# PHP

#1

# Syntax

- PHP is written  in a .php file index.php
- Inside the file HTML is used, but php is included inside of tags <?php ?>
- <?php echo “Hello Client”; ?>
- Lines end with a semi colon ;
- Variables has a $ in front $username;

# Variables

- Assigning a variable

  $name = value;
- $username = “Mike”;

# Special Variables

- $_GET[];

  get method variable sent from client
- $_POST[];

  post method variable sent from client
- $_FILES[];

  file type variable when uplodaing files
- The above two are array types, but we will handle that in the next class.

# functions

- echo “”; //used to print or include text into html reply document
- If (//condition) {//code}

  when condition is true the code is executed

# Arithmetic Operators

| Operator | Description | Example |
|---|---|---|
| + | Add two operands | A + B = 12 |
| - | Subtract second operand from the first | A – B = 4 |
| * | Multiply both operands | A * B = 32 |
| / | Divide numerator by de-numerator | A / B = 2 |
| % | Return the remainder of a division | A % B = 0 |

# Relational Operators

| Operator | Description | Example |
|---|---|---|
| == | Checks if the values of two operands are equal or not, if yes then condition becomes true. | (A == B) is not true. |
| != | Checks if the values of two operands are equal or not, if values are not equal then condition becomes true. | (A != B) is true. |
| > | Checks if the value of left operand is greater than the value of right operand, if yes then condition becomes true. | (A > B) is not true. |

# Relational Operators

| Operator | Description | Example |
|---|---|---|
| < | Checks if the value of left operand is less than the value of right operand, if yes then condition becomes true. | (A < B) is true. |
| >= | Checks if the value of left operand is greater than or equal to the value of right operand, if yes then condition becomes true. | (A >= B) is not true. |
| <= | Checks if the value of left operand is less than or equal to the value of right operand, if yes then condition becomes true. | (A <= B) is true. |

# Logical Operators

| Operator | Description | Example |
|---|---|---|
| && | Called Logical AND operator. If both the operands are non-zero, then condition becomes true | (A && B) is false. |
| \|\| | Called Logical AND operator. If both the operands are non-zero, then condition becomes true | (A \|\| B) is true. |
| ! | Called Logical NOT Operator. Use to reverses the logical state of its operand. If a condition is true then Logical NOT operator will make false. | !(A && B) is true. |

**PHP is FUN!**