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","<b>$1</b>",$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](http://www.abc.com/) will not be sent to [www.abcd.com](http://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

## 

## 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

## 

## 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](http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.2/mod/mod_rewrite.html) 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

## 

## 14. HOW CAN WE SUBMIT FORM WITHOUT SUBMIT BUTTON

**<script type="text/javascript">**

**function** submitform()

{

document.myform.submit();

}

**</script> on any action/event**

**15.** NTH MAXIMUM SALARY IN MYSQL USING LIMIT KEYWORD

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

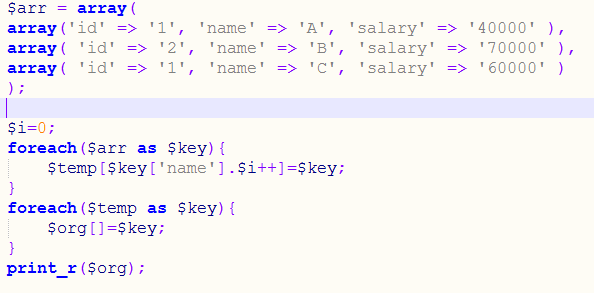
48. SUPPOSE I HAVE AN ARRAY AND NOW I WANT TO ADD ONE MORE ELEMENT AT THE BEIGNING OF ARRAY

49. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN INNODB AND MYISAM

50. ORDER BY TWO COULMN

51. SORT TWO DIMENSIONAL ARRAR BY KEY

<https://www.php.net/manual/en/function.sort.php>



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.

44. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DELETE AND TRUNCATE

45. WHAT IS TRIGER IN MYSQL

46. BINDING IN LARAVEL

49. WHAT IS A FINAL METHOD IN

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.

50. WHAT IS NAMESPACES IN PHP

51. CUSTOM COOKIES IN CURL REQUEST

52. SENDING MORE THAN 10,000 SMS

53. WHAT ARE COMPONENTS IN ANGULAR

55. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WINDOWS.LOAD AND DOCUMENT.READY

56. DIFERENCEBETWEEN LEFT UOTER JOIN AND FULL JOIN

55. DIFFERENT TYPES OF INDEXES IN SQL

56. EXEPTION HANDLING IN PHP

57. MYSQL ERROR HANDLING

58. FIND 2ND HIGHEST ELEMENT FROM ARRAY

60. PORT NUMBER FOR HTTPS/HTTP/APACHE WEBSERVER LISTOUT SOME DEFAULT PORT

**LARAVEL QUES AND ANSWER**

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