PHP Details

Part III

Quiz

1. What does the === operator mean in php?

2. What will be the output of the php code below?

```
if (3=="3")
{
 echo "hello";
}
else if (3==="3")
{
 echo "hi";
}
else
{
 echo "bye";
}
```

In This Lecture

- Constants, Expressions, Operators
- Control Structures
  - Conditional statements
  - Looping statements

Defining Constants

- Example:
  - `define("_PI_", 3.1415);`
  - `define("NAME_LABEL", "Name");`
- Usage:
  - `echo _PI_;`
  - `echo NAME_LABEL . " : $name ";`

Constants

- No $ required.
- Must be defined with define( ) function.
- Can be accessed anywhere in script
- Cannot be changed once they have been set.
- Only scalar values allowed.

Magic Constants

- Built-in constants
  - __LINE__
  - __FILE__
  - __FUNCTION__
  - __CLASS__
  - __METHOD__
  - __NAMESPACE__

Some selected Math functions

- http://www.php.net/manual/en/ref.math.php
  - Trigonometric functions, commonly used functions such as round, ceiling functions, etc.
  - Square root, logarithms etc.

Control structures: if, if-else,

```
<?php
    if ($p > $q) echo “Whatever!”;
    if ( afunctionthatreturnsbool())
    {
      doThingsHere();
    } else {
       doAnother();
    }  ?>
```

Control Structures: if else if

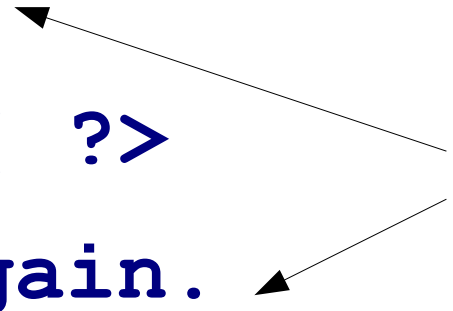
```
<?php
  if ( cond ) {
    //do stuff
  } else if ( another_cond ) {
    //do other stuff
  } else {
    //do other other stuff
  }
?>
```

Control Structures: if-elseif-endif

```
<?php
    if ( cond ) :
        echo “Hello”;
    elseif ( another_cond) :
        echo “World”;
    else:
        echo “!”;
    endif;      ?>
```

If statement with template text

```
<?php $a = 4; ?>
<?php if ($a==4) { ?>
Hello World
<?php  } else { ?>
World, Hello Again.
<?php } ?>
```



Template text inside conditional Statements. No echo needed.

Control structures: while

```
while (expr)
   statement;

while (expr) {
   statement1;
   statement2;
}
```

```
while (expr):
    statement1;
    statement2;
endwhile;
```

Control Structures: do-while

```
do {
   statement1;
   Statement2;
   }
while (cond);
```

```
//singlestatement
do statement;
while(cond);
```

Control structures: for

```
<?php
    for ($i =0; $i<10; $i++ ) {
        //iterated statements here
    }
?>
```

Control Structures: foreach

```
$arr = array(1,2,3,4);
$sum = 0;
foreach ($arr as $item) {
     $sum += $item;
}
$assoc = array( 'fname'=>'Juan',
'lname'=>'Dela Cruz' );
foreach ($assoc as $key=>$value) {
    echo $key . ":" .$value;
}
```

Control structures; break and continue, return

- break;
  - Breaks the execution of a for, foreach, while and switch
- continue;
  - Used in a looping structure to skip an iteration
- return;
  - Used in exiting functions or “returning” values in functions.

Control Structures: switch

```
switch ($var) {
   case 0: dosomething();
           break;
   case 1: doAnything();
           break;
   default: defaultAction();
}
```

```
switch ($var) {
   case "apple":
           dosomething();
           break;
   case "orange":
           doAnything();
           break;
   default: defaultAction();
}
```

Control structures: require and include

- Used to include and evaluate a specified file.
- Useful when you have 'modularized' script files or other kinds of files to combine

```
include 'config.php';
include 'http://myserver.com/file.txt';
```

include and require

- require( ) is simillar to include but will produce an error and halt execution if it fails to find the file specified.
  - include( ) will only generate a warning.

include_once, require_once

- Simillar to include and require except that PHP will check if the file has already been included (or required).
  - Will include/require specified file only once

Control structures: goto

- Goto is a jump statement. (PHP 5.3 only)

```
<?
    goto thispart;
    echo “Hello”;

    thispart:
    echo “World”;
?>
```