

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR PHP!

1. What is PHP and what does it stand for?

PHP stands for "Hypertext Preprocessor." It is a server-side scripting language designed primarily for web development but can also be used as a general-purpose programming language. PHP is embedded within HTML to create dynamic web pages.

2. What are the main features of PHP?

- Some main features of PHP include:
 - Open-source and free to use.
 - Cross-platform compatibility (works on various operating systems).
 - Extensive support for databases (like MySQL).
 - Built-in functions for various tasks, such as handling forms and sending emails.
 - Strong community support and a vast library of frameworks.

3. What are the differences between `include` and `require` in PHP?

- Both `include` and `require` are used to include files in PHP. The main difference is that:
 - `include` will emit a warning if the file cannot be found, but the script will continue executing.
 - `require` will produce a fatal error and stop the script if the file cannot be found.

4. What is a session in PHP?

- A session in PHP is a way to store information (in variables) to be used across multiple pages. It allows you to maintain state and track user data throughout their visit to a website. Sessions are typically used for user authentication and storing user preferences.

5. What is the purpose of the `$_GET` and `$_POST` superglobals?

`$_GET` and `$_POST` are superglobal arrays in PHP used to collect data from forms. ◦ `$_GET` is used to retrieve data sent via URL parameters (query strings) and is visible in the URL. ◦ `$_POST` is used to retrieve data sent through HTTP POST requests and is not visible in the URL, making it more secure for sensitive data.

6. Can you explain what an associative array is? □ An associative array in PHP is an array that uses named keys instead of numerical indexes. This allows you to store and retrieve data in a more readable and logical manner. For example:

```
php Copy
code
$user = array("name" => "John", "age" => 25); echo
$user["name"]; // Outputs: John
```

7. What is the difference between == and === in PHP?

- == is the equality operator that checks if two values are equal after type juggling (converting data types if necessary). === is the identity operator that checks if two values are identical, meaning they have the same value and type.

8. How do you handle errors in PHP? □ In PHP, errors can be handled using several methods, including:

- Using try-catch blocks for exception handling.
- Setting custom error handlers with set_error_handler().
- Using the error_reporting() function to control which errors are reported.
- Logging errors to a file or displaying them based on the environment (development or production).

9. What are some common PHP frameworks?

- Some popular PHP frameworks include:
 - **Laravel:** Known for its elegant syntax and powerful features.
 - **Symfony:** A robust framework with reusable components.
 - **CodeIgniter:** Lightweight and easy to set up for small projects.
 - **Yii:** High-performance framework suitable for developing large-scale applications.

10. What is Composer in PHP?

- Composer is a dependency management tool for PHP that allows you to manage libraries and packages needed for your project. It simplifies the process of installing, updating, and autoloading libraries, making it easier to maintain your project's dependencies.