(2)

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Campaign: [Scala] PHP #1

Programming language(s): PHP

Language: English

Date: Sep 14, 2018

SCORE

42% 731 / 1,730 pts

DURATION

0H40

BETTER THAN

59% of developers







Design

Language knowledge

89%
(506 / 566)

Problem solving

Reliability

15%
(46 / 308)



Question 1: define() Oncomparison on the property of the prop

Question

Which option is a valid constant declaration in PHP?

Answer	
✓	define("MAXSIZE", 100);
	#define MAXSIZE 100
	static final MAXSIZE = 100;
	constant MAXSIZE = 100;

Result

Correct answer
Language knowledge +40pts



Question 2: header() On:05 / 00:35 40 / 40 pts



header('Location: http://www.example.com/');

?>

</html>

This code produces an error. What can be done to correct it?

Answer

Call function footer() before the end of the script

✓ Move the html tag after the call to header()

Replace http://www.example.com with a valid server URL

Result

Correct answer
Language knowledge +40pts



Question 3: Size of a string

Question 4: Bitwise Operators: &



00:20 / 00:20 0 / 40 pts





In a base 2 system (binary), what is the value of 0001 & 0001?



Answer

0010

0000

0001



Incorrect answer Language knowledge ±40pts



Question 5: Exit



PH

00:17 / 00:30





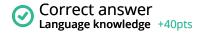
Type the name of the language structure equivalent to *exit()* which is commonly used in scripts.



Answer

die

Result

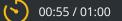


- die
- die()
- die();



Question 6: "In - Out" variable







60 / 60 pts



```
$i = 0;
inc($i);
echo $i;
function inc($arg) {
     $arg++;
}
```

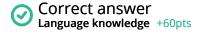
In the signature of *inc*, what should replace \$arg to display 1?



Answer

&\$arg

Result



- &\$arg
- inc(&\$arg)
- function inc(&\$arg)
- & \$arg
- inc(& \$arg)
- function inc(& \$arg)



Question 7: Evaluate a string



00:22 / 00:30



40 / 40 pts



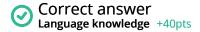
Type the name of the function which evaluates a string as PHP code.



Answer

eval





- eval
- eval()
- eval ()



Question 8: Unary operator (i++)





00:09 / 00:25 40 / 40 pts





\$i = 0;echo \$i++;

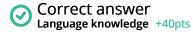
Type the result displayed by this piece of code.



Answer

0

Result



Correct answer(s)

• 0



Question 9: Sub string One Php (5) 00:34 / 00:35 (4) 40 / 40 pts

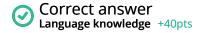
Question

Type the name of the function used to return a portion of a string from a start index and a length.

Answer

substr

Result



- substr
- substr()
- substr ()



Question 10: count()



00:30 / 00:30



0 / 20 pts



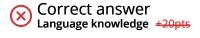
Type the name of the function to count all elements in an array.



Answer

array_count_values





- count
- count()
- sizeof
- sizeof()
- count ()
- sizeof ()



Question 11: Array size



00:29 / 00:30 40 / 40 pts





```
<?php
$a = array();
$a[10] = 'ten';
```

What is the size of the array **\$a**?



Answer





Result

Correct answer COTTECT arrays Language knowledge +40pts



Question 12: String and spaces



00:29 / 00:30



20 / 20 pts



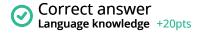
Enter the name of the function that removes whitespaces from the beginning and end of a string.



Answer

trim





- trim
- trim()
- trim();



Question 13: Type of a variable



00:28 / 00:30



40 / 40 pts



Type the name of the function which displays structured information about a variable (its type and value).

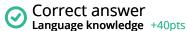


Answer

var_dump



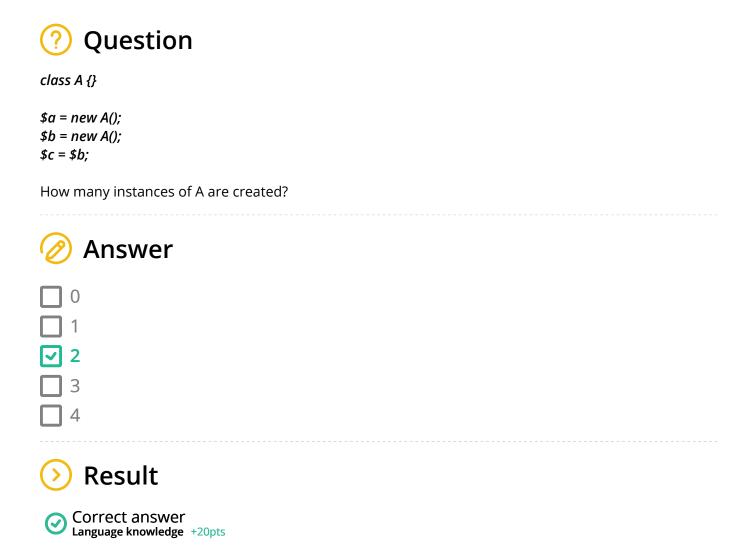
Result



- var_dump
- var_dump()
- var_dump ()
- print_r
- print_r()
- print_r ()
- var_export
- var_export()
- var_export ()



Question 14: Object instance Object instance Object instance 20 / 20 pts





Question 15: Move towards zero





10:25 / 15:00



231 / 300 pts



Question

Implement *closestToZero* to return the integer in the array \$ints that is closest to zero. If there are two integers equally close to zero, consider the positive element to be closer to zero (example: if \$ints contains -5 and 5, return 5). If *\$ints* is empty, return 0 (zero).

Input: integers in *\$ints* have values ranging from -2147483647 to 2147483647.

Answer

```
1 <?php /* PHP 7 code below */?>
2 <?php
3 function closestToZero(array $ints) {
     $closest = null;
      if(empty($ints)){
          return 0;
      foreach ($ints as $int){
8
9
10
           if($closest == null || abs(0-$closest) > abs($int-0)){
               $closest = abs($int);
12
13
14
15
       return $closest;
16 }
17 ?>
```



Result

- The result is correct with a simple data set [7, 5, 9, 1, 4]
 Problem solving +139pts
 - The solution works with 2147483647 or -2147483647 Reliability #23pts
 - The solution uses the function abs()
 Language knowledge +46pts
 - When two integers are as close to 0, then the positive wins Reliability +23pts

 - The solution works with an empty array Reliability +23pts
 - The solution works when the array contains only two equal negative integers Reliability #23pts



Question 16: Approximation of π



15:00 / 15:00



0 / 450 pts



Question

In this exercise we will calculate an approximation of π (Pi).

The technique is as follows:

Take a random point P at coordinated (x, y) such that $0 \le x \le 1$ and $0 \le y \le 1$. If $x^2 + y^2 \le 1$, then the point is inside the quarter disk of radius 1, otherwise the point is outside.

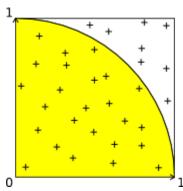


Fig 1. An example using 33 random points.

We know that the probability that a point is inside the quarter disk is equal to $\pi/4$.

Write the function *approx(array \$pts)* who will use the points *\$pts* to return an approximation of the number π.

Input:

Each item in **\$pts** is an instance of **Point**. A point is represented by two numbers **\$x** and **\$y** such that $0 \le \$x \le 1$ and $0 \le \$y \le 1$. \$pts is never NULL and it always contains at least one item.





```
1 <?php /* PHP 7 code below */?>
 2 <?php
4 class Point {
    public $x, $y;
6 }
8 function approx(array $pts) {
9 foreach($pts as $pt){
10
11
12
13 }
         if(sqrt($pt->x)+sqrt($pt->y)<=1){</pre>
             echo 'true';
14
15
16
17 }
18
19 ?>
```

Result

- \bigotimes Approximation of π is correct (related to pts) Problem solving +386pts
 - The point P(1, 0) is inside the quarter disk Reliability ±64pts



Question 17: Twins



PHP

04:32 / 15:00



0 / 300 pts



A twin of a word is a word written with the same letters (case insensitive) but not in the same order.

For example *Silent* is a twin of *Listen*.

The $is_twin(\$a,\$b)$ function should return true if b is the twin of a and false otherwise. a and b are two non-null strings.

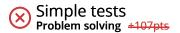
Write the body of the *is_twin(\$a, \$b)* function.

0

Answer

```
1 <?php /* PHP 7 code below */?>
2 <?php
3
4    function is_twin($a, $b) {
5         if($a== strrev($b)){
6            return true;
7         }
8         return false;
9    }
10
11 ?>
```

Result



- Case insensitive Problem solving #64pts
- Empty and one letter strings Reliability ±43pts
- Same letters but no twins
 Reliability +86pts



Question 18: Inheritance





00:11 / 01:00



20 / 20 pts

Question

Among these two solutions, which one do you prefer?

```
Solution #1:
interface FlyAble {
  public function fly();
}
abstract class AirPlane implements FlyAble {}
abstract class Bird implements FlyAble {}
Solution #2:
abstract class AirPlane {
  public abstract function fly();
}
abstract class Bird extends AirPlane {}
```





✓ Solution #1



Solution #2







Question 19: Design pattern 01



01:18 / 02:00



0 / 60 pts

Question

Type the name of the design pattern illustrated by the code below:

```
class DatabaseDriver {
    public static function newInstance($driver) {
        $file = dirname(__FILE__).'/drivers/'.$driver.'.php';
        if (include once($file)) {
            $driverClass = $driver . 'Driver';
            return new $driverClass;
        } else {
            throw new Exception('Database driver not found');
        }
   }
}
// example of use:
$db = DatabaseDriver::newInstance('MySQL');
```

Answer

adapter

Result



- Factory
- Factory method
- Fabrique
- Factory method pattern
- Factory pattern



Question 20: Design pattern 02





02:12 / 03:00



0 / 60 pts



Type the name of the design pattern illustrated by the code below (1 word only):

```
interface SequentialAccess {
   public function hasNext();
    public function next();
}
class UsersSequentialAccess implements SequentialAccess {
   private $position;
   private $users;
   public function construct(array $users) {
        $this->users = $users;
        $this->position = 0;
    }
    public function hasNext() {
        return $this->position < count($this->users);
    public function next() {
        $item = $this->users[$this->position];
        $this->position = $this->position + 1;
        return $item;
    }
}
// example of use:
$seqAccess = new UsersSequentialAccess(
    array('tom', 'bob', 'joe', 'martin')
);
while ($seqAccess->hasNext()) {
    echo $seqAccess->next() . "\n";
}
```



Answer

decorator



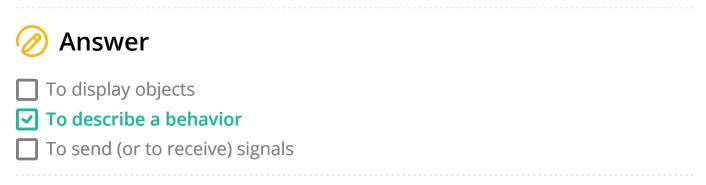


- Correct answer(s)
 - Iterator
 - Itérateur
 - Iterateur

Question 21: Interface (i) PHP (5) 00:19 / 00:20 (20 pts) 20 / 20 pts

Question

What is the purpose of an interface in object-oriented programming?









Glossary

Language knowledge

This measurement gives an indication of the candidates ability to implement standard solutions to common problems. A developer with a good level of proficiency in this skill will contribute to increase the quality (maintainability, extensibility) of your applications. It does not rely specifically on technology. This skill is particularly important if, for example, you are looking for a developer who will have to work on the architecture of your applications and to develop long-term solutions.

Design

Measuring this skill allows us to determine the candidates level of experience in the practice of a specific programming language. This skill is particularly important if, for example, you are looking for a developer who will have to work on the architecture of your applications and to develop long-term solutions.

Problem solving

This skill corresponds to the candidates ability to understand and to structure his reasoning in order to find efficient solutions to complex problems. It does not rely specifically on technology. This skill is particularly important if, for example, you are looking for R&D developers.

Reliability

Reliability refers to the candidates ability to achieve solutions that address specific cases. Developers with a high reliability score are likely to create more robust applications (less bugs).

