

PHP Operators

PHP Operators

Operators are used to perform operations on variables and values.

PHP divides the operators in the following groups:

- Arithmetic operators
- Assignment operators
- Comparison operators
- Increment/Decrement operators
- Logical operators
- String operators
- Array operators
- Conditional assignment operators

PHP Arithmetic Operators

The PHP arithmetic operators are used with numeric values to perform common arithmetical operations, such as addition, subtraction, multiplication etc.

Operator	Name	Example	Result
+	Addition	$\$x + \y	Sum of $\$x$ and $\$y$
-	Subtraction	$\$x - \y	Difference of $\$x$ and $\$y$
*	Multiplication	$\$x * \y	Product of $\$x$ and $\$y$
/	Division	$\$x / \y	Quotient of $\$x$ and $\$y$
%	Modulus	$\$x \% \y	Remainder of $\$x$ divided by $\$y$
**	Exponentiation	$\$x ** \y	Result of raising $\$x$ to the $\$y$ 'th power

PHP Assignment Operators

The PHP assignment operators are used with numeric values to write a value to a variable.

The basic assignment operator in PHP is "=". It means that the left operand gets set to the value of the assignment expression on the right.

Assignment	Same as...	Description
$x = y$	$x = y$	The left operand gets set to the value of the expression on the right
$x += y$	$x = x + y$	Addition

x -= y	x = x - y	Subtraction
x *= y	x = x * y	Multiplication
x /= y	x = x / y	Division
x %= y	x = x % y	Modulus

PHP Comparison Operators

The PHP comparison operators are used to compare two values (number or string):

Operator	Name	Example	Result
==	Equal	\$x == \$y	Returns true if \$x is equal to \$y
===	Identical	\$x === \$y	Returns true if \$x is equal to \$y, and they are of the same type
!=	Not equal	\$x != \$y	Returns true if \$x is not equal to \$y
<>	Not equal	\$x <> \$y	Returns true if \$x is not equal to \$y
!==	Not identical	\$x !== \$y	Returns true if \$x is not equal to \$y, or they are not of the same type
>	Greater than	\$x > \$y	Returns true if \$x is greater than \$y
<	Less than	\$x < \$y	Returns true if \$x is less than \$y
>=	Greater than or equal to	\$x >= \$y	Returns true if \$x is greater than or equal to \$y
<=	Less than or equal to	\$x <= \$y	Returns true if \$x is less than or equal to \$y
<=>	Spaceship	\$x <=> \$y	Returns an integer less than, equal to, or greater than zero, depending on if \$x is less than, equal to, or greater than \$y. Introduced in PHP 7.

PHP Increment / Decrement Operators

The PHP increment operators are used to increment a variable's value.

The PHP decrement operators are used to decrement a variable's value.

Operator	Name	Description
++\$x	Pre-increment	Increments \$x by one, then returns \$x
\$x++	Post-increment	Returns \$x, then increments \$x by one
--\$x	Pre-decrement	Decrements \$x by one, then returns \$x
\$x--	Post-decrement	Returns \$x, then decrements \$x by one

PHP Logical Operators

The PHP logical operators are used to combine conditional statements.

Operator	Name	Example	Result
and	And	\$x and \$y	True if both \$x and \$y are true
or	Or	\$x or \$y	True if either \$x or \$y is true
xor	Xor	\$x xor \$y	True if either \$x or \$y is true, but not both
&&	And	\$x && \$y	True if both \$x and \$y are true
 	Or	\$x \$y	True if either \$x or \$y is true
!	Not	!\$x	True if \$x is not true

PHP String Operators

PHP has two operators that are specially designed for strings.

Operator	Name	Example	Result
.	Concatenation	\$txt1 . \$txt2	Concatenation of \$txt1 and \$txt2
.=	Concatenation assignment	\$txt1 .= \$txt2	Appends \$txt2 to \$txt1

PHP Array Operators

The PHP array operators are used to compare arrays.

Operator	Name	Example	Result
+	Union	\$x + \$y	Union of \$x and \$y

==	Equality	<code>\$x == \$y</code>	Returns true if <code>\$x</code> and <code>\$y</code> have the same key/value pairs
===	Identity	<code>\$x === \$y</code>	Returns true if <code>\$x</code> and <code>\$y</code> have the same key/value pairs in the same order and of the same types
!=	Inequality	<code>\$x != \$y</code>	Returns true if <code>\$x</code> is not equal to <code>\$y</code>
<>	Inequality	<code>\$x <> \$y</code>	Returns true if <code>\$x</code> is not equal to <code>\$y</code>
!==	Non-identity	<code>\$x !== \$y</code>	Returns true if <code>\$x</code> is not identical to <code>\$y</code>

PHP Conditional Assignment Operators

The PHP conditional assignment operators are used to set a value depending on conditions:

Operator	Name	Example	Result
?:	Ternary	<code>\$x = expr1 ? expr2 : expr3</code>	Returns the value of <code>\$x</code> . The value of <code>\$x</code> is <code>expr2</code> if <code>expr1 = TRUE</code> . The value of <code>\$x</code> is <code>expr3</code> if <code>expr1 = FALSE</code>
??	Null coalescing	<code>\$x = expr1 ?? expr2</code>	Returns the value of <code>\$x</code> . The value of <code>\$x</code> is <code>expr1</code> if <code>expr1</code> exists, and is not NULL. If <code>expr1</code> does not exist, or is NULL, the value of <code>\$x</code> is <code>expr2</code> . Introduced in PHP 7