



Professional Diploma in Commercial Web Design

Lesson 2

PHP

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Operands II

- String operators
- Use a period(.) to combine a variable and a string
- `$a="mary";$b="chan";`
- `$name=$a.$b`
- Operands2.php

Operands III

- Assignment operators
- `$a=000;`
- `$b="000";`
- `operand3.php`

Operands IV

- and, && – both true
 - or, || – either true
 - ! – not, opposite
 - !=, <> - not equal
 - xor
-
- &, |, ~(not), ^(xor), >>, <<(move left/right) - for bit checking

Operands V

Case 1	Case 2
✓	✓
x	x

And	✓	x
✓	✓	x
x	x	x

OR	✓	x
✓	✓	✓
x	✓	x

NOT	!
✓	x
x	✓

Combination Assignment Operators

- `$a += $b;` same as `$a=$a+$b`
- `$a -= $b;` same as `$a=$a-$b`
- `$a *= $b;` same as `$a=$a*$b`
- `$a /= $b;` same as `$a=$a/$b`
- `$a %= $b;` same as `$a=$a%$b`
- `$a .= $b;` same as `$a=$a.$b`
- Pre.txt

Pre- and Post-Increment and Decrement

- `$a=1;`
- `echo ++$a;` same as `$a+=1;`
- `echo --$a;` same as `$a-=1;`
- `echo $a++;` same as `$a+=1;`
- `echo $a--;` same as `$a-=1;`
- `incremental.txt`

Constants

- Value that cannot be changed after setup
- Define ("CAR", "honda");
- Usually use all upper-case letter to distinguish from function name
- No dollar sign
- constant.php

Predefined Constants

- Some constants has already been predefined in PHP.
- predefinedConstant.php



Break

Array is coming next...

Overview

- The uses of arrays
- What are arrays
- How to declare arrays
- Multidimensional array
- Inspecting array

Variable

Array

Name 1

Dave

Name 2

John

Name 3

Mary

Name

1

Dave

2

John

3

Mary

The uses of arrays

- Store many variables in one variable name
- No difference in data entry, but save a lot of time in generating a result
- How to write that in PHP?

What are arrays

- an orderly arrangement
- indexed collection of data values
- A series of variables (or objects) that are of the same size and type

How to declare arrays

- `$array[0]="first thing";`
- `$array[1]="second thing";`
- `$array['green']="john";`
- Array key is 0, 1 green
- Array value first thing, second thing, john

Exercise

- Set student info to an array from student.php
- Student.php

Multidimensional array

- Usually use two dimensional array but no limit of x-dimensional array
- Two dimensional array `$multi_array['A'][1]="dumping";`
- Three dimensional array
`$multi_array['sheet1']['A'][1]="dumping";`
- `car.xls`

Overview

- If statement
- While loop
- Do while loop
- For loop

If statement

- For a special condition, use if for making a decision
- if only
- if {} else {}
- if {} elseif {} else {}

If statement

- `if (condition){`
- `statement;`
- `}`

- `if ($marks==100){`
- `echo "you get full marks";`
- `}`
- `if ($marks<60){`
- `echo "you are fail";`
- `}`

If statement

- `if (condition){`
- `statement1;`
- `}else{`
- `statement2;`
- `}`

- `if ($marks>=60){`
- `echo "you are pass";`
- `} else {`
- `echo "you are fail";`
- `}`

If statement

- `if (condition1){`
- `statment1;`
- `}elseif(condition2){`
- `statment2;`
- `}elseif(condition3){`
- `statement3;`
- `}`

If statement

- `if (condition1){`
- `statement1;`
- `}elseif(condition2){`
- `statement2;`
- `}elseif(condition3){`
- `statement3;`
- `}else{`
- `statement4;`
- `}`

If statement

- `if ($marks==100){`
- `echo "you get full marks";`
- `} elseif ($marks>=60){`
- `echo "you are pass";`
- `} else {`
- `echo "you are fail";`
- `}`

If statement

- Try!!!
- 100="full marks"
- >90="A"
- >80="B"
- >70="C"
- >=60="D"
- <60="fail"

Operands V

- == – equal
- != – not equal
- < – less than
- > - greater than
- <= - less than or equal to
- >= - greater than or equal to
- === - same type

White spacing

- Easier for debugging
- Usually use tab for under each blanket
- Highlight the code
- Use “Ctrl+Shift+>” or “Ctrl+Shift+<” for formatting

While loop

- Also relies on a condition, but it executes repeatedly for as long as the condition is true
- See while.php
- Loop forever if this has been setup incorrectly
- `$num=6;`
- IE -> Stop

Do while loop

- Very similar to while loop, but it executes at least once before checking the condition
- See `dowhile.php`

For loop

- Similar to while loop. Also relies on a condition, but we set a counter to begin.
- Initialize a counter
- Set condition
- At the end of each iteration, we modified the counter

For loop

- `for (init; condition; update){`
- `statement;`
- `}`

- `for ($num=1; $num<=5; $num++) {`
- `echo $num."
;`
- `}`

Classwork

- find all numbers from 11-20 //fora.php
- find all odd numbers from 1-10 //forb.php
- find all even numbers from 1-10 //forc.php
- find all multiple of 5 numbers from 1-100 //ford.php

Homework

- Show multiple of 7 within 100 and 200
- fore.php
- Show 1-100 for 10 numbers in one row
- forf.php

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30



QUESTIONS