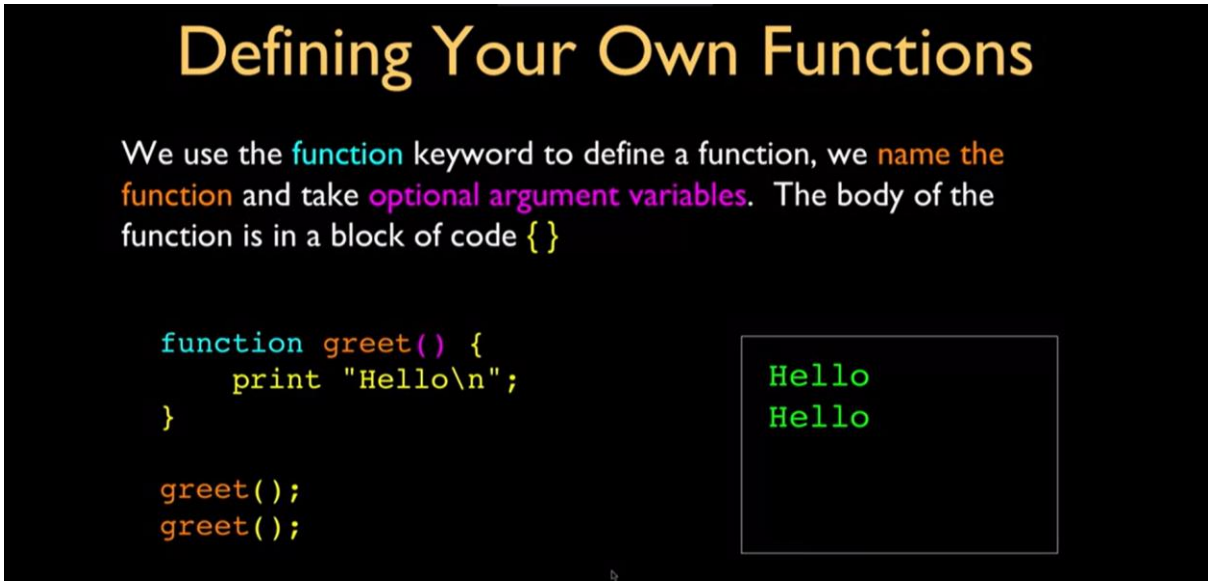
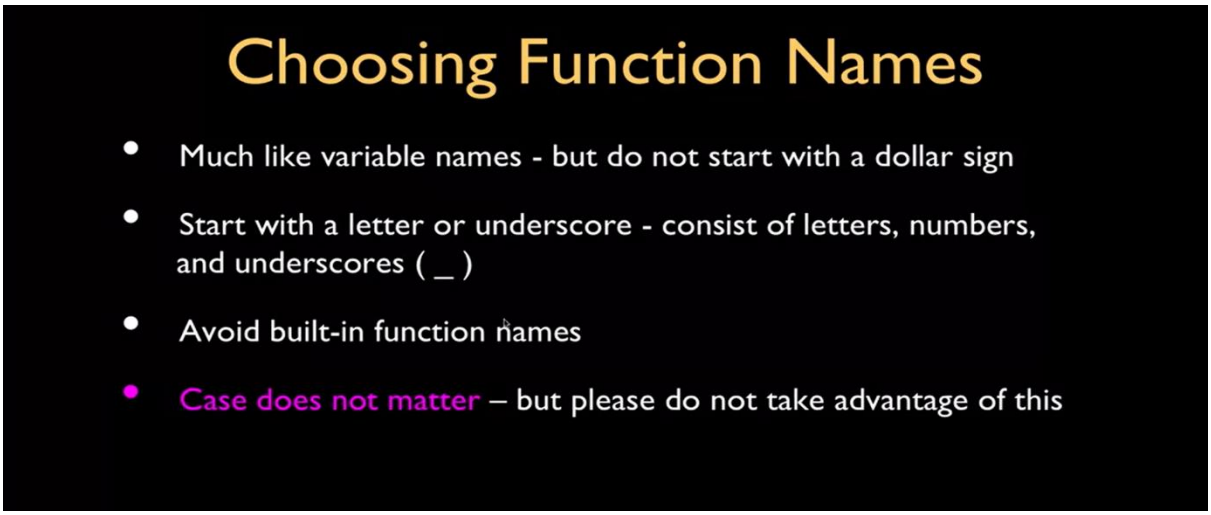
PHP Function

PHP functions are similar to other programming languages. A function is a block of statements that can be used repeatedly in a program. A function will not execute automatically when a page load. A function will be executed by a call to the function.



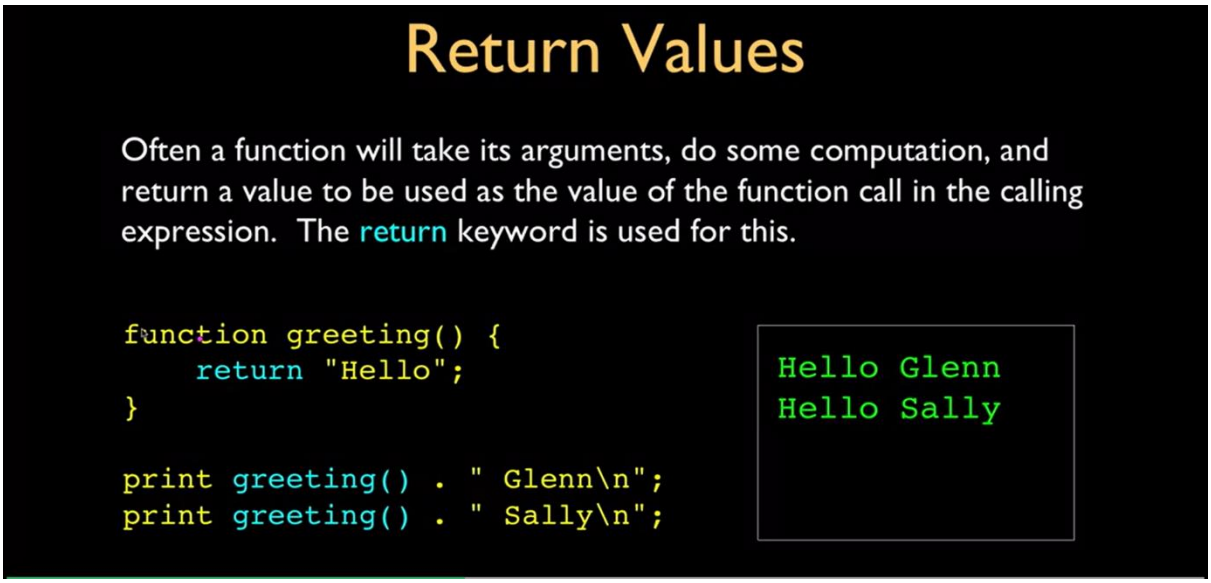


PHP Functions with Parameters

```
<html>

   <head>
      <title>Writing PHP Function with Parameters</title>
   </head>

   <body>

      <?php
         function add ($num1, $num2) {
            $sum = $num1 + $num2;
            echo "Sum of the two numbers is: $sum";
         }

         add (10, 20);
      ?>

   </body>
</html>
```

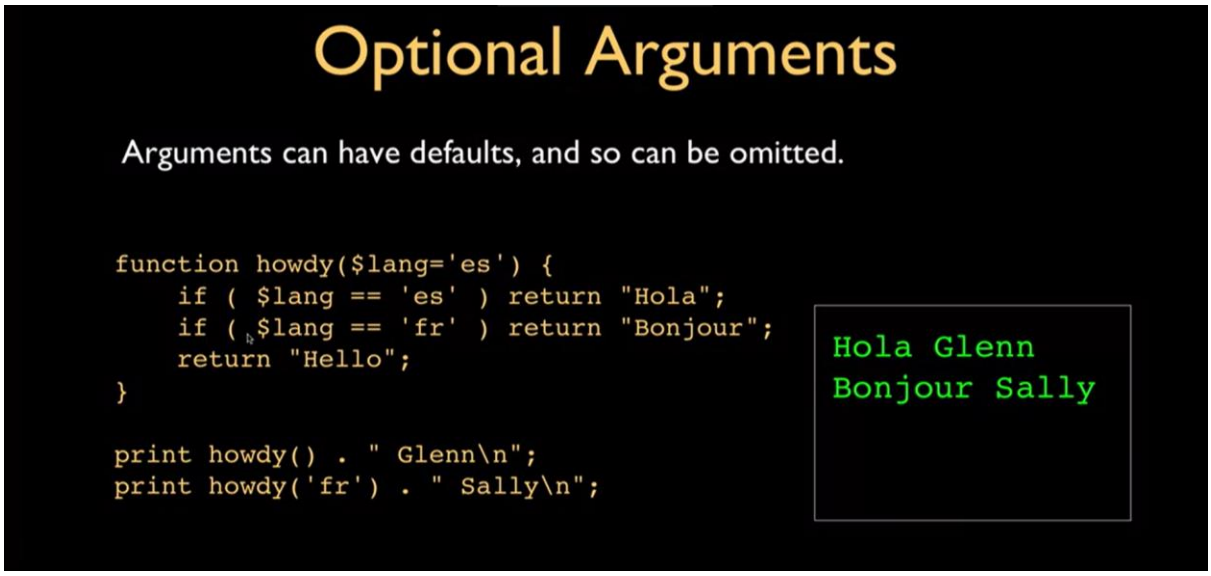
To specify strict we need to set declare(strict_types=1);. This must be on the very first line of the PHP file. The strict declaration forces the variables to be declared very strictly.

```
<?php declare(strict_types=1); // strict requirement

function addNumbers(int $a, int $b) {
  return $a + $b;
}
echo addNumbers(5, "5");
// since strict is enabled and "5 " is not an integer, an error will be
thrown
?>
```



PHP Default Argument Value

You can set a parameter to have a default value if the function's caller doesn't pass it.



Call By Value

- The argument variable within the function is an "alias" to the actual variable.
- But even further, the alias is to a *copy* of the actual variable in the function call.

```
function double($alias) {
    $alias = $alias * 2;
    return $alias;
}
$val = 10;
$dval = double($val);
echo "Value = $val Doubled = $dval\n";
```

```
Value = 10 Doubled = 20
```

Call By Reference

Sometimes we want a function to change one of its arguments, so we indicate that an argument is "by reference" using (&).

```
function triple(&$realthing) {
    $realthing = $realthing * 3;
}

$val = 10;
triple($val);
echo "Triple = $val\n";
```

```
Triple = 30
```