Variable Variables

This lesson introduces variable variables, also called dynamic variables, and discusses how you can use them in PHP.

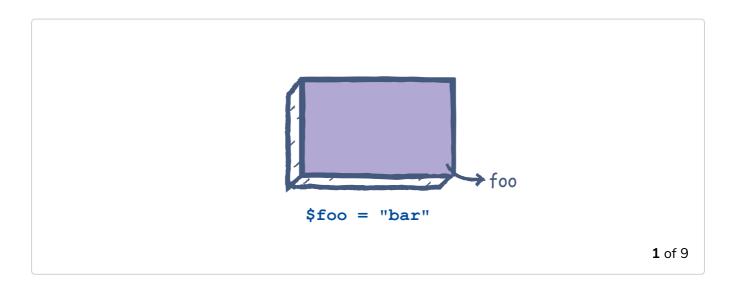
WE'LL COVER THE FOLLOWING ^

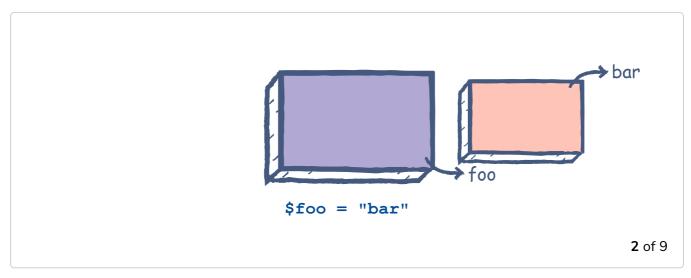
- What are Variable Variables?
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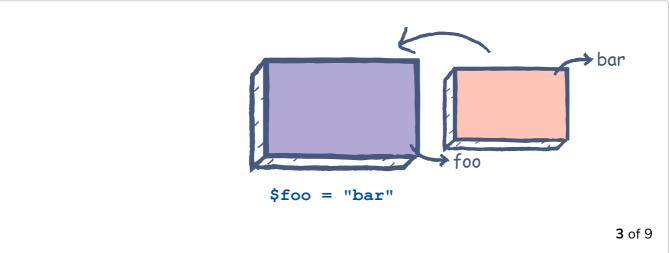
What are Variable Variables?

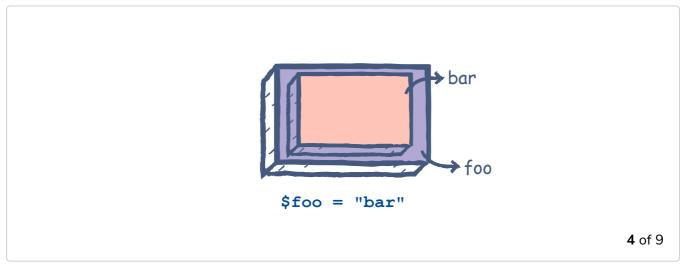
Using PHP, we can access data through dynamic variable names. The name of a variable can be stored in another variable, allowing it to be accessed dynamically. Such variables are known as *variable variables*.

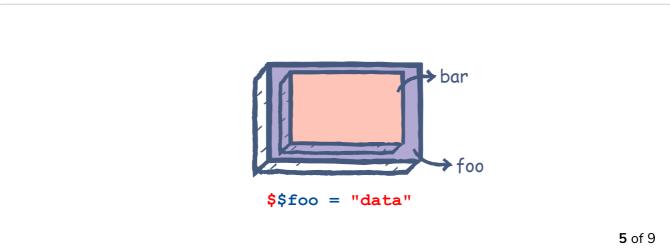
To turn a variable into a *variable* variable, you put an extra \$ sign in front of your variable. This method is illustrated in the following figure:

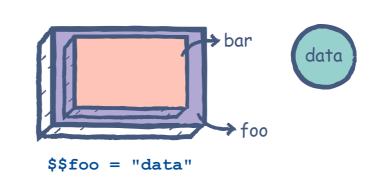




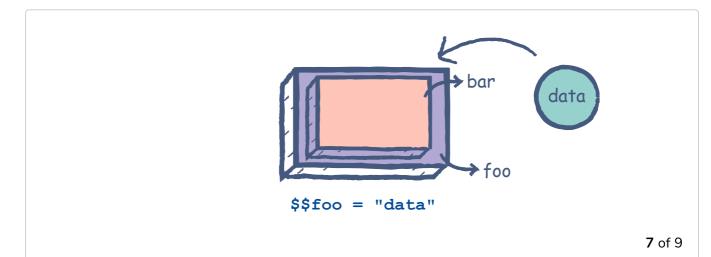


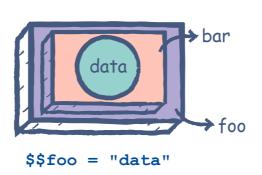






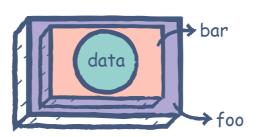
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A variable containing a variable

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Implementation

The following code snippet shows how this is done in PHP:

```
<?php
$foo = "bar"; // foo has value "bar"
$$foo = "data"; // bar has value "data"
echo "\$foo:\t";
echo $foo; //prints bar
echo "\n";
echo "\${\$foo}:\t";
echo ${$foo}; //prints data
echo "\n";
echo "\$\$foo:\t";
echo $$foo; //prints data
echo "\n";
echo "\$bar:\t";
echo $bar; //prints data
echo "\n";
?>
```

Note: It is possible, but not required to put the variable name, say \$foo, between {}.

The following examples are both equivalents and print the output "baz":







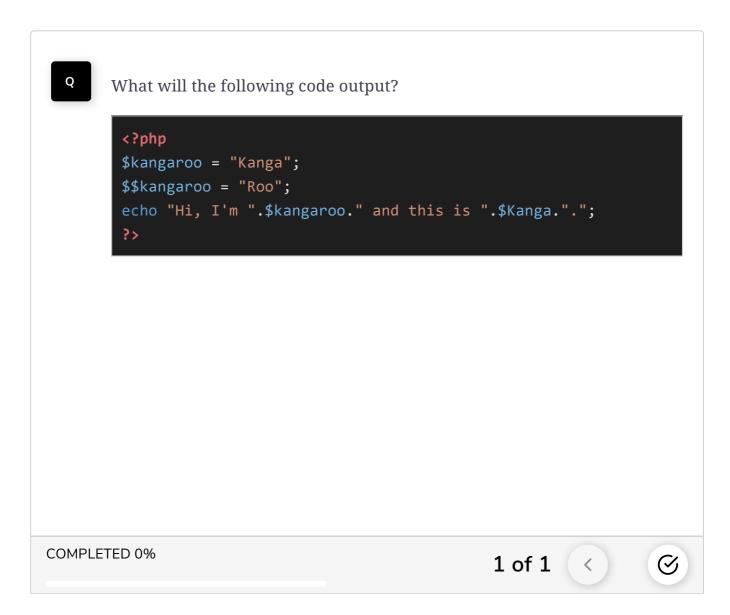
[]

Using {} is only mandatory when the name of the variable is itself an expression, like this:

```
<?php
${$variableNamePart1 . $variableNamePart2} = $value;
?>
```

It is nevertheless recommended to always use {} because it's more readable.

Quick Quiz



Now that we've learnt about variables, let's move to PHP constants in the next lesson.