

# Include Statement

The 'include' or 'require' statement can be used to insert the content of one PHP file into another PHP file (before the server executes it). Except in the case of failure, the 'include' and 'require statements' are identical:

- Include in PHP will only generate an alert (E\_WARNING), and the script will proceed.
- Require will produce a fatal error (E\_COMPILE\_ERROR) and interrupt the script.

If the include statement appears, execution should continue and show users the output even if the include file is missing. Otherwise, always use the required declaration to include the main file in the flow of execution while [coding](#) Framework, CMS, or a complex [PHP program](#). This will help prevent the application's protection and reputation from being jeopardized if one key file is corrupted.

The include() function copies all of the text from a given file into the file that uses the include function. It produces an alert if there is a problem loading a file; however, the script will still run.

## Advantages of Include() in PHP

- Code Reusability: We may reuse HTML code or PHP scripts in several PHP scripts with the aid of the 'include' and 'require' build.

- Easy to Edit: If you want to alter anything on a website, you can modify the source file used with all of the web pages rather than editing each file individually.

## PHP Include

Include is a keyword to include one PHP file into another PHP file. While including the content of the included file will be displayed in the main file. The below example [code](#) will demonstrate the concept of PHP include.

Syntax:

```
include 'file_name';
```

or

```
require 'file_name';
```

## PHP Require

The PHP require function is similar to the include function, which is used to include files. The only difference is that if the file is not found, it prevents the script from running, while include does not.

The require() function copies all of the text from a given file into the file that uses the include function. The require() function produces a fatal error and stops the script's

execution if there is a problem loading a file. So, apart from how they treat error conditions, `require()` and `include()` are identical. Since scripts do not execute if files are missing or misnamed, the `require()` function is recommended over `include()`.

### Syntax:

```
require 'file_name';
```

Or

```
require ('file_name');
```

### `include()` Vs `require()`

In most cases, the `require()` statement works in the same way as the `include()` statement. The only difference is that the `include()` statement generates a PHP alert but allows script execution to proceed if the file to be included cannot be found. At the same time, the `require()` statement generates a fatal error and terminates the script.