1. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN **STRPOS**, **STRIPOS**, **STRSTR** AND **STRISTR** IN PHP

$haystack = 'My name is om kumar yadav';

$niddle= 'is';

strpos () : [strpos($haystack, $niddle)] output: int(8)

strstr () : [strstr ($haystack, $niddle)] output: is om kumar yadav

I is used to make function un-case sensivity by default these two function are case sensitive.

2. HIGHLIGHT SEARCHED WORDS IN PRAGRAPH

$str = "my bird is funny";

   $keyword = "fun";

   $str = **preg_replace**("/($keyword)/i","$1",$str);

        echo $str;

3. IMPLODE AND EXPLODE FUNCTION.

Implode and explode is two function available in php for converting string to and array to string with one delimiter/differentiator.

4. SESSION AND COOKIES

Session variables store the information (e.g. username, favorite food e.t.c) of a user across multiple pages. As a matter of fact, Session variables are stored on Server Side and only a unique identifier called Session-Id referring to that Session gets stored on Client Side inside a Cookie.

A Cookie is nothing but a small piece of text stored on a user's computer by their browser. Some of the common use cases for Cookies are authentication, storing of site preferences e.t.c. It is stored on Client Side Computer in a text file format with a size limit of 4KB. The Cookie information is passed to the web server by the user's web browser each time it interacts with a web server.

Once a Cookie has been set, all the requests were sent with that Cookie. As a matter of fact, only those Cookies stored by the browser that relate to the domain in the requested URL will be sent to the server. This means that cookies that relate to www.abc.com will not be sent to www.abcd.com.

Typically the **default** is 24 minutes (1440 seconds), but your webhost may have altered the **default** to something else.

; After this number of seconds, stored data will be seen as 'garbage' and

; cleaned up by the garbage collection process.

; http://php.net/session.gc-maxlifetime

session.gc_maxlifetime=1440

```
There are 2 types of cookies:
(1) Session Based which expire at the end of the session.
(2) Persistent cookies which are written on harddisk.
```

5. HOW I CAN SET PHP INI ON THE FLY

```
ini_set('display_errors', '1');
```

Values you set via `ini_set()` are applicable only to current script. Thereafter PHP would continue to use original values from **php.ini**.

6. WHAT IS TIME CLASS IN PHP

Php provide dateTime class that contains collection of methods. By using that method we can manipulate date and time like add subtract, formatting, converting date and time to different time zone etc.

6. WHAT IS CURL IN PHP

cURL is a way you can hit a URL from your code to get a html response from it. cURL means client URL which allows you to connect with other URLs and use their responses in your code.You can make HTTP requests without cURL, too, though it requires `allow_url_fopen` to be enabled in your `php.ini` file.

```
// Make a HTTP GET request and print it (requires allow_url_fopen to be enabled)
print file_get_contents('http://www.example.com/');
```

7. TYPE OF MYSQL ENGINE

- As InnoDB supports row-level locking which means inserting and updating is much faster as compared with MyISAM.

- MyISAM does not support transactions by tables while InnoDB supports. Performance speed of MyISAM table is much higher as compared with tables in InnoDB.

- InnoDB is better option while you are dealing with larger database because it supports transactions, volume while MyISAM is suitable for small project.

8. STRING FUNCTION IN SQL

CHAR_LENGTH(str): Returns the length of the string str measured in characters.

CONCAT(str1,str2,...): Returns the string that results from concatenating the arguments. May have one or more arguments.

FIND_IN_SET(str,strlist): Returns the string that results from concatenating the arguments. May have one or more arguments.

FORMAT(X,D): Formats the number X to a format like '#,###,###.##', rounded to D decimal places, and returns the result as a string.

LTRIM(str): Returns the string str with leading space characters removed.

LOWER(str), LTRIM, RTRIM, TRIM, REVERSE, REPLACE, UCASE() is a synonym for UPPER().

8. HOW TO STORE PROCEDURE

```
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE GetOfficeByCountry(IN countryName VARCHAR(255))
 BEGIN
 SELECT *
 FROM offices
 WHERE country = countryName;
 END //
DELIMITER ;
```

A stored procedure is a prepared SQL code that you can save, so the code can be reused over and over again. *A procedure (often called a stored procedure) is a subroutine like a subprogram in a regular computing language, stored in database. A procedure has a name, a parameter list, and SQL statement(s). All most all relational database system supports stored procedure*

9. HOW TO CALL AJAX REQUEST WITHOUT USING JQUERY

```
$.ajax({
    url: "http://localhost/test/string_functions.php",
    method: 'get',
    async:false,
    success: function(result){
        console.log(result);
    }
});
</script>
```

The keystone of AJAX is the **XMLHttpRequest** object.

The XMLHttpRequest object can be used to exchange data with a web server behind the scenes. This means that it is possible to update parts of a web page, without reloading the whole page.

var xhttp = new XMLHttpRequest();

Creates a new XMLHttpRequest object

getAllResponseHeaders() Returns header information

getResponseHeader() Returns specific header information

setRequestHeader() Adds a label/value pair to the header to be sent

open(method, url, async, user, psw) Specifies the request

send() Sends the request to the server Used for GET requests

10. HOW TO CONVERT PHP DATE INTO JAVASCRIPT DATE

<?php echo date('Y/m/d H:i:s'); ?> var datetime = new Date(result);

11. LIST OUT STRING FUNCTIONS IN JAVASCRIPT

12. WHAT IS TRAITS IN PHP

13. WHAT IS NEW IN PHP 7.0 AND WHAT IS DEPRECATED IN PHP 5.0

14. WHAT IS HTACCESS FILE: *.htaccess is a configuration file for use on web servers running the Apache Web Server software. When a .htaccess file is placed in a directory which is in turn 'loaded via the Apache Web Server', then the .htaccess file is detected and executed by the Apache Web Server software. These .htaccess files can be used to alter the configuration of the Apache Web Server software to enable/disable additional functionality and features that the Apache Web Server software has to offer. These facilities include basic redirect functionality, for instance if a 404 file not found error occurs, or for more advanced functions such as content password protection or image hot link prevention.*

It's not part of PHP; it's part of Apache. .htaccess files provide a way to make configuration changes on a per-directory basis. .htaccess **is a configuration file for use on web servers running the Apache Web Server software.** In general, you should only use `.htaccess` files when you don't have access to the main server configuration file. There is, for example, a common misconception that user authentication should always be

done in `.htaccess` files, and, in more recent years, another misconception that `mod_rewrite` directives must go in `.htaccess` files. This is simply not the case. You can put user authentication configurations in the main server configuration, and this is, in fact, the preferred way to do things. Likewise, `mod_rewrite` directives work better, in many respects, in the main server configuration.

13. FIND 2ND AND 3RD WORD FROM STRING

```php
<?php
    $str = "This is my string from pragraphp";
    $arr = explode(' ', trim($str));
    echo "<pre>";
    print_r($arr);
?>
```

14. HOW CAN WE SUBMIT FORM WITHOUT SUBMIT BUTTON

```javascript
<script type="text/javascript">
function submitform()
{
document.myform.submit();
}
</script> on any action/event
```

15. NTH MAXIMUM SALARY IN MYSQL USING LIMIT KEYWORD
```sql
SELECT salary FROM Employee ORDER BY salary DESC LIMIT N-1, 1
```

16. WRITE A JAVASCRIPT/JQUERY METHODS TO APENDS ROW IN A TABLE.

17. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ARRAY_POP AND ARRAY_SHIFT

1. `array_pop()` **pops** an element off **end** of the array.
2. `array_push()` **pushes** an element into the **end** of the array.
3. `array_shift()` **pops** an element off the **beginning** of the array.
4. `array_unshift()` **pushes** an element into the **beginning** of the array.

Beautiful Matrix

	Beginning	**End**
Pop from	`<-array_shift()`	`array_pop()->`
Push into	`->array_unshift()`	`array_push()<-`

It was *real* uneasy to create it with SO's markup restrictions. Click on edit to check out the source (and of course feel free to enhance it)!

18. PHP ECHO AND PRINT STATEMENTS

`echo` and `print` are more or less the same. They are both used to output data to the screen.

The differences are small: `echo` has no return value while `print` has a return value of 1 so it can be used in expressions. `echo` can take multiple parameters (although such usage is rare) while `print` can take one argument. `echo` is marginally faster than `print`.

19. ARRAY_COUNT_VALUE

20. EXPLAIN YOUR ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITY IN CURRENT ORGANIZATIONS

21 ARRAY SORTING

PHP - Sort Functions For Arrays

In this chapter, we will go through the following PHP array sort functions:

- `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

22. HOW WEBSITE WORK AFTER ENTERING URL

23. WHAT IS THE METHODS IN REST API HOW REST API WORKS

24. WHAT IS CURL

25 DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ISSET AND EMPTHY

26. HOW TO COPY ONE TABLE TO ANOTHER

INSERT INTO Customers (CustomerName, City, Country)

SELECT SupplierName, City, Country **FROM** Suppliers;

SELECT * **INTO** <destination_table> **FROM** <source_table>

27 HOW TO SHOW INDEXES FROM TABLE
SHOW INDEX FROM yourtable;

To see indexes for all tables within a specific schema you can use the STATISTICS table from INFORMATION_SCHEMA:

```
SELECT DISTINCT
   TABLE_NAME,
   INDEX_NAME
FROM INFORMATION_SCHEMA.STATISTICS
WHERE TABLE_SCHEMA = 'your_schema';
```

28. WHAT STDCLASS IN PHP

29. echo 1<2;
30. magic functions in php

31. CAN YOU PLEASE BRIEF ABOUT YOU and WORK EXPERIENCE AND ROLES technology you where using

32. WHAT IS NODE MODULES

33. what is difference between HTML 4 AND HTML 5
34. WHAT FEATURES YOU USES FROM HTML 5
35. WHAT IS DIFERENCE BETWEEN SESSION STORAGE AND LOCAL STORAGE WHICH IS BEST FOR USES
36. WHAT LESS AND SASS GIVE SYNTAX TO DEFINE COLOR IN LESS AND SASS
37 HAVE YOU WORKED ON RESPONSIVE WEB APPLICATION HOW ITS WORKED
38. WHAT IS MAJOR PAERT OF BOOSTRAP
39. AVAILABLE LAYOUT COMPONENTS IN BOOTSTRAP
40. FIXED AND FLUID LAYOUT IN BOOTSTRAP
41. OFFSET COLUMN IN BOOTSTRAP
42. UNDEFINE AND NOT DEFINE IN JAVASCRIPT
43. DEFINE S.O.L.I.D PRINCIPLE IN PHP
https://scotch.io/bar-talk/s-o-l-i-d-the-first-five-principles-of-object-oriented-design
44. IDEA OF UPGRADING PHPFROM 5.6 TO 7.2
45. HOW TO SETUP WEBSITE IN NEW SYSTEM
https://linuxtechlab.com/beginner-guide-configure-apache/
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UrPNg4tWjUI
46. WHY APACHE
https://anturis.com/blog/nginx-vs-apache/
47. CACHING MECHANISM IN APACHE WEB SEVER
48. SUPPOSE I HAVE AN ARRAY AND NOW I WANT TO ADD ONE MORE ELEMENT AT THE BEIGNING OF ARRAY
49. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN INNODB AND MYISAM
50. ORDER BY TWO COULMN

51. SORT TWO DIMENSIONAL ARRAR BY KEY

```php
$arr = array(
array('id' => '1', 'name' => 'A', 'salary' => '40000' ),
array( 'id' => '2', 'name' => 'B', 'salary' => '70000' ),
array( 'id' => '1', 'name' => 'C', 'salary' => '60000' )
);

$i=0;
foreach($arr as $key){
    $temp[$key['name'].$i++]=$key;
}
foreach($temp as $key){
    $org[]=$key;
}
print_r($org);
```

48. DIFFERENCE BETWWEN WHERE CLOUSE AND HAVING CLAUSE

49. HOW TO OPTIMIZE SQL SELECT QUERY

50. CAN YOU EXPAIN WHAT IS OPPS PATTERN

51. TYPE OF AUTHENTICATION REST AVAILABLE

52. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN POST AND PUT and DELETE

23. WHAT IS WEBHOOK

33. WHAT IS SESSION IN PHP

34. WHAT IS COKIES AND TYPE OF COOKIES

35. HOW TO CHANGES PHP_INI SETTING

36. WHAT IS OBJECT CLONING IN PHP

37 can we create an object of ABSTRACT CLASS AND WHY NOT

38. what is overloading and over riding

39. OVERLOADING SUPPORT PHP

37 what is call by value and call by reference

38. can I call one controller from another controller in code igniter

39. WHAT IS STATIC METHODS and SELF;

40. URL REWRITING IN CODEIGNITER

42. WHAT IS HOOKS IN AND INBIHTER

41. TYPE OF JOIN IN MY SQL

43. WHAT IS STORE PROCEDURE

44. use of connect() in jquery

43. difference between size and length of jQuery

Size and length both returns the number of element **in an** object. But **length** is faster than the **size** because **length** is a property and **size** is a method.

The final modifier for finalizing the implementations of classes, methods, and variables. We can declare a method as final, once you declare a method final it cannot be overridden. So, you cannot modify a final method from a sub class. The main intention of making a method final would be that the content of the method should not be changed by any outsider.

LARAVEL QUES AND ANSWER

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