

Module-4 (Advance PHP)

1) What Is Object Oriented Programming?

Answer - object-oriented programming is about creating objects that contain both data and functions. OOP is a programming paradigm based on the concept of "objects", which can contain data and code.

2) What Are Properties Of Object Oriented Systems?

Answer –

Encapsulation - Encapsulation is an OOP concept that binds together the data and functions that manipulate the data, and that keeps both safe from outside interference and misuse.

Inheritance - The main class or the root class is called as a Base Class. Any class which is expected to have ALL properties of the base class along with its own is called as a Derived class. The process of deriving such a class is Derived class.

Abstraction - Abstraction is a process of hiding the implementation details from the user, only the functionality will be provided to the user.

Polymorphism - Polymorphism is the provision of a single interface to entities of different types or the use of a single symbol to represent multiple different types

3) What Is Difference Between Class And Interface?

Answer - Class can have both an abstract & concrete methods but Interface can have only abstract methods. A class can be inherited using extends keyword and interface can be inherited by implements keyword. A class can have any type of members like private, public and interface can have only public members.

4) What Is Overloading?

Answer – overloading is a feature that permits making creating several methods with a similar name that works differently from one another in the type of the input parameters it accepts as arguments.

5) What Is Scope Resolution Operator (::) with Example .

Answer - The Scope Resolution Operator / the double colon ,is a token that allows access to static, constant, and overridden properties or methods of a class. When referencing these items from outside the class definition, use the name of the class without using object.

6) What are the differences between abstract classes and interfaces?

Answer – Abstract class can have abstract and non-abstract methods but interface can have only abstract methods. Abstract class doesn't support multiple interface but interface supports multiple inheritance. The abstract keyword is used to declare abstract class and interface keyword is used to declare interface.

7) Define Constructor and Destructor?

Answer – Constructor: Constructor is a method defined inside a class is called automatically at the time of creation of object.

Destructor: Destructors are for destroying objects and automatically called at the end of execution. Destructor is a method garbage collector. Destructor method doesn't take any arguments.

8) How to Load Classes in PHP?

Answer - PHP can load class files automatically on demand (No explicit require statements are needed). The file name must match the case of the terminating class name (each class in a separate file);

9) How to Call Parent Constructor?

Answer - The constructor of the child class doesn't automatically call the constructor of its parent class. Use parent::__construct() to call the parent constructor from the constructor in the child class.

10) Are Parent Constructor Called Implicitly When Create An ObjectOf Class?

Answer - Parent constructors are not called implicitly if the child class defines a constructor. In order to run a parent constructor, a call to `parent::__construct()` within the child constructor is required.

11) What Happen, If Constructor Is Defined As Private Or Protected?

Answer - Constructor is used for object creation and initialization. If constructor is declared private or protected that means constructor cannot be called outside the scope of class .so the objects of class having private constructor can neither be created nor can be initialized.

12)What are PHP Magic Methods/Functions? List them.

Answer – Magic methods in PHP are special methods that are aimed to perform certain tasks. Magical method in a class must be declared public. These methods act as interceptors that are automatically called when certain conditions are met.

(1) `__get()` (2) `__set` (3) `__call` (4) `__construct` (5) `__destruct`

16) Use of The \$this keyword.

Answer - `$this` keyword references the current object of the class. The `$this` keyword allows you to access the properties and methods of the current object within the class using the object operator (`->`). The `$this` keyword is only available within a class. It doesn't exist outside of the class. If you attempt to use the `$this` outside of a class, you'll get an error.