**Q.1: What is difference between ksort() and usort() functions?**

**Answer:**

* ksort() function is used to sort an array according to its key values whereas asort() function is used to sort an array according to its values.
* They both used to sort an associative array in PHP.

**Example of asort():**

<?php

$age = array("Peter"=>"37", "Ben"=>"27", "Joe"=>"43");

asort($age);

?>

**Output:** Key=Ben, Value=37 Key=Joe, Value=43 Key=Peter, Value=35

**Example of ksort():**

<?php

$age = array("Peter"=>"37", "Ben"=>"27", "Joe"=>"43");

ksort($age);

?>

Output: Key=Ben, Value=37

Key=Joe, Value=43

Key=Peter, Value=35

**Q.2: What is the difference between unset and unlink ?**

**Answer:**

**Unlink:** Is used to remove a file from server.  
**usage:**unlink(‘path to file’);

**Unset: Is used unset a variable.  
usage: unset($var);**

**Q.3: What is difference between explode() or split() in PHP?**

**Answer:**

The explode() and split() functions are used in PHP to split the strings. Both are defined here:

**Split()** is used to split a string into an array using a regular expression whereas **explode()** is used to split the string by string using the delimiter.

**Example of split():**

split(":", "this:is:a:split"); //returns an array that contains this, is, a, split.

**Output:** Array ([0] => this,[1] => is,[2] => a,[3] => split)

**Example of explode():**

explode ("take", "take a explode example "); //returns an array which have value "a explode example"

**Output:** array([0] => "a explode example")

**Q.4: What is difference between session and cookie in PHP ?**

**Answer:**

* Session and cookie both are used to store values or data.
* cookie stores data in your browser and a session is stored on the server.
* Session destroys that when browser close and cookie delete when set time expires.

**Q.5: How to get length of an array in PHP ?**

**Answer:**

* PHP count function is used to get the length or numbers of elements in an array
* <?php
* // initializing an array in PHP
* $array=['a','b','c'];
* // Outputs 3
* echo count($array);
* ?>

**Q.6: How will you calculate days between two dates in PHP?**

**Answer:**

Calculating days between two dates in PHP

<?Php

$date1 = date('Y-m-d');

$date2 = '2015-10-2';

$days = (strtotime($date1)-strtotime($date2))/(60\*60\*24);

echo $days;

?>

**Q.7: How to get no of arguments passed to a PHP Function?**

**Answer:**

* **func\_get\_args()** function is used to get number of arguments passed in a PHP function.
* **Sample Usage:**

function foo() {

return func\_get\_args();

}

echo foo(1,5,7,3);//output 4;

echo foo(a,b);//output 2;

echo foo();//output 0;

**Q.8: What is the difference between == and === operator in PHP ?**

**Answer:**

* In PHP == is equal operator and returns TRUE if $a is equal to $b after type juggling and === is Identical operator and return TRUE if $a is equal to $b, and they are of the same data type.
* **Example Usages:**

<?php

$a=true ;

$b=1;

// Below condition returns true and prints a and b are equal

if($a==$b){

echo "a and b are equal";

}else{

echo "a and b are not equal";

//Below condition returns false and prints a and b are notequal because $a and $b are of different data types.

if($a===$b){

echo "a and b are equal";

}else{

echo "a and b are not equal";

}

**Q.9: What is difference between strstr() and stristr() ?**

**Answer:**

In PHP both functions are used to find the first occurrence of substring in a string except  
stristr() is case-insensitive and strstr is case-sensitive,if no match is found then FALSE will be returned.

**Sample Usage:**

<?php

$email = ‘abc@xyz.com’;

$hostname = strstr($email, ‘@’);

echo $hostname;

output: @xyz.com

stristr() does the same thing in Case-insensitive manner

?>

**Q.10: What are the difference between echo and print?**

**Answer:**

Difference between echo and print in PHP

**echo in PHP**

* echo is language constructs that display strings.
* echo has a void return type.
* echo can take multiple parameters separated by comma.
* echo is slightly faster than print.

**Print in PHP**

* print is language constructs that display strings.
* print has a return value of 1 so it can be used in expressions.
* print cannot take multiple parameters.
* print is slower than echo.

**Q.11: What are different types of errors available in Php ?**

**Answer:**

There are 13 types of errors in PHP, We have listed all below

* **E\_ERROR:** A fatal error that causes script termination.
* **E\_WARNING:** Run-time warning that does not cause script termination.
* **E\_PARSE:** Compile time parse error.
* **E\_NOTICE:** Run time notice caused due to error in code.
* **E\_CORE\_ERROR**: Fatal errors that occur during PHP initial startup.  
  (installation)
* **E\_CORE\_WARNING:** Warnings that occur during PHP initial startup.
* **E\_COMPILE\_ERROR:** Fatal compile-time errors indication problem with script.
* **E\_USER\_ERROR:** User-generated error message.
* **E\_USER\_WARNING:** User-generated warning message.
* **E\_USER\_NOTICE:** User-generated notice message.
* **E\_STRICT:** Run-time notices.
* **E\_RECOVERABLE\_ERROR:** Catchable fatal error indicating a dangerous error
* **E\_ALL:** Catches all errors and warnings.

**Q.12: List data types in PHP?**

**Answer:**

PHP supports 9 primitive types

**4 scalar types:**

* integer
* boolean
* float
* string

**3 compound types:**

* array
* object
* callable

**And 2 special types:**

* resource
* NULL

**Q.13: What are the difference between echo and print?**

**Answer:**

Difference between echo and print in PHP

**echo in PHP**

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* echo has a void return type.
* echo can take multiple parameters separated by comma.
* echo is slightly faster than print.

**Print in PHP**

* print is language constructs that display strings.
* print has a return value of 1 so it can be used in expressions.
* print cannot take multiple parameters.
* print is slower than echo.

**Q.14: What is difference between include, require, include\_once and require\_once() ?**

**Answerr:**

* **Include** :-Include is used to include files more than once in single PHP script.You can include a file as many times you want.
* Syntax:- include(“file\_name.php”);
* **Include Once:-**Include once include a file only one time in php script.Second attempt to include is ignored.
* **Syntax:**- include\_once(“file\_name.php”);
* **Require:-**Require is also used to include files more than once in single PHP script.Require generates a Fatal error and halts the script execution,if file is not found on specified location or path.You can require a file as many time you want in a single script.
* **Syntax:**- require(“file\_name.php”);
* **Require Once**:-Require once include a file only one time in php script.Second attempt to include is ignored. Require Once also generates a Fatal error and halts the script execution ,if file is not found on specified location or path.
* Syntax:- require\_once(“file\_name.php”);

**Q.15: What is PHP ?**

**Answer:**

**PHP**: Hypertext Preprocessor is open source server-side scripting language that is widely used for creation of dynamic web applications.It was developed by Rasmus Lerdorf also know as Father of PHP in 1994.

**PHP** is a loosely typed language , we didn’t have to tell PHP which kind of Datatype a Variable is. PHP automatically converts the variable to the correct datatype , depending on its value.

**Q.16: How can you pass a variable by reference?**

**Answer:**

To be able to pass a variable by reference, we use an ampersand in front of it, as follows $var1 = &$var2

**Q.17: Will a comparison of an integer 12 and a string "13" work in PHP?**

**Answer:**

"13" and 12 can be compared in PHP since it casts everything to the integer type.

**Q.18: How is the ternary conditional operator used in PHP?**

**Answer:**

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:

Expression\_1?Expression\_2 : Expression\_3;

**Q.19: What is the function func\_num\_args() used for?**

**Answer:**

The function func\_num\_args() is used to give the number of parameters passed into a function.

**Q.20: If the variable $var1 is set to 10 and the $var2 is set to the character var1, what's the value of $$var2?**

**Answer:**

$$var2 contains the value 10.

**Q.21: What does $GLOBALS mean?**

**Answer:**

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

**Q.22: What does $\_SERVER mean?**

**Answer:**

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

**Q.23: What are the functions to be used to get the image's properties (size, width, and height)?**

**Answer:**

The functions are getimagesize() for size, imagesx() for width and imagesy() for height.

**Q.24: How can we check the value of a given variable is a number?**

**Answer:**

It is possible to use the dedicated function, is\_numeric() to check whether it is a number or not.

**Q.25: How can we check the value of a given variable is alphanumeric?**

**Answer:**

It is possible to use the dedicated function, ctype\_alnum to check whether it is an alphanumeric value or not.

**Q.26: How do I check if a given variable is empty?**

**Answer:**

If we want to check whether a variable has a value or not, it is possible to use the empty() function.

**Q.27: How is it possible to remove escape characters from a string?**

**Answer:**

The stripslashes function enables us to remove the escape characters before apostrophes in a string.

**Q.28: Is it possible to remove the HTML tags from data?**

**Answer:**

The strip\_tags() function enables us to clean a string from the HTML tags.

**Q.29: what is the static variable in function useful for?**

**Answer:**

A static variable is defined within a function only the first time, and its value can be modified during function calls as follows:

<!--?php

function testFunction() {

static $testVariable = 1; echo $testVariable; $testVariable++;

}

testFunction(); //1 testFunction(); //2 testFunction(); //3

?-->