IDB-BISEW IT Scholarship Project

**WPSI Round -39**PHP Descriptive Question and Answer

# Chapter 1-3

1. **What is phpinfo() function?**

Ans: Executing the phpinfo() function is a great way to learn about your PHP installation, as it offers extensive  
information regarding the server, operating system environment, and available extensions.

1. **What are the general language features of php?**

Practicality: It requires minimum of knowledge of programming.

Power: It has the ability to interface with databases, from and create pages dynamically.

Possibility: It rarely bound to any single implementation solution.

Price: It is free of charge.

1. **Who is the developer of php and when it is fasts developed?**

Ans: Rasmus Lerdorf is the developer of php and it is fasts developed in 1995.

# Write some of PHP benefits compare to other language?

PHP runs on different platforms (Windows, Linux, Unix, etc.) - PHP is compatible with almost all servers used today (Apache, IIS, etc.) - PHP is FREE to download from the official PHP resource: www.php.net - PHP is easy to learn and runs efficiently on the server side

# What is a PHP File?

PHP files may contain text, HTML tags and scripts - PHP files are returned to the browser as plain HTML - PHP files have a file extension of ".php", ".php3", or ".phtml"

1. **What are the four configuration Directive scopes?**

Ans:PHP\_INI\_PERDIR, PHP\_INI\_USER, PHP\_INI\_SYSTEM, PHP\_INI\_ALL.

1. **What are the configurations files of php and apache?**

Ans:

PHP: php.ini.

Apache: apache.httpd.conf and .htaccess.

1. **Between echo () and print () functions which one is the faster and why?**

Between echo () and print () there are technical difference. Echo () function is a tad faster because it returns nothing, whereas print () will return 1 if the statement is successfully output.

1. **What are type casting and juggling?**

Type casting: Converting values from one data type to another is known as type casting.

Type Juggling: Automatic conversion is known as type juggling.

1. **What is constant? How can you declare a constant?**

A constant is a value that cannot be modified throughout the execution of a program. Constants are particularly useful when working with values that definitely will not require modification.

Constant are declared by using define () function.

1. **Difference between get and post method?**

get method is used for submitting small amount of data. Data shows in the URL, so it is not secure.

post method is used for submitting small amount of data. Data does not show URL, so it is secure.

1. **What is super global variable? Write name of some superglobal variable?**

PHP offers a number of useful predefined variables that are accessible from anywhere within the

executing script and provide us with a substantial amount of environment-specific information.

Some example: HTTP\_HOST, HTTP\_USER\_AGENT, HTTP\_ACCEPT, HTTP\_ACCEPT\_LANGUAGE.

1. **What is the difference between print and printf?**

print statement output data passed to it.

Print(“I like PHP”);

The printf() statement is ideal when we want to output a blend of static text and dynamic information stored within one or several variables.

printf("Bar inventory: %d bottles of tonic water.", 100);

1. **Write the name of 9 Superglobal Variables**
2. $\_GET[ ],
3. $\_POST[ ],
4. $\_REQUEST[ ],
5. $\_SERVER[ ],
6. $\_SESSION[ ],
7. $GLOBAL[ ],
8. $\_COOKE[ ],
9. $\_FILES[ ],
10. $\_ENV[ ]
11. **Which functions are used to add file in a script?**

The functions are used to add file in a script

i) include()

ii) include\_once()

iii) require()

iv) require\_once()

# Chapter 4: Functions

1. **What are passing arguments by reference and passing arguments by value?**

When the value of the function argument is passed by direct value or simple variable is called passing arguments by value and when the value of the function argument is passed by reference variable is called passing argument by reference.

**Passing arguments by value:** Means any changes made to those values within the scope of the function are ignored outside of the function.

**Passing arguments by reference:** Means any changes made to those values within the scope of the function are reflected outside of the function.

1. **What is recursive function?**

***Ans***: A recursive function is a function that calls itself during its execution. This enables the function to repeat itself several times, outputting the result and the end of each iteration. Below is an example of a recursive function.

Function Count (integer N)   
    if (N <= 0) return "Must be a Positive Integer";  
    if (N > 9) return "Counting Completed";  
    else return Count (N+1);  
end function

# Chapter 5: Arrays

1. What Is an Array? How to output an array?

**Ans : -** An array is traditionally defined as a group of items that share certain characteristics.

Such as:-

$divisions = array (" Dhaka ", "Khulna " , "Rajshahi" );

1. **Discuss the list function.**

**Ans : -** The list() function is used to assign values to a list of variables in one operation.

<?php  
$my\_array = array("Dog","Cat","Horse");  
list($a, $b, $c) = $my\_array;  
echo $a, $b, $c;  
?>

1. Discuss array\_push, array\_pop, array\_shift, array\_unshift

**Ans : -**

**array\_push ()** — Push one or more elements onto the end of array. Such as: -

$stack = array ("orange", "banana");  
 array\_push($stack, "apple", "raspberry");  
 print\_r($stack);

**array\_pop()** pops and returns the last value of the array.

**array\_shift()** shifts the first value of the array off and returns it. Such as : -

$states = array("Ohio", "New York", "California", "Texas"); $state = array\_shift($states);

**array\_unshift()** prepends passed elements to the front of the array .Such as : -

$queue = array("orange", "banana");  
array\_unshift($queue, "apple", "raspberry");  
print\_r($queue);

1. Discuss in\_array, array\_values, array\_search, count.

**Ans: The in\_array()** function searches an array for a specific value, returning TRUE if the value is found and FALSE otherwise

$state = "Ohio"; $states = array("California", "Hawaii", "Ohio", "New York"); if(in\_array($state, $states)) echo "Not to worry, $state is smoke-free!";

**array\_values()** returns all the values from the array and indexes the array numerically. Such as :-

$population = array("Ohio" => "11,421,267", "Iowa" => "2,936,760"); print\_r(array\_values($population)); // Array ( [0] => 11,421,267 [1] => 2,936,760 ) .

**array\_search ()** function searches an array for a specified value, returning its key if located and FALSE otherwise . such as :-

$array = array(0 => 'blue', 1 => 'red', 2 => 'green', 3 => 'red');  
$key = array\_search('green', $array); // $key = 2;.

**count** — The count() function returns the total number of values found in an array . Such as : -

$garden = array("cabbage", "peppers", "turnips", "carrots"); echo count($garden);   
This returns the following. // 4

1. **What are the types of key of array?**

Keys can be numerical or associative. Numerical key use numeric value and associative key use string value.

There are two types of key of array. It can be numerical and associative.

Numerical: It stores each array element with numeric index name.

Associative: It contains characteristic element or string index name.

1. **Which functions are used to add and remove array elements?**

There are four functions used to add to and remove from array elements. These are-

* 1. array\_unshift():function adds element to the front of the array.
  2. array\_push(): function adds element to the end of an array.
  3. array\_shift(): function removes and returns the first item found in an array.
  4. array\_pop():function removes and returns the last element from an array.

1. **What is the difference between sizeof($array) and count($array)?**

sizeof($array) - This function is an alias of count() count($array) - If you just pass a simple variable instead of an array it will return

1. **What are the different functions in sorting an array? Discuss them?**

array\_reverse(): reverses an array’s element order.

array\_flip(): reverses the roles of the keys and their corresponding values.

sort(): sorts an array, ordering elements from lowest to highest value.

rsort(): sorts array items in reverse (descending) order.

asort() : sorting an array in ascending order, except that the key/value correspondence is maintained.

arsort(): it sorts the array in reverse order maintained key/value co-relation.

1. **Why substr() is used?**

The substr() function returns the part of a string located between a predefined starting offset and length positions.

1. **Difference between array\_merge() and array\_slice()?**

Array\_merge():The array\_merge() function merges arrays together, returning a single, unified array.

Array\_slice(): The array\_slice() function returns a section of an array based on a starting and ending offset value.

# Chapter 6-7: Object Oriented PHP

1. **What is OOP?**

**Object-oriented programming is a style of coding that allows developers to group similar tasks into classes. This helps keep code following the tenet "don't repeat yourself" (DRY) and easy-to-maintain.**

1. **What are class and object?**

Class: Classes are intended to represent those real-life items that coder like to manipulate within an application.

Object: An instance of class is called object. Such as $employee = new Employee();

Classes are intended to represent those real-life items that coder like to manipulate within an application.

1. **What are constructor and destructor?**

**Ans. Constructor**: A constructor is defined as a block of codes that automatically executes at the time of objects instantiation.

**Destructors**: When the script is complete, PHP will destroy any object that resides in memory. Destructor modifies the object destruction process. If less volatile data is created as a result of the instantiation and should be destroyed at the time of object destruction. We will need to create a custom destructor.

1. **What are the advantages of object-oriented programming?**

Ans: Object-oriented programming advantages are:

a) Simplicity, d) extensibility

b) Modifiability e) catch errors at compile time rather than at runtime

c) Re-usability f) reduce large problems to smaller.

1. **What is Encapsulation?**

Ans: The practice of separating the user from the true inner workings of an application through well-known interfaces is known as Encapsulation.

1. What is Polymorphism?

Ans: Polymorphism of the following term originates from the Greek language that means “having multiple forms,” defines OOP’s ability to redefine, a class’s characteristics.