|  |
| --- |
| **Simplicity**                 8       Code is easy to understand and implement. |
|  |
| **Orthogonality**            3     Special strategies and patterns should be applied for maintaining orthogonality in php. |
|  |
| **Data Types**           8 PHP evaluates the data when you assign it to the variable and then stores it as the appropriate type |
|  |
| **Syntax Design**                           3                  Mixing syntaxes in the same control block is not supported. |
|  |
| **Support for Abstraction**               5            PHP 5 introduces abstract classes and methods. |
|  |
| **Expressivity**                               8                 Expressions are the most important building stones of PHP. In PHP, almost anything you write is an expression |
|  |
|  |
| **Type Checking**                           3                On a rare occasion, PHP guesses badly when it stores the data. |
|  |
| **Exception Handling**     7                 PHP 5 has an exception model similar to that of other programming languages. An exception can be **throw**n, and caught ("**catch**ed") within PHP |
| **Restricted Aliasing**            6                 PHP namespaces support three kinds of aliasing, aliasing a class name,an interface name, and a namespace name |