

FEBRUARY 2023

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28										

2023

JANUARY

MONDAY

02

WK 01 • 002-363

Lesson

* PHP :-

- 9 - PHP was created by Rasmus Lerdorf in 1994 but appeared in market in 1995.
- 10 - PHP 7.4.0 is the latest version of PHP.
- 11 • PHP stands for HyperText Preprocessor.
- 12 • PHP is an interpreted language i.e. there is no need for compilation.
- 1 • PHP is faster than other scripting languages, for example ASP and JSP.
- 2 • PHP is server-side scripting language, which is used to manage the dynamic content of the website.
- 3 • PHP can be embedded into HTML.
- 4 • PHP is an object-oriented language.
- 5 • PHP is an open-source scripting language.
- 5 • PHP is simple and easy to learn language.

* Why use PHP :-

- 6 It is a server-side scripting language, which is used to design the dynamic web applications with MySQL database.
- It handles dynamic content, database as well as session tracking for the websites.
- You can create sessions in PHP.
- It can access cookies variable and also set cookie.
- It helps to encrypt the data and apply validation.
- PHP supports several protocols such as HTTP, POP3,

Count your life by smiles not tears; count your life by friends not years.

FEB

MAR

APR

03

2023

JANUARY

TUESDAY

WK 01 • 003-362

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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SNMP, LDAP, IMAP and many more.

- 9 - Using PHP, you can control the user to access some pages of your website.
- 10 - As PHP is easy to install and set up, this is main reason why PHP is best language to learn.
- 11 - PHP can handle the forms, such as - collect the data from users using forms, save it into the database and return useful information to the user. ex:- Registration form.
- 12

* PHP Features :-

- 1 (i) Performance :- Script is executed much faster than those scripts which are written in other languages such as JSP and ASP. PHP uses its own memory, so the server workload and loading time is automatically reduced, which results in faster processing speed and better performance.
- 2 (ii) Open Source :- PHP source code and RFEs are freely available on the web. You can develop all the versions of PHP according to your requirements without paying any cost.
- 3 (iii) Familiarity with Syntax :- PHP has easily understandable syntax. Programmers are comfortable coding with it.
- 4 (iv) Embedded :- PHP code can be easily embedded within HTML tags and script.
- 5 (v) Platform Independent :- PHP is available for Windows, Mac OS X & UNIX OS.

Unless you're willing to have a go, fail miserably, and have another go, success won't happen.

FEBRUARY 2023

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
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2023

JANUARY

WEDNESDAY

04

WK 01 • 004-361

(vi) Database support: supports all the leading databases such as MySQL, SQLite, Oracle etc.

(vii) Error Reporting: PHP has predefined error reporting constants to generate an error notice or warning at runtime by E_ERROR, E_WARNING, E_STRICT, E_PARSE.

(viii) Loosely Typed language:

PHP allows us to use a variable without declaring its datatype. It will be taken automatically at the time of execution based on type of data it contains on its value.

(ix) Web Server support:

PHP is compatible with almost all local servers used today like Apache, Netscape, Microsoft IIS etc.

(x) Security: PHP is a secure language to develop the website. It consists of multiple layers of security to prevent threads and malicious attacks.

(xi) Control: Different programming language

require long script or code, whereas PHP can do same work in few lines of code. It has maximum control over the website like you can make changes easily whenever you want.

05

2023

JANUARY

THURSDAY

WK 01 • 005-360

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI
							1	2	3	4	5	6
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23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31				

* Web Development :-

PHP can develop dynamic websites easily. But you must have the basic knowledge of following technologies for web development as well.

- HTML

- CSS

- Javascript

- Ajax

- XML and JSON

- Jquery .

* Prerequisite :-

HTML :- used to design static webpage

CSS :- CSS helps to make the webpage content more effective and attractive .

Javascript :- is used to design an interactive website .

* Install PHP :-

To install PHP , we will suggest you to install AMP (Apache, MySQL, PHP) stack . It is available for all operating systems . There are many AMP options available :-

- WAMP for Windows

- LAMP for Linux

- MAMP for Mac

- SAMP for Solaris

- FAMP for FreeBSD

- XAMPP (Apache, MySQL, PHP, Perl) for cross platform . It includes some other components too .

Challenges are what make life interesting, overcoming them makes life meaningful.

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26
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JANUARY

FRIDAY

06

WK 01 • 006-359

such as Filezilla, openSSL, webalizer, Mercury Mail etc.

10 * Run PHP program Using WAMP :

- 11 → Start wampserver
→ Open browser and type localhost.
12 → Save your program under wamp → www →
your folder → program.
1 → give that path to browser, your program
will run.

Ex :-

<!DOCTYPE HTML>

<html>

<body>

<?php

echo "

Hello first PHP

";

?>

</body>

</html>

myfirstprogram.php

FEB

MAR

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Sometimes we may learn from a persons errors than from his virtues.

07

2023

JANUARY

SATURDAY

WK 01 • 007-358

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31					

* PHP Echo :-

9 PHP Echo is a language construct, not a function.
Therefore, you don't need to use parenthesis
with it. But if you want to use more than
one parameter, it is required to use
parentheses.

12 Syntax :-

void echo(string \$arg1[,string \$...])

- 1 → echo is statement, which is used to display the output.
- 2 → echo can be used with or without parenthesis ; echo() and echo.
- 3 → echo does not return any value.
- 4 → we can pass multiple strings separated by a comma (,) in echo.
- 5 → echo is faster than the print statement.

Ex:-

1?php
echo "Hello by PHP echo";
?>

Ex:-

2?php
echo "Hello by PHP echo
this is multi line
text printed by
PHP echo statement";
?>

Success often comes to those who have the aptitude to see way down the road.

* PHP echo : printing escaping characters :-

```
<?php
echo "Hello escape \"sequence\" characters";
?>
```

* PHP echo : printing variable value :-

```
<?php
$msg = "Hello PHP";
echo "Message is : $msg";
?>
```

O/P :- Message is : Hello PHP

* PHP Print :-

like php echo , php print is a language construct, so you don't need to use parentheses with the argument-list . Print statement can be used with or without parentheses : print & print(). Unlike echo, it always returns 1.

Syntax :-

int print(string \$arg)

PHP print statement can be used to print the string, escaping characters, variable, array etc. Some important points that you must know about the echo statement are :-

A business like an automobile, has to be driven, in order to get result.

09

2023

JANUARY

MONDAY

WK 02 • 009-356

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
10	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		

- o print is a statement, used as an alternative to echo at many times to display the output
- o print can be used with or without parenthesis.
- o print always returns an integer value, which is 1.
- o Using print, we cannot pass multiple arguments.
- o print is slower than the echo statement.

PHP print :- printing string :-

Ex `<?php
print "Hello by PHP print";
print ("Hello by PHP print()");
?>`

Q `<?php
print "Hello by PHP print";
this is multi line
text printed";
?>`

Ex `. <?php
$msg = "Hello print() in php";
print "Message is : $msg";
?>`

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
27	28											26

* Difference between echo and print:-

Echo :-

- echo is statement, which is used to display the output.
- echo can be used with or without parentheses.
- echo does not return any value.
- we can pass multiple strings separated by commas in echo.
- echo is faster than print statement.

Print :-

- print is also a statement, used as an alternative to echo at many times to display the output.
- print can be used with or without parenthesis.
- print always returns an integer value, which is 1.
- using print, we can not pass multiple arguments.
- print is slower than echo statement.

Eg :- - you can pass multiple arguments separated by a comma(,) in echo. It will not generate any syntax error.

<?php

\$fname = "Gunjan";

\$lname = "Garg";

echo "My name is : \$fname, \$lname;"

?>

O/P My name is : GunjanGarg .

11

2023

JANUARY

WEDNESDAY

WK 02 • 011-354

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6					
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		

The following will generate syntax error because of multiple arguments in print statement.

```

10 <?php
11     $fname = "Gujjan";
12     $lname = "Garg";
13     print "My name is : ". $fname, $lname;
14 ?>

```

* PHP Variables :-

In PHP, a variable is declared using a \$ sign followed by variable name. Here some important points to know:

- As PHP is a loosely typed language, so we do not need to declare data types of variables. It automatically analyzes the values and makes conversions to its correct datatype.
- After declaring a variable, it can be reused throughout the code.
- Assignment Operator (=) is used to assign the value to a variable.

|\$variablename = value;|

Rules :-

- A variable must start with a dollar (\$) sign, followed by variable name.
- It can only contain alpha-numeric characters and underscore (A-Z, 0-9, _).
- A variable name must start with a letter or

You can't change the direction of the wind but can adjust the sail.

FEBRUARY 2023

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28										

2023

JANUARY

THURSDAY

12

WK 02 • 012-353

underline (-) character.

- 9 • A php variable name can not contain spaces.
- php variables are case-sensitive, so \$name and
- 10 \$NAME both are treated as different variable.

11 # PHP Variable :- Declaring string, integer & float :-

12 => Variable.php

```

<?php
1   $str = "hello string";
2   $x = 200;
3   $y = 44.6;
4   echo "String is : $str <br/>";
5   echo "Integer is : $x <br/>";
6   echo "float - is : $y <br/>";
7
    
```

13

2023

JANUARY

WK 02 • 013-352

FRIDAY

JANUARY 2023

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		

* PHP Variable Scope :-

The scope of variable is defined as its range in the program under which it can be accessed.

10

- Local variable

11

- Global variable
- static variable

12

→ Local Variable :-

The variable that are declared within a function are called local variables for that function.

2

These local variables have their scope only in that particular function in which they are declared.

4

```
<?php
```

5

```
function local-var()
```

6

```
$num = 45; // local variable
```

7

echo "local variable declared inside
the function is : " . \$num;

```
}
```

```
?>
```

Output :- Local variable declared inside the function is :

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27 28

2023

JANUARY

SATURDAY

14

WK 02 • 014-351

→ Global Variable :-

The global variables are the variables that are declared outside function. These variables can be accessed anywhere in program.

Ex. 1?php

```
$name = "Samaya Sharma" ; // Global variable  
function global_var()  
{
```

```
    global $name;
```

```
    echo "Variable inside the function: ". $name;  
    echo "</br>";
```

```
}
```

```
global_var();
```

```
echo "Variable outside the function: ". $name;  
?>
```

→ Static Variable :-

It is a feature of PHP to delete the variable, once it completes its execution and memory is freed. Sometimes we need to store a variable even after completion of function execution.

Therefore, another important feature of variable sloping is static variable. We use the static keyword before the variable to define a variable and this variable is called as static variable.

Static variable exist only in a local function, but it does not free its memory after the program execution leaves the scope.

Enthusiasm is the propelling force necessary for climbing the ladder of success.

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8 PHP \$ and \$\$ variables :-

- 9 The \$var (single dollar) is a normal variable
the name var that stores any value like
integer, float etc.

10 The \$\$var (double dollar) is a reference variable
that stores the value of \$variable inside it.

12

Ex: <?php

\$n = "abc";

\$\$n = 200;

echo \$n."
";

echo \$\$n."
";

echo \$abc;

Output

abc

200

200

?.

4

Ex: <?php

\$n = "UP";

\$\$n = "Lucknow";

echo \$n."
";

echo \$\$n."
";

echo "Capital of \$x is ", \$\$n;

Output

?.

Output

UP

Lucknow

Capital of UP is Lucknow.

11

JANUARY

TUESDAY

WK 03 • 017-348

9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31static Variable

```

Ex    1?php
      function static-var()
      {
        static $num1 = 3; // static variable
        $num2 = 6; // Non-static variable
        // increment is non-static variable
        $num1++;
        // increment in static variable
        $num2++;
        echo "static:", $num1."<br>";
        echo "Non-static:", $num2."<br>";
      }
      // first function call
      static-var();
      // second function call
      static-var();
    ?>
  
```

Output:
static:4
Non-static:7
Static:5
Non-static:7

Every business and every product has risks. You can't get around it.

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13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26
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2023

JANUARY

WEDNESDAY

18

WK 03 • 018-347

* PHP Constants :-

PHP constants are names or identifiers that can't be changed during the execution of script except for magic constants, which are not really constants.
Always to define constants:

1. User defined function
2. Using const keyword.

1. PHP Constant : define()

use the define() function to create a constant.
It defines constant at run time.

define(name, value, case-insensitive)

- name :- it specifies constant name.
- value :- it specifies constant value.
- case insensitivity :- specifies whether a constant is case insensitive by default.

Ex: <?php

```
define ("MESSAGE", "Hello PHP");  
echo MESSAGE;
```

?>

O/P Hello PHP.

FEB

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Being tall is an advantage, especially in business. People will always remember you.

2. PHP constant : const keyword :-

- 9 • keyword const to create a constant. The const keyword defines constants at compile time. It is a language construct, not a function. The constant defined using const keyword are case-sensitive.

```
12 <?php  
1 const MESSAGE = "Hello const PHP";  
1 echo MESSAGE;  
2 ??
```

* constant() function :-

- 3 There is another way to print value of constant using constant() function instead of using the echo statement.

5 Constant(name)

Ex .

```
6 - <?php  
7 define("MSG", "PHP");  
echo MSG, "  
echo constant("MSG");  
// both are similar
```

??

o/p

PHP
PHP

FEBRUARY 2023
M T W T F S S M T W T F S S
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26
27 28

2023
JANUARY | 20
FRIDAY
WK 03 • 020-345

* Magic Constants :-

These are predefined constants in PHP which get changed on bases of their use. They start with double underscore (-) and ends with double underscore.

1. -LINE-
2. -FILE-
3. -DIR-
4. -FUNCTION-
5. -CLASS-
6. -TRAIT-
7. -METHOD-
8. -NAMESPACE-
9. className:: class

\$ -LINE -

return the current line number of file , where this constant is used .

Q. <?php

```
echo "Line example for -LINE- </h3>";  
// print your current line number i.e., 4  
echo "You are at line number". -LINE-.  
" <br> <br>";
```

?.

Output : Example for -LINE-

You are at line number 4 .

No business can succeed in any great degree without being properly organized.

FEB

MAR

APR

2. -FILE- :-

returns full path of executed file, where the file is stored. If it is used inside the included file name of included file is referenced.

Ex: <?php

echo "<?php Example for -FILE- </h3>";

// print full path of file with .php extension
echo -FILE-. "<?php </h3>";

?>

O/P: Example for -FILE-

D:\XAMPP\htdocs\programs\magic.php

3. -DIR- :-

returns the full directory path of executed file. The path returned by this magic constant is equivalent to dirname (-FILE-). This magic constant does not have a trailing slash unless it is a root directory.

Ex: <?php

echo "<?php Example for -DIR- </h3>";

// print full path of directory where script will be placed.

echo -DIR-. "<?php </h3>";

// below o/p will be equivalent to above one

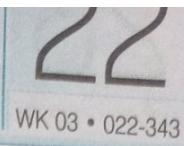
echo dirname(-FILE-). "<?php </h3>";

?>

To succeed in business it is necessary to make others see things as you see them.

JANUARY

SUNDAY



WK 03 • 022-343

07

Example for - DIR -

D: |xampp| htdocs | program

D: |xampp| htdocs | program

4 - FUNCTION - :-

returns function name, where this constant is used. It will return back blank if it is used outside of any function.

Ex. <?php

```
echo "2h3"; Example for - FUNCTION_2h3;
```

// using magic constant inside function.

function test() {

```
// print the function name i.e., test,
```

echo 'The function name is', -FUNCTION_

n2h3ab3;

{

test();

// Magic constant used of P function gives the blank output

function test_function() {

echo 'file';

{

test_function();

// give the blank output.

echo -FUNCTION - "2h3ab3";

{}

We do not remember days, we remember moments.

FEB

MAR

APR

23

JANUARY
MONDAY

WK 04 • 023-342

9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21
23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

9 opp. The function name is test

10 Hie -

11 b. -CLASS- :-

12 returns the class name, where this magic constant is used. -CLASS- constant also works in traits.

13 ex: <?php

14 echo "2h3> Example for -CLASS- 1/ h3>" ;

15 class JTP

16 {

17 public function __construct() {

18 }

19 }

20 function getClassName() {

21 // print name of class JTP .

22 echo -CLASS- . "2h3>x2h3>" ;

23 }

24 }

25 \$t = new JTP ;

26 \$t->getClassName();

27

28 // in case of multiple classes

29 close base

30 }

31 function testFirst() {

32 // will always print parent class
33 which is base here.

34 echo -CLASS- ;

35 }

36 3. If you're not a risk taker, you should get the hell out of business.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26
27 28

JANUARY
TUESDAY

24
WK 04 • 024-341

class child extends base

{

public function - construct () {

;

}

}

\$t = new child ;

\$t → test - first();

}

o/p : Example for - class -

JTP

base .

6. -TRAIT- :

returns the trait name, where it is used.

Ex

?php

echo "A h3 & example of trait - </h3>" ;

trait created - trait {

function jtp () {

// will print name of trait i.e., created - trait

echo - TRAIT - ;

}

class Company {

use created - trait ;

}

\$a = new Company ;

\$a → jtp () ;

}

A satisfied customer is the best business strategy of all.

FEB

MAR

APR

25

JANUARY

WEDNESDAY

WK 04 • 025-340

9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21
23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

9 off : example for - Method -
 created - function.

10 11 7. -METHOD-

11 it returns name of class method where this
 magic constant is included. The method name
 12 is returned the same as it was declared.

1 ex: <?php

= echo "A
 Example for -METHOD - </br>";

2 class Method {

3 public function __construct () {

4 // print method :: __construct

5 echo -METHOD- , "A
A
";

6 }

7 public function meth - fun () {

8 // print method :: meth - fun

9 echo -METHOD- ;

10 }

11 \$a = new Method ;

12 \$a → meth - fun () ;

13 ?>

off . example for - METHOD -

method :: construct

method :: meth - fun

Thought, not money, is the real business capital.

FEBRUARY 2023

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28										

2023

JANUARY

THURSDAY

26

WK 04 • 026-339

8. -NAMESPACEx:

returns the current namespace where it is used.

Ex

?? play

echo __DIR__ > Example for -NAMESPACEx < h3>;

Class name ?

public function __construct() {
echo 'This line will print on calling
namespace.';

4
4

\$class_name = -NAMESPACEx . ' | name' ;

\$a = new class_name ;

3>

Off: Example for -NAMESPACEx -

This one will print on calling namespace.

9. class_name::class:

This does not start and end with the double underscore (-). It returns the fully qualified name of the class name.

ClassName::class is added in PHP 5.5.0.
It is useful with namespaced class.

Confidence comes not from always being right but from not fearing to be wrong.

FEB

MAR

APR

Q8.

<?php

namespace Technical_Portrait;

echo "This is Example of CLASSNAME::CLASS</h1>

class Javaatpoint {

}

echo Javaatpoint :: class; //ClassName::clas

?>

12

Q9. Example for ClassName :: class

1

Technical_Portrait \ Javaatpoint

2

★ PHP Data Types :

are used to hold different types of data or values. PHP supports 8 primitive data types that can be categorized further in 3 types.

5 1. Scalar Types (predefined)

6 2. Compound Types (user-defined)

3. Special Types.

7 1. Scalar Type :

↳ boolean

↳ Integer

↳ float

↳ string.

FEBRUARY 2023

M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28												

2023

JANUARY

SATURDAY

28

WK 04 • 028-337

L. Compound Types

- Array
- Object

B. Special Types :-

- resources
- NULL

* PHP Boolean :-

Booleans are simplest data type works like switch. It holds only two values :-

TRUE (1) or FALSE (0). It is often used with conditional statements. If condition is correct, it returns TRUE otherwise FALSE.

Ex. `<?php`

`if (TRUE)`

`echo "This condition is TRUE.";`

`if (FALSE)`

`echo "This condition is FALSE.";`

`?>`

`Output:- This condition is TRUE .`

The state of your life is nothing more than a reflection of your state of mind.

FEB

MAR

APR

* PHP Integer :-

9. Integer means numeric data with a negative or positive sign. It holds only numbers.
10. An integer can be either positive or negative.
11. An integer must not contain decimal point.
12. Integer can be decimal (base 10), octal (base 8) or hexadecimal (base 16).
1. The range of an integer must be lie between -2^{31} to 2^{31} .
i.e. -2^{31} to 2^{31} .

Ex. <?php

\$dec = 34;

\$oct = 0243;

\$hexa = 0x45;

echo "Decimal number: ". \$dec . " \br";

echo "Octal number: ". \$oct . " \br";

echo "Hexadecimal number: ". \$hexa . " \br";

?>

Output. Decimal number : 34

Octal number : 163

Hexadecimal number : 45

PHP Float :-

A floating point number is a number with a decimal point. Unlike integer, it can hold numbers with a fractional or decimal point including a negative or positive sign.

Ex :- ?php

\$n1 = 19.34;

\$n2 = 54.472;

\$sum = \$n1 + \$n2;

echo "Addition of floating number: ". \$sum;

?>

Output: Addition of floating numbers 73.812

PHP String :-

String is non-numeric data type. It holds letters or any alphabets, numbers and even special characters.

String variables must be enclosed either within single quotes or in double quotes. Both are treated differently. To clarify this

Ex :- ?php

\$company = " HCE ";

Both single and double quote statements will treat different

echo "Hello \$company";

echo ~~He has half the deed done who has made a beginning.~~

echo 'Hello \$company';

TOP

Hello HCE

Hello \$company

FEB
MAR

APR

31

2023

JANUARY

TUESDAY

WK 05 • 031-334

M	I	W	T	F	S	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

* PHP Array :-

An array is a compound data type. It can store multiple values of same data type in a single variable.

Ex <?php

```
$bikes = array ("Royal Enfield", "Yamaha", "KTM");
```

```
var_dump ($bikes);
```

// the var_dump() function returns data types and values

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

```
echo "Array Element 1: $bikes [0] </b>";
```

```
echo "Array Element 2: $bikes [1] </b>";
```

```
echo "Array Element 3: $bikes [2] </b>";
```

```
?>
```

of P :-

array (3) { [0] => string (13) "Royal Enfield" [1] =>
string (6) "Yamaha" [2] => string (3) "KTM" }

Array Element 1 : Royal Enfield

Array Element 2 : Yamaha

Array Element 3 : KTM .

PHP object :-

- 9 Objects are instances of user-defined classes that can store both values and functions.
- 10 They must be explicitly declared.

11 Ex. <?php

class bike {

function model() {

\$model_name = "Royal Enfield";

echo "Bike Model : ", \$model_name;

}

\$obj = new bike();

\$obj → model();

}

Output Bike Model : Royal Enfield

PHP Resources :-

- 6 Resources are not the exact data type in PHP. Basically these are used to store some function calls or references to external PHP resources. Ex. a database cell. If it is an external resource.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26
27 28 29 30 31

FEBRUARY

THURSDAY

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* PHP Null :-

- 9 Null is a special data type that has only one value : NULL . There is a convention of writing it in capital letters as it is case sensitive.
- 10 The special type of data type NULL defined a variable with no values.

12

Q. Explain

\$nl = NULL ;

echo \$nl ;

If it will not give any output

? Y

3

4

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6

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MAR

APR

I rate enthusiasm even above professional skill.