



# PHP - Classes and Objects

[Next >](#)

template for objects, and an object is an instance of class.

Let's create a class named Fruit. A Fruit can have properties like name, color, and weight. We can define variables like \$name, \$color, and \$weight to hold the values of these properties.

When multiple objects (apple, banana, etc.) are created, they inherit all the properties and behaviors from the class, but each object will have different values for the properties.

## Define a Class

A class is defined by using the `class` keyword, followed by the name of the class and a pair of curly braces (`{}`). All its properties and methods go inside the braces:

## Syntax

```
<?php
class Fruit {
    // code goes here...
```



Below we declare a class named Fruit consisting of two properties (\$name and \$color) and two methods set\_name() and get\_name() for setting and getting the \$name property:

## Example

```
<?php
class Fruit {
    // Properties
    public $name;
    public $color;

    // Methods
    function set_name($name) {
        $this->name = $name;
    }
    function get_name() {
        return $this->name;
    }
}
?>
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

**Note:** In a class, variables are called properties and functions are called methods!



## Define Objects



have different property values.

Objects of a class is created using the **new** keyword.

In the example below, \$apple and \$banana are instances of the class Fruit:

## Example

```
<?php
class Fruit {
    // Properties
    public $name;
    public $color;

    // Methods
    function set_name($name) {
        $this->name = $name;
    }
    function get_name() {
        return $this->name;
    }
}

$apple = new Fruit();
$banana = new Fruit();
$apple->set_name('Apple');
$banana->set_name('Banana');

echo $apple->get_name();
echo "<br>";
echo $banana->get_name();
?>
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

In the example below, we add two more methods to class Fruit, for setting and getting the \$color property:

## Example



```
// Properties
public $name;
public $color;

// Methods
function set_name($name) {
    $this->name = $name;
}
function get_name() {
    return $this->name;
}
function set_color($color) {
    $this->color = $color;
}
function get_color() {
    return $this->color;
}
}

$apple = new Fruit();
$apple->set_name('Apple');
$apple->set_color('Red');
echo "Name: " . $apple->get_name();
echo "<br>";
echo "Color: " . $apple->get_color();
?>
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

## PHP - The \$this Keyword

The \$this keyword refers to the current object, and is only available inside methods.

Look at the following example:

### Example

```
<?php
class Fruit {
```



```
$apple = new Fruit();  
?>
```

So, where can we change the value of the \$name property? There are two ways:

1. Inside the class (by adding a set\_name() method and use \$this):

## Example

```
<?php  
class Fruit {  
    public $name;  
    function set_name($name) {  
        $this->name = $name;  
    }  
}  
$apple = new Fruit();  
$apple->set_name("Apple");  
?>
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

2. Outside the class (by directly change the property value):

## Example

```
<?php  
class Fruit {  
    public $name;  
}  
$apple = new Fruit();  
$apple->name = "Apple";  
?>
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)



You can use the **instanceof** keyword to check if an object belongs to a specific class:

## Example

```
<?php
$apple = new Fruit();
var_dump($apple instanceof Fruit);
?>
```

Try it Yourself »

[< Previous](#)[Next >](#)



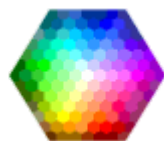
HTML

CSS

MORE ▼



## COLOR PICKER



## HOW TO

Tabs

Dropdowns

Accordions

Side Navigation

Top Navigation

Modal Boxes

Progress Bars

Parallax



HTML

CSS

MORE ▼



Google Maps  
Range Sliders  
Tooltips  
Slideshow  
Filter List  
Sort List

## SHARE



## CERTIFICATES

HTML  
CSS  
JavaScript  
SQL  
Python  
PHP  
jQuery  
Bootstrap  
XML

[Read More »](#)



[HTML](#)[CSS](#)[MORE ▼](#)

---

[REPORT ERROR](#)[PRINT PAGE](#)[FORUM](#)[ABOUT](#)

---

## Top Tutorials

[HTML Tutorial](#)  
[CSS Tutorial](#)  
[JavaScript Tutorial](#)  
[How To Tutorial](#)  
[SQL Tutorial](#)  
[Python Tutorial](#)  
[W3.CSS Tutorial](#)  
[Bootstrap Tutorial](#)  
[PHP Tutorial](#)  
[jQuery Tutorial](#)  
[Java Tutorial](#)  
[C++ Tutorial](#)

## Top References

[HTML Reference](#)  
[CSS Reference](#)  
[JavaScript Reference](#)  
[SQL Reference](#)  
[Python Reference](#)  
[W3.CSS Reference](#)  
[Bootstrap Reference](#)  
[PHP Reference](#)  
[HTML Colors](#)  
[jQuery Reference](#)  
[Java Reference](#)  
[Angular Reference](#)

---

[HTML](#)[CSS](#)[MORE ▼](#)[HTML Examples](#)[CSS Examples](#)[JavaScript Examples](#)[How To Examples](#)[SQL Examples](#)[Python Examples](#)[W3.CSS Examples](#)[Bootstrap Examples](#)[PHP Examples](#)[jQuery Examples](#)[Java Examples](#)[XML Examples](#)

## Web Certificates

[HTML Certificate](#)[CSS Certificate](#)[JavaScript Certificate](#)[SQL Certificate](#)[Python Certificate](#)[jQuery Certificate](#)[PHP Certificate](#)[Bootstrap Certificate](#)[XML Certificate](#)[Get Certified »](#)

W3Schools is optimized for learning, testing, and training. Examples might be simplified to improve reading and basic understanding. Tutorials, references, and examples are constantly reviewed to avoid errors, but we cannot warrant full correctness of all content. While using this site, you agree to have read and accepted our terms of use, cookie and privacy policy. Copyright 1999-2020 by Refsnes Data. All Rights Reserved.

Powered by W3.CSS.

