PHP : Hypertext Processor

- is a general purpose scripting language use for web development and can be embedded into HTML

- is a dynamic programming language that can connect to the databases

Sample php in html file

&lt;!DOCTYPE HTML&gt;

&lt;html&gt;

&lt;head&gt;

&lt;title&gt;Sample&lt;/title&gt;

&lt;/head&gt;

&lt;body&gt;

&lt;?php

echo "Hi!";

?&gt;

&lt;/body&gt;

&lt;/html&gt;

The opening tag for php is &lt;?php to be close by the ?&gt; tag while echo tag is used to output data on screen.

**I. COMMENT**

//This is a one line comment

/\*

This is a

block comment \*/

II. **SYNTAX**

· PHP commands ends with a semicolon.

echo “Hello World”;

Without the semicolon, PHP will interpret the other lines as a whole statement which would lead to errors.

· $ - PHP uses the dollar sign for all variables that will be declared.

&lt;TRY ME - - uploaded a file in github &gt;

&lt;?

$\_name = “Web Technologies”; //this is a string

Echo $\_name;

?&gt;

&lt;END OF TRY ME&gt;

III. Variables

String Variables

-to declare a string variable you need first the dollar sign and the variable name like : $user and after that the string should be placed on a quotation marks (specify mamaya).

$\_user = “Mary Ann”;

Also you can declare a variable with another variable.s

Numeric variable

$\_integer = 15;

$\_float = 15.5;

Rules for naming a variable:

1. A variable must start with a letter of the alphabet or the underscore “\_”

$hello //correct

$12hello //wrong

$\_hello //correct

1. A variable can only contain the symbol underscore. Other symbols are not recommended.

$\*hello //wrong

$\_12hello //correct

1. When a variable composes of two words, do no use whitespace rathen use an underscore.

$\_hello world //wrong

$\_hello\_world //correct

1. Variables in PHP are case-sensitive. $name is different from $Name.

IV. Arrays

Declaring an array:

$members = array(“one”, “two”, “three”);

Accessing an array per index:

$members[1]; //returns the string “one”

Declaring a two-dimensional array

$group = array(array(“one”, “two”, “three”),

array(“a”, “b”, “c”),

array(1, 2, 3)

);

Accessing a two-dimensional array:

$group[0][0]; //returns “one”

$group[2][1]; //returns 2

V. String

In php, a period “.” is used to concatenate a String.

<?php

$\_hello = “hello”;

echo $\_hello . ” world”;

?>

OUTPUT: hello world

The “.=” operation is used to append a variable to another variable

<?php

$\_hello = "hello";

$\_world = "world";

$\_hello .= $\_world;

echo $\_hello;

?>

OUTPUT: helloworld

Two types of String:

* Single quotation mark ‘ ‘

<?php

$\_hello = "hello";

$\_world = "world";

echo '$\_hello $\_world';

?>

OUTPUT: $\_hello $\_world

* Double quotation mark “ “

<?php

$\_hello = "hello";

$\_world = "world";

echo "$\_hello $\_world";

?>

OUTPUT: hello world

Variable Naming rules

There are Four rules in naming PHP variables

1. The names of the variables must start with alphabets or the underscore character ( \_ ).
2. The variables names should only have the alphabets (including the capital and and lowercase letters) and numbers (0-9), and the underscore character (\_).
3. In naming variable names, it may not contain spaces. It should be compromise of one word. If naming a variable with two words is should be seperated by an underscore character ( \_ ) (ex: $web\_systems\_and\_technology)
4. This variable name $webtech is not the same as $WEBTECH. In other words it is case-sensitive

Operators

-consist of mathematical, string, comparison, and logical commands (+, -, \*, / ).

Arithmetic Operators

* This operators are used to perform mathematics

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Operator | Description |
| + | Addition |
| - | Subtraction |
| \* | Multiplication |
| / | Division |
| % | Modulus (Division remainder) |
| ++ | Increment |
| -- | Decrement |

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Assignment Operators

-These Operators are used to assign values to the variables

- the dot or period (.) is a string operator and this concatenate string

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Operator | Example | Equivalent to |
| = | $j = 15 | $j = 15 |
| += | $j += 5 | $j = $j + 5 |
| -= | $j -= 2 | $j = $j - 2 |
| \*= | $j \*= 6 | $j = $j \* 6 |
| /= | $j /= 9 | $j = $j / 9 |
| .= | $j .= $p | $j = $j . $p |
| %= | $j %= 12 | $j = $j % 12 |

Comparison Operators

* These operators are used on a construct like *if* statements in which you need to compare two items.
* The = and == is different. = is an assignment operator and == is a comparison operator which compares if the two values or items are equal.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Operator | Description | Example |
| == | Is equal to |  |
| != | Is not equal to |  |
| > | Is greater than |  |
| < | Is lesser than |  |
| >= | Is greater than equal to |  |
| <= | Is lesser than equal to |  |

Logical operators

* These operators are used to combine the results of the comparison operators
* It takes an input of TRUE or FALSE and give a result of TRUE or FALSE

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Operator | Description | Example |
| && | And | $j == 3 && $p == 6 |
| and | Low-precedence and | $j == 3 and $p == 6 |
| || | or | $j > 2 || $p > 4 |
| or | Low-precedence or | $j > 2 or $p > 4 |
| ! | not | !($j == $p) |
| xor | Exclusive or | $j xor $p |

* Using the && and || and their precedence is usually interchangeable. Is some cases to use the low-precedence of or and and, you might need a parenthesis to force the precedence.

Variable Assignment

* The syntax in assigning a value to a variable is Variable = value (ex $num = 3)
* In reassigning the value to another variable the syntax will be variable = variable.

String concatenations

* In string concatenation uses the period

Ex:

String types

* PHP supports of two types of strings. It is either be denoted by a quotation marks “ “ or single quotation mark or also known as the apostrophe ‘ ‘
* Difference of double quotation and apostrophe
  + apostrophe - preserves the exact contents

Ex: $txt = ‘assign variables with $ like $number’;

Echo $txt //output: assign variables with $ like $number

* Double Quotation - it is used if you want to include the value of the variable inside a string

Ex: echo “You have $count friends request” // You have 2 friends request