

echo "<6>", \$a . "</6>";

## Data Types

① In other language, u need to specify the exact data format of each variable, but PHP handles that for you.

- ② Integer → It can hold whole number. Ex 12, 0, -34
- ③ Float / Double → hold floating point numbers
- ④ String → It can hold text or group of characters.
- ⑤ Boolean → hold true / false value
- ⑥ Array → It can hold multiple values in one single variable
- ⑦ Object → It can hold programming objects
- ⑧ Null → It can hold one value i.e. Null.

# NOTES

## Variable →

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Variables are containers which are used to store information

### Type of variables

- ① Local
- ② Global
- ③ Static

### Variable Declaration

- ① Variable begins with \$ sign, followed by a name.

Ex →

\$ roll  
\$ b  
\$ c

### Rules →

- ① Variable starts with \$ sign
- ② Variable name only starts with letter, an underscore (-)
- ③ Variable name cannot start with numbers

④ It is case sensitive which implies that the variable num in lowercase is different from variable NUM in uppercase

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⑤ Don't use reserved keywords. eg → if, else  
Variable Initialization →

① \$a = 20; → Int.

\$b = 25.5 → Float

Note → If a variable is created w/o a name, then it is automatically assigned a name of null.

echo → is used to print the text on the screen.

```
echo "Hello";  
echo 25.5;
```

```
echo ("Hello");
```

```
echo "Hi", "How are you";
```

```
echo "Hi" . "How are you";
```

or same  
↓  
Hi How are you



# NOTES

echo with HTML

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```
echo "<b> Hello </b>";
```

```
echo "<u> <h1> Hello </h1> </u>";
```

echo with variables

```
$a = 10;
```

```
$b = 20;
```

```
$c = "Hi";
```

```
$c = $a + $b;
```

```
echo $a;
```

```
echo "value is :", $a;
```

```
echo $a + $b;
```

```
echo "Total". $a + $b;
```

```
echo "<b>". $c . "</b>";
```

```
echo " Hello <br />";
```

```
echo "Hi";
```

```
echo "<b> Hi </b>";
```

```
echo "<b>". "Hi". "</b>";
```

print → also used to display the output on the screen.

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```
<?php
```

```
$a = "Hello how are you";
```

```
print $a;
```

```
?>
```

print v/s echo.

↳ echo has no return value while print is more like php function so it returns value which is always set to 1

↳ echo can take multiple parameters while print can take one argument

↳ echo is faster than print

Here Document → is used to print multiple line text & is another way of displaying text

# NOTES Syntax →

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echo <<< Token

Token is used that begins & end the here document

```
echo <<< MYDATA
```

```
Welcome
```

```
Hi
```

```
How are you .
```

```
MYDATA;
```

```
<?php>
```

```
$a = <<< MYDATA
```

```
Welcome
```

```
Hi
```

```
How are you
```

```
MYDATA
```

```
echo $a;
```

```
?>
```

## Comments →

There are two types of single line comment in PHP

① Start with //

② Start with #



Multiline comment →

/\* \*/

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Constants whose value can't be modified.

define() function is used to create a constant.

Syntax →

define ("constant-variable", value, case-insensitive);

define ("pi", 3.14); → pi is case-sensitive.

echo pi

define ("pi", 3.14, TRUE); → case insensitive.

echo PI

echo pi

# NOTES

## arithmetic / Math operators →

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$+$ ,  $-$ ,  $*$ ,  $/$ ,  $\%$

`<?php`

`echo 4+2 . "<br/>";`

`echo 4-2 . "<br/>";`

`echo 4*2 . "<br/>";`

Math function → `sqrt`

`<?php`

`$a = sqrt(49);`

`echo ($a);`

`?>`

Assignment operators →

used to assign value to variable

Ex →

`$a = 5.12;`

Operator →

`+=` . `m+=10` , `m = m+10.`