

SUMMARY OF YOUTUBE COURSE

PHP FOR ABSOLUTE BEGINNERS | 6.5 HOUR CRASH COURSE BY BRAD TRAVERSY_CODEHALIC

RATINGS: /5

- Prerequisites: HTML, CSS, Basic Knowledge of programming
- PHP: PHP-Hypertext-Preprocessor
- Server side Language
- PHP: Multipurpose, Easy to learn, Easy to set up, Large Community, PHP CMSs, PHP Frameworks, High demand on job market
- PHP not best for building real time applications (Node.js is preferable) mad not best for AI/ ML (python is better)
- Installation: Install VSCode (phpStorm is a paid one), Download and Install Xampp
- Start up Apache and MySQL with Xampp Control Panel > “localhost/” in the browser
- PHP can be embedded inside HTML
- Comments: Single Line Comment “//” or “#”, MultiLine Comments “/* */”
- Variable: A container that stores values, have dynamic types in PHP, use “\$variable_name”
- Data Types in PHP: String, Integer, Float, Boolean, Null, Array, Object, Resource
- Concatenation: use “.” For string concatenation in PHP
- Use “gettype(\$variable)” function/method to get type of variable
- Use “var_dump(\$variable)” to print out all info about a variable, good for debugging
- Use “isset(\$variable)” to check if a variable is defined
- Use “number_format()” to format number
- String Functions: “04_strings.php”
- Arrays: variables that can contain a series of values, “05_arrays.php”
- Arrays in PHP start with index “0”
- Associative Array: these are key/value pairs, heavily used in PHP
- You get to work with 2D arrays a lot when working with APIs in PHP
- You can write your if statement without “curly braces” (I like using curly braces always)
- If you compare with “==” only values are compared while “===” compares both the Type and Value
- “foreach()” usually used for Arrays
- Functions: they help to avoid code repetition
- Arrow Function in PHP using “fn() => ”
- “time()”: returns current unix time
- We can use “include” or “require” to import files
- Use “require” if the file is absolute important

- “include_once/ require_once” will check if file is already included, it makes sure the file is only imported once
- Magic Constants: In PHP change their values based on context of execution
- A class is a blueprint, a new data type, out of which we can create variables of that data type, these variables are called Instances or Objects
- Access Modifiers: “public”, “private”, “protected”
- “->” called the property operator
- “methods”: these are functions associated with a class
- “private properties”: they require getters and setters to access or modify them
- “static” properties and methods: belong to the class itself not its instances
- Most times a class is in a file of its own
- From PHP 7.4 you can specify the type (i.e string, int....) on the class property
- OOP is a broad subject in PHP...so read up
- “cURL”: allows you to interact remotely with other services
- Sometimes “file_get_content()” is blocked cause of security issues
- Encourages us to go with “PDO” instead of “mysqli” for connecting to databases, PDO is more powerful it can connect to different DBs
- Super Global Variables in PHP: “\$_somenam” like “\$_GET”, “\$_SERVER”, “\$_FILES”
- Best to use “get” in your form if it is for a search query
- “\$_GET”: used to get info attached as/to the query string
- In PDO use prepared statements if you want to insert into the DB to prevent SQL Injection (I don’t really grab what this means)
- “Named Parameters”
- When you upload a file, Apache saves it in a temporary file
- Always think of how to write optimal, reusable code
- He encourages us to use modern frameworks for large projects
- PHP LocalServer: “php -S localhost:8080”
- Namespaces: Namespaces is used in a scenario where our class name and the class name of an external package clashes
- It is good practice to put all namespaces in a “app”
- To use “Autoloader” we need “Composer” installed
- Autoloading saves us the stress of using “require/include_once”
- Run “composer update” > it creates a “vendor” folder > Just use `require_once “vendor/autoload.php”`
- Composer is also useful for Dependency management and package installation
- MVC structure: Models, Views and Controllers
- For Apache Virtual Hosting: Xampp > apache > conf > extra > httpd-vhosts.conf
- Also go to: C: > Windows > System 32 > drivers > etc > hosts > Restart XAMPP
- The Virtual Hosting did not work for me

- Sessions and Cookies: are both techniques to save some data for the specific user accessing the browser
- If want to save data in Sessions it is saved on the Server Side, while Cookies save data on the Client Side but it is sent along with all request to the server
- Sessions are often used with Cookies
- Cookies are used mainly for 3 reasons: Personalization, Session Management, Tracking
- Cookies are saved in your browser, the Client and Server can exchange and write cookies