



**CET-223**

**Web Technologies**

**Experiment # 21**

**Experiment Title**

PHP Scripts – I

**Assessment of CLO(s): 03**

**Performed on \_\_\_\_\_**

<b>Student Name:</b>			
<b>Roll No.</b>		<b>Group</b>	
<b>Semester</b>		<b>Session</b>	

<b>Total (Max)</b>	<b>Performance (03)</b>	<b>Viva (03)</b>	<b>File (04)</b>	<b>Total (10)</b>
<b>Marks Obtained</b>				
<b>Remarks (if any)</b>				

**Experiment evaluated by**

<b>Instructor's Name</b>	Engr. Bilal Iqbal		
<b>Date</b>		<b>Signature</b>	

### OBJECTIVE:

How to use variables, implement conditional logic, and work with arrays to build dynamic and efficient PHP programs.

### Introduction:

The PHP Hypertext Preprocessor (PHP) is a programming language that allows web developers to create dynamic content that interacts with databases. PHP is used for developing web based software applications.

### Why to Learn PHP?

- PHP is a recursive acronym for "PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor".
- PHP is a server side scripting language that is embedded in HTML. It is used to manage dynamic content, databases, session tracking, even build entire e-commerce sites.
- PHP is a widely used, free, and efficient alternative to competitors such as Microsoft's ASP.

### Syntax:

```
<?php  
echo "My first PHP script!";  
?>
```

### Echo

The echo statement can output one or more strings. In general, terms, the echo statement can display anything that can be displayed to the browser, such as string, numbers, variables values, the results of expressions etc. echo statement considered marginally faster than the print statement since it does not return any value.

### PHP Case Sensitivity

In PHP, keywords (e.g. if, else, while, echo, etc.), classes, functions, and user-defined functions are not case-sensitive.

In the example below, all three-echo statements below are equal and legal:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<body>  
<?php  
ECHO "Hello World!<br>";  
echo "Hello World!<br>";  
EcHo "Hello World!<br>";  
?>  
  
</body>  
</html>
```

### Comments in PHP

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<?php
// This is a single-line comment

# This is also a single-line comment
?>

</body>
</html>
```

### PHP Variables

- Variables are "containers" for storing information.
- A variable starts with the \$ sign, followed by the name of the variable
- A variable name must start with a letter or the underscore character
- A variable name cannot start with a number
- A variable name can only contain alpha-numeric characters and underscores (A-z, 0-9, and \_)
- Variable names are case-sensitive (\$age and \$AGE are two different variables)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<?php
$txt = "Hello world!";
$x = 5;
$y = 10.5;

echo $txt;
echo "<br>";
echo $x;
echo "<br>";
echo $y;
?>

</body>
</html>
```

## PHP String

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<?php

$x = "Hello world!";
$y = 'Hello world!';

echo $x;
echo "<br>";
echo $y;
?>

</body>
</html>
```

## PHP Integer

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<?php
$x = 5985;
var_dump($x);
?>
</body>
</html>
```

Operator	Description	Example
+	Adds two operands	A + B will give 30
-	Subtracts second operand from the first	A - B will give -10
*	Multiply both operands	A * B will give 200
/	Divide numerator by de-numerator	B / A will give 2

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%	Modulus Operator and remainder of after an integer division	B % A will give 0
++	Increment operator, increases integer value by one	A++ will give 11
--	Decrement operator, decreases integer value by one	A-- will give 9

### Arithmetic Operators

```
<?php
$first_number = 10;
$second_number = 20;
$sum_total = $first_number + $second_number;
$direct_text = 'The two variables added together = ';
print ($direct_text . $sum_total);
?>
```

### The If...Else Statement

```
<html>
  <body>

    <?php
      $d = date("D");

      if ($d == "Fri")
        echo "Have a nice weekend!";

      else
        echo "Have a nice day!";

    ?>

  </body>
</html>
```

### The ElseIf Statement

```
<html>
  <body>

    <?php
      $d = date("D");

      if ($d == "Fri")
        echo "Have a nice weekend!";

      elseif ($d == "Sun")
        echo "Have a nice Sunday!";

      else
        echo "Have a nice day!";

    ?>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

### PHP – Arrays

An array is a data structure that stores one or more similar type of values in a single value. For example if you want to store 100 numbers then instead of defining 100 variables its easy to define an array of 100 length.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<?php
$cars = array("Volvo", "BMW", "Toyota");
echo "I like " . $cars[0] . ", " . $cars[1] . " and " . $cars[2] . ".";
?>

</body>
</html>
```

### Associative Arrays

The associative arrays are very similar to numeric arrays in term of functionality but they are different in terms of their index. Associative array will have their index as string so that you can establish a strong association between key and values

```
<html>
  <body>

    <?php
      /* First method to associate create array. */
      $salaries = array("mohammad" => 2000, "qadir" => 1000, "zara"
=> 500);

      echo "Salary of mohammad is ". $salaries['mohammad'] . "<br
/>";
      echo "Salary of qadir is ". $salaries['qadir'] . "<br />";
      echo "Salary of zara is ". $salaries['zara'] . "<br />";

      /* Second method to create array. */
      $salaries['mohammad'] = "high";
      $salaries['qadir'] = "medium";
      $salaries['zara'] = "low";

      echo "Salary of mohammad is ". $salaries['mohammad'] . "<br
/>";
      echo "Salary of qadir is ". $salaries['qadir'] . "<br />";
      echo "Salary of zara is ". $salaries['zara'] . "<br />";
    ?>

  </body>
</html>
```

### Lab Tasks

#### Task 1:

Create a PHP calculator that lets you enter two values and chose your operator then displays the answer.

#### Task 2:

Create an array in PHP that take 10 student marks and display the marks in ascending order.