Web Technology II - BIM 4th SEMESTER

Unit 3: Making Decisions and Repeating Yourself

PHP Operators

- · This section lists the different operators used in PHP.
- · Arithmetic Operators

| Operator | Description | Example | Result |
|----------|------------------------------|---------|--------|
| + | Addition | x=2 | 4 |
| | | x+2 | |
| - | Subtraction | x=2 | 3 |
| | | 5-x | |
| * | Multiplication | x=4 | 20 |
| | | x*5 | |
| / | Division | 15/5 | 3 |
| | | 5/2 | 2.5 |
| % | Modulus (division remainder) | 5%2 | 1 |
| | | 10%8 | 2 |
| | | 10%2 | 0 |
| ++ | Increment | x=5 | x=6 |
| | | x++ | |
| | Decrement | x=5 | x=4 |
| | | X | |

Assignment Operators

| Operator | Example | Is The Same As |
|----------|---------|----------------|
| = | x=y | x=y |
| += | x+=y | x=x+y |
| -= | x-=y | x=x-y |
| *= | x*=y | x=x*y |
| /= | x/=y | x=x/y |
| .= | x.=y | x=x.y |
| %= | x%=y | x=x%y |

• Comparison Operators

| Operator | Description | Example | |
|----------|-----------------------------|--------------------|--|
| == | is equal to | 5==8 returns false | |
| != | is not equal | 5!=8 returns true | |
| <> | is not equal | 5<>8 returns true | |
| > | is greater than | 5>8 returns false | |
| < | is less than | 5<8 returns true | |
| >= | is greater than or equal to | 5>=8 returns false | |
| <= | is less than or equal to | 5<=8 returns true | |

Logical Operators

| Operator | Description | Example |
|----------|-------------|--------------------------------|
| && | and | x=6 |
| | | y=3 |
| | | (x < 10 && y > 1) returns true |
| I | or | x=6 |
| | | y=3 |
| | | (x==5 y==5) returns false |
| ! | not | x=6 |
| | | y=3 |
| | | !(x==y) returns true |

Making Decisions and Repeating Yourself (Control Statements)

Control Statements are the statements which are used to control all the statements by the use of the either in block of module or globally into the program usually easily. The control statements can be classified as follows:

1. Conditional Statements:

Conditional statements are used to perform different actions based on different conditions. Conditional Statements Very often when you write code, you want to perform different actions for different decisions. You can use conditional statements in your code to do this. In PHP we have the following conditional statements:

I) If statements:

```
<html>
<body>
<!php
$d=date("D");
if ($d=="Fri")
{
echo "Have a nice weekend!";
```

```
}
?>
</body>
</html>
```

II) If...Else Statements:

```
<html>
<body>
<!php
$d=date("D");
if ($d=="Fri")
echo "Have a nice weekend!";
else
echo "Have a nice day!";
?>
</body>
</html>
```

III) If...ElseIf....Else Statements:

```
<html>
<body>
<!php
$d=date("D");
if ($d=="Fri")
echo "Have a nice weekend!";
else if ($d=="Sun")
echo "Have a nice Sunday!";
else
echo "Have a nice day!";
?>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

IV) Switch Statements:

```
<html>
<body>
</php
switch ($x)
{
    case 1:
    echo "Number 1";
    break;
    case 2:
    echo "Number 2";
    break;
default:
    echo "No number between 1 and 3";
}
?>
</body>
</html>
```

2. Looping Statements (Iteration Statements):

Loops execute a block of code a specified number of times, or while a specified condition is true. Looping statements can be classified as below:

I) Do-While Loop

```
<html><body>
<!php
$i=1;
do
{
$i++;
```

```
echo "The number is " . i - \sin / \sin ;
while ($i<=5);
?></body></html>
Output:
The number is 2
The number is 3
The number is 4
The number is 5
The number is 6
II) While Loop
<html><body>
<?php
$i=1;
while($i \le 5)
 {
 echo "The number is " . $i . "<br/>";
 $i++;
 }
?>
</body>
</html>
Output:
The number is 1
The number is 2
The number is 3
The number is 4
The number is 5
```

III) For Loop

```
<html><body>
<?php
for ($i=1; $i<=3; $i++)
{
    echo "The number is " . $i . "<br/>";
}
?>
</body></html>
Output:
The number is 1
The number is 2
The number is 3
```

IV) For..Each Loop