**Difference between ereg and preg regular exp :**

As you clearly already know, the ereg\_\* functions are now deprecated in PHP, and you should use the preg\_\* functions instead.

The main difference between the two sets of functions is the type of regular expression that they use. The ereg functions use POSIX-style regex, while the preg functions use PERL-style regex. The PHP developers have decided to standardise on PERL-style regex, hence why the ereg functions are being deprecated.

What is preg\_match ?

preg\_match — Perform a regular expression match. The preg\_match() function searches string for pattern, returning true if pattern exists, and false otherwise

<?php

/\* The \b in the pattern indicates a word boundary, so only the distinct  
 \* word "web" is matched, and not a word partial like "webbing" or "cobweb" \*/

// Example -1

if (!preg\_match("/^[a-zA-Z0-9]\*$/", "abcdddd0")) {

echo "Only letters and white space allowed";

}else{

echo "correct word";

}

// Example -2

if (!filter\_var("nag@gmail.com", FILTER\_VALIDATE\_EMAIL)) {

echo "Invalid email format";

}

else{

echo "valid email format";

}

// Example -3

$website = 'http://www.yahoo.com'; //("http://www.yahoo.com");

if (!preg\_match("/\b(?:(?:https?|ftp):\/\/|www\.)[-a-z0-9+&@#\/%?=~\_|!:,.;]\*[-a-z0-9+&@#\/%=~\_|]/i",$website)) {

echo "Invalid URL";

}

?>

**Regex**

Using regular expression you can search a particular string inside a another string, you can replace one string by another string and you can split a string into many chunks.

PHP offers functions specific to two sets of regular expression functions, each corresponding to a certain type of regular expression. You can use any of them based on your comfort.

* POSIX Regular Expressions

### **Brackets**

Brackets ([]) have a special meaning when used in the context of regular expressions. They are used to find a range of characters.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Sr.No** | **Expression & Description** |
| 1 | **[0-9]**  It matches any decimal digit from 0 through 9. |
| 2 | **[a-z]**  It matches any character from lower-case a through lowercase z. |
| 3 | **[A-Z]**  It matches any character from uppercase A through uppercase Z. |
| 4 | **[a-Z]**  It matches any character from lowercase a through uppercase Z. |

* PERL Style Regular Expressions

## **PHP's Regexp PERL Compatible Functions**

PHP offers following functions for searching strings using Perl-compatible regular expressions −

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Sr.No** | **Function & Description** |
| 1 | [**preg\_match()**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/php/php_preg_match.htm)  The preg\_match() function searches string for pattern, returning true if pattern exists, and false otherwise. |
| 2 | [**preg\_match\_all()**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/php/php_preg_match_all.htm)  The preg\_match\_all() function matches all occurrences of pattern in string. |
| 3 | [**preg\_replace()**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/php/php_preg_replace.htm)  The preg\_replace() function operates just like ereg\_replace(), except that regular expressions can be used in the pattern and replacement input parameters.  <?php  $copy\_date = "Copyright 1999@1 9 9";  $copy\_date = preg\_replace("([0-9]+)", "2000", $copy\_date);  print $copy\_date;  //output : Copyright 2000@2000 2000 2000  ?> |
| 4 | [**preg\_split()**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/php/php_preg_split.htm)  The preg\_split() function operates exactly like split(), except that regular expressions are accepted as input parameters for pattern.  // split the phrase by any number of commas or space characters, // which include " ", \r, \t, \n and \f  $keywords =preg\_split("/[\s,@-]+/", "hypertext language, programming@hell-o");  print\_r($keywords);  //Array ( [0] => hypertext [1] => language [2] => programming [3] => hell [4] => o ) |
| 5 | [**preg\_grep()**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/php/php_preg_grep.htm)  The preg\_grep() function searches all elements of input\_array, returning all elements matching the regexp pattern.  $foods = array("pasta", "pteak", "fish", "potatoes");  // find elements beginning with "p", followed by one or more letters. $p\_foods = preg\_grep("/p(\w+)/", $foods);  print "Found food is " . $p\_foods[0];  print "Found food is " . $p\_foods[1]; |
| 6 | [**preg\_ quote()**](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/php/php_preg_quote.htm)  Quote regular expression characters |

### 2.What is a cron job or cron schedule?

Cron job or cron schedule is a specific set of execution instructions specifing day, time and command to execute. crontab can have multiple execution statments.

### [**Difference Between MySQL and MySQLi**](http://www.differencebetween.net/technology/difference-between-mysql-and-mysqli/)

MySQLi is a replacement for the MySQL functions, with object-oriented and procedural versions. It has support for prepared statements. **PDO** (**PHP Data Objects**) is a general database abstraction layer with support for MySQL among many other databases.

MySQLi takes advantage of the newer features of MySQL 5. Lifted verbatim from the php.net site:

* Object-oriented interface
* Support for Prepared Statements
* Support for Multiple Statements
* Support for Transactions (**A transaction is a sequential group of database manipulation operations, which is performed as single work unit.)**
* Enhanced debugging capabilities
* Embedded server support

START TRANSACTION;

SELECT \* FROM table1 WHERE type=1;

UPDATE table2 SET summary=@A WHERE type=1;

COMMIT;

These statements provide control over use of [transactions](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/glossary.html#glos_transaction):

* START TRANSACTION or BEGIN start a new transaction.
* COMMIT commits the current transaction, making its changes permanent.
* ROLLBACK rolls back the current transaction, canceling its changes.
* SET autocommit disables or enables the default autocommit mode for the current session.

MySQL optionally allows having multiple statements in one statement string. Sending multiple statements at once reduces client-server round trips but requires special handling.

Multiple statements or multi queries must be executed with [mysqli\_multi\_query](https://dev.mysql.com/doc/apis-php/en/apis-php-mysqli.multi-query.html" \o "3.9.34 mysqli::multi_query, mysqli_multi_query). The individual statements of the statement string are separated by semicolon. Then, all result sets returned by the executed statements must be fetched.

The MySQL server allows having statements that do return result sets and statements that do not return result sets in one multiple statement.

$sql = "SELECT COUNT(\*) AS \_num FROM test; ";

$sql.= "INSERT INTO test(id) VALUES (1); ";

$sql.= "SELECT COUNT(\*) AS \_num FROM test; ";

mysqli->multi\_query($sql);

**Facebook Login**

**Facebook Apis**

**Google Apis**

**1. Programming Logics**

A. Triangle program, and ask them to reverse it.

B. Array sorting without functions

C. Date difference without date functions

<?php

$date1=date\_create("2013-03-15");

$date2=date\_create("2013-12-12");

$diff=date\_diff($date1,$date2);

echo $diff->format("%R%a days");

// Without function

$now = time(); // or your date as well

$your\_date = strtotime("2017-04-10");

$datediff = $now - $your\_date;

echo floor($datediff / (60 \* 60 \* 24));

?>

D. Pagination without any classes /functions / 3rdparty libraries

1. Count fetching.

2. Optimization techniques if table is big.

E. Excel writing, Docx files writing. PDF making.

F. Excel reading from PHP.

A)

<?php

include 'excel\_reader.php'; // include the class

$excel = new PhpExcelReader; // creates object instance of the class

$excel->read('excel\_file.xls'); // reads and stores the excel file data

// Test to see the excel data stored in $sheets property

echo '<pre>';

var\_export($excel->sheets);

echo '</pre>';

G. How to jumble a table view, columns to rows, rows to columns.

H. MVC implementation without any coding frameworks.

I. How to remove html tags from text. Strip-tags command.

A) echo strip\_tags("Hello <b>world!</b>");

**2. PHP Libraries**

1. What is mod\_rewrite. How to make rewrite? How many ways, how to handle rewrites in coding frameworks?

IN .htaccess file write below code

RewriteEngine on

RewriteRule ^alice.html$ bob.html

B. Usage of .htaccess file. How to put password for folders? How to put password blocking for file?

Routing the URL  
Mange Error Pages for Better SEO  
Redirection pages  
Detect OS (like Mobile/Laptop/Ios/Android etc)  
Set PHP Config variable  
Set Environment variable  
Allow/Deny visitors by IP Address  
Password protection for File/Directory  
Optimize Performance of website  
Improve Site Security

. Htaccess files provide a way to make configuration changes on a per-directory basis. A file, containing one or more configuration directives, is placed in a particular document directory, and the directives apply to that directory, and all subdirectories thereof

* 400 - Bad request
* 401 - Authorization Required
* 403 - Forbidden
* 404 - File Not Found
* 500 - Internal Server Error

The system requires two files -- the .htaccess file and .htpasswd file.

The .htaccess Code

AuthName "Secure Area"  
AuthType Basic  
AuthUserFile /path/to/your/directory/.htpasswd  
require valid-user

The .htpasswd Code  
username:daWHfZrDLB88.  
password:roFulYxC2.8ws

To use .htaccess with these codes, first you'll need to open up your favorite text editor, create a new document, and in that document, specify the error message that you'll be redirecting like this:

ErrorDocument 404 /filenotfound.html

If you wanted to redirect users for another error, such as 500, Internal Server Error, you would do it like this (and so on):

ErrorDocument 500 /servererror.html

Example 2 - Redirect from oldexample.com to newexample.com:

RewriteEngine On

RewriteBase /

RewriteCond %{HTTP\_HOST} !oldexample.com$ [NC]

RewriteRule ^(.\*)$ http://newexample.com/$1 [L,R=301

1. How to put password for PMA.

PMA(php myadmin) : go to config.inc.php file add or change password. User name by default root

What happens if you disable cookies?

Yes, it's true. Both sessions and normal **cookies** are normal **cookies**. **If** a user does not accept **cookies**, he cannot use any of the functionality enabled by them. ... PHP has a built-in mechanism called transparent session ids, which automagically rewrites all links to contain the session id in a query parameter.Mar 2, 2012

D. Difference between session & cookie

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | By using setcookie(name, value, expire, path, domain); function we can set the cookie in php ; Set the cookies in past for destroy. like  setcookie("user", "sonia", time()+3600); for set the cookie  setcookie("user", "", time()-3600); for destroy or delete the cookies; |

E. Difference between get & post.

There are some defference between GET and POST method   
1. GET Method have some limit like only 2Kb data able to send for request   
But in POST method unlimited data can we send   
2. when we use GET method requested data show in url but   
Not in POST method so POST method is good for send sensetive request

F. Exception handling.

**Try** - A function using an exception should be in a "try" block. If the exception does not trigger, the code will continue as normal. However if the exception triggers, an exception is "thrown"

**Throw** - This is how you trigger an exception. Each "throw" must have at least one "catch"

**Catch** - A "catch" block retrieves an exception and creates an object containing the exception information

Lets try to trigger an exception with valid code:

Exception handling is used to change the normal flow of the code execution if a specified error (exceptional) condition occurs. This condition is called an exception.

<?php

//create function with an exception

function checkNum($number) {

if($number>1) {

throw new Exception("Value must be 1 or below");

}

return true;

}

//trigger exception in a "try" block

try {

checkNum(2);

//If the exception is thrown, this text will not be shown

echo 'If you see this, the number is 1 or below';

}

//catch exception

catch(Exception $e) {

echo 'Message: ' .$e->getMessage();

}

?>

G. How to control errors reporting? How to control logging?

The error\_reporting() function specifies which errors are reported.

PHP has many levels of errors, and using this function sets that level for the current script.

<?php

// Turn off error reporting

error\_reporting(0);

// Report runtime errors

error\_reporting(E\_ERROR | E\_WARNING | E\_PARSE);

// Report all errors

error\_reporting(E\_ALL);

// Same as error\_reporting(E\_ALL);

ini\_set("error\_reporting", E\_ALL);

// Report all errors except E\_NOTICE

error\_reporting(E\_ALL & ~E\_NOTICE);

?>

H. How to stop displaying errors?

error\_reporting(0);

error\_reporting is the level of reporting, NONE through ALL. This determines what types of errors are reported (E\_NOTICE, E\_WARNING, E\_ALL, etc..).

display\_errors is whether to display those errors (output to browser, CLI, etc...) that are reported from 1.

If you set error\_reporting(E\_ALL) and ini\_set('display\_errors', '0') you can still get all errors reported in the log file but not displayed.

With error\_reporting(0) you don't get any errors displayed or in the log and it doesn't matter the values of display\_errors.

I. How to increase page execution time?

Only particular page : ini\_set('max\_execution\_time', 300);

php.ini : max\_execution\_time = 300

J. How to increase file upload limit?

By default the maximum size is 2MB. and we can change the following  
setup at php.ini upload\_max\_filesize = 2M

K. How to find memory usage of the script?

memory\_get\_usage — Returns the amount of memory allocated to PHP

ini\_set('memory\_limit', '1M');

<?php

// This is only an example, the numbers below will

// differ depending on your system

echo memory\_get\_usage() . "\n"; // 36640

$a = str\_repeat("Hello", 4242);

echo memory\_get\_usage() . "\n"; // 57960

unset($a);

echo memory\_get\_usage() . "\n"; // 36744

?>

L. How to find execution duration? How many seconds your script is executing?

<?php

$time\_start = microtime(true);

sleep(1);

$time\_end = microtime(true);

$time = $time\_end - $time\_start;

echo "Process Time: {$time}";

// Process Time: 1.0000340938568

?>

M. What is output buffering? Your experience in caching.

1.ob\_start:-

This function will turn output buffering on. While output buffering is active no output is sent from the script (other than headers), instead the output is stored in an internal buffer

**A Simple Cache**

Lets look at the most basic, and rather useless, cache. This little snippet of code will save the output of a call for the "home" page into a file called home.html

1. <?php  
   // start the output buffer  
   ob\_start(); ?>  
     
   //Your usual PHP script and HTML here ...   
   <?php  
   $cachefile = "cache/home.html";  
   // open the cache file "cache/home.html" for writing  
   $fp = fopen($cachefile, 'w');   
   // save the contents of output buffer to the file  
   fwrite($fp, ob\_get\_contents());   
   // close the file  
   fclose($fp);   
   // Send the output to the browser  
   ob\_end\_flush();   
   ?>

**Example :** <?php  
ob\_start();  
echo "Hello ";  
$out1 = ob\_get\_contents();  
  
echo "World";  
$out2 = ob\_get\_contents();  
ob\_end\_clean();  
  
var\_dump($out1, $out2);

//output

// string 'Hello ' *(length=6)*

// string 'Hello World' *(length=11)*

?>

N. Tell me about any advanced stuff methods/keywords/commands that you have learned in last 6 months.

O. What are regular expressions? Usage scenarios. Pattern building task. Have you ever scrapped any data. Crawling

P. What all PHP libraries they have worked on?

Q. GD library experience. Using 3rd party PHP thumb or own code for image resizing. ow did they do.

PHP Thumb : phpThumb() uses the GD library to create thumbnails from images(JPEG, PNG, GIF, BMP) on the fly. it creating thumbnails with only few lines of code. It accepts any source types for images (from the filesystem, URL or database) and all popular image formats. Images can be rotated, cropped, watermarked, their quality can be defined and there is even a built-in caching to minimize the server load.

Imagine : Imagine is an object-oriented PHP library for working with images and manipulating them. The library can handle frequently-used operations like resize, crop or applying filters.

PHP Error : PHP Error is an open source PHP library for converting the standard PHP error messages -that are usually faced during the development process- into better ones. It integrates tightly into any PHP environment (works on all cases, only in development environment, only in some projects, etc.) and displays the errors with syntax highlighting.

1. If we ask them to resize all 1lakh images at once, how would they do.

R. Fopen / Fsockopen / curl / mail / httpclient

S. What is command to set cookie for 30 days.

T. A PHP application can work only with sessions?

1. How sessions are working?

2. How application differentiating sessions of different users.

U. Difference between sessions & cookies.

1. How can we control session time?

session.gc\_maxlifetime in php.ini. Typically the default is 24 minutes (1440 seconds),

// server should keep session data for AT LEAST 1 hour

ini\_set('session.gc\_maxlifetime', 3600);

// each client should remember their session id for EXACTLY 1 hour

session\_set\_cookie\_params(3600);

V. Headers.

1. How to redirect? How many ways of redirect?

You Can Redirect PHP Page by folloeing method:

1- <script>location.replace("index.php");</script>

2-<script>window.href="index.php";</script>

3-header("Location:index.php");

We can also redirect a page using the following code

echo "<meta http-equiv='Refresh' content='0; url=test.php'>";

exit;

1. Difference between 301 & 302

3. How to change content type?

header('Content-Type:text/plain);

echo "<b><h3>hello world</h3></b>";

// Output: <b>hello world</b>

header("Content-Type:text/html; charset=utf-8");

echo "<b><h3>hello world</b>";

1. Have you ever made Json webservice with Json content type response? (Seniors)

5. Headers for download excel file/anything.

<?php

// We'll be outputting a PDF

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

echo "<b><h3>hello world</h3></b>";

// It will be called downloaded.pdf

header('Content-Disposition: attachment; filename="downloaded.doc"');

// The PDF source is in original.pdf

//readfile('original.pdf');

?>

6. How can you make PHP script downloaded when i call index.php

header('Content-Description: File Transfer');

header('Cache-Control: public');

header('Content-Type: '.$type);

header("Content-Transfer-Encoding: binary");

header('Content-Disposition: attachment; filename='. basename($file));

header('Content-Length: '.filesize($file));

ob\_clean(); #THIS!

flush();

readfile($file);

W. Difference between include/require/include/readfile

Both include and require used to include a file but when included file not found

Include send Warning where as Require send Fatal Error .

Y. How do you stop MySQL injections? How do you escape special chars from entering into DB, MySQL escape string and strip slashes usage.

Use Prepared Statements

To prevent SQL injections we will have to use prepared statements which uses bound parameters. Prepared Statements do not combine variables with SQL strings, so it is not possible for an attacker to modify the SQL statement. Prepared Statements combine the variable with the compiled SQL statement, this means that the SQL and the variables are sent separately and the variables are just interpreted as strings, not part of the SQL statement

Use MYSQLi queries

Z. == and ===

AA. While & do while difference

* **while** — loops through a block of code until the condition is evaluate to true.
* **do…while** — the block of code executed once and then condition is evaluated. If the condition is true the statement is repeated as long as the specified condition is true.
* **for** — loops through a block of code until the counter reaches a specified number.
* **foreach** — loops through a block of code for each element in an array.

AB. How many nested loops & how many nested if conditions can be used

Loop inside loop is call nested loop .In php allows to use one loop inside a another loop.

**Nested while loop in php :**

**Nested do while loop in php :**

**Nested for loop in php :**

**Nested Foreach loop in php :**

**The break statement :**

The PHP break keyword is used to terminate the execution of a loop prematurely.  
The break statement is situated inside the statement block. If gives you full control and whenever you want to exit from the loop you can come out. After coming out of a loop immediate statement to the loop will be executed.

<?php

$i = 0;

while( $i < 5)

{

$i++;

if( $i == 2 )break;

}

echo (“Loop stopped at i = $i” );

?>

Output:

Loop stopped at i = 2

**The continue statement:**

The PHP continue keyword is used to halt (stop) the current iteration of a loop but it does not terminate the loop.

Just like the break statement the continue statement is situated inside the statement block containing the code that the loop executes, preceded by a conditional test. For the pass encountering continue statement, rest of the loop code is skipped and next pass starts.

<?php

$array = array( 1, 2, 3, 4, 5);

foreach( $array as $value )

{

if( $value == 3 )continue;

echo “Value is $value <br />”;

}

?>

**Output:**

Value is 1

Value is 2

AC. What are recursive functions? There are lots of folders of data in disk; you need to find out all sizes of the files. How do you do?

A recursive function is a function that calls itself

If the function keeps calling itself, how does it know when to stop? You set up a condition, known as a base case. Base cases tell our recursive call when to stop, otherwise it will loop infinitely.

function fact($n) {

if ($n === 0) { // our base case

return 1;

}

else {

return $n \* fact($n-1); // <--calling itself.

}

}

AD. What is PHP APC? How to improve apache PHP performance?

AE. fopen. Writing text files. Reading text files.

AF. fopen remote urls.

AG. Difference between explode & implode.

AH. ini\_set.

AI. chmod chown difference.

The chmod() function changes permissions of the specified file.

Returns TRUE on success and FALSE on failure.

<?php

// Read and write for owner, nothing for everybody else

chmod("test.txt",0600);

// Read and write for owner, read for everybody else

chmod("test.txt",0644);

// Everything for owner, read and execute for everybody else

chmod("test.txt",0755);

// Everything for owner, read for owner's group

chmod("test.txt",0740);

?>

The chown() function changes the owner of the specified file.

Returns TRUE on success and FALSE on failure.

<?php

chown("test.txt","charles")

?>

**3. Coding Frameworks & MVC:**

A. Which coding frameworks you know

B. Difference between the projects used scratch/core PHP & coding frameworks. Give us the advantages & disadvantages.

C. Have you ever found a need to customized framework?

D. Have you ever customized any Jquery plugin?

E. Can you take challenge of writing jquery animation in core JavaScript?

F. Set timeout & Set interval difference

G. JavaScript frameworks.

H. Implementation of light box.

I. Implementation of slider view.

J. Controlling scrollbar colour.

K. How to set an image in the background fixed?

L. Difference between target \_blank, \_top, \_parent, \_self.

M. How to show form data validation errors from server side without refreshing page.

N. Loading JavaScript in asynchronous way. Difference between async & defer.

**4. DB Skills**

**1. MySQL:**

A. What is the highest number of records you have handled? What is the biggest database you have handled? Explain any complex db structure you have come across.

B. How to find number of tables Database list?

Use databasename or (click database) show tables

C. Process list. How to kill hanged query?

D. Difference between innodb and myisam.

MYISAM does not support the foreign key constraint and

transaction but InnoDB support it.

MYISAM is faster then the InnoDB but in case of perforing

the count operation it takes more time then the InnoDB.

MYISAM occupies less memory sapce for tables rather than

InnoDB tables

E. What are MySQL views?

In SQL, a view is a virtual table based on the result-set of an SQL statement. A view contains rows and columns, just like a real table. The fields in a view are fields from one or more real tables in the database

CREATE VIEW view\_name AS SELECT column1, column2 FROM table\_name WHERE condition;

F. What are triggers?

Database triggers are SQL statements storing in the database catalog. Once a trigger is activated by database events such as UPDATE, DELETE or INSERT, it will execute either before or after the event that initiated it.

MySQL Trigger : Example AFTER INSERT

MySQL Trigger : Example BEFORE INSERT

MySQL Trigger : Example AFTER UPDATE

MySQL Trigger : Example BEFORE UPDATE

MySQL Trigger : Example AFTER DELETE

G. Installation & repairing. Configuring and tuning performance.

H. Can do on remote Linux servers using command line or not.

I. Timestamp on update

J. What is use of double column indexes?

K. How take backup and restoring of big MySQL databases. Sizes in GB’s

1. If he said, use import function in PHPMyAdmin, what is the upload size limit of PHP. Where can we tune.

**Change below lines in php.ini file.**

upload\_max\_filesize = 64M

post\_max\_size = 64M

max\_execution\_time = 300

max\_input\_time = 500000

memory\_limit = 256M

2. If size is big, what is another way of importing?

L. How to move DB from one server to another server.

M. Group by query. How to find no of products under each type?

N. Having query. How to find types repeated for more than 5 times in that table

O. What are joins? What are subqueries?

P. Count query, how to retrieve number records in table...

Q. UNION clause purpose, grouping and sorting in unions, example situation when should we have to do these things.

R. Clause

S. How to repair, how to recover from crashes. Have you ever done?

REPAIR [NO\_WRITE\_TO\_BINLOG | LOCAL] TABLE

***tbl\_name*** [, ***tbl\_name***] ...

[QUICK] [EXTENDED] [USE\_FRM]

T. Procedures. PDO.

U. regexp in select query

V. Difference between equal & like

W. In clause usages.

X. Auto\_increment.

**2. Redis / Memcache:**

1. What is memcached. Usage scenarios

2. What other databases experience, what is difference between oracle & MySQL.

3. DB exporting in excel, csv, formats.

4. How to do replication?

5. Server Handling.

A. Crons jobs.

B. Ever handled any control panel /cpanel / plesk / joomla wordpress installations.

C. How to install phpmyadmin.

D. What is xampp? What are similar products?

**E. Difference between xampp & lampp.**

LAMP is an acronym for Linux (operating system), Apache HTTP Server, MySQL (database software), and PHP. If you're running Windows the acronym is WAMP.

XAMPP is a package you can use to easily install and configure a (in your case) WAMP or LAMP setup. If they are asking LAMP they probably expect some Linux and Apache knowledge but it could also be they are just expecting a PHP programmer with MySQL skills. You'll find out what they're looking for in the job interview ;).

**F. Error log handling. Where can we find physical error log files?**

/usr/local/apache/logs/error\_log

G. Apache access logs controlling.

H. How to restart apache, MySQL, ftpd.

I. What are ports of http / https, MySQL, ftp. ssh. smtp, imap, pop3 . sftpd.

J. What is tcp/ip. What is difference between tcp & http?

K. nginx apache difference. What is load handling how can we do it?

L. How to catch static data?

6. Designing Skills:

A. What is html5?

B. What is css3 features?

C. What to do to make a div tag float at the bottom right corner of the page?

D. Media queries

E. Difference between absolute, fixed, related, static.

F. Z Index usage.

G. Important keyword usage

H. What is bootstrap?

J. How to make responsive web designs, complications in responsiveness.

K. How to make themes. Template implementation.

L. What are sprites, how many ways we can make dynamic sprites?

7. Experience in Linux

1. Handling remote servers with command line.

2. Excel skills, formulas, vlookup/hlookup.

3. What is cloud computing?

A) Cloud computing is a general term for the delivery of hosted services over the internet

the practice of using a network of remote servers hosted on the Internet to store, manage, and process data, rather than a local server or a personal computer.

4. What is amazon aws

5. What are content delivery networks?

6. How to improve rendering speed of web page.

A) Minimize HTTP Requests. ...

Reduce server response time. ...

Enable compression. ...

Enable browser caching. ...

Minify Resources. ...

Optimize images. ...

Optimize CSS Delivery. ...

Prioritize above-the-fold content.

### **Reduce the number of plugins you use on your site**

### **Reduce redirects**

https://www.crazyegg.com/blog/speed-up-your-website/

7. How to find server response time.

<?php

if(!isset($\_GET['url']))

die("enter url");

$ch = curl\_init($\_GET['url']); //get url http://www.xxxx.com/cru.php?url=http://www.example.com

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

if(curl\_exec($ch))

{

$info = curl\_getinfo($ch);

echo 'Took ' . $info['total\_time'] . ' seconds to transfer a request to ' . $info['url'];

}

curl\_close($ch);

?>

8. Experience in handling webmaster, analytics, implementing 3rd party pixel tracking.

9. SEO experience.

10. How to consume an api. What are libraries involved for reading xml services and json services.

11. AJAX. Can you write Ajax without jquery. How to find 404 errors in Ajax. How to do cross domain Ajax.

12. How to find loading status, how to show user progress bar of action.

13. Browser complications in Ajax.

14. Knowledge in iframe Ajax.

15. Payment gateways experience.

16. Difference between joomla, smarty, cakephp. Drupal, codeigniter, laravel, magento

17. How mail function works.

18. Experience in other programming.

19. What is python ruby Perl

20. SVN. Versioning. Experience.

21. How to update and commit.

22. What is nosql. Related databases.

## A **NoSQL** (originally referring to "non SQL", "non relational" or "not only SQL")[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NoSQL#cite_note-1) database provides a mechanism for [storage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_data_storage) and [retrieval](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_retrieval) of data which is modeled in means other than the tabular relations used in [relational databases](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Relational_database).

## **The Benefits of NoSQL**

When compared to relational databases, NoSQL databases are [more scalable and provide superior performance,](https://www.mongodb.com/scale) and their data model addresses several issues that the relational model is not designed to address:

* Large volumes of rapidly changing structured, semi-structured, and unstructured data
* Agile sprints, quick schema iteration, and frequent code pushes
* Object-oriented programming that is easy to use and flexible
* Geographically distributed scale-out architecture instead of expensive, monolithic architecture

## **NoSQL Database Types**

* **Document databases** pair each key with a complex data structure known as a document. Documents can contain many different key-value pairs, or key-array pairs, or even nested documents.
* **Graph stores** are used to store information about networks of data, such as social connections. Graph stores include Neo4J and Giraph.
* **Key-value stores** are the simplest NoSQL databases. Every single item in the database is stored as an attribute name (or 'key'), together with its value. Examples of key-value stores are Riak and Berkeley DB. Some key-value stores, such as Redis, allow each value to have a type, such as 'integer', which adds functionality.
* **Wide-column stores** such as Cassandra and HBase are optimized for queries over large datasets, and store columns of data together, instead of rows.

23. What is big data? What is Hadoop?

24. Differentiating mobile user & desktop user. useragent.

25. How to find client ip.

A) $\_SERVER['REMOTE\_ADDR']; OR getenv('REMOTE\_ADDR');

The PHP superglobal variables are:

* $GLOBALS
* $\_SERVER
* $\_REQUEST
* $\_POST
* $\_GET
* $\_FILES
* $\_ENV
* $\_COOKIE
* $\_SESSION

Find current page full url :

$protocol = ((!empty($\_SERVER['HTTPS']) && $\_SERVER['HTTPS'] != 'off') ) ? "https://" : "http://";

echo "<br>".$protocol.$\_SERVER['HTTP\_HOST'].$\_SERVER['REQUEST\_URI'];

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Element/Code** | **Description** |
| $\_SERVER['PHP\_SELF'] | Returns the filename of the currently executing script |
| $\_SERVER['GATEWAY\_INTERFACE'] | Returns the version of the Common Gateway Interface (CGI) the server is using |
| $\_SERVER['SERVER\_ADDR'] | Returns the IP address of the host server |
| $\_SERVER['SERVER\_NAME'] | Returns the name of the host server (such as www.w3schools.com) |
| $\_SERVER['SERVER\_SOFTWARE'] | Returns the server identification string (such as Apache/2.2.24) |
| $\_SERVER['SERVER\_PROTOCOL'] | Returns the name and revision of the information protocol (such as HTTP/1.1) |
| $\_SERVER['REQUEST\_METHOD'] | Returns the request method used to access the page (such as POST) |
| $\_SERVER['REQUEST\_TIME'] | Returns the timestamp of the start of the request (such as 1377687496) |
| $\_SERVER['QUERY\_STRING'] | Returns the query string if the page is accessed via a query string |
| $\_SERVER['HTTP\_ACCEPT'] | Returns the Accept header from the current request |
| $\_SERVER['HTTP\_ACCEPT\_CHARSET'] | Returns the Accept\_Charset header from the current request (such as utf-8,ISO-8859-1) |
| $\_SERVER['HTTP\_HOST'] | Returns the Host header from the current request |
| $\_SERVER['HTTP\_REFERER'] | Returns the complete URL of the current page (not reliable because not all user-agents support it) |
| $\_SERVER['HTTPS'] | Is the script queried through a secure HTTP protocol |
| $\_SERVER['REMOTE\_ADDR'] | Returns the IP address from where the user is viewing the current page |
| $\_SERVER['REMOTE\_HOST'] | Returns the Host name from where the user is viewing the current page |
| $\_SERVER['REMOTE\_PORT'] | Returns the port being used on the user's machine to communicate with the web server |
| $\_SERVER['SCRIPT\_FILENAME'] | Returns the absolute pathname of the currently executing script |
| $\_SERVER['SERVER\_ADMIN'] | Returns the value given to the SERVER\_ADMIN directive in the web server configuration file (if your script runs on a virtual host, it will be the value defined for that virtual host) (such as someone@w3schools.com) |
| $\_SERVER['SERVER\_PORT'] | Returns the port on the server machine being used by the web server for communication (such as 80) |
| $\_SERVER['SERVER\_SIGNATURE'] | Returns the server version and virtual host name which are added to server-generated pages |
| $\_SERVER['PATH\_TRANSLATED'] | Returns the file system based path to the current script |
| $\_SERVER['SCRIPT\_NAME'] | Returns the path of the current script |
| $\_SERVER['SCRIPT\_URI'] | Returns the URI of the current page |

fopen()

A better method to open files is with the fopen() function. This function gives you more options than the readfile() function.

<?php

$myfile = fopen("abcd.txt", "r") or die("Unable to open file!");

echo fread($myfile,filesize("abcd.txt"));

fclose($myfile);

?>

The fgets() function is used to read a single line from a file.

<?php

$myfile = fopen("webdictionary.txt", "r") or die("Unable to open file!");

echo fgets($myfile);

fclose($myfile);

?>

file\_get\_contents()

This function is binary-safe (meaning that both binary data, like images, and character data can be written with this function).

echo file\_get\_contents("array\_sorts.txt");

The filesize() function returns the size of the specified file.

This function returns the file size in bytes on success or FALSE on failure.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Modes** | **Description** |
| r | **Open a file for read only**. File pointer starts at the beginning of the file |
| w | **Open a file for write only**. Erases the contents of the file or creates a new file if it doesn't exist. File pointer starts at the beginning of the file |
| a | **Open a file for write only**. The existing data in file is preserved. File pointer starts at the end of the file. Creates a new file if the file doesn't exist |
| x | **Creates a new file for write only**. Returns FALSE and an error if file already exists |
| r+ | **Open a file for read/write**. File pointer starts at the beginning of the file |
| w+ | **Open a file for read/write**. Erases the contents of the file or creates a new file if it doesn't exist. File pointer starts at the beginning of the file |
| a+ | **Open a file for read/write**. The existing data in file is preserved. File pointer starts at the end of the file. Creates a new file if the file doesn't exist |
| x+ | **Creates a new file for read/write**. Returns FALSE and an error if file already exists |

* 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