How long do you spend working on a problem before asking for help from another person?

Depending on the type of problem; I have asked for help. There are problems in which I have not had to ask for help. But there are cases in which things get complicated and I had the need to do it.

\* What resources do you use to solve problems you run in to?

If in the problem that is being solved, PHP is used as a programming language, I look for resources that have to do with this. In the case of another programming language such as JAVA, the resources that are relevant will be used

\* How would you approach a task if you only knew 50% of the requirements?

In this case, he would use manuals and tutorials that have to do with the programming language in which he is working and would also resort to forums and a group of friends or colleagues who know about the programming language and can provide resources.

\* What experience have you had with automated testing or unit testing?

I have worked with these in JAVA, but in PHP little experience.

\* What types of PHP projects or frameworks do you have experience with? Do you have any favorites and least favorites? Why?

I have worked with CakePHP, Codeigniter and Laravel. I really like codeigniter because it is easy to understand, although nowadays, because of what I have worked in NOSSOTICKET, the framework that I am most using in LARAVEL. I mean, my favorite is LARAVEL

\* What development tools do you commonly use (either for PHP, other technologies, or just in general)?

I have used as IDE: Sublime Text, Visual Code, Atom, NetBeans, Eclipse, Intellijide. The last three I have used to work with JAVAEE. To work with PHP I have used a lot of sublime Text, ATom .. I also use XAMPSERVER, WAMPSERVER, and others for the local server. I also use MySqlWorbench, PostGresSql, NaVicat, phpMyAdmin, pgMyAdmin for database management

\* Do you commonly use or require third party library/frameworks, or do you start development “from scratch”?

To start a job I like more the style of making code from scratch. Although if necessary to use a third-party library I have no problem with that. On the other hand; I'm not going to invent the wheel because if it exists, then I will use it if I need it

\* Do you have experience branding applications for clients by separating templates from an application’s code?

If I have experience; I have obtained it with the NOSSOTICKET project

\* What are your views on CSS and the different versions? What cross-platform problems have you found or had to overcome?

I have worked with 960 grid css, which was the first css framework I have worked with, then I worked with boostrap and currently in NOSSOTICKET with the MATERIALIZE framework.

The most noteworthy elements of bootstrap are its grid (or grid), its text styles applied to the main HTML elements (typography, tables, forms, buttons) and a variety of features in jQuery (manners, slider, accordions, etc.) .

Materialize also has its own grid system. This allows us to make very complete pages with the style of Google with all the features we need. As with Bootstrap, we can complement this framework with our own styles to give that special touch to our pages.

Until now; I have not had problems with the use of these frameworks.

\* What distributions of Linux do you have experience with? What environments have you utilized (example server or desktop)?

I currently work with the Debian 9.4 version. It stands out for its .deb parcel system and its APT package management. It is one of the most important distributions of GNU / Linux, since it is based on giants like Ubuntu.

\* Have you worked in team environments? If so, what were your roles?

Yes; I have worked . With RSEGROUP. This is the one in charge of making the application for the railroad institute of venezuela, called IFE. I have worked as a backend

\* Do you have any experience using git? What are your experiences with "code promotion" (separate development/staging/testing/live environments)?

If I have experience working with git, but with code promotion, i haven't.

\* Have you ever had to work with a project that somebody else started? If so, what did you do with the code?

Yes; in RSEGROUPVZLA. In the development of the NOSSOTICKET application. In this case I have worked in backend and databases

\* Do you have any experience with phpdoc?

I do not have much experience

\* What are your views of the strengths and/or weaknesses of PHP compared to other languages you've used?

Often developers, especially those who work mainly with PHP or Java, argue over the superiority of one language or another. These discussions can be somewhat tense, and commentators write at a high technical level. So you might think, and we would not blame you for it, that these languages ​​are structurally equal and mutually exclusive.

But they are not. The way in which they work is different, and deciding where each one is more suitable depends largely on the task to be carried out, the context, the objectives, and the development plan in progress.

One of the main structural differences between PHP and Java is the difference between a strong typing language and a weak typing language. Java is a strong typing language, which means that it requires explicit statements to work and this is supported by the compiler. At a higher level, it can be said that he has strict expectations of how the inputs and outputs are expressed. If those expectations are not met, the compiler will fail and the program will not work until the errors are resolved.

PHP, on the other hand, is weakly typed, which basically means that it is more flexible and relies on "common sense programming" on how to carry out a task. While this may be more attractive because it requires less formal knowledge, some argue that it complicates certain tasks, particularly in object-oriented programming, with its lack of standards.

Finally, these characteristics imply that Java can be a good option when the development is complicated and is based on teams of professional developers. Instead of making work more difficult, precisely defined standards allow for easier understanding and greater efficiency among teams. On the other hand, PHP is more accessible to inexperienced programmers. If a web product is intended to allow users to work with the code (such as web authoring software and blogs or small business sites), PHP can fit perfectly. It can also be a great economical and agile option for small teams that use coding standards and when it comes to simple functionalities.

The fact that specific languages ​​are used that may be more appropriate for a given context means that you have options to specifically learn what you need in a given code situation. For example, you can sign up for a specific Java programming course for Android development. This can be a great way to start if you have a specific goal in mind.

\* What kind of experiences do you have with relational databases? Have you used, installed, upgraded, and/or administered a database?

I have experience with MySql, MariaDB, Mysqli, PgSql as relational databases. I have advised computer theses in which they have worked with MySql and others in PgSql ... I have also advised works that work with PDO to do the management of queries to the BD.

\* How do you usually connect to a database (to view/modify the content)? Have you ever used phpMyAdmin?

If you are managing the database using MySql as a manager, I use PhpMyAdmin, but I also use MySqlWorBench. In some cases I use NAVICAST to manage the BD

\* What are your thoughts on the importance of coding standards? Explain in detail. Are you willing to adhere to a set of defined coding standards?

Some call it Coding by convention (codification by convention) or simply Coding Standards (coding standards), it is a paradigm of programming that seeks to reduce the number of decisions that the developer has to make when writing his code. We all know what rules PHP has regarding variables, functions, classes, etc. Thus, if a variable does not comply with those rules it would be invalid variable and PHP would throw an error when executing the script. Now within validity there is a large number of possibilities to name a variable; for example, the result of a query can be $ queryResult, $ QueryResult, $ queryresult, etc; Always opting for a way to write the name of the variable would follow a coding standard. And not only the variables, it also applies to functions, methods, classes, indentation, position of the keys, number of characters per line of code, among others. In reality, it is not intended to limit the programmer in his creativity, but rather to make coding simpler, even intuitive, since the way in which each part of the code is defined is used by all programmers of the project, as well The standard is shared and learned faster, making it easier to read and write code. The coding standards, as we said, are used in both public and private projects. Zend Framework, for example, has its standards which are based on those of PEAR and these in turn on those of Horde. And not only Zend Framework, but almost all PHP Frameworks and other Open Source projects have standards.

\* Have you ever used Composer? If so, please explain the benefits of using it.

Composer is a PHP dependency handler, not a package manager. But it is true that deals with packages and libraries, the installation is always local to any project, the libraries are installed in a default directory (usually it is / vendor). Composer is able to install the libraries required by your project with the versions they need. What if my bookstores depend on others? It is also capable of solving that and downloading everything necessary for it to work and thus take away the headache of doing all that manually.

Yes; I used composer for the installation of LARAVEL via console. This gives a great facility for installation and makes work faster and more efficient