PHP 5 Functions

The real power of PHP comes from its functions; it has more than 1000 built-in functions.

PHP User Defined Functions

Besides the built-in PHP functions, we can create our own functions.

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

Create a User Defined Function in PHP

A user defined function declaration starts with the word "function":

Syntax
function *functionName*() {
   code to be executed;
}

Note: A function name can start with a letter or underscore (not a number).

```
<?php
/* Defining a PHP Function */

function writeMessage()
{
  echo "You are really a nice person, Have a nice time!";
}
/* Calling a PHP Function */
writeMessage();
?>
```

PHP Function Arguments

Information can be passed to functions through arguments. An argument is just like a variable.

```
<?php

function addFunction($num1, $num2)

{
```

```
  $sum = $num1 + $num2;

  echo "Sum of the two numbers is : $sum";

}

addFunction(10, 20);

?>
```

Functions with Optional Parameters and Default Values

You can also create functions with optional parameters — just insert the parameter name, followed by an equals (=) sign, followed by a default value, like this.

```php
<?php
function setHeight($minheight = 50) {
    echo "The height is : $minheight <br>";
}

setHeight(350);
setHeight();
setHeight(135);
setHeight(80);
?>
```

PHP Functions - Returning values

To let a function return a value, use the return statement:

```php
<?php
// Defining function
function getSum($num1, $num2){
   $total = $num1 + $num2;
   return $total;
}

// Printing returned value
echo "Sum of the two numbers 5 and 10 is :" . getSum(5, 10);
?>
```

PHP Date and Time

The PHP Date() Function

The PHP date() function formats a timestamp to a more readable date and time.

Syntax

date(*format*,*timestamp*)

Parameter	Description
format	Required. Specifies the format of the timestamp
timestamp	Optional. Specifies a timestamp. Default is the current date and time

What is Timestamp?

The computer stores dates and times in a format called UNIX Timestamp, which measures time as a number of seconds since the beginning of the Unix epoch (midnight Greenwich Mean Time on January 1, 1970 i.e. January 1, 1970 00:00:00 GMT).

format প্যারামিটার দিয়ে তারিখ বা সময় কোন্ ফরমেটে দেখাবে এটা ঠিক করে দেয়া যায়। যেমন 2010/05/11 এই ফরমেটে আপনি তারিখ দেখতে চাইতে পারেন অথবা 2010, 05, 11 এভাবে অথবা 2010-05-11

```php
<?php
// Return current date from the remote server
$today = date("d/m/Y");
echo $today;
?>
```

Get a Simple Date

The required *format* parameter of the date() function specifies how to format the date (or time).

Here are 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

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

Formatting the Dates and Times with PHP

The format parameter of the date() function is in fact a string that can contain multiple characters allowing you to generate a date string containing various components of the date and time, like day of the week, AM or PM, etc. Here are some the date-related formatting characters that are commonly used in format string:

d - Represent day of the month; two digits with leading zeros (01 or 31)

D - Represent day of the week in text as an abbreviation (Mon to Sun)

m - Represent month in numbers with leading zeros (01 or 12)

M - Represent month in text, abbreviated (Jan to Dec)

y - Represent year in two digits (08 or 14)

Y - Represent year in four digits (2008 or 2014)

h - Represent hour in 12-hour format with leading zeros (01 to 12)

H - Represent hour in in 24-hour format with leading zeros (00 to 23)

i - Represent minutes with leading zeros (00 to 59)

s - Represent seconds with leading zeros (00 to 59)

a - Represent lowercase ante meridiem and post meridiem (am or pm)

A - Represent uppercase Ante meridiem and Post meridiem (AM or PM)

For more Formatting follow this Link- http://www.w3schools.com/php/func_date_date.asp

```php
<?php
// Return current date and time from the remote server
echo date("h:i:s") . "<br>";
echo date("F d, Y h:i:s A") . "<br>";
echo date("h:i a");
?>
```

Create a Date With PHP mktime()

The optional *timestamp* parameter in the date() function specifies a timestamp. If you do not specify a timestamp, the current date and time will be used (as shown in the examples above).

The mktime() function returns the Unix timestamp for a date. The Unix timestamp contains the number of seconds between the Unix Epoch (January 1 1970 00:00:00 GMT) and the time specified.

Syntax

```
mktime(hour,minute,second,month,day,year)
```

```php
<?php
$d=mktime(11, 14, 54, 8, 12, 2014);
echo "Created date is " . date("Y-m-d h:i:sa", $d);
?>
```

Create a Date From a String With PHP strtotime()

The PHP strtotime() function is used to convert a human readable string to a Unix time.

```php
<?php
$d=strtotime("tomorrow");
echo date("Y-m-d h:i:sa", $d) . "<br>";

$d=strtotime("next Saturday");
echo date("Y-m-d h:i:sa", $d) . "<br>";

$d=strtotime("+3 Months");
echo date("Y-m-d h:i:sa", $d) . "<br>";
?>
```

More Date Examples

The example below outputs the dates for the next six Saturdays:

```php
<?php
$startdate=strtotime("Saturday");
$enddate=strtotime("+6 weeks",$startdate);

while ($startdate <  $enddate) {
  echo date("M d", $startdate),"<br>";
  $startdate = strtotime("+1 week", $startdate);
}
?>
```

The example below outputs the number of days until 4th of July:

```php
<?php
$d1=strtotime("July 04");
$d2=ceil(($d1-time())/60/60/24);
echo "There are " . $d2 ." days until 4th of July.";
?>
```

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