**PHP Basic Syntax**

The Basic Syntax for PHP is usually developed with an output on the server. The PHP script is placed in a document that uses a tag and starts as “<?php” and ends as “?>:”. The PHP file includes the HTML tags and scripting codes for the PHP. In writing comments in PHP, the line in the code is usually not read by programmers but only used to check if the code is correct. The comments for PHP let’s programmers know what you are doing and helps track down the code you have done before with its function may it be additional things to do or a lack of function. In addition, PHP code with the terms used or keywords like: if, else, while, echo and many other more are NOT case-sensitive.

**PHP Variable**

For declaring variables in PHP, you should start with a “$” sign and next is the variable name. The variable is recommended to place a detailed name like: length, age, total\_height, dogname, and others. In addition, every time you code, the variable name should start with a letter or underscore and the variable name must not start with a number or the code won’t work. Since the terms or keywords in the basic syntax for PHP are NOT case-sensitive, the coding for PHP variable names are CASE-SENSITIVE.

The PHP Variable includes different scopes that is part of the script in PHP that is used for quotations. The scopes are: local, global, and static. For global and local scope, the variable is declared outside in a function and can only gain access outside of a function and the local scope is only accessible within a function. In addition, the global term/keyword is accessed in a global variable inside a function. The global variables are stored in an array called “$GLOBALS[index]” that holds the name of the variable and access inside the functions and could updated directly from the global variable. Lastly, the static term/keyword in PHP lets the functions that are completed, to let all the variable diminish or removed. Whenever the function is called, the variable would then still have the data to be included.

**PHP Data Types**

The PHP data types allow variables to store data in different types. PHP upholds integers, string, Boolean, float, array, null, object, resource. Firstly, the Php data type: Integer contains numbers that are non-decimal and the numbers should be within a range of -2,147,483,648 and 2,147,483,647. The string is an order of symbols that are used inside a quote. The Boolean symbolizes the x and y for True and False and booleans are usually used for conditional testing. The float in PHP data type is used in numbers with an exponent or a number with a decimal point. The array is used to store various variables or a single variable. The PHP Null value is a special data type because it is restricted to only one value called NULL and the data type of variable has no assigned values to it. However, if the variable is invoked without a value, then it is NULL, and the variable can be voided by the condition of value to NULL. The PHP Object data type allows how the data is being processed from the storage of data and information. Lastly, PHP resource is not a data type but it stores quotations to the functions and external resources in PHP.