DATA TYPES IN PHP

1. Integer: These are whole numbers without decimal points.

    For example $N = 10;

    $B = 100;

2. Float (Double): They are numbers with decimal points. e.g $A = 10.5;

3. String: These are sequence of characters enclosed in single or double quotes.
    Such as $Name = 'Micheal';

4. Boolean: Boolean represents true or false values in a program.

5. Array: Array is a data structure or collection of key-values related together. It
    might be collection of string or numeric.

    Example: $MyNeeds = ('money', 'phone', 'laptop', 'RemoteJob');

6. Object: Instances of user-defined classes.

7. NULL: This represents a variable with no value assigned. Example $N = null;

8. Resource: A special variable holding a reference to an external resource.

OPERATORS IN PHP:

1. Arithmetic Operators: Addition (+), Subtraction (-), Multiplication (*),
    Division (/), Modulus (%), Increment (++), Decrement (--).

2. Assignment Operators: Assigns a value to a variable (=), Combined
    assignment operators like +=, -=, *=, etc.

3. Comparison Operators: Equal to (==), Identical to (===), Not equal to (! = or
    <>), Not identical to (!==), Greater than (>), Less than (<), Greater than or
    equal to (>=), Less than or equal to (<=).

4. Logical Operators: AND (&& or and), OR (|| or or), NOT (! Or not).

5. String Operators: Concatenation (.).

6. Array Operators: Union (+), Equality (==), Identity (===), Inequality (! = or <>), Non-identity (! ==), Merge (+=).

7. Increment/Decrement Operators: Increment (++), Decrement (--).

8. Ternary Operator: (condition) True: false.

9. Null Coalescing Operator: (Returns the value of the first operand if it exists and is not null, otherwise returns the second operand).