```
Source Code - Variables Here Documents
<?php
$myVara = NULL;
myVarb = 100.23234;
$myVarc = "I am a string ". $myVarb;
echo "print's \"out\" this value $myVarc";
$html = <<<END
'$myVarb ""
*&
*($myVarc)
&($myVarc )
*($myVarc )*($myVarc )
END;
echo $html;
?>
Single quoted ¶
The simplest way to specify a <u>string</u> is to enclose it in single quotes (the character ').
Double quoted ¶
If the string is enclosed in double-quotes ("), PHP will interpret more escape sequences for
special characters:
Heredoc ¶
A third way to delimit strings is the heredoc syntax: <<<. After this operator, an identifier is
provided, then a newline. The <u>string</u> itself follows, and then the same identifier again to close
the quotation.
```

http://php.net/manual/en/language.types.string.php#language.types.string.syntax.heredoc

BOOLEAN

```
<?php
$foo = True; // assign the value TRUE to $foo
?>
```

INTERGER

```
<?php
$a = 1234; // decimal number
$a = -123; // a negative number
$a = 0123; // octal number (equivalent to 83 decimal)
$a = 0x1A; // hexadecimal number (equivalent to 26 decimal)
$a = 0b11111111; // binary number (equivalent to 255 decimal)
?>
```

FLOAT or DOUBLE

```
<?php
$a = 1.234;
$b = 1.2e3;
$c = 7E-10;
?>
```

STRING

```
<?php
echo 'this is a simple string';

echo 'You can also have embedded newlines in
strings this way as it is
okay to do';

// Outputs: Arnold once said: "I'll be back"</pre>
```

```
echo 'Arnold once said: "I\'ll be back"';

// Outputs: You deleted C:\*.*?
echo 'You deleted C:\\*.*?';

// Outputs: You deleted C:\*.*?
echo 'You deleted C:\\*.*?';

// Outputs: This will not expand: \n a newline
echo 'This will not expand: \n a newline';

// Outputs: Variables do not $expand $either
echo 'Variables do not $expand $either';
?>
```

http://php.net/manual/en/language.types.php

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