

1- *return value*:

- **echo**: It is a language construct that does not return a value. It simply outputs the specified text or variables to the screen. This makes it more efficient for outputting multiple items
- **Print**: is a function in PHP, and it returns a value. It returns 1 on success and false on failure, which can be used in expressions. This means that print can be assigned to a variable or used within an expression.

```
$result = echo "hello"; //this is will result in a parse error
```

echo is not a function we can't assign the output to a variable.

```
instead we can $result = "hello";  
               echo $result;
```

```
$result = print "hello"; //this is valid, and $result will be assigned 1
```

2- *Syntax*:

- **echo** does not require parentheses () and can be used without them. It is typically used to output simple strings and variables directly.

```
echo "Hello, World!";
```

```
$name = "John";
```

```
echo "Hello, $name";
```

- **print** is a function and requires parentheses when used to output text. The text to be printed should be enclosed in parentheses.

```
print("Hello, World!");
```

```
$name = "John";
```

```
print("Hello, $name");
```

3- Speed

- **echo** is generally faster than print. Since echo is a language construct and doesn't return a value, it has a slightly lower overhead compared to print, making it more efficient for outputting large amounts of text or data.
- **Print**: Print is slightly slower than echo because it is a function and **returns a value**. This means that print has a small amount of extra processing overhead compared to echo. While the performance difference is usually negligible for most applications, it can be a consideration in every *"high-performance scenarios"*.