



# PHP 5 Operators

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## PHP Operators

Operators are used to perform operations on variables and values.

PHP divides the operators in the following groups:

- Arithmetic operators
- Assignment operators
- Comparison operators
- Increment/Decrement operators
- Logical operators
- String operators
- Array operators

## PHP Arithmetic Operators

The PHP arithmetic operators are used with numeric values to perform common arithmetical operations, such as addition, subtraction, multiplication etc.

Operator	Name	Example	Result	Show it
+	Addition	$\$x + \$y$	Sum of $\$x$ and $\$y$	<a href="#">Show it »</a>
-	Subtraction	$\$x - \$y$	Difference of $\$x$ and $\$y$	<a href="#">Show it »</a>
*	Multiplication	$\$x * \$y$	Product of $\$x$ and $\$y$	<a href="#">Show it »</a>
				<a href="#">Show it »</a>

/	Division	$\$x / \$y$	Quotient of $\$x$ and $\$y$	
%	Modulus	$\$x \% \$y$	Remainder of $\$x$ divided by $\$y$	<a href="#">Show it »</a>
**	Exponentiation	$\$x ** \$y$	Result of raising $\$x$ to the $\$y$ 'th power (Introduced in PHP 5.6)	

## PHP Assignment Operators

The PHP assignment operators are used with numeric values to write a value to a variable.

The basic assignment operator in PHP is "=". It means that the left operand gets set to the value of the assignment expression on the right.

Assignment	Same as...	Description	Show it
$x = y$	$x = y$	The left operand gets set to the value of the expression on the right	<a href="#">Show it »</a>
$x += y$	$x = x + y$	Addition	<a href="#">Show it »</a>
$x -= y$	$x = x - y$	Subtraction	<a href="#">Show it »</a>
$x *= y$	$x = x * y$	Multiplication	<a href="#">Show it »</a>
$x /= y$	$x = x / y$	Division	<a href="#">Show it »</a>
$x \% = y$	$x = x \% y$	Modulus	<a href="#">Show it »</a>

## PHP Comparison Operators

The PHP comparison operators are used to compare two values (number or string):

Operator	Name	Example	Result	Show it
==	Equal	$\$x == \$y$	Returns true if $\$x$ is equal to $\$y$	<a href="#">Show it »</a>
===	Identical	$\$x === \$y$	Returns true if $\$x$ is equal to $\$y$ , and they are of the	<a href="#">Show it »</a>

same type				
!=	Not equal	\$x != \$y	Returns true if \$x is not equal to \$y	<a href="#">Show it »</a>
<>	Not equal	\$x <> \$y	Returns true if \$x is not equal to \$y	<a href="#">Show it »</a>
!==	Not identical	\$x !== \$y	Returns true if \$x is not equal to \$y, or they are not of the same type	<a href="#">Show it »</a>
>	Greater than	\$x > \$y	Returns true if \$x is greater than \$y	<a href="#">Show it »</a>
<	Less than	\$x < \$y	Returns true if \$x is less than \$y	<a href="#">Show it »</a>
>=	Greater than or equal to	\$x >= \$y	Returns true if \$x is greater than or equal to \$y	<a href="#">Show it »</a>
<=	Less than or equal to	\$x <= \$y	Returns true if \$x is less than or equal to \$y	<a href="#">Show it »</a>

## PHP Increment / Decrement Operators

The PHP increment operators are used to increment a variable's value.

The PHP decrement operators are used to decrement a variable's value.

Operator	Name	Description	Show it
++\$x	Pre-increment	Increments \$x by one, then returns \$x	<a href="#">Show it »</a>
\$x++	Post-increment	Returns \$x, then increments \$x by one	<a href="#">Show it »</a>
--\$x	Pre-decrement	Decrements \$x by one, then returns \$x	<a href="#">Show it »</a>
\$x--	Post-decrement	Returns \$x, then decrements \$x by one	<a href="#">Show it »</a>

## PHP Logical Operators

The PHP logical operators are used to combine conditional statements.

Operator	Name	Example	Result	Show it
and	And	\$x and \$y	True if both \$x and \$y are true	Show it »
or	Or	\$x or \$y	True if either \$x or \$y is true	Show it »
xor	Xor	\$x xor \$y	True if either \$x or \$y is true, but not both	Show it »
&&	And	\$x && \$y	True if both \$x and \$y are true	Show it »
	Or	\$x    \$y	True if either \$x or \$y is true	Show it »
!	Not	!\$x	True if \$x is not true	Show it »

## PHP String Operators

PHP has two operators that are specially designed for strings.

Operator	Name	Example	Result	Show it
.	Concatenation	\$txt1 . \$txt2	Concatenation of \$txt1 and \$txt2	Show it »
.=	Concatenation assignment	\$txt1 .= \$txt2	Appends \$txt2 to \$txt1	Show it »

## PHP Array Operators

The PHP array operators are used to compare arrays.

Operator	Name	Example	Result	Show it
+	Union	\$x + \$y	Union of \$x and \$y	Show it »
==	Equality	\$x == \$y	Returns true if \$x and \$y have the same key/value pairs	Show it »
===	Identity	\$x === \$y	Returns true if \$x and \$y have the same key/value	Show it »

pairs in the same order and of the same types				
!=	Inequality	\$x != \$y	Returns true if \$x is not equal to \$y	Show it »
<>	Inequality	\$x <> \$y	Returns true if \$x is not equal to \$y	Show it »
!==	Non-identity	\$x !== \$y	Returns true if \$x is not identical to \$y	Show it »

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