Blend InfoTech

PHP Interview Questions and Answers ->

What is PHP?

-->  
PHP (Hypertext Pre Processor) is a scripting language commonly used for web applications. PHP can be easily embedded in HTML. PHP generally runs on a web server. It is available for free and can be used across a variety of servers, operating systems and platforms.

What are the differences between GET and POST methods in form submitting, give the case where we can use get and we can use post methods?

-->  
On the server side, the main difference between GET and POST is where the submitted is stored. The $\_GET array stores data submitted by the GET method. The $\_POST array stores data submitted by the POST method.   
  
On the browser side, the difference is that data submitted by the GET method will be displayed in the browser's address field. Data submitted by the POST method will not be displayed anywhere on the browser.   
  
GET method is mostly used for submitting a small amount and less sensitive data. POST method is mostly used for submitting a large amount or sensitive data.

Who is the father of php and explain the changes in php versions?

-->  
Rasmus Lerdorf(1994) for version changes go to http://php.net/ Marco Tabini is the founder and publisher of php|architect.

How can we submit from without a submit button?

-->  
We can use a simple JavaScript code linked to an event trigger of any form field. In the JavaScript code, we can call the document.form.submit () function to submit the form.

How many ways we can retrieve the date in result set of mysql Using php?

-->  
As individual objects so single record or as a set or arrays.

What is the difference between $message and $$message?

-->  
They are both variables. But $message is a variable with a fixed name. $$message is a variable who's name is stored in $message. For example, if $message contains "var", $$message is the same as $var.

Example: $message= “var”;

$var content $message

What the differences are between require and include, include\_once?

-->  
File will not be included more than once. If we want to include a file once only and further calling of the file will be ignored then we have to use the PHP function include\_once(). This will prevent problems with function redefinitions, variable value reassignments, etc.

What are the different tables present in mysql?

-->  
Total 5 types of tables we can create   
  
1. MyISAM   
  
2. Heap   
  
3. Merge   
  
4. InnoDB   
  
5. ISAM   
  
6. BDB (Berkeley DB)  
  
InnoDB is the default storage engine as of MySQL 5.5.5.

MyISAM is the default storage engine as of ( MyISAM before 5.5.5)

How can I execute a php script using command line?

-->  
Just run the PHP CLI (Command Line Interface) program and provide the PHP script file name as the command line argument. For example, "php myScript.php", assuming "php" is the command to invoke the CLI program.   
  
Be aware that if your PHP script was written for the Web CGI interface, it may not execute properly in command line environment.

What is meant by nl2br()?

-->  
Nl2br Inserts HTML line breaks before all newlines in a string string nl2br (string); For example: echo nl2br("god bless you")  
  
will output "god bless you" to your browser.

What are the current versions of apache, php, and mysql?

-->  
PHP: php 7.2.7 (30 November 2017)  
MySQL: MySQL 8.0.11 (April 19, 2018)  
Apache: Apache 2.4.33

What are the reasons for selecting lamp (Linux, apache, mysql, php) instead of combination of other software programs, servers and operating systems?

-->  
All of those are open source resource. Security of linux is very very more than windows. Apache is a better server that IIS both in functionality and security. Mysql is world most popular open source database. PHP is more faster that asp or any other scripting language.

How can we encrypt and decrypt a data present in a mysql table using mysql?

-->  
AES\_ENCRYPT () and AES\_DECRYPT ()

How can we encrypt the username and password using php?

-->  
You can encrypt a password with the following Mysql>SET PASSWORD=PASSWORD ("Password");

We can encode data using base64\_encode ($string) and can decode using base64\_decode ($string);

What are the different types of errors in php?

-->  
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's initial startup (installation)   
E\_CORE\_WARNING: Warnings that occur during PHP's 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

What is the functionality of the function htmlentities?

-->  
Answer: htmlentities Convert all applicable characters to HTML entities This function is identical to htmlspecialchars() in all ways, except with htmlentities(), all characters which have HTML character entity equivalents are translated into these entities.

What is meant by urlencode and urldocode?

-->  
Urlencode() returns the URL encoded version of the given string. URL coding converts special characters into % signs followed by two hex digits. For example: urlencode("10.00%") will return "10%2E00%25?. URL encoded strings are safe to be used as part of URLs.   
urldecode() returns the URL decoded version of the given string.

What is the difference between the functions unlink and unset?

-->  
Unlink() deletes the given file from the file system.   
unset() makes a variable undefined.

How can we register the variables into a session?

-->  
We can use the session\_register ($ur\_session\_var) function.

How can we get the properties (size, type, width, height) of an image using php image functions?

-->  
To know the Image type use exif\_imagetype () function   
To know the Image size use getimagesize () function   
To know the image width use imagesx () function   
To know the image height use imagesy() function

What is the maximum size of a file that can be uploaded using php and how can we change this?

-->2MB max default size.  
You can change maximum size of a file set upload\_max\_filesize variable in php.ini file.

How can we increase the execution time of a php script?

-->default 30second  
Set max\_execution\_time variable in php.ini file to your desired time in second.

How can we take a backup of a mysql table and how can we restore it.?

-->  
Create a full backup of your database: shell> mysqldump tab=/path/to/some/diropt db\_name Or: shell> mysqlhotcopy db\_name /path/to/some/dir The full backup file is just a set of SQL statements, so restoring it is very easy:   
  
shell> mysql "."Executed";   
mysql\_close($link2);

How many ways can we get the value of current session id?

-->  
session\_id() function returns the session id for the current session.

How can we destroy the session, how can we unset the variable of a session?

-->  
session\_destroy();  
session\_unset();

How can we destroy the cookie?

-->  
Set same the cookie in past

What is the difference between ereg\_replace() and eregi\_replace()?

-->  
ereg\_replace () function is identical to eregi\_replace() except that this ignores **case** **distinction** when matching alphabetic characters.

How can we know the count/number of elements of an array?

-->  
2 ways   
a) sizeof($urarray) This function is an alias of count()   
b) count($urarray)  
interestingly if u just pass a simple var instead of a an array it will return 1.

What is the maximum length of a table name, database name, and fieldname in mysql?

-->  
Database name- 64   
Table name -64

Fieldname-64

How many values can the SET function of mysql takes?

-->  
Mysql set can take zero or more values but at the maximum it can take 64 values

What is maximum size of a database in mysql?

-->  
If the operating system or file system places a limit on the number of files in a directory, MySQL is bound by that constraint.   
The efficiency of the operating system in handling large numbers of files in a directory can place a practical limit on the number of tables in a database. If the time required to open a file in the directory increases significantly as the number of files increases, database performance can be adversely affected.   
The amount of available disk space limits the number of tables.   
**MySQL 3.22 had a 4GB (4 gigabyte) limit on table size. With the MyISAM storage engine in MySQL 3.23, the maximum table size was increased to 65536 terabytes (2567 â€" 1 bytes). With this larger allowed table size, the maximum effective table size for MySQL databases is usually determined by operating system constraints on file sizes, not by MySQL internal limits.**   
The **InnoDB storage** engine maintains InnoDB tables within a tablespace that can be created from several files. This allows a table to exceed the maximum individual file size. The tablespace can include raw disk partitions, which allows extremely large tables. **The maximum tablespace size is 64TB.**   
The following table lists some examples of operating system file-size limits. This is only a rough guide and is not intended to be definitive. For the most up-to-date information, be sure to check the documentation specific to your operating system.   
Operating System File-size Limit   
Linux 2.2-Intel 32-bit 2GB (LFS: 4GB)   
Linux 2.4+ (using ext3 filesystem) 4TB   
Solaris 9/10 16TB   
NetWare w/NSS filesystem 8TB   
Win32 w/ FAT/FAT32 2GB/4GB   
Win32 w/ NTFS 2TB (possibly larger)   
MacOS X w/ HFS+ 2TB

What is meant by MIME?

-->  
Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions.  
WWW ability to recognize and handle files of different types is largely dependent on the use of the MIME (Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions) standard. The standard provides for a system of registration of file types with information about the applications needed to process them. This information is incorporated into Web server and browser software, and enables the automatic recognition and display of registered file types.

What is meant by PEAR in php?

-->  
PEAR is short for "PHP Extension and Application Repository" and is pronounced just like the fruit. The purpose of PEAR is to provide:   
A structured library of open-sourced code for PHP users   
A system for code distribution and package maintenance   
A standard style for code written in PHP   
The PHP Foundation Classes (PFC),   
The PHP Extension Community Library (PECL),   
A web site, mailing lists and download mirrors to support the PHP/PEAR community   
PEAR is a community-driven project with the PEAR Group as the governing body. The project has been founded by Stig S. Bakken in 1999 and quite a lot of people have joined the project since then.   
  
http://pear.php.net/manual/en/about.pear.php

What are the differences between mysql\_fetch\_array(), mysql\_fetch\_object(), mysql\_fetch\_row()?

-->  
**Mysql\_fetch\_array()** Fetch a result row as an associative array, a numeric array, or both. **mysql\_fetch\_object** ( resource result ) Returns an object with properties that correspond to the fetched row and moves the internal data pointer ahead. or FALSE if there are no more rows   
**mysql\_fetch\_row**() fetches one row of data from the result associated with the specified result identifier. The row is returned as an array. Each result column is stored in an array offset, starting at offset 0.

What is PHP?

-->  
**PHP Version 3.0 is an HTML-embedded scripting language**. Much of its syntax is borrowed from C, Java and Perl with a couple of unique PHP-specific features thrown in. **The goal of the language is to allow web developers to write dynamically generated pages quickly.**

What the difference is between include and require?

-->  
If you **require** a file and it **cannot be found**, the script will **terminate** with a **fatal error**.

If you use **include** then you will get an error but the script will **continue** to execute. Therefore when the information you wish to reference from another file is essential to the correct running of a page, use **require**.

Is PHP a case sensitive programming language?

-->  
PHP is a **partially** case **sensitive** programming language. We can use **function** names, **class** names in case **insensitive** manner.

What is mean by LAMP?

-->  
LAMP means combination of Linux, Apache, MySQL and PHP.

How do you get the user's ip address in PHP?

-->  
Using the server variable: $\_SERVER['REMOTE\_ADDR']

How do you make one way encryption for your passwords in PHP?

-->  
Using **md5** function or **sha1** function

What is meant by PEAR in php?

-->  
Answer1: PEAR is the next revolution in PHP. This repository is bringing higher level programming to PHP**. PEAR is a framework and distribution system for reusable PHP components**. It eases installation by bringing an automated wizard, and packing the strength and experience of PHP users into a nicely organized OOP library. PEAR also provides a **command-line interface** that can be used to automatically install "packages" 

How can we repair a MySQL table?

-->  
The syntex for repairing a mysql table is:   
  
REPAIR TABLE tablename   
REPAIR TABLE tablename QUICK   
REPAIR TABLE tablename EXTENDED   
  
this command will repair the table specified.   
If QUICK is given, MySQL will do a repair of only the index tree.   
If EXTENDED is given, it will create index row by row.

What is the difference between echo and print statement?

-->  
Echo() can take multiple expressions, Print cannot take multiple expressions.   
  
Print return true or false based on success or failure whereas echo just does what its told without letting you know whether or not it worked properly.

What are the features and advantages of OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING?

-->  
One of the main advantages of OO programming is its **ease of modification; objects can easily be modified and added to a system there by reducing maintenance costs**. OO programming is also considered to be **better at modeling the real world than is procedural programming.** It allows for more complicated and flexible interactions. OO systems are also easier for non-technical personnel to understand and easier for them to participate in the maintenance and enhancement of a system because it appeals to natural human cognition patterns.

# [Web Technology Experts Notes](http://www.web-technology-experts-notes.in/)

**Question: What is use of header() function in php?**  
1. Header is used to **redirect** from current page to another:

header("Location: newpage.php");

2. Header is used to send **HTTP status code**.

header("HTTP/1.0 404 Not Found");

3. Header is used to send Send a **raw HTTP header**

header('Content-Type: application/pdf');

**Question: What type of inheritance supports by PHP?**  
There are following type of inheritance   
Single Inheritance - **Support by PHP**  
Multiple Inheritance - **Not support**  
Hierarchical Inheritance - **Support by PHP**  
Multilevel Inheritance - **Support by PHP**  
  
  
**Question: How do you call a constructor for a parent class?**

parent::constructor($value);

**Question: What is the difference between the functions unlink and unset?**  
**unlink**: It is used to remove the file from server.

unlink('/path/file.phtml');

**unset**: It is used to remove the variable.

unset($variableName);

**Question: What are default session time and path?**  
Session Time: **1440**seconds or 24mins  
Session Path: /**tmp**folder in server  
or

-Save Session in database

-bool **session\_set\_save\_handler** ( [callable](http://www.phptutorial.info/?language.types.callable) $open , [callable](http://www.phptutorial.info/?language.types.callable) $close , [callable](http://www.phptutorial.info/?language.types.callable) $read , [callable](http://www.phptutorial.info/?language.types.callable) $write , [callable](http://www.phptutorial.info/?language.types.callable) $destroy , [callable](http://www.phptutorial.info/?language.types.callable) $gc )  
  
**Question: What is PEAR?**  
PHP Extension and Application Repository (**PEAR**) is a framework and repository for reusable PHP components.  
  
  
**Question: What is MIME?**  
Full form of MIME is **"Multi-purpose Internet Mail Extensions"**.  
It is extension of e-mail protocol helps to **exchanges the different kinds of data files** over the internet.   
Data files may be audio, video, images, application programs and ASCII etc.  
  
  
**Question: How to scrape the data from website using CURL?**  
To scrap the data from website, Website must be public and open for scrapable.  
In the below code, just update the CURLOPT\_URL to which websites data you want to scrap.

$ch = curl\_init();

curl\_setopt($ch, CURLOPT\_URL, "http://www.web-technology-experts-notes.in/");

curl\_setopt($ch, CURLOPT\_RETURNTRANSFER, 1);

curl\_setopt($ch, CURLOPT\_HEADER, 0);

$output = curl\_exec($ch);

curl\_close($ch);

echo $output;

**Question: How to upload the file using CURL?**  
You can upload a file using CURL.   
**See following points.**  
**1.** Uploading file size must be less than allowed file by Server.  
**2.**If file size is heady, May take more time.  
**3.**replace **"uploadFile.zip"** with **file**which you want to upload WITH full path.  
**4.**replace **"http://localhost/test/index2"** with **URL** where server has given functionality to upload file.

$file\_name\_with\_full\_path = realpath('uploadFile.zip');

       $url = "http://localhost/test/index2";

       $post\_data = array(

           "foo" => "bar",

           "upload" => "@".$file\_name\_with\_full\_path

       );

       try {

           $ch = curl\_init();

           curl\_setopt($ch, CURLOPT\_URL, $url);

           curl\_setopt($ch, CURLOPT\_RETURNTRANSFER, 1);

           curl\_setopt($ch, CURLOPT\_POST, 1);

           curl\_setopt($ch, CURLOPT\_POSTFIELDS, $post\_data);

           $output = curl\_exec($ch);

           curl\_close($ch);

       } catch (Exception $e) {

           echo $e->getMessage();

           die;

       }

**Question: Can I set the header in CURL?**  
Yes, you can set the header in CURL using **CURLOPT\_HEADER.**

curl\_setopt($ch, CURLOPT\_HTTPHEADER, Array("Content-Type: text/xml"));

**Question: How can i execute PHP File using Command Line?**  
For this, you need **PHP CLI**(Commnd line interface)  
Just login to you command line interface.  
You have to prepend the "**PHP**" and need to mention the f**ull-path/relative**of file  
Execute the file in following way.

php E://wamp/www/project/myfile.php

**Question: How can we get the current session id?**

echo session\_id();

You can also **set** the session\_id using same above function.  
  
  
**Question: What are different types of sorting functions in PHP?**  
**sort**() - sort arrays in **ascending** order.

**rsort**() - sort arrays in **descending** order.

**asort**() - sort associative arrays in **ascending** order, according to the **value**.  
**ksort**() - sort associative arrays in **ascending** order, according to the **key**.  
**arsort**() - sort associative arrays in **descending** order, according to the **value**.  
**krsort**() - sort associative arrays in **descending** order, according to the **key**.  
**array\_multisort**() - sort the multi dimension array.  
**usort**()- Sort the array using **user** defined function.  
  
  
**Question: How to save the session data into database?**  
To maintain the session data, we can use **session\_set\_save\_handler**function.

session\_set\_save\_handler ( 'openFunction' , 'closeFunction', 'readFunction' , 'writeFunction' , 'destroyFunction', 'gcFunction' )

In this function, we provide 6 callback functions which call automatically.  
**For Example**  
**openFunction**will be called automatically when session starts.  
**closeFunction**will be called automatically when session end.  
**readFunction**will be called automatically when you read the session.  
**writeFunction**will be called automatically when you write in the session.  
**destroyFunction**will be called automatically when you destroy in the session.  
**gcFunction**will be called automatically when session inactive for long time.

|  |
| --- |
| CarrerRide.comWhat is PHP? PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor is open source server-side scripting language that is widely used for web development. PHP scripts are executed on the server. PHP allows writing dynamically generated web pages efficiently and quickly. The syntax is mostly borrowed from C, Java and perl. PHP is free to download and use. |
|  |
|  |
| Explain the different types of errors in PHP. Notices, Warnings and Fatal errors are the types of errors in PHP  **Notices:** Notices represents non-critical errors, i.e. **accessing a variable that has not yet been defined. By default,** such errors are **not displayed to the user** at all but whenever required, you can change this default behavior.  **Warnings:** Warnings are more serious errors but they do **not** result in script termination. i.e **calling include() a file which does not exist. By default,** these errors are **displayed** **to the user.  Fatal errors:** Fatal errors are critical errors i.e. **calling a non-existent function or class.** These errors cause the immediate **termination** of the script. |
| Explain the importance of the function htmlentities. The htmlentities() function converts characters to HTML entities. What is MIME? **MIME** - Multi-purpose Internet Mail Extensions.   MIME types represents a standard way of classifying file types over Internet.   **Web servers and browsers have a list of MIME types**, which facilitates files transfer of the same type in the same way, irrespective of operating system they are working in.  **A MIME type has two parts: a type and a subtype.** They are separated by a slash (/).   MIME **type** for Microsoft Word files is **application** and the **subtype** is **msword**, i.e. application/msword. |
|  |
| How can we increase the execution time of a PHP script? By default the PHP script takes **30secs** to execute. This time is set in the php.ini file. This time can be increased by modifying the max\_execution\_time in seconds. The time must be changed keeping the environment of the server. **This is because modifying the execution time will affect all the sites hosted by the server.** |
| Explain the purpose of output buffering in PHP. Output buffering in PHP **buffers a scripts output**. This buffer can be edited before returning it to the client. Without output buffering, PHP sends data to the web server(response to browser) as soon as it is ready. Output buffering "send" cookies at any point in the script. Cookies do not have to be necessarily sent near the start of page. Output buffers are stackable and hence sending to output is by choice [What's the difference between array merge and array + array?](http://stackoverflow.com/questions/5394157/whats-the-difference-between-array-merge-and-array-array)  |  |  | | --- | --- | |  | **The + operator takes the union of the two arrays,** whereas the **array\_merge** function takes the union **BUT** the duplicate keys are **overwritten**). | |

$**first** = array('a'=>'one', 'b'=>'two',5=>'number five', 'c'=>'three');

$**second** = array('a'=>'fourth', 'b'=>'fifth', 'c'=>'sixth', 3=>'number three from second array');

$**merged** **= $first + $second;**

echo "<pre> plus sign merge\n";

var\_dump($merged);

**$merged = array\_merge($first,$second);**

echo "\n array\_merge function merge\n";

var\_dump($merged);

**Difference between array\_merge and array\_combine in php**

Array Merge

**PHP: array\_merge**

Merge one or more arrays

Merges the elements of one or more arrays together so that the values of one are appended to the end of the previous one.

If the input arrays have the **same string keys, then the later value for that key will overwrite the previous one or if the arrays contain numeric keys, then the later value will not overwrite the original value** and will be appended.

Values in the input array with numeric keys will be **renumbered** with incrementing keys starting from **zero** in the result array.

Have a look on example below

Example:

<?php

$array1 = array(“color” => “red”, 2, 4);

$array2 = array(“a”, “b”, “color” => “green”, “shape” => “trapezoid”, 4);

$result = array\_merge($array1, $array2);

print\_r($result);

?>

**Output will:**

Array

(

[color] => green

[0] => 2

[1] => 4

[2] => a

[3] => b

[shape] => trapezoid

[4] => 4

)

**Array Combine**

PHP: array\_combine

Creates an array by using one array for keys and another for its values

Example:

<?php

$array1 = array(“green”,”red”,”yellow”);

$array2 = array(“avocado”, “apple”, “banana”);

$result = array\_combine($array1, $array2);

print\_r($result);

?>

**Output will:**

Array

(

[green] => avocado

[red] => apple

[yellow] => banana

)