**PHP Interview Question**

**Is PHP a strongly typed language?**

PHP is a weakly typed orm loosely typed language.

This means PHP does not require to declare data types of the variable when you declare any variable like the other standard programming languages C# or Java. When you store any string value in a variable, then the data type is the string and if you store a numeric value in that same variable then the data type is an Integer.

**Sample code:**

|  |
| --- |
| $var = "Hello"; //String  $var = 10; //Integer |

**What is meant by variable variables in PHP?**

**Answer:**When the value of a variable is used as the name of the other variables then it is called variable variables. $$ is used to declare variable variables in PHP.

$x = "PHP";

$$x = "Mango";

// print($x); // it will print php

echo $PHP;

**What are the differences between echo and print?**

**Answer:**Both echo and print method print the output in the browser but there is a difference between these two methods.

**echo** does not return any value after printing the output and it works faster than the print method. **print** method is slower than the echo because it returns the boolean value after printing the output.

**How can you execute PHP script from the command line?**

You have to use PHP command in the command line to execute a PHP script. If the PHP file name is **test.php** then the following command is used to run the script from the command line.

|  |
| --- |
| php test.php |

**How can you declare the array in PHP?**

**Answer:**You can declare three types of arrays in PHP. They are **numeric, associative** and **multidimensional** arrays.

**Sample code:**

|  |
| --- |
| //Numeric Array  $computer = array("Dell", "Lenavo", "HP");  //Associative Array  $color = array("Sithi"=>"Red", "Amit"=>"Blue", "Mahek"=>"Green");  //Multidimensional Array  $courses = array ( array("PHP",50), array("JQuery",15), array("AngularJS",20) ); |

**What are the uses of explode() and implode() functions?**

**explode()**function is used to split a string into an array and **implode()** function is used to make a string by combining the array elements.

$text = "I like programming";

print\_r (explode(" ",$text));

$strarr = array('Pen','Pencil','Eraser');

echo implode(" ",$strarr);

**Which function can be used to exit from the script after displaying the error message?**

You can use **exit()** or **die()** function to exit from the current script after displaying the error message.

**Which function is used in PHP to check the data type of any variable?**

gettype() function is used to check the data type of any variable.

echo gettype(true).''; //boolean

echo gettype(10).''; //integer

echo gettype('Web Programming').''; //string

echo gettype(null).''; //NULL

**What is meant by ‘passing the variable by value and reference' in PHP?**

When the variable is passed as value then it is called **pass variable by value.**

Here, the main variable remains unchanged even when the passed variable changes.

**Sample code:**

|  |
| --- |
| function test($n) {  $n=$n+10;  }    $m=5;  test($m);  echo $m; |

When the variable is passed as a reference then it is called **pass variable by reference**. Here, both the main variable and the passed variable share the same memory location and **&**is used for reference.

So, if one variable changes then the other will also change.

**Sample code:**

|  |
| --- |
| function test(&$n) {      $n=$n+10;  }  $m=5;  test($m);  echo $m; |

**Explain type casting and type juggling.**

**Answer:**The way by which PHP can assign a particular data type for any variable is called typecasting. The required type of variable is mentioned in the parenthesis before the variable.

**Sample code:**

|  |
| --- |
| $str = "10"; // $str is now string  $bool = (boolean) $str; // $bool is now Boolean |

PHP does not support datatype for variable declaration. The type of the variable is changed automatically based on the assigned value and it is called type juggling.

**Sample code:**

|  |
| --- |
| $val = 5; // $val is now number  $val = "500" //$val is now string  **What are the differences between mysqli\_connect and mysqli\_pconnect?**  **mysqli\_pconnect()**function is used for making a persistent connection with the database that does not terminate when the script ends.  **mysqli\_connect()** function searches any existing persistence connection first and if no persistence connection exists, then it will create a new database connection and terminate the connection at the end of the script. |

**How can you create a session in PHP?**

**session\_start()** function is used in PHP to create a session.

session\_start(); //Start session

$\_SESSION['USERNAME']='Fahmida'; //Set a session value

unset($\_SESSION['USERNAME']; //delete session value

**What is the use of imagetypes() method?**

**image types()** function returns the list of supported images of the installed PHP version. You can use this function to check if a particular image extension is supported by PHP or not.

**Which function you can use in PHP to open a file for reading or writing or for both?**

You can use **fopen()** function to read or write or for doing both in PHP.

$file1 = fopen("myfile1.txt","r"); //Open for reading

$file2 = fopen("myfile2.txt","w"); //Open for writing

$file3 = fopen("myfile3.txt","r+"); //Open for reading and writing

**What is the difference between include() and require()?**

Both **include**() and **require**() function are used for including PHP script from one file to another file. But there is a difference between these functions.

If any error occurs at the time of including a file using **include()** function, then it continues the execution of the script after showing an error message. **require()** function stops the execution of a script by displaying an error message if an error occurs.

**Which function is used in PHP to delete a file?**

**unlink()** function is used in PHP to delete any file.

unlink('filename');

**What is the use of strip\_tags() method?**

**strip\_tags()** function is used to retrieve the string from a text by omitting HTML, XML and PHP tags. This function has one mandatory parameter and one optional parameter. The optional parameter is used to accept particular tags.

//Remove all tags from the text

echo strip\_tags("<b>PHP</b> is a popular <em>scripting</em> language");

//Remove all tags excluding <b> tag

echo strip\_tags("<b>PHP</b> is a popular <em>scripting</em> language","<b>");

**How can you send an HTTP header to the client in PHP?**

The **header()** function is used to send raw HTTP header to a client before any output is sent.

**Sample code:**

|  |
| --- |
| header('Location: http://www.your\_domain/'); |

**Which functions are used to count the total number of array elements in PHP?**

**count()** and **sizeof()** functions can be used to count the total number of array elements in PHP.

**What is the difference between substr() and strstr()?**

**substr()** function returns a part of the string based on the starting point and length. Length parameter is optional for this function and if it is omitted then the remaining part of the string from the starting point will be returned.

**strstr()**function searches the first occurrence of a string inside another string. The third parameter of this function is optional and it is used to retrieve the part of the string that appears before the first occurrence of the searching string.

**Sample code:**

 $str1 = "Indra ghandhi national open university";

 $substr = "national";

 $newStr = substr($str1, 6); # ghandhi national open university

 $newStr = substr($str1, 6, 15); # ghandhi nationa

 echo $newStr;

**Sample code:**

$str1 = "Indra ghandhi national open university";

 $substr = "national";

 $newStr = strstr($str1, $substr); # national open university

 $newStr = strstr($str1, $substr, true); # Indra ghandhi

 echo $newStr;

**How can you declare a constant variable in PHP?**

**define()** function is used to declare a constant variable in PHP. Constant variable declares without the $ symbol

define("PI",3.14);

**Which function is used in PHP to search a particular value in an array?**

**in\_array()** function is used to search a particular value in

$languages = array("C#", "Java", "PHP", "VB.Net");

if (in\_array("PHP", $languages)) {

echo "PHP is in the list";

}

else {

echo "php is not in the list";

}

**What is the use of the $\_REQUEST variable?**

The**$\_REQUEST** variable is used to read the data from the submitted HTML form.

**Sample code:**

**What is the difference between for and Foreach loop in PHP?**

**For** loop is mainly used for iterating a pre-defined number of times and **Foreach** loop is used for reading array elements or MySQL result set where the number of iteration can be unknown.

**Sample code:**

|  |
| --- |
| //Loop will iterate for 5 times  for ($n = 0; $n <= 5; $n++) {  echo "The number is: $n <br>";  } |

**Sample code:**

|  |
| --- |
| //Loop will iterate based on array elements  $parts = array("HDD", "Monitor", "Mouse", "Keyboard");  foreach ($parts as $value) {        echo "$value <br>"; } |

**What is the difference between “= =” and “= = =” operators.**

**php ==** is a comparison operator which compares the value of the variables. But **===** compares the value and the data type

“= = =” is called strictly equivalent operator that is used to check the equivalency of two values by comparing both data types and values.

$n = 10;

if($n == "10") {

    print("yes");

} else{

    print("no");

}

# Out put will be yes

$n = 10;

if($n === "10") {

    print("yes");

} else{

    print("no");

}

# Out put will be no

**Which operator is used to combine string values in PHP?**

Two or more string values can be combined by using ‘.’ operator.

$a = "taukir";

$b = "khjan";

echo $a . $b;

**What is PEAR?**

The full form of PEAR is **“PHP Extension and Application Repository”**.

Anyone can download reusable PHP components by using this framework at a free of cost. It contains different types of packages from different developers.

**What type of errors can be occurred in PHP?**

Different type of errors can occur in PHP.

**Some major error types are mentioned below:**

**Fatal Errors**– The execution of the script stops when this error occurs.

**Parse Errors**– This type of error occurs when the coder uses a wrong syntax in the script.

**Warning Errors-** This type of error does not stop the execution of a script. It continues the script even after displaying the error.

**Notice Errors-** This type of error shows a minor error of the script and continues the execution after displaying the error.

**Does PHP support multiple inheritances?**

PHP does not support multiple inheritances. To implement the features of multiple inheritances, the interface is used in PHP.

interface Isbn {

public function setISBN($isbn);

}

interface Type{

public function setType($type);

}

class bookDetails implements Isbn, Type {

private $isbn;

private $type;

public function setISBN($isbn)

{

$this -> isbn = $isbn;

}

public function setType($type)

{

$this -> type = $type;

}

}

**Which functions are used to remove whitespaces from the string?**

* **trim()** – It removes whitespaces from the left and right side of the string.
* **ltrim()** – It removes whitespaces from the left side of the string.
* **rtrim()** – It remove

**How can a cross-site scripting attack be prevented by PHP?**

Htmlentities() function of PHP can be used for preventing cross-site scripting attacks.

**What is meant by public, private, protected, static and final scopes?**

* **Public**– Variables, classes, and methods which are declared public can be accessed from anywhere.
* **Private**– Variables, classes and methods which are declared private can be accessed by the parent class only.
* **Protected**– Variables, classes, and methods which are declared protected can be accessed by the parent and child classes only.
* **Static**– The variable which is declared static can keep the value after losing the scope.
* **Final**– This scope prevents the child class to declare the same item again.

**How can image properties be retrieved in PHP?**

* **getimagesize() –**It is used to get the image size.
* **exif\_imagetype() –** It is used to get the image type.
* **imagesx() –** It is used to get the image width.
* **imagesy() –** It is used to get the image height.

**What is the difference between abstract class and interface?**

* Abstract classes are used for closely related objects and interfaces are used for unrelated objects.
* PHP class can implement multiple interfaces but can’t inherit multiple abstract classes.
* Common behavior can be implemented in the abstract class but not an interface.

**What is garbage collection?**

t is an automated feature of PHP.

When it runs, it removes all session data which are not accessed for a long time. It runs on /tmp directory which is the default session directory.

**Which library is used in PHP to do various types of Image work?**

Using the GD library, various types of image work can be done in PHP. Image work includes rotating images, cropping an image, creating image thumbnail, etc.

**What is PDO?**

The full form of PDO is PHP Data Objects.

It is a lightweight PHP extension that uses a consistence interface for accessing the database. Using PDO, a developer can easily switch from one database server to the other. But it does not support all the advanced features of the new MySQL server.

**require\_once(), require(), include().What is difference between them?**

require() includes and evaluates a specific file, while require\_once() does that only if it has not been included before (on the same page). So, require\_once() is recommended to use when you want to include a file where you have a lot of functions for example. This way you make sure you don’t include the file more times and you will not get the “function re-declared” error.

**Distinguish between urlencode and urldecode?**

This method is best when encode a string to used in a query part of a url. it returns a string in which all non-alphanumeric characters except -\_. have replece with a percentege(%) sign . the urldecode->Decodes url to encode string as any %and other symbole are decode by the use of the urldecode() function.

**What are Magic Methods in PHP?**

Methods that begin with 2 underscores(\_\_) are generally called Magic methods in PHP. These methods names are limited to some list of [PHP](https://www.php.net/manual/en/intro-whatis.php) supported keywords that are reserved. So any function should not be defined with the name of PHP magic methods.

## ****List of Magic Methods in PHP****

* \_\_construct()
* \_\_destruct()
* \_\_call($fun, $arg)
* \_\_callStatic($fun, $arg)
* \_\_get($property)
* \_\_set($property, $value)
* \_\_isset($content)
* \_\_unset($content)
* \_\_sleep()
* \_\_wakeup()
* \_\_toString()
* \_\_invoke()
* \_\_set\_state($array)
* \_\_clone()
* \_\_debugInfo()

# What does isset() function?

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

# Explain PHP data types

PHP supports the following data types:

* String.
* Integer.
* Float (floating-point numbers — also called double)
* Boolean.
* Array.
* Object.
* NULL.

**PHP5 vs PHP5**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Features** | **PHP7** | **PHP5** |
| Performance | Performance speed is double. | Performance is low compared to php7 |
| Return type | You can declare the return type. Example – public function productName (int $id) : String { return “default”; } | No provision for return type declaration |
| Exception handling | Major errors have been changed to exceptions making them easier to catch. | To handle fatal errors was a difficult task for developers. |
| Support for 64-bit | Supports 64-bit integers and large files. | **I**t doesn't support 64-bit integer. |
| Anonymous class | A developer can create an anonymous class for a one-off use, rather than creating a full definition of a class that is required only once in the entire application. | There is no concept of anonymous classes. |
| Three-way comparison operator (spaceship operator) | This operator <==> can compare greater, less than, equal comparisons at the same time. For example – $value = $age1 <=> $age2; | function sort ($a,$b)  {  if ($a>$b)  return 1;  else if ( $a ==$b)  return 0;  else  return -1;  } |
| Null coalescing operator |  | if (isset ($\_GET [‘name’]))  {  $name = $\_GET [‘name’];  }  else  $name = null; |

**What are traits:**

PHP only supports single inheritance: a child class can inherit only from one single parent.

So, what if a class needs to inherit multiple behaviors? OOP traits solve this problem.

Traits are used to declare methods that can be used in multiple classes. Traits can have methods and abstract methods that can be used in multiple classes, and the methods can have any access modifier (public, private, or protected).

Traits are not interfaces at all. Traits can define both static members and static methods.

Traits are declared with the trait keyword:

Static in php

Static variable:

Declaring class properties or methods as static makes them accessible without needing an instantiation of the class. A property declared as static cannot be accessed with an instantiated class object.

Static variable and functition are accessible usng **self keyword** where as **$this**  is used for accessing class properties.

We can not use $this in static function. Static scope are remain same for all obejects of class.

**dependency injection** is a technique in which an object receives other objects that it depends on. These other objects are called **dependencies**.

**Compound data** can contain multiple values. **PHP** has 2 **compound data types**: ... An array or object can contain multiple values,