

# PHP

## (Hypertext Preprocessor)

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# PHP Syntax

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- ❖ A PHP script can be placed anywhere in the document.
- ❖ A PHP script starts with **<?php** and ends with **?>**

```
<?php  
    // Write PHP code goes here  
?>
```

- ❖ The default file extension for PHP files is **".php"**.
- ❖ A PHP file normally contains HTML tags, and some PHP scripting code.

# PHP Variables

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- ❖ In PHP, a **variable** starts with the \$ sign.

Example:

```
$name = 'Ram';
```

```
$age = 23;
```

- ❖ Rules for PHP variables:
  - A variable starts with the \$ sign, followed by the name of the variable
  - A variable name must start with a letter or the underscore character
  - A variable name cannot start with a number
  - A variable name can only contain alpha-numeric characters and underscores (A-z, 0-9, and \_)
  - Variable names are case-sensitive (\$age and \$AGE are two different variables)

# PHP Echo/Print

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- ❖ In **PHP**, **echo** or **print** can be used to display **output**.
- ❖ Both can be used with or without parentheses - `echo` , `echo()`, `print`, `print()`.
- ❖ Difference:
  - ❑ **echo** has **no return value** while **print** has a **return value of 1**.
  - ❑ **echo** can take **multiple parameters** while **print** can take **one argument**.
  - ❑ **echo** is marginally **faster** than **print**.

Example:

```
echo "Hello world!<br>";  
print ("Hello world!<br>");
```

# PHP Data Types

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- ❖ **PHP** supports the following data types:
  - String
  - Integer
  - Float (floating point numbers - also called double)
  - Boolean
  - Array
  - Object
  - NULL
- ❖ Type can show by:
  - `var_dump()`
  - `gettype()`
- ❖ Type Casting – `(type) var;`

# PHP Operators

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❖ **PHP** supports the following operators :

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

# PHP Operators

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❖ **PHP** supports the following operators :

- Arithmetic operators (+, -, \*, /, %, \*\*)
- Assignment operators (=, +=, -=, \*=, /=, %=\$a=\$b=\$c=5)
- Comparison operators (==, ===, !=, <>, !==, >, <, >=, <=, <=>)
- Increment/Decrement operators (++ , --)
- Logical operators (&&, ||, !)
- String operators (., .=)
- Conditional assignment operators (?:, ??)

# PHP Conditional Statements

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- ❖ **PHP** supports the following conditional statements:
  - **if** statement - executes some code if one condition is true
  - **if...else** statement - executes some code if a condition is true and another code if that condition is false
  - **if...elseif...else** statement - executes different codes for more than two conditions
  - **switch** statement - selects one of many blocks of code to be executed



# PHP Loops

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❖ **PHP** supports the following loops:

- **while** - loops through a block of code as long as the specified condition is true
- **do...while** - loops through a block of code once, and then repeats the loop as long as the specified condition is true
- **for** - loops through a block of code a specified number of times
- **foreach** - loops through a block of code for each element in an array

# PHP Functions

- ❖ A function is a block of statements that can be used repeatedly in a program.
- ❖ A function will not execute automatically when a page loads.
- ❖ A function will be executed by a call to the function.

```
function myMessage()  
{  
    echo "Hello world!";  
}  
myMessage();
```

```
function myMessage($name)  
{  
    echo "Hello Mr. " . "$name";  
}  
myMessage('Ramesh');
```

```
function myMessage($name)  
{  
    return "Hello Mr. " . "$name";  
}  
echo myMessgae('Shyam');
```

# PHP Arrays

- ❖ An **array** is a special variable that can hold many values under a single name, and you can access the values by referring to an index number or name.

1

```
$cars = ["Volvo", "BMW", "Toyota"];
echo $cars[0] . '<br>';
echo $cars[1] . '<br>';
echo $cars[2];
```

3

```
$cars = array("Volvo", "BMW", "Toyota");
foreach($cars as $a)
    echo $a . "<br>";
```

2

```
$cars = ["Volvo", "BMW", "Toyota"];
for($i=0; $i<count($cars); $i++)
    echo $cars[$i] . "<br>";
```

4

```
$car = array("brand"=>"Ford", "model"=>"Mustang",
"year"=>1964);

foreach ($car as $x => $y)
    echo "$x: $y <br>";
```

# PHP Date and Time

- ❖ The PHP date() function is used to format a date and/or a time.

**Syntax :**     date(*format,timestamp*)

- ❖ some characters that are commonly used for dates:
  - d - Represents the day of the month (01 to 31)
  - m - Represents a month (01 to 12)
  - Y - Represents a year (in four digits)
  - l (lowercase 'l') - Represents the day of the week

```
echo "Today is " . date("Y/m/d") . "<br>";  
echo "Today is " . date("l");
```

- ❖ some characters that are commonly used for times:

- H - 24-hour format of an hour (00 to 23)
- h - 12-hour format of an hour with leading zeros (01 to 12)
- i - Minutes with leading zeros (00 to 59)
- s - Seconds with leading zeros (00 to 59)
- a - Lowercase Ante meridiem and Post meridiem (am or pm)

```
echo "The time is " . date("d/m/Y h:i:s a");
```