PHP Syntax

1. Variables and Data Types

Variables in PHP start with a $ sign followed by the variable name.

PHP supports data types such as string, integer, float, boolean, array, object, NULL.

Example:

```
$txt = "Hello";
$age = 25;
$is_admin = true;
```

2. Control Structures

PHP supports common control structures like if, else, elseif, and switch.

Example:

```
if ($age > 18) {
echo "Adult"; } elseif
($age == 18) {
echo "Exactly 18";
} else {    echo
"Minor";
}
```

3. Loops

Loops are used to execute code repeatedly: for, while, do...while, foreach.

Example:

```
for ($i = 0; $i < 5; $i++) {
echo $i;
```

}

4. Functions

Functions are defined using the function keyword.

Example:

```php
function greet($name) {
return "Hello " . $name;
}
echo greet("Noor");
```

5. Arrays

Arrays store multiple values. Indexed and associative arrays are both supported.

Example:

```php
$colors = array("red", "green", "blue");
$person = array("name" => "Noor", "age" => 25);
```

6. Forms (GET and POST)

Form data is sent to PHP using $_GET and $_POST.

Example:

```php
$name = $_POST['name'];
echo "Hello, " . $name;
```

7. MySQLi

Used to connect and interact with MySQL databases.

Example:

```php
$conn = mysqli_connect("localhost", "user", "pass", "dbname");
```

```
$result = mysqli_query($conn, "SELECT * FROM users");
```

8. Include / Require

Include external files using include or require.

Example:

```
include("header.php");
require("config.php");
```