PHP: Tips and Tricks

form another variable, use double dollar sign \$\$ 2 Use ternary operator for if-else with single statement For example, ? \$num = \$a > \$b ? \$a : \$b Here, the condition will check if a > b. If it is true, the value of \$a will be stored in num and if false, value of will be stored in num. 3 Use isset() instead of strlen() when checking for individual elements of a string. 3 Visually instead of strlen() when checking for individual elements of a string. 4 Php (isset(\$name[5])) { // The name is at least six characters long. } ?> When strings are treated as arrays, each character in string is an element in the array. By checking whether	#	Tip	Description
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2 Use ternary operator for if-else with single statement		form another variable, use double	'myname'; then echo \$\$who. This will echo out the value
<pre>with single statement</pre>		dollar sign \$\$	of \$myname, that is, John.
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When strings are treated as arrays, each character in string is an element in the array. By checking whether			}
string is an element in the array. By checking whether			?>
			When strings are treated as arrays, each character in the
value of a particular element exists, we can determine			string is an element in the array. By checking whether
value of a particular element exists, we can determine			value of a particular element exists, we can determine
whether the string is at least that many characters lor			whether the string is at least that many characters long.
For example, the first character is at element 0 and so			For example, the first character is at element 0 and so,
\$name[5] is the sixth character in \$name. The simple			\$name[5] is the sixth character in \$name. The simple
explanation for isset() being faster than strlen() is that			explanation for isset() being faster than strlen() is that
strlen() is a function, and isset() is a language construction.			strlen() is a function, and isset() is a language construct.
In general, calling a function is more expensive than			In general, calling a function is more expensive than
using a language construct.			using a language construct.
4 To replace static year on Web You must have observed that many Web pages displa	4	To replace static year on Web	You must have observed that many Web pages display a
Pages year value at the bottom of the page indicating the		Pages	year value at the bottom of the page indicating the
copyright date or year. Mostly, this is written as a star			copyright date or year. Mostly, this is written as a static
text on the Web pages. For example, © 2014			text on the Web pages. For example, © 2014.
This will need to be changed each time manually.			This will need to be changed each time manually.
PHP provides the date () function, which automatic			PHP provides the date () function, which automatically
updates the copyright year on a Web page. For example			updates the copyright year on a Web page. For example,
© php echo date("Y")? will displa			© php echo date("Y")? will display
the output as © 2014 on the page. This avoids manu			the output as © 2014 on the page. This avoids manual
modification.			modification.

#	Tip	Description
5	Using equality operators	PHP provides two operators namely, == and === to
		check the values for equality. The == operator checks to
		evaluate if both the left and right values are equal.
		However, === operator checks if both the left and right
		values are equal as well as are of same data type.
		Example:
		php</th
		num1 = 10; // int
		<pre>\$num2 = "10"; // string</pre>
		<pre>// Using == operator</pre>
		<pre>var_dump(\$num1 == \$num2); //Returns</pre>
		bool(true)
		<pre>// Using === operator</pre>
		<pre>Var_dump(\$num1 === \$num2);?> //</pre>
		Returns bool(false)
		?>