

# Basic of PHP

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# Getting started with Php

**Summary:** This is brief instruction about the requirements that you need to have before you start writing codes on Php.

## Installations

You need to have following requirements to run php on your local machine

### 1. Download and Install Xampp

XAMPP stands for Cross-Platform (X), Apache (A), MariaDB (M), PHP (P) and Perl (P). It is a simple, lightweight Apache distribution that makes it extremely easy for developers to create a local web server for testing and deployment purposes

You can download xampp [here](#)

### 2. Download and Install a code editor

You can have one of these editors to write/edit your code:-

- [Visual code studio](#)
- [Atom](#)
- [Sublime-Text](#)

You can also use other tools as per your preference.

## Git & Github

### 1. Github account

[GitHub](#) is a web-based hosting service for software development projects that use the Git revision control system.

For beginners it can be a best place to store your code. Learning about version control system in the earlier phase of programming can give you a head-start later phase of coding and development.

## 2. Gitbash for windows

**Git-Bash** is an application for Microsoft Windows environments which provides an emulation layer for a Git command line experience. Bash is a popular default shell on Linux and macOS.

**❗ Note:** You don't have to download git bash if you use Mac or Linux as your main operating system.

[]):

# Introduction

## Overview

This site provides documentation, training, and other notes for the php programming language. The documentation is designed for people who have no prior knowledge about php.

## What is PHP?

- php stands for Hypertext Preprocessor.
- PHP is a server scripting language, and a powerful tool for making dynamic and interactive Web pages.
- PHP is a widely-used, free, and efficient alternative to

## What you should know?

Before you get started you should have basic knowledge about following topic:-

- HTML
- CSS
- JS

## What is a PHP file ?

PHP files have extension “.php”. The code runs on the server and the result is returned to the browser as plain HTML.

A PHP file can contain HTML, CSS, JavaScript and PHP code.

**Important information:** PHP is the core of wordpress, the biggest blogging platform. It is also used by facebook, the largest social media site. More than anything it is very easy to learn.

## Getting started

To get started, see [Getting Started \(page 3\)](#).

[]:



## About the author

**Summary:** This document can be used by instructors as a medium to teach php and students can use this a means to study php.

# Introduction to HTML

**Summary:** HTML one of the major prerequisite you need to have in order to understand php.

## What is HTML?

- HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language.
- HTML is a the markup language designed for creating the webpage.
- HTML describes the structure of the web page.
- HTML elements are represented by tags.
- Browser uses HTML tags to render HTML content.

**Note:** The file extension for a HTML file is .html

## A Basic HTML Document?

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Heading</h1>
<p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, se
d do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqu
a. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco l
aboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. </p>

</body>
</html>
```

## DEMO

## Understanding the tags

- The `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration defines this document to be HTML5
- The `<html>` element is the root element of an HTML page
- The `<head>` element contains meta information about the document
- The `<title>` element specifies a title for the document
- The `<body>` element contains the visible page content
- The `<h1>` element defines a large heading
- The `<p>` element defines a paragraph

**⚠ Important:** Some of the important in html are `<table>`, `<form>`, `<img>` etc.

If you want to know more about HTML you can check the [HTML\\_tutorial](#) by w3 school.

# Introduction to CSS

**Summary:** CSS is another major prerequisite you need to have in order to understand php.

## What is a CSS?

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets
- CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media
- External stylesheets are stored in CSS files

**Note:** The file extension for an external CSS file is .CSS

## Three basic ways of implementing CSS

### 1. Inline CSS

The inline CSS is written to uniquely style a single element.

Inline styles are defined within the “style” attribute of the relevant element:

#### *Example of inline CSS*

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1 style="color:blue;text-align:center;">This is a heading</h1>
<p style="color:red;">This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

### DEMO

## 2. Internal CSS

The internal style is defined inside the `<style>` element, inside the head section.

### *Exmample of Internal CSS*

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
  background-color: linen;
}

h1 {
  color: maroon;
  margin-left: 40px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

### DEMO

## 3. External CSS

External styles are defined within the `<link>` element, inside the `<head>` section of an HTML page:

### Example of External CSS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="mystyle.css">
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Here is how the “mystyle.css” file looks like:

```
body {
  background-color: lightblue;
}

h1 {
  color: navy;
  margin-left: 20px;
}
```

### DEMO

**⚠ Important:** A CSS file should not contain html tags

If you want to know more about CSS you can check the [CSS tutorial](#) by w3 school.

[ ]:

# HTML tables

**Summary:** This post will give you the brief introduction about HTML tables. However, It won't cover everything about HTML tables but just enough to use it for you PHP lesson.

- A HTML table is defined by `<table>` tag.
- The head is defined by `<th>` tag.
- The row is defined by `<tr>` tag.
- The data is defined with `<td>` tag.

Here is what a simple HTML table looks like:-

## Example of simple table

```
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Firstname</th>
    <th>Lastname</th>
    <th>Age</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Charls</td>
    <td>Doe</td>
    <td>22</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Dudly</td>
    <td>Jons</td>
    <td>44</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

## DEMO

However, we can add css properties to enhance the design of the table

*Example of a styled table.*

```
<head>
  <style>
    table, th, td {
      border: 1px solid black;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
<table style="width:100%">
  <tr>
    <th>Firstname</th>
    <th>Lastname</th>
    <th>Age</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Charls</td>
    <td>Doe</td>
    <td>22</td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Dudly</td>
    <td>Jons</td>
    <td>44</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

DEMO



# HTML Forms

**Summary:** This post will give you the brief introduction about HTML forms. The resources available here is just enough to understand this course.

## The <form> Tag

The html form is defined by `<form>` tag.

### Syntax of Form Element

```
<form>
...
Various input tags
...
</form>
```

## The <input> Tag

The `<input>` element is most important element to make forms in html.

The input element can have various forms that depends on text attribute:-

Some common types of input elements.

1. **text** :- Used to define text field.
2. **radio** :- Used to select one of many choices.
3. **checkbox** :- Used to select Multiple choice.
4. **submit** :- Used to define submit button for the forms data.
5. **password** :- Used to define password field.
6. **date** :- used to define date field.

### Example of Simple form

```
<form action="">
  First name:<br>
  <input type="text" name="firstname"><br>
  Last name:<br>
  <input type="text" name="lastname"><br>
  email:<br>
  <input type="email" name="email"><br>
  password:<br>
  <input type="password" name="password"><br>
  <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
```

### DEMO

## The <fieldset> and <legend> tags.

The `<fieldset>` is used to group related data in a form and the `<legend>` tag is used to define the caption for the fieldset.

### Examples of forms using <fieldset> and <legend>

```
<form action="">
  <fieldset>
    <legend>Fill the Form:</legend>
  <form action="/action_page.php">
    First name:<br>
    <input type="text" name="firstname"><br>
    Last name:<br>
    <input type="text" name="lastname"><br>
    email:<br>
    <input type="email" name="email"><br>
    password:<br>
    <input type="password" name="password"><br>
    <input type="submit" value="Submit">
  </form>
</fieldset>
</form>
```

## DEMO

### Designed Forms in CSS

You can use various CSS properties to design a form.

## Examples of CSS Designed Form

```
<style>
input{
  width: 100%;
  padding: 12px 20px;
  margin: 8px 0;
  display: inline-block;
  border: 1px solid #ccc;
  border-radius: 4px;
  box-sizing: border-box;
}

input[type=submit] {
  width: 100%;
  background-color: red;
  color: white;
  padding: 14px 20px;
  margin: 8px 0;
  border: none;
  border-radius: 4px;
  cursor: pointer;
}

</style>

<h3>Using CSS to style an HTML Form</h3>

<form action="">
  <fieldset>
    <legend>Fill the Form:</legend>
  <form action="/action_page.php">
    First name:<br>
    <input type="text" name="firstname"><br>
    Last name:<br>
    <input type="text" name="lastname"><br>
    email:<br>
    <input type="email" name="email"><br>
    password:<br>
    <input type="password" name="password"><br>
    <input type="submit" value="Submit">
  </form>
</fieldset>
</form>
```

## DEMO

# echo

**Summary:** This post will help you understand how to use echo() function on php.

echo is a php function that can be used to print one or many string.

## Syntax of echo

```
echo (string);
```

### Example-1

A simple echo statement

```
<?php  
echo "Welcome to php class."  
?>
```

### DEMO

You can also print variables

### Example-2 (Variables)

You can also print variables.

**⚠ Important:** PHP variables will be discussed later in the documentation. For now just know that a php variable starts with a \$ sign.

```
<?php  
$str = "Welcome to PHP Class";  
echo $str;  
?>
```

## DEMO

### Example-3 (HTML tags)

You can also embed HTML tags in the echo statement.

```
<?php
echo "<h1>This is h1 tag</h1>";
echo "<p>This is p tag</p>";
?>
```

## DEMO

### Example-4 (Joining)

You can join the two variables together by using `.` as a joining operator:-

```
<?php
$str1 = "Welcome to";
$str2 = "PHP class";
echo $str1 . " " . $str2;
?>
```

## DEMO

[]:

# Comments

**Summary:** This post will help you understand how to comment your codes in php.

A comment is the part of the program that is not executed. The comments are only visible to the people who read source code.

## Why are comments used ?

- Comments can help readers to understand code.
- Comments can be used to Describe the codes.
- Comments can be used to make codes dormant i.e. making codes unexecutable.

## Example-1 (Single line comments)

This example shhows how single line comment is written in php.

```
<?php
// single-line comment by double back slash

# single-line comment by using a hash
?>
```

## DEMO

## Example-2 (Multiple line comments)

This example shows how multiple line comments are written in php

```
<?php
/* This is a multiple like comment
and can be written in
more than one line.
*/
?>
```



DEMO

# Variables

**Summary:** This post will help you understand what are variables and how to make variables in php.

Variable is a name that has a value associated with it. Variables are used to store values such as strings, numeric values, characters or memory address.

## Declaring variables in PHP

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

For a variable to be valid the variable name must start with alphabet (a-z or A-Z) or underscore (`_`), followed by numbers, letters or underscore.

There cannot be white space in variable so if the variable has more than one word it is separated by commas (for example `$two_words` , `deer_walk` )

## Some Valid PHP Variables

Here are some valid php variables:

### Example-1

```
<?php
$xyz = 'welcome';
$XYZ = 'welcome';
$Xyz = 'welcome';
$xyz1231 = 'welcome';
$xyZ = 'welcome';
$XYZ = 'welcome';
$_XYZ = 'welcome';
$XYZ_xyz = 'welcome';
?>
```

### DEMO

**⚠ Important:** PHP variables are case sensitive.

### Example-2(Operation)

```
<?php
$x = 20;
$y = 30;
echo $x + $y;
?>
```

### DEMO

## PHP: A loosely typed language

PHP automatically detects the datatype of the variable by the type of value we give the variable.

The data type is not set in strict manner, that means you can do things like adding strings to integer without causing an error.

However, PHP 7 allows user to assign datatype by enabling strict. This gives an option to declare datatype while assigning a variable.

```
<?php
$a = 2;
$b = 2.33;

echo $a + $b;
?>
```

### DEMO

`strict` and `non-strict` requirements will be discussed later in the documentation.

Global and Local variables will also be discussed later in the

documentation.

# Data Types

**Summary:** This post will help you understand datatypes in php.

Variables store different datatypes like string, integer, float, boolean, array.

## String

A string is a group of characters put together, like “deer walk”:

A string is always assigned inside a double or a single quote:-

```
<?php
$name = "Class of 2022";

echo $name;
?>
```

[DEMO](#)

## Integer

Integer is a datatype with non-decimal numbers. An integer can be either positive or negative. Arithmetic operations can be performed on integers.

```
<?php
$x = 5985;
$y = 2722;

echo $x + $y;
?>
```

[DEMO](#)

# DUMMY

**| Summary:** dummy

# DUMMY

**| Summary:** dummy

# DUMMY

**| Summary:** dummy



# DUMMY

**| Summary:** dummy

# DUMMY

**| Summary:** dummy

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