

PHP for Beginners - Session 5

Conditionals and Booleans

In this session, you'll learn how to use conditionals and booleans in PHP to control the flow of your application.

1. Booleans

- Two possible values: true or false.
- Used to control logic and make decisions.

Example:

```
$isLoggedIn = true;  
$isAdmin = false;
```

2. If Statement

- Basic conditional structure:

```
if ($isLoggedIn) {  
    echo "Welcome back!";  
}
```

3. Else Statement

- For when the condition is false:

```
if ($isLoggedIn) {  
    echo "Welcome back!";  
} else {  
    echo "Please log in.";  
}
```

4. Elseif Statement

- Check multiple conditions:

```
if ($age >= 18) {
```

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```
    echo "Adult";  
} elseif ($age >= 13) {  
    echo "Teenager";  
} else {  
    echo "Child";  
}
```

5. Comparison Operators

- == : equal (type conversion allowed)
- === : identical (no type conversion)
- !=, !==, <, >, <=, >=

Example:

```
if ($number === 10) { ... }
```

6. Best Practices

- Always use curly braces {} even for one-line conditions.
- Indentation improves code readability.

Example:

```
<?php  
$age = 20;  
if ($age >= 18) {  
    echo "Adult";  
} elseif ($age >= 13) {  
    echo "Teenager";  
} else {  
    echo "Child";  
}  
?>
```

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Practice:

- Create a variable `$score = 75`
- If `score >= 90`: print "A"
- Else if `80-89`: print "B"
- Else if `70-79`: print "C"
- Else: print "F"