**PHP - Variables.**

The main way of storing information in the middle of a PHP program is by using a variable.

**PHP has a total of eight data types, which we to construct our variables -**

* **Integers – Whole numbers, without decimal point.**
* **Double – floating-point numbers 3.14159**
* **Boolean – Either false or true.**
* **NULL – has one value – null.**
* **Strings – Are sequences of characters,**
* **Arrays - named and indexed collections of other values.**
* **Objects – Are instances of programmer-defined classes, which can package up both other kinds and functions that are specific to the class.**
* **Resources – are special variables that hold references external to PHP (database Connections).**

**Constants.**

**PHP Magic Constants →** There are five magical constants that change depending on where they are used.

* **LINE → The current line number of the file.**
* **\_\_FILE\_\_ → The full path and filename of the file.**
* **\_\_FUNCTION\_\_ → Returns the function name.**
* **\_\_CLASS\_\_ → The class name.**
* **\_\_METHOD\_\_ →** The class method name.

**Operators:**

**if condition is true ? then value x : Otherwise y.**

**Looping Types.**

The foreach statement is used to loop through arrays. For each pass the value of the current array element us assigned to $value and the array pointer is moved by one and in the next pass next element will be processed.

<html>

<body>

<?php

$array = array(1,2,3,4,5);

foreach($array as $value) {

echo “Value id $value <br />”;

}

?>

</body>

</html>

**Arrays.**

**An array is a data structure that stores one or more similar types of values in a single value. For instance if you want to store 100 numbers then instead of defining 100 variables, it is easy to define an array of 100 length.**

**Types Of Arrays.**

* Numeric Array → An array with a numeric index. Values are stored and accessed in linear function.
* Associative Array → An array with strings as index. This stores element values in association with key values rather than in a strict linear index order.
* Multidimensional array → An array containing one or more arrays and values are accessed using multiple indices.

a. **Numeric Array.**

**<html>**

**<body>**

**<?php**

**$numbers = array(1,2,3,4,5);**

**foreach($numbers as $value){**

**echo “Value is $value <br/>”;**

**}**

**?>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

**2. Associative Arrays.**

Helps you to establish a strong association between key and values.

**<html>**

**<body>**

**<?php**

**$salaries = array( “mohammad”=>2000, “Qadir =>1000, “Zara” => 5000);**

**echo “Salary for Muhammad is” . $salaries[‘mohammad’. “<br/>”**

**//Continue For The Rest**

**?>**

**</body>**

**</html>**

**Multi-Dimensional Arrays.**

A multi-dimensional array each element in the array can also be used as an array. And each element in the sub-array can be an array, and so on.

/**Look at The Code in arrays.php.**

**Web Concepts.**

Identifying Browser and Platform.

Look at → Function getBrowser() in webconcepts.php

**POST AND GET METHODS.**

The GET method sends the encoded user information appended to the page request.

The POST method transfers information via HTTP headers. The information is encoded and put into a header called QUERY\_STRING.

THE php provides $\_POST associative array to access all sent information using the POST method.

Look at code in **post.php.**

**The Request Variable.**

**The** Request Variable contains the contents of both $\_GET, $\_POST and $\_COOKIE. The php request variable can be used to get the result from form data sent with both GET and POST methods.

**Check request.php for code → ←**