**MySQL™ and PHP** are two of the most popular open source technologies to emerge during the past decade. PHP is a powerful language for writing server-side Web applications. MySQL is the world's most popular open source database. Together, these two technologies provide you with a powerful platform for building database-driven Web applications.

**What's PHP**
The PHP Hypertext Preprocessor is a programming language that allows web developers to create dynamic content that interacts with databases. PHP is basically used for developing web based software applications.

**What Is a Session?**

A session is a logical object created by the PHP engine to allow you to preserve data across subsequent HTTP requests.

There is only one session object available to your PHP scripts at any time. Data saved to the session by a script can be retrieved by the same script or another script when requested from the same visitor.

Sessions are commonly used to store temporary data to allow multiple PHP pages to offer a complete functional transaction for the same visitor.

**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"

**How can we know the number of days between two given dates using PHP?**

Simple arithmetic:

$date1 = date('Y-m-d');
$date2 = '2006-07-01';
$days = (strtotime() - strtotime()) / (60 \* 60 \* 24);
echo "Number of days since '2006-07-01': $days";

**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 $message and $$message?**

Anwser 1:
$message is a simple variable whereas $$message is a reference variable. Example:
$user = 'bob'

is equivalent to

$holder = 'user';
$$holder = 'bob';

**What Is a Persistent Cookie?**

A persistent cookie is a cookie which is stored in a cookie file permanently on the browser's computer. By default, cookies are created as temporary cookies which stored only in the browser's memory. When the browser is closed, temporary cookies will be erased. You should decide when to use temporary cookies and when to use persistent cookies based on their differences:

* Temporary cookies can not be used for tracking long-term information.
* Persistent cookies can be used for tracking long-term information.
* Temporary cookies are safer because no programs other than the browser can access them.
* Persistent cookies are less secure because users can open cookie files see the cookie values.

**What does a special set of tags do in PHP?**What does a special set of tags <?= and ?> do in PHP?

**How do you define a constant?**

Via define() directive, like define ("MYCONSTANT", 100);

**How To Write the FORM Tag Correctly for Uploading Files? +2`**

When users clicks the submit button, files specified in the <INPUT TYPE=FILE...> will be transferred from the browser to the Web server. This transferring (uploading) process is controlled by a properly written <FORM...> tag as:

 <FORM ACTION=receiving.php METHOD=post ENCTYPE=multipart/form-data>

**What are the differences between require and include, include\_once?**

Anwser 1:
require\_once() and include\_once() are both the functions to include and evaluate the specified file only once. If the specified file is included previous to the present call occurrence, it will not be done again.

But require() and include() will do it as many times they are asked to do.

**What is meant by urlencode and urldecode?**

Anwser 1:
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.

**How To Get the Uploaded File Information in the Receiving Script?**

Once the Web server received the uploaded file, it will call the PHP script specified in the form action attribute to process them. This receiving PHP script can get the uploaded file information through the predefined array called $\_FILES. Uploaded file information is organized in $\_FILES as a two-dimensional array as:

* $\_FILES[$fieldName]['name'] - The Original file name on the browser system.
* $\_FILES[$fieldName]['type'] - The file type determined by the browser.
* $\_FILES[$fieldName]['size'] - The Number of bytes of the file content.
* $\_FILES[$fieldName]['tmp\_name'] - The temporary filename of the file in which the uploaded file was stored on the server.
* $\_FILES[$fieldName]['error'] - The error code associated with this file upload.

The $fieldName is the name used in the <INPUT TYPE=FILE, NAME=fieldName>.

**What is the difference between mysql\_fetch\_object, and mysql\_fetch\_array?**

MySQL fetch object will collect first single matching record where mysql\_fetch\_array will collect all matching records from the table in an array

============================================

<?php

$i=1;

while($rows=mysql\_fetch\_assoc($select))

{

?>

 <tr>

 <td><?php echo $i; ?></td>

 <td><?php echo $rows['journal']; ?></td>

 <td><?php echo $rows['link']; ?></td>

 </tr>

<?php $i=$i+1; } ?>

**Fetch the result row as an associate array.**

**We can display records with field names**

===========================================================

<?php

$i=1;

while($rows=mysql\_fetch\_object($select))

{

?>

 <tr>

 <td><?php echo $i; ?></td>

 <td><?php echo $rows->journal; ?></td>

 <td><?php echo $rows->link; ?></td>

 </tr>

<?php $i=$i+1; } ?>

**Ferch the result row as an object.**

<?php

$i=1;

while($rows=mysql\_fetch\_array($select))

{

?>

 <tr>

 <td><?php echo $i; ?></td>

 <td><?php echo $rows['2']; ?></td>

 <td><?php echo $rows['1']; ?></td>

 </tr>

<?php $i=$i+1; } ?>

**Fetch the result row as an array.**

**We can display records with indexnumber.**

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**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.

**I am trying to assign a variable the value of 0123, but it keeps coming up with a different number, what’s the problem?**

PHP Interpreter treats numbers beginning with 0 as octal. Look at the similar PHP interview questions for more numeric problems.

**Would I use print "$a dollars" or "{$a} dollars" to print out the amount of dollars in this example?**

In this example it wouldn’t matter, since the variable is all by itself, but if you were to print something like "{$a},000,000 mln dollars", then you definitely need to use the braces.

**What are the different tables present in MySQL? Which type of table is generated when we are creating a table in the following syntax: create table employee(eno int(2),ename varchar(10))?**

Total 5 types of tables we can create
1. MyISAM
2. Heap
3. Merge
4. INNO DB
5. ISAM
MyISAM is the default storage engine as of MySQL 3.23. When you fire the above create query MySQL will create a MyISAM table.

Port number is:3306

MYISAM:
1. MYISAM supports Table-level Locking
2. MyISAM designed for need of speed
3. MyISAM does not support foreign keys hence we call MySQL with MYISAM is DBMS
4. MyISAM stores its tables, data and indexes in diskspace using separate three different files. (tablename.FRM, tablename.MYD, tablename.MYI)
5. MYISAM not supports transaction. You cannot commit and rollback with MYISAM. Once you issue a command it’s done.

INNODB:
1. InnoDB supports Row-level Locking
2. InnoDB designed for maximum performance when processing high volume of data
3. InnoDB support foreign keys hence we call MySQL with InnoDB is RDBMS
4. InnoDB stores its tables and indexes in a tablespace
5. InnoDB supports transaction. You can commit and rollback with InnoDB

**How To Create a Table?**

If you want to create a table, you can run the CREATE TABLE statement as shown in the following sample script:

<?php
include "mysql\_connection.php";

$sql = "create table gani(sno int(10) not null auto\_increment primary key,name varchar(30) not null default 'yes',age int(10) not null";
if (mysql\_query($sql, $con)) {
print("Table fyi\_links created.\n");
} else {
print("Table creation failed.\n");
}

mysql\_close($con);
?>

**How can we encrypt the username and password using PHP?**

Answer1
You can encrypt a password with the following Mysql>SET PASSWORD=PASSWORD("Password");

Answer2
You can use the MySQL PASSWORD() function to encrypt username and password. For example,
INSERT into user (password, ...) VALUES (PASSWORD($password”)), ...);

**WHAT IS THE FUNCTIONALITY OF THE FUNCTIONS STRSTR() AND STRISTR()?**

string strstr ( string haystack, string needle ) returns part of haystack string from the first occurrence of needle to the end of haystack. This function is case-sensitive.

stristr() is idential to strstr() except that it is case insensitive.

**When are you supposed to use endif to end the conditional statement?**

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

**How can we send mail using JavaScript?**

No. There is no way to send emails directly using JavaScript.

But you can use JavaScript to execute a client side email program send the email using the "mailto" code. Here is an example:

function myfunction(form)
{
tdata=document.myform.tbox1.value;
location="mailto:mailid@domain.com?subject=...";
return true;
}

**What is the functionality of the function strstr and stristr?**

strstr() returns part of a given string from the first occurrence of a given substring to the end of the string. For example: strstr("user@example.com","@") will return "@example.com".
stristr() is idential to strstr() except that it is case insensitive.

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

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

**How do I find out the number of parameters passed into function9?**

func\_num\_args() function returns the number of parameters passed in.

**What is the purpose of the following files having extensions: frm, myd, and myi? What these files contain?**

In MySQL, the default table type is MyISAM.
Each MyISAM table is stored on disk in three files. The files have names that begin with the table name and have an extension to indicate the file type.

The '.frm' file stores the table definition.
The data file has a '.MYD' (MYData) extension.
The index file has a '.MYI' (MYIndex) extension,

**If the variable $a is equal to 5 and variable $b is equal to character a, what’s the value of $$b?**

100, it’s a reference to existing variable.

**How To Protect Special Characters in Query String?**

If you want to include special characters like spaces in the query string, you need to protect them by applying the urlencode() translation function. The script below shows how to use urlencode():

<?php
print("<html>");
print("<p>Please click the links below"
." to submit comments about FYICenter.com:</p>");
$comment = 'I want to say: "It\'s a good site! :->"';
$comment = urlencode($comment);
print("<p>"
."<a href=\"processing\_forms.php?name=Guest&comment=$comment\">"
."It's an excellent site!</a></p>");
$comment = 'This visitor said: "It\'s an average site! :-("';
$comment = urlencode($comment);
print("<p>"
.'<a href="processing\_forms.php?'.$comment.'">'
."It's an average site.</a></p>");
print("</html>");
?>

**What are the differences between DROP a table and TRUNCATE a table?**

DROP TABLE table\_name - This will delete the table and its data.

TRUNCATE TABLE table\_name - This will delete the data of the table, but not the table definition.

**How do you call a constructor for a parent class?**

parent::constructor($value)

**WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF ERRORS IN PHP?**

Here are three basic types of runtime errors in PHP:

1. Notices: These are trivial, non-critical errors that PHP encounters while executing a script - for example, accessing a variable that has not yet been defined. By default, such errors are not displayed to the user at all - although you can change this default behavior.

2. Warnings: These are more serious errors - for example, attempting to include() a file which does not exist. By default, these errors are displayed to the user, but they do not result in script termination.

3. Fatal errors: These are critical errors - for example, instantiating an object of a non-existent class, or calling a non-existent function. These errors cause the immediate termination of the script, and PHP's default behavior is to display them to the user when they take place.

**What’s the special meaning of \_\_sleep and \_\_wakeup?**

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

**How can we submit a form without a submit button?**

If you don't want to use the Submit button to submit a form, you can use normal hyper links to submit a form. But you need to use some JavaScript code in the URL of the link. For example:

<a href="javascript: document.myform.submit();">Submit Me</a>

**Why doesn’t the following code print the newline properly? <?php $str = ‘Hello, there.\nHow are you?\nThanks for visiting fyicenter’; print $str; ?>**

Because inside the single quotes the \n character is not interpreted as newline, just as a sequence of two characters - \ and n.

**Would you initialize your strings with single quotes or double quotes?**

Since the data inside the single-quoted string is not parsed for variable substitution, it’s always a better idea speed-wise to initialize a string with single quotes, unless you specifically need variable substitution.

**How can we extract string 'abc.com ' from a string http://info@abc.com using regular expression of php?**

We can use the preg\_match() function with "/.\*@(.\*)$/" as

the regular expression pattern. For example:

preg\_match("/.\*@(.\*)$/","http://info@abc.com",$data);

echo $data[1];

**What is the difference between the functions unlink and unset?**

unlink() is a function for file system handling. It will simply delete the file in context.

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

**How come the code works, but doesn’t for two-dimensional array of mine?**

Any time you have an array with more than one dimension, complex parsing syntax is required. print "Contents: {$arr[1][2]}" would’ve worked.

**How can we register the variables into a session?**

session\_register($session\_var);

$\_SESSION['var'] = 'value';

**What is the difference between characters \023 and \x23?**

The first one is octal 23, the second is hex 23.

**How can we submit form 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. For example: <input type=button value="Save" onClick="document.form.submit()">

**How can we create a database using PHP and mysql?**

We can create MySQL database with the use of mysql\_create\_db($databaseName) to create a database.

**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.

**For printing out strings, there are echo, print and printf. Explain the differences.**

echo is the most primitive of them, and just outputs the contents following the construct to the screen. print is also a construct (so parentheses are optional when calling it), but it returns TRUE on successful output and FALSE if it was unable to print out the string. However, you can pass multiple parameters to echo, like:

<?php echo 'Welcome ', 'to', ' ', 'fyicenter!'; ?>

and it will output the string "Welcome to fyicenter!" print does not take multiple parameters. It is also generally argued that echo is faster, but usually the speed advantage is negligible, and might not be there for future versions of PHP. printf is a function, not a construct, and allows such advantages as formatted output, but it’s the slowest way to print out data out of echo, print and printf.

**What’s the difference between htmlentities() and htmlspecialchars()?**

htmlspecialchars only takes care of <, >, single quote ‘, double quote " and ampersand. htmlentities translates all occurrences of character sequences that have different meaning in HTML.

**How can we extract string "abc.com" from a string "mailto:info@abc.com?subject=Feedback" using regular expression of PHP?**

$text = "mailto:info@abc.com?subject=Feedback";
preg\_match('|.\*@([^?]\*)|', $text, $output);
echo $output[1];

Note that the second index of $output, $output[1], gives the match, not the first one, $output[0].

**So if md5() generates the most secure hash, why would you ever use the less secure crc32() and sha1()?**

Crypto usage in PHP is simple, but that doesn’t mean it’s free. First off, depending on the data that you’re encrypting, you might have reasons to store a 32-bit value in the database instead of the 160-bit value to save on space. Second, the more secure the crypto is, the longer is the computation time to deliver the hash value. A high volume site might be significantly slowed down, if frequent md5() generation is required.

**How can we destroy the session, how can we unset the variable of a session?**

session\_unregister() - Unregister a global variable from the current session
session\_unset() - Free all session variables

**What are the different functions in sorting an array?**

Sorting functions in PHP:
asort()
arsort()
ksort()
krsort()
uksort()
sort()
natsort()
rsort()

**How can we know the count/number of elements of an array?**

2 ways:
a) sizeof($array) - This function is an alias of count()
b) count($urarray) - This function returns the number of elements in an array.
Interestingly if you just pass a simple var instead of an array, count() will return 1.

**How many ways we can pass the variable through the navigation between the pages?**

At least 3 ways:

1. Put the variable into session in the first page, and get it back from session in the next page.
2. Put the variable into cookie in the first page, and get it back from the cookie in the next page.
3. Put the variable into a hidden form field, and get it back from the form in the next page.

**What is the maximum length of a table name, a database name, or a field name in MySQL?**

Database name: 64 characters
Table name: 64 characters
Column name: 64 characters

**How many values can the SET function of MySQL take?**

MySQL SET function can take zero or more values, but at the maximum it can take 64 values.

**What are the other commands to know the structure of a table using MySQL commands except EXPLAIN command?**

DESCRIBE table\_name;

**How can we find the number of rows in a table using MySQL?**

Use this for MySQL

SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM table\_name;

**What’s the difference between md5(), crc32() and sha1() crypto on PHP?**

The major difference is the length of the hash generated. CRC32 is, evidently, 32 bits, while sha1() returns a 128 bit value, and md5() returns a 160 bit value. This is important when avoiding collisions.

**How can we find the number of rows in a result set using PHP?**

Here is how can you find the number of rows in a result set in PHP:

$result = mysql\_query($any\_valid\_sql, $database\_link);
$num\_rows = mysql\_num\_rows($result);
echo "$num\_rows rows found";

**How many ways we can we find the current date using MySQL?**

SELECT CURDATE();
SELECT CURRENT\_DATE();
SELECT CURTIME();
SELECT CURRENT\_TIME();

**Give the syntax of GRANT commands?**

The generic syntax for GRANT is as following

GRANT [rights] on [database] TO [username@hostname] IDENTIFIED BY [password]

Now rights can be:
a) ALL privilages
b) Combination of CREATE, DROP, SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE etc.

We can grant rights on all databse by usingh \*.\* or some specific database by database.\* or a specific table by database.table\_name.

**Give the syntax of REVOKE commands?**

The generic syntax for revoke is as following

REVOKE [rights] on [database] FROM [username@hostname]

Now rights can be:
a) ALL privilages
b) Combination of CREATE, DROP, SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE etc.

We can grant rights on all databse by usingh \*.\* or some specific database by database.\* or a specific table by database.table\_name.

**What is the difference between CHAR and VARCHAR data types?**

CHAR is a fixed length data type. CHAR(n) will take n characters of storage even if you enter less than n characters to that column. For example, "Hello!" will be stored as "Hello! " in CHAR(10) column.

VARCHAR is a variable length data type. VARCHAR(n) will take only the required storage for the actual number of characters entered to that column. For example, "Hello!" will be stored as "Hello!" in VARCHAR(10) column.

**How can we encrypt and decrypt a data present in a mysql table using mysql?**

AES\_ENCRYPT() and AES\_DECRYPT()

**What is the functionality of MD5 function in PHP?**

string md5(string)

It calculates the MD5 hash of a string. The hash is a 32-character hexadecimal number.

**How can I load data from a text file into a table?**

The MySQL provides a LOAD DATA INFILE command. You can load data from a file. Great tool but you need to make sure that:

a) Data must be delimited
b) Data fields must match table columns correctly

**How can we know the number of days between two given dates using MySQL?**

Use DATEDIFF()

SELECT DATEDIFF(NOW(),'2006-07-01');

**How can we change the name of a column of a table?**

This will change the name of column:

ALTER TABLE table\_name CHANGE old\_colm\_name new\_colm\_name

**How can we change the data type of a column of a table?**

This will change the data type of a column:

ALTER TABLE table\_name CHANGE colm\_name same\_colm\_name [new data type]

**What is the difference between GROUP BY and ORDER BY in SQL?**

To sort a result, use an ORDER BY clause.
The most general way to satisfy a GROUP BY clause is to scan the whole table and create a new temporary table where all rows from each group are consecutive, and then use this temporary table to discover groups and apply aggregate functions (if any).
ORDER BY [col1],[col2],...[coln]; Tells DBMS according to what columns it should sort the result. If two rows will hawe the same value in col1 it will try to sort them according to col2 and so on.
GROUP BY [col1],[col2],...[coln]; Tells DBMS to group (aggregate) results with same value of column col1. You can use COUNT(col1), SUM(col1), AVG(col1) with it, if you want to count all items in group, sum all values or view average.

**What is meant by MIME?**

Answer 1:
MIME is Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions is an Internet standard for the format of e-mail. However browsers also uses MIME standard to transmit files. MIME has a header which is added to a beginning of the data. When browser sees such header it shows the data as it would be a file (for example image)

Some examples of MIME types:
audio/x-ms-wmp
image/png
aplication/x-shockwave-flash

**How can we know that a session is started or not?**

A session starts by session\_start() function.
This session\_start() is always declared in header portion. it always declares first. then we write session\_register().

**What are the differences between mysql\_fetch\_array(), mysql\_fetch\_object(), mysql\_fetch\_row()?**

Answer 1:
mysql\_fetch\_array() -> Fetch a result row as a combination of associative array and regular array.
mysql\_fetch\_object() -> Fetch a result row as an object.
mysql\_fetch\_row() -> Fetch a result set as a regular array().

**If we login more than one browser windows at the same time with same user and after that we close one window, then is the session is exist to other windows or not? And if yes then why? If no then why?**

Session depends on browser. If browser is closed then session is lost. The session data will be deleted after session time out. If connection is lost and you recreate connection, then session will continue in the browser.

**What are the MySQL database files stored in system ?**

Data is stored in name.myd
Table structure is stored in name.frm
Index is stored in name.myi

**What is the difference between PHP4 and PHP5?**

PHP4 cannot support oops concepts and Zend engine 1 is used.

PHP5 supports oops concepts and Zend engine 2 is used.
Error supporting is increased in PHP5.
XML and SQLLite will is increased in PHP5.

**What is meant by nl2br()?**

Anwser1:
nl2br() inserts a HTML tag <br> before all new line characters \n in a string.

echo nl2br("god bless \n you");

output:
god bless<br>
you

**How can we encrypt and decrypt a data presented in a table using MySQL?**

You can use functions: AES\_ENCRYPT() and AES\_DECRYPT() like:

AES\_ENCRYPT(str, key\_str)
AES\_DECRYPT(crypt\_str, key\_str)

**How can I retrieve values from one database server and store them in other database server using PHP?**

For this purpose, you can first read the data from one server into session variables. Then connect to other server and simply insert the data into the database.

**IN HOW MANY WAYS WE CAN RETRIEVE DATA IN THE RESULT SET OF MYSQL USING PHP?**

mysql\_fetch\_array - Fetch a result row as an associative array, a numeric array, or both
mysql\_fetch\_assoc - Fetch a result row as an associative array
mysql\_fetch\_object - Fetch a result row as an object
mysql\_fetch\_row —- Get a result row as an enumerated array

**What are the functions for IMAP?**

imap\_body - Read the message body
imap\_check - Check current mailbox
imap\_delete - Mark a message for deletion from current mailbox
imap\_mail - Send an email message

**What are encryption functions in PHP?**

CRYPT()
MD5()

**How can we get the properties (size, type, width, height) of an image using php image functions?**

To know the image size use getimagesize() function
To know the image width use imagesx() function
To know the image height use imagesy() function

**How can we increase the execution time of a php script?**

By the use of void set\_time\_limit(int seconds)
Set the number of seconds a script is allowed to run. If this is reached, the script returns a fatal error. The default limit is 30 seconds or, if it exists, the max\_execution\_time value defined in the php.ini. If seconds is set to zero, no time limit is imposed.

When called, set\_time\_limit() restarts the timeout counter from zero. In other words, if the timeout is the default 30 seconds, and 25 seconds into script execution a call such as set\_time\_limit(20) is made, the script will run for a total of 45 seconds before timing out.

**HOW CAN WE TAKE A BACKUP OF A MYSQL TABLE AND HOW CAN WE RESTORE IT?**

Answer 1:
Create a full backup of your database: shell> mysqldump tab=/path/to/some/dir opt 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";

**How to set cookies?**

setcookie('variable','value','time')
;
variable - name of the cookie variable
value - value of the cookie variable
time - expiry time
Example: setcookie('Test',$i,time()+3600);

Test - cookie variable name
$i - value of the variable 'Test'
time()+3600 - denotes that the cookie will expire after an one hour

**How to reset/destroy a cookie**

Reset a cookie by specifying expire time in the past:
Example: setcookie('Test',$i,time()-3600); // already expired time

Reset a cookie by specifying its name only
Example: setcookie('Test');

**WHAT TYPES OF IMAGES THAT PHP SUPPORTS?**

Using imagetypes() function to find out what types of images are supported in your PHP engine.
imagetypes() - Returns the image types supported.
This function returns a bit-field corresponding to the image formats supported by the version of GD linked into PHP. The following bits are returned, IMG\_GIF | IMG\_JPG | IMG\_PNG | IMG\_WBMP | IMG\_XPM.

**CHECK IF A VARIABLE IS AN INTEGER IN JAVASCRIPT**

var myValue =9.8;
if(parseInt(myValue)== myValue)
alert('Integer');
else
alert('Not an integer');

**What are the current versions of Apache, PHP, and MySQL?**

PHP: PHP 5.1.2
MySQL: MySQL 5.1
Apache: Apache 2.1

**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.

**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.

**How can we get second of the current time using date function?**

$second = date("s");

**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

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

Abstract class: abstract classes are the class where one or more methods are abstract but not necessarily all method has to be abstract. Abstract methods are the methods, which are declare in its class but not define. The definition of those methods must be in its extending class.

Interface: Interfaces are one type of class where all the methods are abstract. That means all the methods only declared but not defined. All the methods must be define by its implemented class.

**What’s the difference between accessing a class method via -> and via ::?**

:: is allowed to access methods that can perform static operations, i.e. those, which do not require object initialization.

**What are the advantages and disadvantages of CASCADE STYLE SHEETS?**

External Style Sheets
Advantages
Can control styles for multiple documents at once Classes can be created for use on multiple HTML element types in many documents Selector and grouping methods can be used to apply styles under complex contexts

Disadvantages
An extra download is required to import style information for each document The rendering of the document may be delayed until the external style sheet is loaded Becomes slightly unwieldy for small quantities of style definitions

Embedded Style Sheets
Advantages
Classes can be created for use on multiple tag types in the document Selector and grouping methods can be used to apply styles under complex contexts No additional downloads necessary to receive style information

Disadvantage
This method can not control styles for multiple documents at once

Inline Styles
Advantages
Useful for small quantities of style definitions Can override other style specification methods at the local level so only exceptions need to be listed in conjunction with other style methods

Disadvantages
Does not distance style information from content (a main goal of SGML/HTML) Can not control styles for multiple documents at once Author can not create or control classes of elements to control multiple element types within the document Selector grouping methods can not be used to create complex element addressing scenarios

What type of inheritance that php supports?

In PHP an extended class is always dependent on a single base class, that is, multiple inheritance is not supported. Classes are extended using the keyword 'extends'.

**How can increase the performance of MySQL select query?**

We can use LIMIT to stop MySql for further search in table after we have received our required no. of records, also we can use LEFT JOIN or RIGHT JOIN instead of full join in cases we have related data in two or more tables.

**How can we change the name of a column of a table?**

MySQL query to rename table: RENAME TABLE tbl\_name TO new\_tbl\_name
or,
ALTER TABLE tableName CHANGE OldName newName.

**What are the different ways to login to a remote server? Explain the means, advantages and disadvantages?**

There is at least 3 ways to logon to a remote server:
Use ssh or telnet if you concern with security
You can also use rlogin to logon to a remote server.

**Please give a regular expression (preferably Perl/PREG style), which can be used to identify the URL from within a HTML link tag.**

Try this: /href="([^"]\*)"/i

**How many ways we can give the output to a browser?**

HTML output
PHP, ASP, JSP, Servlet Function
Script Language output Function
Different Type of embedded Package to output to a browser

**Differences:**

First difference is that primary key doesn't accept null

values whereas unique accepts one or multiple.

second difference is that Clustered index is created on

Primary key constraint and non clustered unique indexes is

created on Unique key constraint.

A primary key is used to uniquely identify each row in a table.

Primary Key..
1.It will not accept null values.
2.There will be only one primary key in a table.
3.Clustered index is created in Primary key.
4.Primary key allows each row in a table to be uniquely identified and ensures that no duplicate rows exist.

Unique Key..
1.Null values are accepted.
2.More than one unique key will be there in a table.
3.Non-Clustered index is created in unique key.
4.Unique key constraint is used to prevent the duplication of key values within the rows of a table and allow null values.

Forienkey: forgin key is reference key can apply on child table

<?php

mysql\_connect("localhost", "admin", "1admin") or die(mysql\_error());

echo "Connected to MySQL<br />";

mysql\_select\_db("test") or die(mysql\_error());

echo "Connected to Database";

?>

**Create Table MySQL**

<?php

// Make a MySQL Connection

mysql\_connect("localhost", "admin", "1admin") or die(mysql\_error());

mysql\_select\_db("test") or die(mysql\_error());

// Create a MySQL table in the selected database

mysql\_query("create table gani(sno int(10) not null auto\_increment primary key,name varchar(30) not null default 'yes',age int(10) not null)")

 or die(mysql\_error());

echo "Table Created!";

?>

**Create table:**

create table gani(sno int(10) not null auto\_increment primary key,name varchar(30) not null default 'yes',age int(10) not null)

**Alter adding row:**alter table gani add sal int(10) null after age

**Inserting Data Into Your Table**

<?php

// Make a MySQL Connection

mysql\_connect("localhost", "admin", "1admin") or die(mysql\_error());

mysql\_select\_db("test") or die(mysql\_error());

// Insert a row of information into the table "example"

mysql\_query("**INSERT INTO example**

**(name, age) VALUES('Timmy Mellowman', '23' )** ")

or die(mysql\_error());

mysql\_query("**INSERT INTO example**

**(name, age) VALUES('Sandy Smith', '21' )** ")

or die(mysql\_error());

mysql\_query("INSERT INTO example

(name, age) VALUES('Bobby Wallace', '15' ) ")

or die(mysql\_error());

echo "Data Inserted!";

?>

**Retrieving Information from MySQL**

<?php

// Make a MySQL Connection

mysql\_connect("localhost", "admin", "1admin") or die(mysql\_error());

mysql\_select\_db("test") or die(mysql\_error());

// Get all the data from the "example" table

$result = mysql\_query("SELECT \* FROM example")

or die(mysql\_error());

echo "<table border='1'>";

echo "<tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Age</th> </tr>";

// keeps getting the next row until there are no more to get

while($row = mysql\_fetch\_assoc( $result )) {

 // Print out the contents of each row into a table

 echo "<tr><td>";

 echo $row['name'];

 echo "</td><td>";

 echo $row['age'];

 echo "</td></tr>";

}

echo "</table>";

?>

 **Where:**

<?php

// Make a MySQL Connection

mysql\_connect("localhost", "admin", "1admin") or die(mysql\_error());

mysql\_select\_db("test") or die(mysql\_error());

// Get a specific result from the "example" table

$result = mysql\_query("SELECT \* FROM example

 WHERE name='Sandy Smith'") or die(mysql\_error());

// get the first (and hopefully only) entry from the result

$row = mysql\_fetch\_array( $result );

// Print out the contents of each row into a table

echo $row['name']." - ".$row['age'];

?>

**ORDER BY**

<?php

// Make a MySQL Connection

mysql\_connect("localhost", "admin", "1admin") or die(mysql\_error());

mysql\_select\_db("test") or die(mysql\_error());

// Get all the data from the "example" table

$result = mysql\_query("SELECT \* FROM example")

or die(mysql\_error());

echo "<table border='1'>";

echo "<tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Age</th> </tr>";

// keeps getting the next row until there are no more to get

while($row = mysql\_fetch\_array( $result )) {

 // Print out the contents of each row into a table

 echo "<tr><td>";

 echo $row['name'];

 echo "</td><td>";

 echo $row['age'];

 echo "</td></tr>";

}

echo "</table>";

?>

**Joins:**

## MySQL family and food Tables:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Position** | **Age** |
| Dad | 41 |
| Mom | 45 |
| Daughter | 17 |
| Dog |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Meal** | **Position** |
| Steak | Dad |
| Salad | Mom |
| Spinach Soup |  |
| Tacos | Dad |

## Simplified MySQL Query:

SELECT food.Meal, family.Position

FROM family, food

WHERE food.Position = family.Position

**Result:**

Dad - Steak
Mom - Salad
Dad - Tacos

**MySQL LEFT JOIN Example**

The code below is the exact same as the code in the previous lesson, except the LEFT JOIN has now been added to the query. Let's see if the results are what we expected.

## Example2:

For example we have two tables: products and buyers with the following structures.
Table products:

mysql> SELECT \* FROM products;

+----+--------------+--------------+

| id | product\_name | manufacturer |

+----+--------------+--------------+

| 1 | Shoes | Company1 |

| 2 | Laptop | Company2 |

| 3 | Monitor | Company3 |

| 4 | DVD | Company4 |

+----+--------------+--------------+

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Table buyers:
mysql> SELECT \* FROM buyers;

+----+------+------------+----------+

| id | pid | buyer\_name | quantity |

+----+------+------------+----------+

| 1 | 1 | Steve | 2 |

| 2 | 2 | John | 1 |

| 3 | 3 | Larry | 1 |

| 4 | 3 | Michael | 5 |

| 5 | NULL | Steven | NULL |

+----+------+------------+----------+

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

### Left Join

mysql> SELECT buyers.buyer\_name, buyers.quantity, products.product\_name FROM buyers LEFT JOIN products ON

 buyers.pid=products.id;

+------------+----------+--------------+

| buyer\_name | quantity | product\_name |

+------------+----------+--------------+

| Steve | 2 | Shoes |

| John | 1 | Laptop |

| Larry | 1 | Monitor |

| Michael | 5 | Monitor |

| Steven | NULL | NULL |

+------------+----------+--------------+

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

What happened?
Mysql starts with the left table (buyers). For each row from the table buyers mysql scans the table products, finds the id of the product and returns the product name. Then the product name is joined with the matching row from the table buyers. For unmatched rows it returns null.
To make it simpler, the above query is same as (except the *unmatched rows are not returned*):

mysql> SELECT buyers.buyer\_name, buyers.quantity, products.product\_name FROM buyers,products WHERE buyers.pid=products.id;

+------------+----------+--------------+

| buyer\_name | quantity | product\_name |

+------------+----------+--------------+

| Steve | 2 | Shoes |

| John | 1 | Laptop |

| Larry | 1 | Monitor |

| Michael | 5 | Monitor |

+------------+----------+--------------+

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

### Right Join

mysql> SELECT buyer\_name, quantity, product\_name FROM buyers RIGHT JOIN products ON

buyers.pid=products.id;

+------------+----------+--------------+

| buyer\_name | quantity | product\_name |

+------------+----------+--------------+

| Steve | 2 | Shoes |

| John | 1 | Laptop |

| Larry | 1 | Monitor |

| Michael | 5 | Monitor |

| NULL | NULL | DVD |

+------------+----------+--------------+

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

What happens here is Mysql starts with the Right table (products). For each id from the table products MySQL scans the left table - buyers to find the matching pid. When it finds the matching pid it returns the buyer\_name and the quantity. For unmatched rows it returns null. From my example above it returns NULL for DVD because no one bought DVD.

## PHP and MySQL Code:

<?php

// Make a MySQL Connection

// Construct our join query

$query = "SELECT family.Position, food.Meal ".

 "FROM family LEFT JOIN food ".

 "ON family.Position = food.Position";

$result = mysql\_query($query) or die(mysql\_error());

// Print out the contents of each row into a table

while($row = mysql\_fetch\_array($result)){

 echo $row['Position']. " - ". $row['Meal'];

 echo "<br />";

}

?>

## Display:

Dad - Steak
Dad - Tacos
Mom - Salad
Daughter -
Dog -

**Update Example**

<?php

// Connect to MySQL

// Get Sandy's record from the "example" table

$result = mysql\_query("UPDATE example SET age='22' WHERE age='21'")

or die(mysql\_error());

$result = mysql\_query("SELECT \* FROM example WHERE age='22'")

or die(mysql\_error());

// get the first (and hopefully only) entry from the result

$row = mysql\_fetch\_array( $result );

echo $row['name']." - ".$row['age']. "<br />";

?>

**DELETE Example**

<?php

// Connect to MySQL

// Delete Bobby from the "example" MySQL table

mysql\_query("DELETE FROM example WHERE age='15'")

or die(mysql\_error());

?>

**GROUP BY**

<?php

// Make a MySQL Connection

$query = "SELECT type, MIN(price) FROM products GROUP BY type";

$result = mysql\_query($query) or die(mysql\_error());

// Print out result

while($row = mysql\_fetch\_array($result)){

 echo $row['type']. " - $". $row['MIN(price)'];

 echo "<br />";

}

?>

**Counting Records**

<?php

// Make a MySQL Connection

$query = "SELECT type, COUNT(name) FROM products GROUP BY type";

$result = mysql\_query($query) or die(mysql\_error());

// Print out result

while($row = mysql\_fetch\_array($result)){

 echo "There are ". $row['COUNT(name)'] ." ". $row['type'] ." items.";

 echo "<br />";

}

?>

**MySQL SUM - Totaling Groups**

<?php

// Make a MySQL Connection

$query = "SELECT type, SUM(price) FROM products GROUP BY type";

$result = mysql\_query($query) or die(mysql\_error());

// Print out result

while($row = mysql\_fetch\_array($result)){

 echo "Total ". $row['type']. " = $". $row['SUM(price)'];

 echo "<br />";

}

?>

**MySQL Average - Finding a Middle Ground**

<?php

// Make a MySQL Connection

$query = "SELECT type, AVG(price) FROM products GROUP BY type";

$result = mysql\_query($query) or die(mysql\_error());

// Print out result

while($row = mysql\_fetch\_array($result)){

 echo "The average price of ". $row['type']. " is $".$row['AVG(price)'];

 echo "<br />";

}

?>

**MySQL MIN**

<?php

// Make a MySQL Connection

$query = "SELECT type, MIN(price) FROM products GROUP BY type";

$result = mysql\_query($query) or die(mysql\_error());

// Print out result

while($row = mysql\_fetch\_array($result)){

 echo "The cheapest ". $row['type']. " is $" .$row['MIN(price)'];

 echo "<br />";

}

?>

**MySQL MAX - Finding the Big One**

<?php

// Make a MySQL Connection

$query = "SELECT type, MAX(price) FROM products GROUP BY type";

$result = mysql\_query($query) or die(mysql\_error());

// Print out result

while($row = mysql\_fetch\_array($result)){

 echo "The most expensive ". $row['type']. " is $" .$row['MAX(price)'];

 echo "<br />";

}

?>

**MySQL Date - DATE**

<?php

//This assumes you have already created the 'dateplayground' table

//Connect to DB

$query\_manual = "INSERT INTO dateplayground (dp\_name, dp\_date)

 VALUES ('DATE: Manual Date', '2020-2-14')";

$query\_auto = "INSERT INTO dateplayground (dp\_name, dp\_date)

 VALUES ('DATE: Auto CURDATE()', CURDATE() )";

mysql\_query($query\_manual) or die(mysql\_error());

mysql\_query($query\_auto) or die(mysql\_error());

?>

# Having:

# SELECT Category, COUNT(\*) AS Total FROM Topic WHERE Department='Popular'GROUP BY Category HAVING Total<3;

**Alter commands:**

**Add new column:**

**$sql=mysql\_query("alter table example add addr varchar(20) null after age");**

**Change column name:**

**$sql=mysql\_query("alter table example change addr1 addr2 varchar(30)");**

**$result=mysql\_query("insert into photo(name) values('$name')");**

**$ins\_id=mysql\_insert\_id();**

**@$uploaddir = "uploads/";**

 **@$image = $\_FILES['photo']['name'];**

 **if($image != "")**

 **{**

 **$imagearr = explode(".",$image);**

 **@$imagenew = @$ins\_id."ganapathi.".$imagearr[count($imagearr)-1];**

 **move\_uploaded\_file($\_FILES['photo']['tmp\_name'], $uploaddir.$imagenew);**

 **@$sql=mysql\_query("update photo set poto='$imagenew' where sno='$ins\_id'");**

 **}**

**Single line code to upload file:**

**move\_uploaded\_file($\_FILES["photo"]["tmp\_name"], "uploads/" .$\_FILES["photo"]["name"]);**

**DISTINCT:**

select DISTINCT title from employee\_data;

+----------------------------+

| title |

+----------------------------+

| CEO |

| Customer Service Manager |

| Finance Manager |

| Marketing Executive |

| Multimedia Programmer |

| Programmer |

| Senior Marketing Executive |

| Senior Programmer |

| Senior Web Designer |

| System Administrator |

| Web Designer |

+----------------------------+

**LIMIT:**

SELECT f\_name, l\_name from

employee\_data LIMIT 6,3;

+--------+------------+

| f\_name | l\_name |

+--------+------------+

| John | MacFarland |

| Edward | Sakamuro |

| Alok | Nanda |

+--------+------------+

**select MIN(salary) from employee\_data;**

+-------------+

| MIN(salary) |

+-------------+

| 70000 |

+-------------+

**select MAX(salary) from employee\_data;**

+-------------+

| MAX(salary) |

+-------------+

| 200000 |

+-------------+

**select title, AVG(salary)**

**from employee\_data**

**GROUP BY title;**

+----------------------------+-------------+

| title | AVG(salary) |

+----------------------------+-------------+

| CEO | 200000.0000 |

| Customer Service Manager | 70000.0000 |

| Finance Manager | 120000.0000 |

| Marketing Executive | 77333.3333 |

| Multimedia Programmer | 83333.3333 |

| Programmer | 75000.0000 |

| Senior Marketing Executive | 120000.0000 |

| Senior Programmer | 115000.0000 |

| Senior Web Designer | 110000.0000 |

| System Administrator | 95000.0000 |

| Web Designer | 87500.0000 |

+----------------------------+-------------+

**select title, AVG(salary)**

**from employee\_data**

**GROUP BY title**

**HAVING AVG(salary) > 100000;**

+----------------------------+-------------+

| title | AVG(salary) |

+----------------------------+-------------+

| CEO | 200000.0000 |

| Finance Manager | 120000.0000 |

| Senior Marketing Executive | 120000.0000 |

| Senior Programmer | 115000.0000 |

| Senior Web Designer | 110000.0000 |

**Difference between mysql\_connect() and mysql\_pconnect():**

mysql\_connect() and mysql\_pconnect() both are working for database connection but with little difference. In mysql\_pconnect(), ‘p’ stands for persistance connection.

When we are using mysql\_connect() function, every time it is opening and closing the database connection, depending on the request .

Mysql\_connect()->we can colse the datedase

Mysql\_pconnect()->we can't close the datadase

Mysql\_conect()->opens the database every time page is load

Mysql\_pconnect()->Need not to the every time page load

**Difference between explode(),implode() :**

where as explode() function performs reverse to implode()

function. It splits the string into items by a

delimiter, such as a dash, ampersand, space and places each

item into a new array.

The implode() function takes an already existing array as

it's argument, and concatenates the contents of

each element in the array into a string.

**explode example**

<?php
$str = "test explode in php";
print\_r (explode(",",$str));
?>
output will be:
Array
(
[0] => test
[1] => explode
[2] => in
[3] => php
 )
**implode example**

|  |
| --- |
| <?php$arr = array('hi','hello');echo implode(",",$arr);?>  |

output will be:
hi hello

**strtoupper:**

display small letters to capital letters

**str\_replace:**

by using we can replace mentioned charcters from the given string

str\_replace("&","&amp;",gani&gana)

**substr:**

displays fixed length of the given string

substr(ganapathi, 0, 3);

**trim() :**

The trim() function removes whitespaces and other predefined characters from both sides of a string.

preg\_replace('/[^a-zA-Z0-9]/', '', $art\_title);

**preg\_replace** allows only specified charcters only, not allow other charcters.

utf8\_encode(‘$str’) displays string with all special charcters

**print trim('trim function is easy to use', 't');**

*Result:*

rim function is easy to use

**addslashes()**

The addslashes() function returns a string with backslashes in front of predefined characters,or specified charcters.

**print addslahes ('She said, "Great!"');**

*Result:*

She said, \"Great!\"

Example

convert double quotes and single quotes. Possible values

=====================================

The **mysql\_real\_escape\_string()** function escapes special characters in a string for use in an SQL statement “it can take string with specialcharcters”

The following characters are affected:

* \x00
* \n
* \r
* \
* '
* "
* \x1a

This function returns the escaped string on success, or FALSE on failure.

## Syntax

mysql\_real\_escape\_string(string,connection)

[stripslashes()](http://www.php.net/manual/en/function.stripslashes.php) – it can displays string with specialcharacters.

**ucwords(): - it displays string with ist letter is captal letter.**

it displays ist letter as captal **echo ucwords($fname);**

**print htmlentities('<br>An example');**

*Result:*

&lt;br&gt;An example

**print htmlspecialchars('<br>An example');**

*Result:*

&lt;br&gt;An example

**PHP cURL functions tutorial**

cURL is a library which allows you to connect and communicate to many different types of servers with many different types of protocols. Using cURL you can:

* Implement payment gateways’ payment notification scripts.
* Download and upload files from remote servers.
* Login to other websites and access members only sections.

PHP cURL library is definitely the odd man out. Unlike other PHP libraries where a whole plethora of functions is made available, PHP cURL wraps up a major parts of its functionality in just four functions.

**A typical PHP cURL usage follows the following sequence of steps.**

**curl\_init** – Initializes the session and returns a cURL handle which can be passed to other cURL functions.

**curl\_opt** – This is the main work horse of cURL library. This function is called multiple times and specifies what we want the cURL library to do.

**curl\_exec** – Executes a cURL session.

**curl\_close** – Closes the current cURL session.

Below are some examples which should make the working of cURL more clearer.

**mysql\_fetch\_array:**
--> it returns array as index as table field name as well as it's index number
from table student you fetch record like this:
while($res=mysql\_fetch\_array($rs)){

    echo  $res['id'] ;// print id value
        or
    echo $res[0];// same as above statement

}

**mysql\_fetch\_row**:
--> it returns array as  it's index number
from table student you fetch record like this:
while($res=mysql\_fetch\_array($rs)){

    echo $res[0];// it can fetch value by index value not table field name

}

**mysql\_fetch\_object**
--> it returns array as  it's as object as table field name
from table student you fetch record like this:
while($res=mysql\_fetch\_array($rs)){

    echo $res->id;//  it can fetch value by object value not table field name or it's                                     //index

}

**How To Read the Entire File into a Single String?**

If you have a file, and you want to read the entire file into a single string, you can use the file\_get\_contents() function. It opens the specified file, reads all characters in the file, and returns them in a single string. Here is a PHP script example on how to file\_get\_contents():

<?php
$file = file\_get\_contents("http://ganapathirao.0fees.net");
print("Size of the file: ".strlen($file)."\n");
echo $file; //for display webpage.
?>

**How many ways I can redirect a PHP page?**

Here are the possible ways of php page redirection.

1. Using Java script:
'; echo 'window.location.href="'.$filename.'";'; echo ''; echo ''; echo ''; echo ''; } } redirect('http://maosjb.com'); ?>

2. Using php function: header("Location:http://maosjb.com ");

**Steps for the payment gateway processing?**

An online payment gateway is the interface between your merchant account and your Web site. The online payment gateway allows you to immediately verify credit card transactions and authorize funds on a customer's credit card directly from your Web site. It then passes the transaction off to your merchant bank for processing, commonly referred to as transaction batching

**What is the functionality of the function strstr and stristr?**Find the first occurrence of "world" inside "Hello world!", and return the rest of the string:
stristr("Hello world!","WORLD");

**stristr** is case-insensitive means able not able to diffrenciate between a and A

**Classes in PHP:**

Standard Defined Classes

 1. Directory

 2. stdClass

 3. \_PHP\_Incomplete\_Class

Predefined classes as of PHP

 1. php\_user\_filter

Special Classes

 1. self

 2. parent

=========================================================

## Numeric Arrays

A numeric array stores each array element with a numeric index.

There are two methods to create a numeric array.

1. In the following example the index are automatically assigned (the index starts at 0):

$cars=array("Saab","Volvo","BMW","Toyota");

2. In the following example we assign the index manually:

$cars[0]="Saab";
$cars[1]="Volvo";
$cars[2]="BMW";
$cars[3]="Toyota";

### Example

In the following example you access the variable values by referring to the array name and index:

<?php
$cars[0]="Saab";
$cars[1]="Volvo";
$cars[2]="BMW";
$cars[3]="Toyota";
echo $cars[0] . " and " . $cars[1] . " are Swedish cars.";
?>

The code above will output:

Saab and Volvo are Swedish cars.

## Associative Arrays

An associative array, each ID key is associated with a value.

When storing data about specific named values, a numerical array is not always the best way to do it.

With associative arrays we can use the values as keys and assign values to them.

### Example 1

In this example we use an array to assign ages to the different persons:

$ages = array("Peter"=>32, "Quagmire"=>30, "Joe"=>34);

### Example 2

This example is the same as example 1, but shows a different way of creating the array:

$ages['Peter'] = "32";
$ages['Quagmire'] = "30";
$ages['Joe'] = "34";

The ID keys can be used in a script:

<?php
$ages['Peter'] = "32";
$ages['Quagmire'] = "30";
$ages['Joe'] = "34";

echo "Peter is " . $ages['Peter'] . " years old.";
?>

The code above will output:

Peter is 32 years old.

## Multidimensional Arrays

In a multidimensional array, each element in the main array can also be an array. And each element in the sub-array can be an array, and so on.

### Example

In this example we create a multidimensional array, with automatically assigned ID keys:

$families = array
  (
  "Griffin"=>array
  (
  "Peter",
  "Lois",
  "Megan"
  ),
  "Quagmire"=>array
  (
  "Glenn"
  ),
  "Brown"=>array
  (
  "Cleveland",
  "Loretta",
  "Junior"
  )
  );

The array above would look like this if written to the output:

Array
(
[Griffin] => Array
  (
  [0] => Peter
  [1] => Lois
  [2] => Megan
  )
[Quagmire] => Array
  (
  [0] => Glenn
  )
[Brown] => Array
  (
  [0] => Cleveland
  [1] => Loretta
  [2] => Junior
  )
)

### [The main difference is InnoDB](http://www.itechp2pexchange.com/content/what-difference-between-myisam-and-innodb#comment-79)

## MYISAM:1. MYISAM supports Table-level Locking2. MyISAM designed for need of speed3. MyISAM does not support foreign keys hence we call MySQL with MYISAM is DBMS4. MyISAM stores its tables, data and indexes in diskspace using separate three different files. (tablename.FRM, tablename.MYD, tablename.MYI)5. MYISAM not supports transaction. You cannot commit and rollback with MYISAM. Once you issue a command it’s done. INNODB:1. InnoDB supports Row-level Locking2. InnoDB designed for maximum performance when processing high volume of data3. InnoDB support foreign keys hence we call MySQL with InnoDB is RDBMS4. InnoDB stores its tables and indexes in a tablespace5. InnoDB supports transaction. You can commit and rollback with InnoDB PHP String Functions

[addcslashes()](http://www.w3schools.com/php/func_string_addcslashes.asp) Returns a string with backslashes in front of the specified characters

 [addslashes()](http://www.w3schools.com/php/func_string_addslashes.asp) Returns a string with backslashes in front of predefined characters

[trim()](http://www.w3schools.com/php/func_string_trim.asp) Strips whitespace from both sides of a string

[rtrim()](http://www.w3schools.com/php/func_string_rtrim.asp) Strips whitespace from the right side of a string

[strcmp()](http://www.w3schools.com/php/func_string_strcmp.asp) Compares two strings (case-sensitive)

[strlen()](http://www.w3schools.com/php/func_string_strlen.asp) Returns the length of a string

**substr()** function searches for the first occurrence of a string inside another string.

Ex: echo substr("ganapathi",0,4); o/p: gana

Utf8\_encode(): displays the string with special charcters also.

**Preg\_replace():**$string="ganapathi rao boorle 89866 ' : + &$# naidu-";
echo preg\_replace('/[^A-Za-z0-9]/', '', $string);
o/p: ganapathiraoboorle89866naidu

**str\_replace** — Replace all occurrences of the search string with the replacement string
$str = str\_replace("l", "a", "Hello World of PHP");
echo $str;
o/p: Heaao Worad of PHP

**wordwrap()**Wrap a string into new lines when it reaches a specific length:
$str = "An example of a long word is: Supercalifragulistic";
echo wordwrap($str,15,"<br>\n");

## What is Firebug?

Firebug integrates with Firefox to put a wealth of web development tools at your fingertips while you browse. You can edit, debug, and monitor CSS, HTML, and JavaScript live in any web page.

**5:Give some example for super global arrays?**
$GLOBALS
$\_GET
$\_POST
$\_SESSION
$\_COOKIE
$\_REQUEST
$\_ENV
$\_SERVER

16:**Arrays  in PHP?**
 Create array in PHP to solved out the problem of writing same variable name many time.In this we create a array of variable name and enter the similar variables in terms of element.Each element in array has a unique key.Using that key we can easily access the wanted element.Arrays are essential for storing, managing and operating on sets of variables effectively. Array are of three types:
1.Numeric array
2.Associative array
3.Multidimensional array
 Numeric array is used to create an array with a unique key.Associative array is used to create an array where each unique key is associated with their value.Multidimensional array is used when we declare multiple arrays in an array.

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| **Questions : 12** | **What are the differences between Get and post methods.**  |
| **Answers : 12** | There are some defference between GET and POST method 1. GET Method have some limit like only 2Kb data able to send for request But in POST method unlimited data can we send 2. when we use GET method requested data show in url but Not in POST method so POST method is good for send sensetive request  |
| **Questions : 15** | Shopping cart online validation i.e. how can we configure Paypal,etc.?  |
| **Answers : 15** | Nothing more we have to do only redirect to the payPal url aftersubmit all information needed by paypal like amount,adresss etc.  |
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| **Questions : 17** | What is htaccess? Why do we use this and Where?  |
| **Answers : 17** | .htaccess files are configuration files of Apache Server which providea way to make configuration changes on a per-directory basis. A file, containing one or more configuration directives, is placed in a particulardocument directory, and the directives apply to that directory, and all subdirectories thereof. |
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| **Questions : 18** | How we get IP address of client, previous reference page etc ?  |
| **Answers : 18** | By using $\_SERVER['REMOTE\_ADDR'],$\_SERVER['HTTP\_REFERER'] etc. |
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| **Questions : 25** | What are the differences between public, private, protected,static, transient, final and volatile?  |
| **Answer : 25** | Public: Public declared items can be accessed everywhere.Protected: Protected limits access to inherited and parentclasses (and to the class that defines the item).Private: Private limits visibility only to the class that definesthe item.Static: A static variable exists only in a local function scope,but it does not lose its value when program execution leaves this scope.Final: Final keyword prevents child classes from overriding amethod by prefixing the definition with final. If the class itself isbeing defined final then it cannot be extended.transient: A transient variable is a variable that may notbe serialized. volatile: a variable that might be concurrently modified by multiplethreads should be declared volatile. Variables declared to be volatilewill not be optimized by the compiler because their value can change atany time. |
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| **Questions : 37** | How can we get the browser properties using PHP?  |
| **Answer : 37** | By using $\_SERVER['HTTP\_USER\_AGENT']variable.  |
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| **Questions : 39** | How can we increase the execution time of a PHP script?  |
| **Answer : 39** | by changing the following setup at php.inimax\_execution\_time = 30; Maximum execution time of each script, in seconds |
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| **Questions : 71** | What type of inheritance that PHP supports?  |
| **Answer : 71** | In PHP an extended class is always dependent on a single base class,that is, multiple inheritance is not supported. Classes are extendedusing the keyword 'extends'. |
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| **Questions : 84** | What are default session time and path?  |
| **Answers : 84** | default session time in PHP is 1440 seconds or 24 minutesDefault session save path id temporary folder /tmp  |
| **Questions : 97** | what is framework? how it works? what is advantage? |
| **Answers : 97** | In general, a framework is a real or conceptual structure intended to serve as a support or guide for the building of something that expands the structure into something useful. Advantages : Consistent Programming Model Direct Support for Security Simplified Development Efforts Easy Application Deployment and Maintenance  |
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