# **htmlspecialchars()**

The htmlspecialchars() function converts special characters into HTML entities. This means that it will replace HTML characters like < and > with &lt; and &gt;. This prevents attackers from exploiting the code by injecting HTML or Javascript code (Cross-site Scripting attacks) in forms.

# Namespaces:

PHP namespaces are a way of encapsulating items such as classes, interfaces, functions, and constants to avoid naming conflicts in large applications. They help organize code and allow developers to reuse code without worrying about name collisions.

# Traits:

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 declared with the trait keyword:

# Static methods:

Static methods can be called directly - without creating an instance(object) of the class first.

A static method can be accessed from a method in the same class using the self keyword and double colon (::):

Static methods are declared with the static keyword:

Example:

<?php

class greeting {

public static function welcome() {

echo "Hello World!";

}

}

// Call static method

greeting::welcome();

?>

# difference between a primary key vs unique key

 a primary key is a key that uniquely identifies each record in a table but cannot store NULL values. In contrast, a unique key prevents duplicate values in a column and can store NULL values.