

VARIABLE AND DATA TYPES

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PHP VARIABLES

- Variables are "containers" for storing information.
- A variable can have a short name (like \$x and \$y) or a more descriptive name (\$age, \$carname, \$total_volume).

Creating (Declaring) PHP Variables

-In PHP, a variable starts with the \$ sign, followed by the name of the variable:

RULES OF PHP VARIABLE



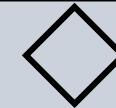
1

A variable starts with the \$ sign, followed by the name of the variable



2

A variable name must start with a letter or the underscore character



3

A variable name cannot start with a number

RULES OF PHP VARIABLE



4

A variable name can
only contain alpha-
numeric characters
and underscores (A-
z, 0-9, and _)



5

Variable names
are case-
sensitive (\$age
and \$AGE are
two different
variables)

```
<?php  
$myVariable = "Hello!";  
?>
```

```
<?php  
$name = "Alice";           // Valid  
$_age = 25;                // Valid  
$1car = "Toyota";          // Invalid  
?>
```

```
<?php  
$firstName = "Alice";  
$first_name = "Alice";  
$first-name = "Alice";  
?>
```

```
<?php  
$name = "Alice";  
$Name = "Bob";  
echo $name;   // Outputs: Alice  
echo $Name;   // Outputs: Bob  
?>
```

DATA TYPES IN PHP

- PHP supports several data types that are used to store various kinds of values. The major data types are as follows:
- string
- Integer
- Float (double)
- Boolean
- Array
- Object
- Null

String: A sequence of characters, defined within single or double quotes.

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

<?php
$x = "Hello world!";
$y = 'Hello world!';

var_dump($x);
echo "<br>";
var_dump($y);
?>

</body>
</html>
```

OUTPUT:

```
string(12) "Hello world!"
string(12) "Hello world!"
```

Integer: Non-decimal numbers, both positive and negative.

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

<?php
$x = 5985;
var_dump($x);
?>

</body>
</html>
```

OUTPUT:

```
int(5985)
```

Float (Double): Decimal numbers.

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

<?php
$x = 10.365;
var_dump($x);
?>

</body>
</html>
```

OUTPUT:

```
float(10.365)
```

Boolean: Can only have two values: true or false.

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

<?php
$x = true;
var_dump($x);
?>

</body>
</html>
```

OUTPUT:

```
bool(true)
```

Array: A collection of values, which can be indexed or associative.

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

<?php
$cars =
array("Volvo", "BMW", "Toyota");
var_dump($cars);
?>

</body>
</html>
```

OUTPUT:

```
array(3) {
[0]=> string(5) "Volvo"
[1]=> string(3) "BMW"
[2]=> string(6) "Toyota"
}
```

Object: Instances of classes. In PHP, an object is created using a class.

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

<?php
class Car {
    public $color;
    public $model;
    public function __construct($color,
$model) {
        $this->color = $color;
        $this->model = $model;
    }
}
```

```
public function message() {
    return "My car is a " . $this-
>color . " " . $this->model . "!";
}

$myCar = new Car("red", "Volvo");
var_dump($myCar);
?>

</body>
</html>
```

```
object(Car)#1 (2) {
    ["color"]=>
        string(3) "red"
    ["model"]=>
        string(5) "Volvo"
}
```

NULL: A variable that has no value assigned.

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

<?php
$x = "Hello world!";
$x = null;
var_dump($x);
?>

</body>
</html>
```

OUTPUT:

NULL

THANK YOU,
very much