**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 → ←**

**File Inclusion.**

You can include the content of a php file into another php file before the server executes it. There are two PHP functions that can be used to include one php file onto another php file.

* **The include() function.**
* **The require() function.**

**a. The Include() Function.**

The include function takes all the text in a specified file and copies into the file that uses the include function.

**Look at code in fileinclusion.php**

**b). The require function.**

There is no bigger difference of using the require() and include() functions except in how they handle errors. It is good to use require function instead of include, because scripts should continue executing if files are missing or misnamed.

**PHP – FILES input and Output.**

Opening and closing files → uses fopen() function.

**R – Opens the file for reading only. Places the file pointer at the beginning of the file.**

**R+ - Opens the file for reading and Writing.**

**W – Opens the file for writing. Attempts to create file if it is not there.**

**W+ Opens the file for reading and writing.**

**A Opens the files for writing only.**

**A + Opens the file for reading and writing purposes**

**After making edits to the files, it is important to close the files using the fclose();**

**Reading a file.**

**Once a file is opened, it can be read with a function fread(). The function takes two arguments, these must be the file pointer and the length of the file expressed in bytes..**

**Cookies.**

Cookies are text files stored on the client computer and they are kept of use tracking purpose. PHP transparently supports HTTP cookies.

**There are three steps involved in identifying returning users;-**

* **Server script sends a set of cookies to the browser, for example age, identification number etc.**
* **Browser stores this information on local machine for future use.**
* **When next time browser sends any request to web server then it sends those cookies information to the server and server uses the information to identify the user.**

**Setting Cookies WITH PHP**

PHP provides the setCookie() function to set a cookie. The function requires upto six arguments and should be called before the <html> tag.

**setCookie(name, value, expire,path, domain,security)**