PHP Course

Beginner Course on PHP

ABOUT ME

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Lets Upgrade

Overview

1. Arrays
2. Associative Array
3. Multidimensional Array (Nested)
4. String Functions
5. Conditional Statements
6. Loops
7. Break and continue
8. HTTP methods (GET and POST in forms, File uploads)

Arrays

An array is a special variable, which can hold more than one value at a time.

The index can be assigned automatically (index always starts at 0)

It is defined as:

```
$name = array(“Car 1”,”Car 2”);
```

To access an array :

```
$name[0];
```

Associative Array

Associative arrays are arrays that use named keys that you assign to them.

There are two ways to create an associative array:

```
$age = array("Peter"=>"35", "Ben"=>"37", "Joe"=>"43");
```

or:

```
$age['Peter'] = "35";

$age['Ben'] = "37";

$age['Joe'] = "43";
```

Multidimensional Array (Nested)

A multidimensional array is an array containing one or more arrays.

PHP supports multidimensional arrays that are two, three, four, five, or more levels deep. However, arrays more than three levels deep are hard to manage for most people.

Sort Functions For Arrays

In this chapter, we will go through the following PHP array sort functions:

- sort() - sort arrays in ascending order
- rsort() - sort arrays in descending order
- asort() - sort associative arrays in ascending order, according to the value
- ksort() - sort associative arrays in ascending order, according to the key
- arsort() - sort associative arrays in descending order, according to the value
- krsort() - sort associative arrays in descending order, according to the key

String Functions

1. Operator for concatenation .= or .

   Syntax:

   $a = “Namaste ”;

   $b = “World”;

   echo $a.$b;

2. strlen()

   Syntax: strlen("Namaste world!");

3. str_word_count()

   Syntax: str_word_count("Namaste world!");

Conditional Statements

Very often when you write code, you want to perform different actions for different conditions. You can use conditional statements in your code to do this.

In PHP we have the following conditional statements:

- if statement - executes some code if one condition is true
- if...else statement - executes some code if a condition is true and another code if that condition is false
- if...elseif...else statement - executes different codes for more than two conditions
- switch statement - selects one of many blocks of code to be executed

Loops

Loops are used to execute the same block of code again and again, as long as a certain condition is true.

In PHP, we have the following loop types:

- while - loops through a block of code as long as the specified condition is true
- do...while - loops through a block of code once, and then repeats the loop as long as the specified condition is true
- for - loops through a block of code a specified number of times
- foreach - loops through a block of code for each element in an array

Break and Continue statements

The break statement can also be used to jump out of a loop.

Syntax: break;

The continue statement breaks one iteration (in the loop), if a specified condition occurs, and continues with the next iteration in the loop.

Syntax: continue;

HTML Forms

Forms

An HTML form is used to collect user input. The user input is most often sent to a server for processing.

Syntax:

```
<form action=”process.php” method=”GET” >

<input type="text">

</form>
```

File Upload

Configure The "php.ini" File

First, ensure that PHP is configured to allow file uploads.

In your "php.ini" file, search for the file_uploads directive, and set it to On:

```
file_uploads = On
```

Recap

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THANKS!

Do you have any questions?
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