**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  
Session Path: /**tmp** folder in server  
  
  
**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 kids 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 blow 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 type of sorting functions in PHP?**  
**sort**() - sort arrays in ascending 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.  
**rsort**() - sort arrays in descending order.  
**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 start.  
**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.  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
**Question: What are different type of errors?**  
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.  
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 PHP?**

-->  
PHP (Hyper text 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 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.

**What are the differences 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   
  
MyISAM is the default storage engine as of MySQL 3.23.

**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 5.3   
MySQL: MySQL 5.5   
Apache: Apache 2.2

**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?**

-->  
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?**

-->  
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()?**

-->  
eregi\_replace() function is identical to ereg\_replace() except that this ignores case distinction when matching alphabetic characters.eregi\_replace() function is identical to ereg\_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 filesystem 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 recognise 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. Returns an object with properties that correspond to the fetched row, 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 is the difference 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 organised OOP library. PEAR also provides a command-line interface that can be used to automatically install "packages"   
Answer2:   
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.

**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.   
  
For some systems, an OO approach can speed development time since many objects are standard across systems and can be reused. Components that manage dates, shipping, shopping carts, etc. can be purchased and easily modified for a specific system.   
  
Credits:http://www.w3schools.in.   
By Jilani Shaikh

**PHP Interview Questions And Answers For 2 Years Experience**

**1) What is PHP?**

PHP is a web language based on scripts that allows developers to dynamically create generated web pages.

**2) What does the initials of PHP stand for?**

PHP means PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor.

**3) Which programming language does PHP resemble to?**

PHP syntax resembles Perl and C

**4) What does PEAR stands for?**

PEAR means “PHP Extension and Application Repository”. it extends PHP and provides a higher level of programming for web developers.

**5) What is the actually used PHP version?**

Version 5 is the actually used version of PHP.

**6) How do you execute a PHP script from the command line?**

Just use the PHP command line interface (CLI) and specify the file name of the script to be executed as follows:



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | php script.php |

**7) How to run the interactive PHP shell from the command line interface?**

Just use the PHP CLI program with the option -a as follows:



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | php -a |

**8) What are the correct and the most two common way to start and finish a PHP block of code?**

The two most  common ways to start and finish a PHP script are: <?php [   —  PHP code—- ] ?> and <? [—  PHP code  —] ?>

**9) How can we display the output directly to the browser?**

To be able to display the output directly to the browser, we have to use the special tags <?= and ?>.

**10) What is the main difference between PHP 4 and PHP 5?**

PHP 5 presents many additional OOP (Object Oriented Programming) features.

**11) Is multiple inheritance supported in PHP?**

PHP includes only single inheritance, it means that a class can be extended from only one single class using the keyword ‘extended’.

**12) What is the meaning of a final class and a final method?**

‘final’ is introduced in PHP5. Final class means that this class cannot be extended and a final method cannot be overrided.

**13) How comparison of objects is done in PHP5?**

We use the operator ‘==’ to test is two object are instanced from the same class and have same attributes and equal values. We can test if two object are refering to the same instance of the same class by the use of the identity operator ‘===’.

**14) How can PHP and HTML interact?**

It is possible to generate HTML through PHP scripts, and it is possible to pass informations from HTML to PHP.

**15) What type of operation is needed when passing values through a form or an URL?**

If we would like to pass values througn a form or an URL then we need to encode and to decode them using htmlspecialchars() and urlencode().

**16) How can PHP and Javascript interact?**

PHP and Javascript cannot directly interacts since PHP is a server side language and Javascript is a client side language. However we can exchange variables since PHP is able to generate Javascript code to be executed by the browser and it is possible to pass specific variables back to PHP via the URL.

**17) What is needed to be able to use image function?**

GD library is needed to be able execute image functions.

**18) What is the use of the function ‘imagetypes()’?**

imagetypes() gives the image format and types supported by the current version of GD-PHP.

**19) What are the functions to be used to get the image’s properties (size, width and height)?**

The functions are getimagesize() for size, imagesx() for width and imagesy() for height.

**20) How failures in execution are handled with include() and require() functions?**

If the function require() cannot access to the file then it ends with a fatal error. However, the include() function gives a warning and the PHP script continues to execute.

**21) What is the main difference between require() and require\_once()?**

require() and require\_once() perform the same task except that the second function checks if the PHP script is already included or not before executing it.

(same for include\_once() and include())

**22) How can I display text with a PHP script?**

Two methods are possible:



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | <!--?php echo "Method 1"; print "Method 2"; ?--> |

**23) How can we display information of a variable and readable by human with PHP?**

To be able to display a human-readable result we use print\_r().

**24) How is it possible to set an infinite execution time for PHP script?**

The set\_time\_limit(0) added at the beginning of a script sets to infinite the time of execution to not have the PHP error ‘maximum execution time exceeded’.It is also possible to specify this in the php.ini file.

**25) What does the PHP error ‘Parse error in PHP – unexpected T\_variable at line x’ means?**

This is a PHP syntax error expressing that a mistake at the line x stops parsing and executing the program.

**26) What should we do to be able to export data into an Excel file?**

The most common and used way is to get data into a format supported by Excel. For example, it is possible to write a .csv file, to choose for example comma as separator between fields and then to open the file with Excel.

**27) What is the function file\_get\_contents() usefull for?**

file\_get\_contents() lets reading a file and storing it in a string variable.

**28) How can we connect to a MySQL database from a PHP script?**

To be able to connect to a MySQL database, we must use mysql\_connect() function as follows:



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | <!--?php $database = mysql\_connect("HOST", "USER\_NAME", "PASSWORD"); mysql\_select\_db("DATABASE\_NAME",$database); ?--> |

**29) What is the function mysql\_pconnect() usefull for?**

mysql\_pconnect() ensure a persistent connection to the database, it means that the connection do not close when the the PHP script ends.

**30) How the result set of Mysql be handled in PHP?**

The result set can be handled using mysql\_fetch\_array, mysql\_fetch\_assoc, mysql\_fetch\_object or mysql\_fetch\_row.

**31) How is it possible to know the number of rows returned in result set?**

The function mysql\_num\_rows() returns the number of rows in a result set.

**32) Which function gives us the number of affected entries by a query?**

mysql\_affected\_rows() return the number of entries affected by an SQL query.

**33) What is the difference between mysql\_fetch\_object() and mysql\_fetch\_array()?**

The mysql\_fetch\_object() function collects the first single matching record where mysql\_fetch\_array() collects all matching records from the table in an array.

**34) How can we access the data sent through the URL with the GET method?**

In order to access the data sent via the GET method, we you use $\_GET array like this:

www.url.com?var=value  
$variable = $\_GET[“var”]; this will now contain ‘value’

**35) How can we access the data sent through the URL with the POST method?**

To access the data sent this way, you use the $\_POST array.

Imagine you have a form field called ‘var’ on the form, when the user clicks submit to the post form, you can then access the value like this:

$\_POST[“var”];

**36) How can we check the value of a given variable is a number?**

It is possible to use the dedicated function, is\_numeric() to check whether it is a number or not.

**37) How can we check the value of a given variable is alphanumeric?**

It is possible to use the dedicated function, ctype\_alnum to check whether it is an alphanumeric value or not.

**38) How do I check if a given variable is empty?**

If we want to check whether a variable has a value or not, it is possible to use the empty() function.

**39) What does the unlink() function means?**

The unlink() function is dedicated for file system handling. It simply deletes the file given as entry.

**40) What does the unset() function means?**

The unset() function is dedicated for variable management. It will make a variable undefined.

**41) How do I escape data before storing it into the database?**

addslashes function enables us to escape data before storage into the database.

**42) How is it possible to remove escape characters from a string?**

The stripslashes function enables us to remove the escape characters before apostrophes in a string.

**43) How can we automatically escape incoming data?**

We have to enable the Magic quotes entry in the configuration file of PHP.

**44) What does the function get\_magic\_quotes\_gpc() means?**

The function get\_magic\_quotes\_gpc() tells us whether the magic quotes is switched on or no.

**45) Is it possible to remove the HTML tags from data?**

The strip\_tags() function enables us to clean a string from the HTML tags.

**46) what is the static variable in function useful for?**

A static variable is defined within a function only the first time and its value can be modified during function calls as follows:



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | <!--?php function testFunction() { static $testVariable = 1; echo $testVariable; $testVariable++; } testFunction();        //1 testFunction();        //2 testFunction();        //3 ?--> |

**47) How can we define a variable accessible in functions of a PHP script?**

This feature is possible using the global keyword.

**48) How is it possible to return a value from a function?**

A function returns a value using the instruction ‘return $value;’.

**49) What is the most convenient hashing method to be used to hash passwords?**

It is preferable to use crypt() which natively supports several hashing algorithms or the function hash() which supports more variants than crypt() rather than using the common hashing algorithms such as md5, sha1 or sha256 because they are conceived to be fast. hence, hashing passwords with these algorithms can vulnerability.

**50) Which cryptographic extension provide generation and verification of digital signatures?**

The PHP-openssl extension provides several cryptographic operations including generation and verification of digital signatures.

**51) How a constant is defined in a PHP script?**

The define() directive lets us defining a constant as follows:

define (“ACONSTANT”, 123);

**52) How can you pass a variable by reference?**

To be able to pass a variable by reference, we use an ampersand in front of it, as follows $var1 = &$var2

**53) Will a comparison of an integer 12 and a string “13” work in PHP?**

“13” and 12 can be compared in PHP since it casts everything to the integer type.

**54) How is it possible to cast types in PHP?**

The name of the output type have to be specified in parentheses before the variable which is to be cast as follows:

\* (int), (integer) – cast to integer

\* (bool), (boolean) – cast to boolean

\* (float), (double), (real) – cast to float

\* (string) – cast to string

\* (array) – cast to array

\* (object) – cast to object

**55) When a conditional statement is ended with an endif?**

When the original if was followed by : and then the code block without braces.

**56) How is the ternary conditional operator used in PHP?**

It is composed of three expressions: a condition, and two operands describing what instruction should be performed when the specified condition is true or false as follows:

Expression\_1 ? Expression\_2 : Expression\_3;

**57) What is the function func\_num\_args() used for?**

The function func\_num\_args() is used to give the number of parameters passed into a function.

**58) If the variable $var1 is set to 10 and the $var2 is set to the character var1, what’s the value of $$var2?**

$$var2 contains the value 10.

**59) What does accessing a class via :: means?**

:: is used to access static methods that do not require object initialization.

**60) In PHP, objects are they passed by value or by reference?**

In PHP, objects passed by value.

**61) Are Parent constructors called implicitly inside a class constructor?**

No, a parent constructor have to be called explicitly as follows:

parent::constructor($value)

**62) What’s the difference between \_\_sleep and \_\_wakeup?**

\_\_sleep returns the array of all the variables that need to be saved, while \_\_wakeup retrieves them.

**63) What is faster?**

1- Combining two variables as follows:

$variable1 = ‘Hello ‘;

$variable2 = ‘World’;

$variable3 = $variable1.$variable2;

Or

2- $variable3 = “$variable1$variable2”;

$variable3 will contain “Hello World”. The first code is faster than the second code especially for large large sets of data.

**64) what is the definition of a session?**

A session is a logical object enabling us to preserve temporary data across multiple PHP pages.

**65) How to initiate a session in PHP?**

The use of the function session\_start() lets us activating a session.

**66) How is it possible to propagate a session id?**

It is possible to propagate a session id via cookies or URL parameters.

**67) What is the meaning of a Persistent Cookie?**

A persistent cookie is permanently stored in a cookie file on the browser’s computer. By default, cookies are temporary and are erased if we close the browser.

**68) When sessions ends?**

Sessions automatically ends when the PHP script finishs executing, but can be manually ended using the session\_write\_close().

**69) What is the difference between session\_unregister() and session\_unset()?**

The session\_unregister() function unregister a global variable from the current session and the session\_unset() function free all session variables.

**70) What does $GLOBALS means?**

$GLOBALS is associative array including references to all variables which are currently defined in the global scope of the script.

**71) What does $\_SERVER means?**

$\_SERVER is an array including information created by the web server such as paths, headers, and script locations.

**72) What does $\_FILES means?**

$\_FILES is an associative array composed of items sent to the current script via the HTTP POST method.

**73) What is the difference between $\_FILES[‘userfile’][‘name’] and $\_FILES[‘userfile’][‘tmp\_name’]?**

$\_FILES[‘userfile’][‘name’] represents the original name of the file on the client machine,

$\_FILES[‘userfile’][‘tmp\_name’] represents the temporary filename of the file stored on the server.

**74) How can we get the error when there is a problem to upload a file?**

$\_FILES[‘userfile’][‘error’] contains the error code associated with the uploaded file.

**75) How can we change the maximum size of the files to be uploaded?**

We can change the maximum size of files to be uploaded by changing upload\_max\_filesize in php.ini.

**76) What does $\_ENV means?**

$\_ENV is an associative array of variables sent to the current PHP script via the environment method.

**77) What does $\_COOKIE means?**

$\_COOKIE is an associative array of variables sent to the current PHP script using the HTTP Cookies.

**78) What does the scope of variables means?**

The scope of a variable is the context within which it is defined. For the most part all PHP variables only have a single scope. This single scope spans included and required files as well.

**79) what the difference between the ‘BITWISE AND’ operator and the ‘LOGICAL AND’ operator?**

$a and $b:    TRUE if both $a and $b are TRUE.

$a & $b:        Bits that are set in both $a and $b are set.

**80) What are the two main string operators?**

The first is the concatenation operator (‘.’), which returns the concatenation of its right and left arguments. The second is (‘.=’), which appends the argument on the right to the argument on the left.

**81) What does the array operator ‘===’ means?**

$a === $b TRUE if $a and $b have the same key/value pairs in the same order and of the same types.

**82) What is the differences between $a != $b and $a !== $b?**

!= means inequality (TRUE if $a is not equal to $b) and !== means non-identity (TRUE if $a is not identical to $b).

**83) How can we determine whether a PHP variable is an instantiated object of a certain class?**

To be able to verify whether a PHP variable is an instantiated object of a certain class we use instanceof.

**84) What is the goto statement useful for?**

The goto statement can be placed to enable jumping inside the PHP program. The target is pointed by a label followed by a colon, and the instruction is specified as a goto statement followed by the desired target label.

**85) what is the difference between  Exception::getMessage and Exception::getLine ?**

Exception::getMessage lets us getting the Exception message and Exception::getLine lets us getting the line in which the exception occurred.

**86) What does the expression Exception::\_\_toString means?**

Exception::\_\_toString gives the String representation of the exception.

**87) How is it possible to parse a configuration file?**

The function parse\_ini\_file() enables us to load in the ini file specified in filename, and returns the settings in it in an associative array.

**88) How can we determine whether a variable is set?**

The boolean function isset determines if a variable is set and is not NULL.

**89) What is the difference between the functions strstr() and stristr()?**

The string function strstr(string allString, string occ) returns part of allString from the first occurrence of occ to the end of allString. This function is case-sensitive. stristr() is identical to strstr() except that it is case insensitive.

**90) what is the difference between for and foreach?**

for is expressed as follows:

for (expr1; expr2; expr3)

statement

The first expression is executed once at the beginning. In each iteration, expr2 is evaluated. If it is TRUE, the loop continues and the statements inside for are executed. If it evaluates to FALSE, the execution of the loop ends. expr3 is tested at the end of each iteration.

However, foreach provides an easy way to iterate over arrays and it is only used with arrays and objects.

**91) Is it possible to submit a form with a dedicated button?**

It is possible to use the document.form.submit() function to submit the form. For example: <input type=button value=”SUBMIT” onClick=”document.form.submit()”>

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

The function eregi\_replace() is identical to the function ereg\_replace() except that it ignores case distinction when matching alphabetic characters.

**93) Is it possible to protect special characters in a query string?**

Yes, we use the urlencode() function to be able to protect special characters.

**94) What are the three classes of errors that can occur in PHP?**

The three basic classes of errors are notices (non-critical), warnings (serious errors) and fatal errors (critical errors).

**95) What is the difference between characters \034 and \x34?**

\034 is octal 34 and \x34 is hex 34.

**96) How can we pass the variable through the navigation between the pages?**

It is possible to pass the variables between the PHP pages using sessions, cookies or hidden form fields.

**97) Is it possible to extend the execution time of a php script?**

The use of the set\_time\_limit(int seconds) enables us to extend the execution time of a php script. The default limit is 30 seconds.

**98) Is it possible to destroy a cookie?**

Yes, it is possible by setting the cookie with a past expiration time.

**99) What is the default session time in php?**

The default session time in php is until closing of browser

**100) Is it possible to use COM component in PHP?**

Yes, it’s possible to integrate (Distributed) Component Object Model components ((D)COM) in PHP scripts which is provided as a framework.

**101) Explain whether it is possible to share a single instance of a Memcache between multiple PHP projects?**

Yes, it is possible to share a single instance of Memcache between multiple projects. Memcache is a memory store space, and you can run memcache on one or more servers. You can also configure your client to speak to a particular set of instances. So, you can run two different Memcache processes on the same host and yet they are completely independent. Unless, if you have partitioned your data, then it becomes necessary to know from which instance to get the data from or to put into.

**102) Explain how you can update Memcached when you make changes to PHP?**

When PHP changes you can update Memcached by

• **Clearing the Cache proactively:** Clearing the cache when an insert or update is made  
•  **Resetting the Cache:** It is similar to the first method but rather than just deleting the keys and waiting for the next request for the data to refresh the cache, reset the values after the insert or update.