PHP Functions / Modularity

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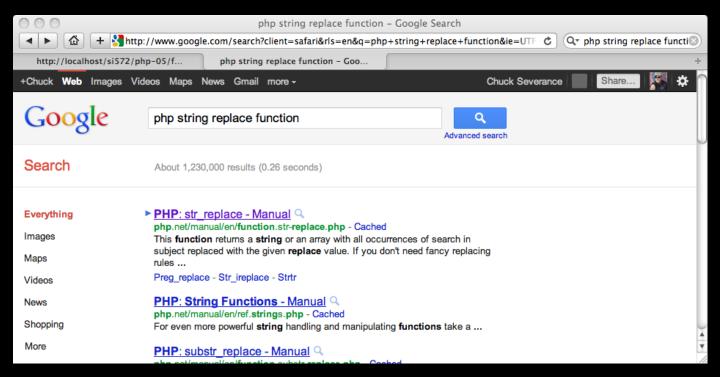
Why Functions?

- PHP has lots of built-in functions that we use all the time.
- We write our own functions when our code reaches a certain level of complexity.

To function or not to function...

- Organize your code into "paragraphs" capture a complete thought and "name it".
- Don't repeat yourself make it work once and then reuse it.
- If something gets too long or complex, break up logical chunks and put those chunks in functions.
- Make a library of common stuff that you do over and over perhaps share this with your friends...

PHP Documentation - Google



PHP Documentation - Google



Built-In Functions...

- Much of the power of PHP comes from its built-in functions.
- Many are modeled after C string library functions (i.e. strlen()).

```
echo strrev(" .dlrow olleH"); echo str_repeat("Hip ", Hello world. 2); echo strtoupper("hooray!"); Hip Hip echo strlen("intro"); HOORAY! 5
```

Defining Your Own Functions

We use the function keyword to define a function, we name the function and take optional argument variables. The body of the function is in a block of code {}

Hello

Hello

```
function greet() {
    print "Hello\n";
}

greet();
greet();
```

Choosing Function Names

- Much like variable names but do not start with a dollar sign
- Start with a letter or underscore consist of letters, numbers, and underscores (_)
- Avoid built-in function names

Return Values

Often a function will take its arguments, do some computation, and return a value to be used as the value of the function call in the calling expression. The return keyword is used for this.

```
function greeting() {
    return "Hello";
}

print greeting() . " Glenn\n";
print greeting() . " Sally\n";
```

Hello Glenn Hello Sally

Arguments

Functions can choose to accept optional arguments. Within the function definition the variable names are effectively "aliases" to the values passed in when the function is called.

```
function howdy($lang) {
    if ( $lang == 'es' ) return "Hola";
    if ( $lang == 'fr' ) return "Bonjour";
    return "Hello";
}

print howdy('es') . " Glenn\n";
print howdy('fr') . " Sally\n";
```

Hola Glenn Bonjour Sally

Optional Arguments

Arguments can have defaults, and so can be omitted.

```
function howdy($lang='es') {
    if ( $lang == 'es' ) return "Hola";
    if ( $lang == 'fr' ) return "Bonjour";
    return "Hello";
}

print howdy() . " Glenn\n";
print howdy('fr') . " Sally\n";
```

Hola Glenn Bonjour Sally

Call By Value

- The argument variable within the function is an "alias" to the actual variable.
- But even further, the alias is to a *copy* of the actual variable in the function call.

```
function double($alias) {
    $alias = $alias * 2;
    return $alias;

    Value = 10 Doubled = 20
}
$val = 10;
$dval = double($val);
echo "Value = $val Doubled = $dval\n";
```

Call By Reference

Sometimes we want a function to change one of its arguments, so we indicate that an argument is "by reference" using (&).

```
function triple(&$realthing) {
    $realthing = $realthing * 3;
}

Triple = 30

$val = 10;
triple($val);
echo "Triple = $val\n";
```



Parameters

Scope and Modularity

Variable Scope

- In general, variable names used inside of function code do not mix with the variables outside of the function to avoid unexpected side effects if two programmers use the same variable name in different parts of the code.
- We call this "name spacing" the variables. The function variables are in one "name space" whilst the main variables are in another "name space".

http://php.net/manual/en/language.variables.scope.php

Normal Scope (isolated)

```
function tryzap() {
    $val = 100;
}

$val = 10;
tryzap();
echo "TryZap = $val\n";

Except for $_GET
```

http://php.net/manual/en/language.variables.superglobals.php

Global Scope (shared)

```
function dozap() {
    global $val;
    $val = 100;
}

$val = 10;
dozap();
echo "DoZap = $val\n";
```

```
DoZap = 100
```

Use this wisely, young Jedi...

Global Variables – Use Rarely

- Passing variable in as parameter
- Passing value back as return value
- Passing variable in by reference
- If you use global variables, use long names with nice unique prefixes

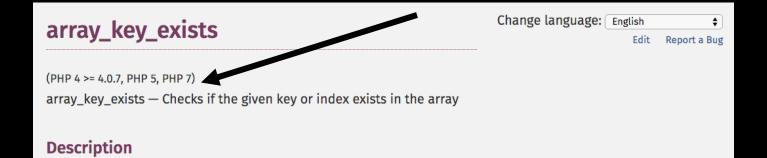
```
global $LastOAuthBodyBaseString;
global $LAST_OAUTH_BODY_BASE_STRING;
```

Coping with Missing Bits

Sometimes, depending on the version or configuration of a particular PHP instance, some functions may be missing. We can check that...

```
if (function_exists("array_combine")){
   echo "Function exists";
} else {
   echo "Function does not exist";
}
```

This allows for evolution.



bool array_key_exists ($\underline{\text{mixed}}$ \$key , array \$array)

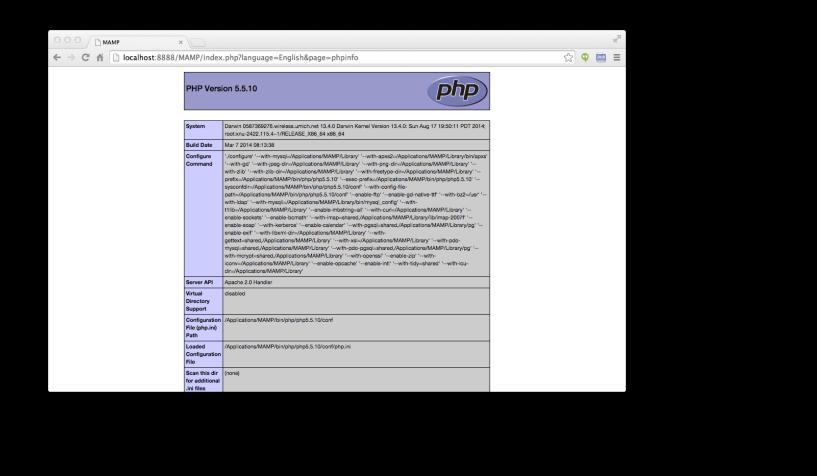
array_key_exists() returns TRUE if the given key is set in the array. key can be any value possible for an array index.

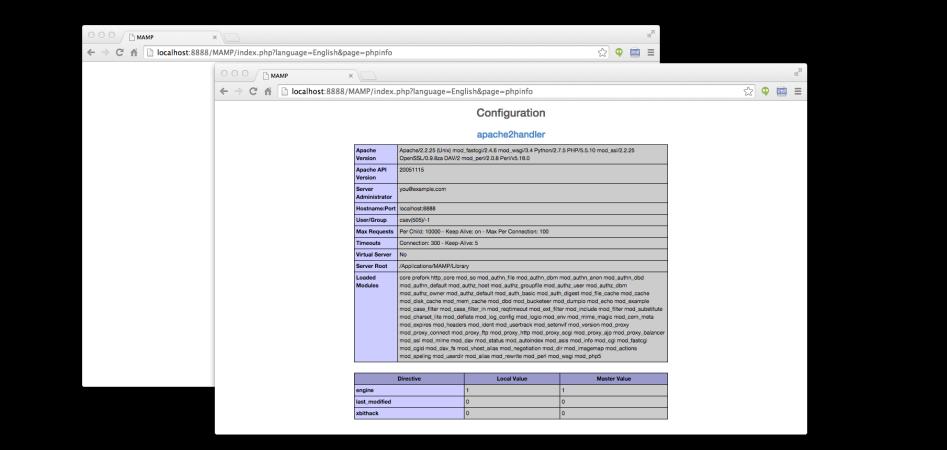
Parameters

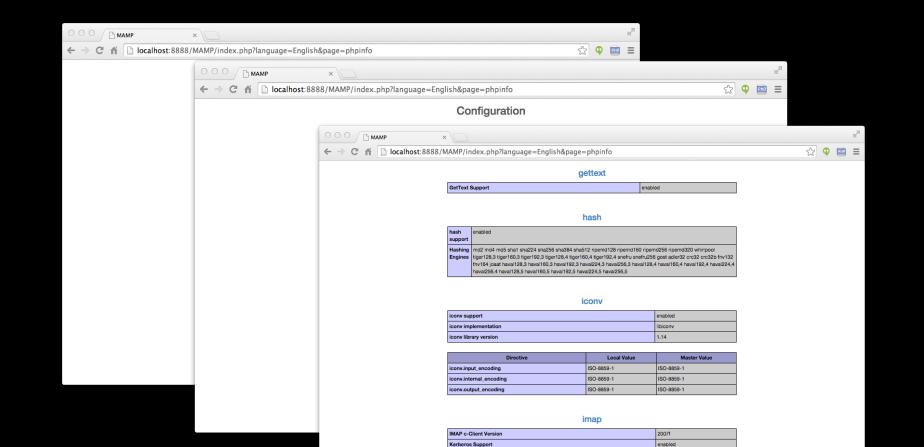
One Heck of a Function...

- PHP is a very configurable system and has lots of capabilities that can be plugged in.
- The phpinfo() function prints out the internal configuration capabilities of your particular PHP installation,

```
<?php
    phpinfo();
</pre>
```







Programming in Multiple Files

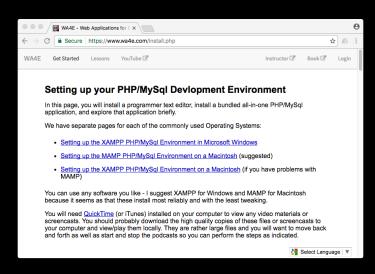
Including Files in PHP

- include "header.php"; Pull the file in here
- include_once "header.php"; Pull the file in here unless it has already been pulled in before
- require "header.php"; Pull in the file here and die if it is missing
- require_once "header.php"; You can guess what this means...
- These can look like functions require_once("header.php");

```
<?php
require "top.php";
require "nav.php";
<div id="container">
<h1>Web Applications...</h1>
</div>
<?php
require "foot.php";
```



index.php



Summary

- Built-in functions
- Making new functions
- Arguments pass by value and pass by reference
- Including and requiring files
- Checking to see if functions are present