

PHP Basic Syntax :-

A PHP script is executed on the server, and the plain HTML result is sent back to the browser.

Basic PHP Syntax

A PHP script can be placed anywhere in the document.

A PHP script starts with `<?php` and ends with `?>`:

```
<?php
// PHP code goes here
?>
```

The default file extension for PHP files is `".php"`.

A PHP file normally contains HTML tags, and some PHP scripting code.

Below, we have an example of a simple PHP file, with a PHP script that uses a built-in PHP function `"echo"` to output the text `"Hello World!"` on a web page:

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>My first PHP page</h1>

<?php
echo "Hello World!";
?>

</body>
</html>
```

Note: PHP statements end with a semicolon (`;`).

PHP Case Sensitivity

In PHP, keywords (e.g. `if`, `else`, `while`, `echo`, etc.), classes, functions, and user-defined functions are not case-sensitive.

In the example below, all three echo statements below are equal and legal:

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<?php
ECHO "Hello World!<br>";
echo "Hello World!<br>";
Echo "Hello World!<br>";
?>

</body>
</html>
```

Note: However; all variable names are case-sensitive!

Look at the example below; only the first statement will display the value of the `$color` variable! This is because `$color`, `$COLOR`, and `$coLOR` are treated as three different variables:

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<?php
$color = "red";
echo "My car is " . $color . "<br>";
echo "My house is " . $COLOR . "<br>";
echo "My boat is " . $coLOR . "<br>";
```

?>

</body>

</html>