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PHP Introduction

PHP

- Hyper text preprocessor
- Open source s/w
- server side scripting
- we can include HTML tags in php.
- suited for web development.
- supports database (Mysql, oracle etc)
- scripts executed on server.
- compatible with almost all server.

① <? php —— start tag
—— ?> end tag.

② echo - to print & display info

```
<? php
  echo "Hello world!";
?>
```

PHP comments.

- // single line
- /* — multiline comments
—— */

```
<html>
<body>
<? php>
  echo "Hi guys!";
?>
</body>
</html>
```

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Datatype

int, float, double, bool / boolean, array, Object, resource, NULL.

Datatypes

BASIC	COMPOSITE	RESOURCE
→ Integers (32 bit)	→ array	
→ floating point	→ objects	
→ strings		
→ boolean		
→ NULL		

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<?php
?>

PHP variables
→ used for storing values, like text, strings, numbers or arrays.
→ all variable stored with $
→ $ var_name = value;
→ No need to declare

```
<?php
$txt = "Hello world!";
$x = 16;
?>
```

RULES TO DECLARE VARIABLE

① Must start with letter or '_' not a number
② Variable can only contain alpha-numeric characters, underscores (a-z, A-Z, 0-9 and _)
③ Can't contain spaces.

*. Superglobal Variables → always used as $_Capitals

- Global variables with global scope can be accessed outside the function
- System define - except 1
- There are 8 super global variables

8 variables are.

1. $GLOBALS - can acces user defined global variables
2. $_SERVER - contains data about headers, scripts and paths.
3. $_REQUEST - when form is submit using get, post & cookies method. Its data goes to $_REQUEST
4. $_POST - stores data input in the form of POST requests. The keys to this array are defined in HTTP POST request
5. $_GET - get data input in form of get requests. The keys are defined in HTTP GET request.
6. $_COOKIES - store cookies and have its info.
7. $_SESSIONS - session variables can be accessed on multiple pages.
8. $_ENV - contains info about environment that php is running in.

EXAMPLE

```
<? php
$x = 75;
$y = 25;
function addition()
  { $GLOBALS['z'] = $GLOBALS['x']
                  + $GLOBALS['y'];
  }

addition();
echo $z;
?>
```

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$a=6 $b=7
$a+$b;

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Operators
addition
(1) Arithematic + , - , * , / , % , ++ , --
(2) Assignment

example
```
<? php
$a = 10
$b = 5
echo $a + $b ;
?>
```

pre increment
++ $a increment by 1.
echo $a ;

Post increment..
$a++ ; ① return
echo $a; ② Then add.

2 2 4
-1
0

(3) ASSIGNMENT:
= += -= *= /= %=

examples (=)

```
<? php
$a = 6 ;
echo $a ;
?>
```
6

```
<? php
$a = 2 ;
$a += 1 ;
echo $a ;
?>
```
3

```
<? php
$a = 2 ;
$a = 2 ;
echo $a ;
?>
```
0

```
<? php
$a = 2 ;
$a *= 2 ;
echo $a ;
?>
```
4

```
<? php
$a = 4 ;
$a /= 2 ;
echo $a ;
?>
```
2

```
<? php
$a = 4 ;
$a %= 2 ;
echo $a ;
?>
```
0

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PHP Comparision operator

→ for compare 2 values.

↙ True ↘ False.

1) Equal '=='

```
<?php
    $x=10;
    $y=10;
    $z=$x==$y;
    echo $z;
?>
```

⇒ True.

click

~~var_dump $z;~~

2) Identical '==='

```
<?php
    $x=10;
    $y=1.5;
var_dump $z=$x===$y;
    ~~echo $z;~~ var_dump $z;
?>
```

⇒ False (Different datatypes)

3) Not equal (!=) / (<>)

```
<?php
    $x=10;
    $y=5;
    $z=$x!=$y
    echo $z
?>
```

True (same Data types)

→ True

4) NOT identical (!==)

```
<? php
    $x = 10;
    $y = 10.2;
    $z = $x !== $y ;   => True (its not identical) data types
    echo $z; - var_dump($z);   false (if identical) datatypes.
?>
```

3/5/22 Greater than (>) (>=)

less than or equal (<) (<=)

Spaceship <=> return integer value

0, -1, +1

when(x==y) | when(x<y) | when(x>y)

PHP LOGICAL OPERATORS

1	and	$x and $y	both are true
2	or	$x or $y	when either one or both are true.
3	xor	$x xor $y	True if either $x or $y is true not both.
4	&&	$x && $y	Both x & y are true
5	||	$x || $y	either of $x or $y true
6	!	not !$x;	True if $x is not true

OR

```
<? php
  $x = 100;
  $y = 50;
   if ( $x == 100 or $y == 50)
      { echo "Hello"
      }
  ?>
```

XOR

```
<? php
  $x = 100;
  $y = 50;
  if ( $x == 100 xor $y == 50)
     { echo "Hello"
     }
  ?>
```

CONDITIONAL STATEMENT

→ if → check condition if true → execute

→ if else →

→ if elseif else → chose one of several block → * multiple conditions could be given

→ switch → chose one of many block

↓ one conditions with multiple options.