**PHP Question & Answer**

APACHE---- HTTP server (its can be used local host server

Webserver

Global Variable – Local(inside class) & global variable (outside)

Super global variable (infomatic-$\_Env&\_Server,Get data/receiver-$\_get, -$\_post, -$\_Request,, -$\_file,$GLOBAL,data store-$\_Session,$\_cookies

Magic method (get,set,call,unset

OOPs concept

Polymorphism-(create a class of different functionalities on single interface)- its use two types –compile time(overloading) & run time (overriding ) but php not support compile so its used magic method in PHP

Public -Public members are accessible from anywhere, both within the class and outside the class. In most programming languages, public members are denoted as such by default if no access modifier is specified. Public members are typically used for methods and attributes that are meant to be part of the class's public interface and can be freely accessed and modified by other classes and code.

Private -rivate members are only accessible within the class where they are defined. They are not directly accessible from outside the class. In some programming languages, private members are denoted by a prefix or modifier such as an underscore (\_) or the **private** keyword.

Protected - : Protected members are somewhat intermediate between public and private. They are accessible within the class where they are defined and within subclasses (if inheritance is involved), but they are not directly accessible from outside the class. In some languages, protected members are denoted by a prefix or modifier such as a single underscore (\_) or the **protected** keyword.

1) What is PHP?

stands for Hypertext Preprocessor. It is an open source server-side scripting language which is widely used for web development. It supports many databases like MySQL, Oracle, Sybase, Solid, PostgreSQL, generic ODBC etc.

### 2) What is PEAR in PHP?

**PEAR** is a framework and repository for reusable PHP components. PEAR stands for **PHP Extension and Application Repository**. It contains all types of PHP code snippets and libraries.

### 3) Who is known as the father of PHP?

Rasmus Lerdorf

### 4) What was the old name of PHP?

The old name of PHP was Personal Home Page.

### 5) Explain the difference b/w static and dynamic websites?

In **static websites**, content can't be changed after running the script. You can't change anything on the site. It is predefined.

In **dynamic websites**, content of script can be changed at the run time. Its content is regenerated every time a user visit or reload. Google, yahoo and every search engine is the example of dynamic website.

### 6) What is the name of scripting engine in PHP?

The scripting engine that powers PHP is called Zend Engine 2.

### 7) Explain the difference between PHP4 and PHP5.

PHP4 doesn't support oops concept and uses Zend Engine 1.

PHP5 supports oops concept and uses Zend Engine 2.

9) What are the popular frameworks in PHP?

* CakePHP
* CodeIgniter
* Yii 2
* Symfony
* Zend Framework etc.

### 10) Which programming language does PHP resemble to?

PHP has borrowed its syntax from Perl and C.

### 12) What is "echo" in PHP?

PHP echo output one or more string. It is a language construct not a function. So the use of parentheses is not required. But if you want to pass more than one parameter to echo, the use of parentheses is required.

### 13) What is "print" in PHP?

PHP print output a string. It is a language construct not a function. So the use of parentheses is not required with the argument list. Unlike echo, it always returns 1.

### 14) What is the difference between "echo" and "print" in PHP?

**Echo** can output one or more string but **print** can only output one string and always returns 1.

**Echo** is faster than print because it does not return any value.

### 15) How a variable is declared in PHP?

A PHP variable is the name of the memory location that holds data. It is temporary storage.

### 16) What is the difference between $message and $$message?

**$message** stores variable data while **$$message** is used to store variable of variables.

$message stores fixed data whereas the data stored in $$message may be changed dynamically.

### 18) What are magic constants in PHP?

PHP magic constants are predefined constants, which change based on their use. They start with a double underscore (\_\_) and end with a double underscore (\_\_).

19) How many data types are there in PHP?

PHP data types are used to hold different types of data or values. There are 8 primitive data types which are further categorized in 3 types:

* Scalar types (Boolean,Intiger,float,string)
* Compound types (Array,Object)
* Special types (resource & null)

20) How to do single and multi line comment in PHP?

PHP single line comment is made in two ways:

* Using // (C++ style single line comment)
* Using # (Unix Shell style single line comment)

PHP multi-line comment is made by enclosing all lines within.

### 23) What is the use of header() function in PHP?

The header() function is used to send a raw HTTP header to a client. It must be called before sending the actual output. For example, you can't print any HTML element before using this function.

### 24) What does isset() function?

The isset() function checks if the variable is defined and not null.

### 25) Explain PHP parameterized functions.

PHP parameterized functions are functions with parameters. You can pass any number of parameters inside a function. These given parameters act as variables inside your function. They are specified inside the parentheses, after the function name. Output depends upon dynamic values passed as parameters into the function.

### 27) Explain PHP variable length argument function.

PHP supports variable length argument function. It means you can pass 0, 1 or n number of arguments.

### 28) What is the array in PHP?

An array is used to store multiple values in a single value. In PHP, it orders maps of pairs of keys and values. It saves the collection of the data type.

29) How many types of array are there in PHP?

There are three types of array in PHP:

1. **Indexed array:** an array with a numeric key.
2. **Associative array:** an array where each key has its specific value.
3. **Multidimensional array:** an array containing one or more arrays within itself.

30) Explain some of the PHP array functions?

There are many array functions in PHP:

* array()
* array\_change\_key\_case()
* array\_chunk()
* count()
* sort()
* array\_reverse()
* array\_search()
* array\_intersect()

### 32) How to get the length of string?

The strlen() function is used to get the length of the string.

33) Explain some of the PHP string functions?

There are many array functions in PHP:

* strtolower()
* strtoupper()
* ucfirst()
* lcfirst()
* ucwords()
* strrev()
* strlen()

### 34) What are the methods to submit form in PHP?

There are two methods GET and POST.

### 35) How can you submit a form without a submit button?

You can use JavaScript submit() function to submit the form without explicitly clicking any submit button.

36) What are the ways to include file in PHP?

PHP allows you to include file so that page content can be reused again. There are two ways to add the file in PHP.

1. include
2. require

### 37) Differentiate between require and include?

Require and include both are used to include a file, but if data is not found include sends warning whereas require sends Fatal error.

### 38) Explain setcookie() function in PHP?

PHP setcookie() function is used to set cookie with HTTP response. Once the cookie is set, you can access it by $\_COOKIE superglobal variable.

39) How can you retrieve a cookie value?

1. echo $\_COOKIE ["user"];

### 40) What is a session?

PHP Engine creates a logical object to preserve data across subsequent HTTP requests, which is known as session.

Sessions generally store temporary data to allow multiple PHP pages to offer a complete functional transaction for the same user.

Simply, it maintains data of an user (browser).

### 41) What is the method to register a variable into a session?

<?php

Session\_register($ur\_session\_var);

?>

### 42) What is $\_SESSION in PHP?

A session creates a file in a temporary directory on the server where registered session variables and their session id are stored. This data will be available to all pages on the site amid that visit.

The area of the temporary record is controlled by a setting in the php.ini document called session.save\_path.

At the point when a session is begun following things happen -

1. PHP first makes two duplicates of one of a kind session id for that particular session of the client which is an arbitrary string of 32 hexadecimal numbers, for example, 3c7foj34c3jjhkyepop2fc937e3443.
2. One copy of unique session id automatically sent to the user?s computer for the sake of synchronization in future ahead, and one copy is being maintained at server side till the session is running.
3. Whenever you want to access the page of website or web app, then session id of the current user will be associated with the HTTP header, and that will be compared by the session id which is being maintained at the server. After completing the comparison process, you can easily access the page of the website or web app
4. A session ends when the user closes the browser, or after leaving the site, the server will terminate the session after a predetermined period, commonly 30 minutes duration.

### 43) What is PHP session\_start() and session\_destroy() function?

PHP session\_start() function is used to start the session. It starts new or resumes the current session. It returns the current session if the session is created already. If the session is not available, it creates and returns new sessions.

### 44) What is the difference between session and cookie?

The main difference between session and cookie is that cookies are stored on user's computer in the text file format while sessions are stored on the server side.

Cookies can't hold multiple variables, on the other hand, Session can hold multiple variables.

You can manually set an expiry for a cookie, while session only remains active as long as browser is open.

46) How to read a file in PHP?

PHP provides various functions to read data from the file. Different functions allow you to read all file data, read data line by line, and read data character by character.

PHP file read functions are given below:

* fread()
* fgets()
* fgetc()

### 47) How to write in a file in PHP?

PHP fwrite() and fputs() functions are used to write data into file. To write data into a file, you need to use w, r+, w+, x, x+, c or c+ mode.

### 48) How to delete file in PHP?

The unlink() function is used to delete a file in PHP.

1. What is hassing?
2. What is include & Requied?
3. What is difference primary key and unique key?
4. What is composite key?
5. what is array? Types of array.
6. Swapping (a=10 & b=20 after swapping a=20 & b=10)
7. Print pattern (piradim \*)
8. What mango db?
9. Java script?