Great job! In this lesson, we learned all about using numbers in PHP. Let’s review what we covered:

* PHP has two number data types: integers and floating point numbers
* We can use arithmetic operators for performing math operations:

| **Operation:** |  | **Example:** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Addition | + | echo 1 + 4.5; // Prints: 5.5 |
| Subtraction | - | echo 9 - 1; // Prints: 8 |
| Multiplication | \* | echo -1.9 \* 2.9; // Prints: -5.51 |
| Division | / | echo 9 / 1; // Prints: 9 |
| Modulo | % | echo 11 % 3; // Prints: 2 |
| Exponentiation | \*\* | echo 8\*\*2; // Prints: 64 |

* Operations have an order of precedence meaning that certain types of operations in a chain will be evaluated before others: first evaluated will be any operation wrapped in **p**arenthesis (()), next **e**xponents (\*\*), then **m**ultiplication (\*) and **d**ivision (/), and finally **a**ddition (+) and **s**ubtraction (-). The acronym PEMDAS can be a helpful way of remembering the order.
* We can assign number values to variables and then perform numerical operations with them.
* We can use mathematical assignment operators as a shorthand when reassigning number variables:

| **Operation:** | **Long Syntax:** | **Short Syntax:** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Add | $x = $x + $y | $x += $y |
| Subtract | $x = $x - $y | $x -= $y |
| Multiply | $x = $x \* $y | $x \*= $y |
| Divide | $x = $x / $y | $x /= $y |
| Mod | $x = $x % $y | $x %= $y |