



# Basic PHP Syntax

#2 Session

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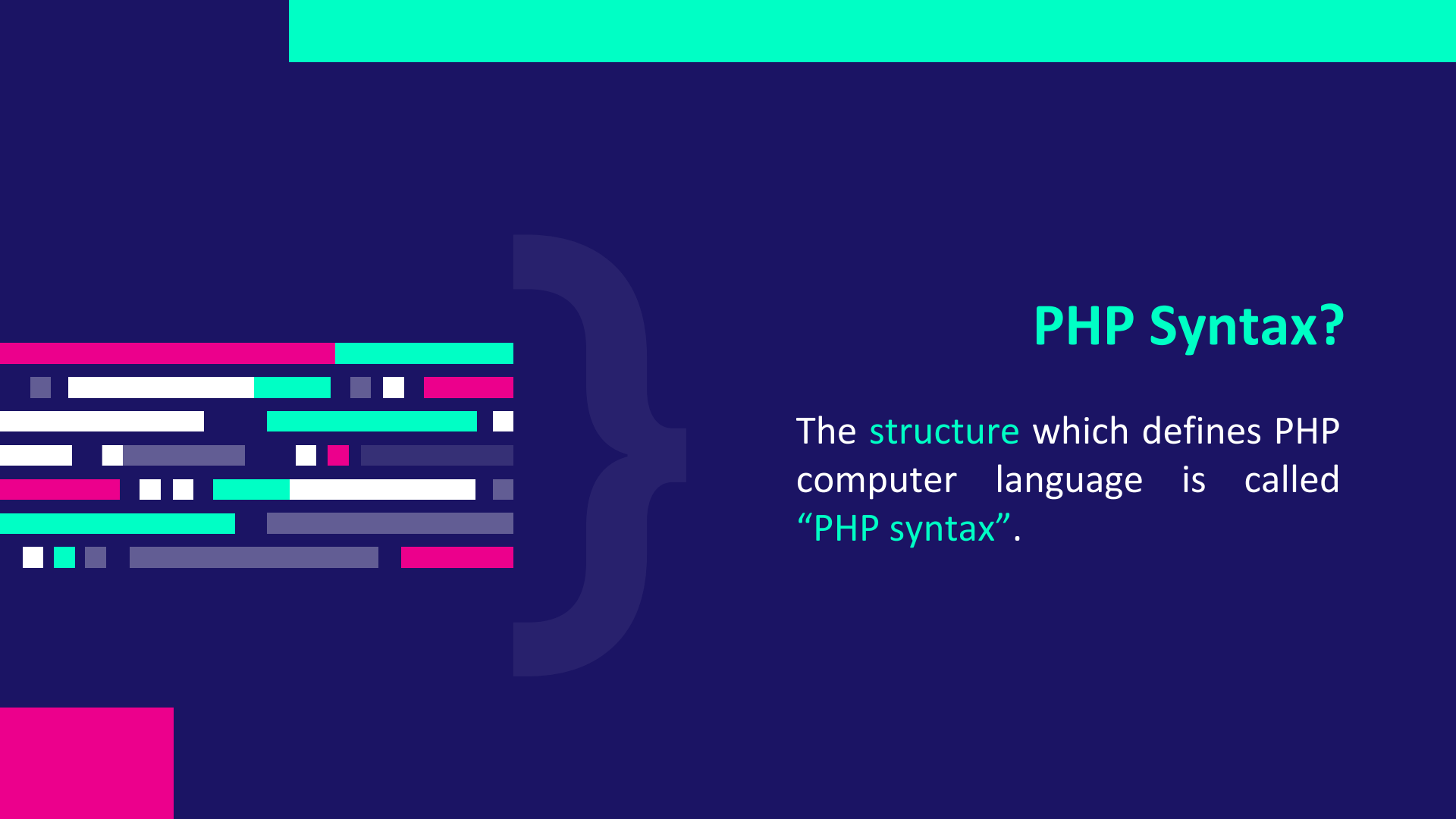
# INTRODUCTION

## What does **Syntax** mean?

Syntax is the set of rules that define what the various combinations of symbols mean.

This tells the computer how to read the code.





## PHP Syntax?

The **structure** which defines PHP computer language is called “**PHP syntax**”.



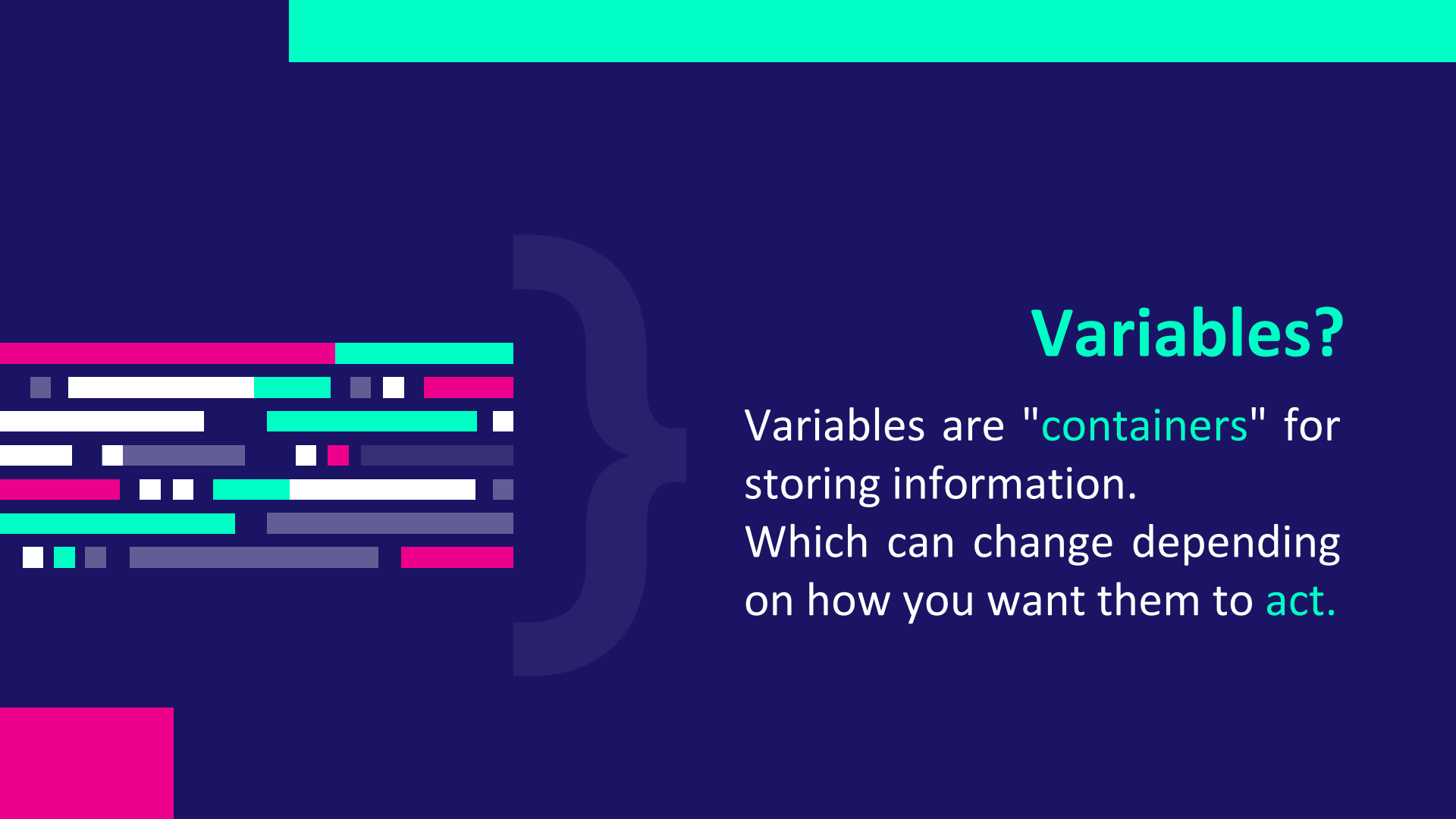
**“Any fool can write code that a  
computer can understand. Good  
programmers write code that humans  
can understand”**

**—Martin Fowler**



01

Variables



# Variables?

Variables are "containers" for storing information.

Which can change depending on how you want them to **act**.

In PHP, a variable starts with the \$ sign, followed by the name of the variable





# Rules of Creating (Declaring) Variable

- A variable **starts** with the **\$** sign, followed by the name of the variable
- A variable name must **start** with a letter or the underscore character
- A variable name **cannot** start with a **number**
- A variable name can only contain **alpha-numeric** characters and underscores (A-z, 0-9, and \_)
- Variable names are case-sensitive (**\$age** and **\$AGE** are two **different** variables)

# #Example

```
<?php
```

```
$name = "Ahmed";
```

```
$age = 21;
```

```
?>
```



02

Types

# PHP Data Types

String

Integer

Float

Boolean

None

Array

Object

Null

# #01 String

A string is a sequence of characters, like "Hello world!".

```
<?php
```

```
$a = "Hello world!";
```

```
?>
```

## #02 Integer(INT)

An integer is a non-decimal number between -2,147,483,648 and 2,147,483,647

```
<?php
```

```
$b = 5985;
```

```
?>
```

## #03 Float

A float is a number with a decimal point or a number in exponential form.

```
<?php
```

```
$c = 10.365;
```

```
?>
```

## #04 Boolean

A Boolean represents two possible states: TRUE or FALSE.

```
<?php
```

```
$d = true;  
$e = false;
```

```
?>
```



## #05 Array

An array stores multiple values in one single variable.

```
<?php
```

```
$cars = array("Volvo", "BMW", "Toyota");
```

```
?>
```

## #06 Object

Aspects of object-oriented programming.

```
<?php
```

```
$car = new Car();
```

```
?>
```

## #07 Null

Null is a special data type which can have only one value: NULL. That means no data.

```
<?php
```

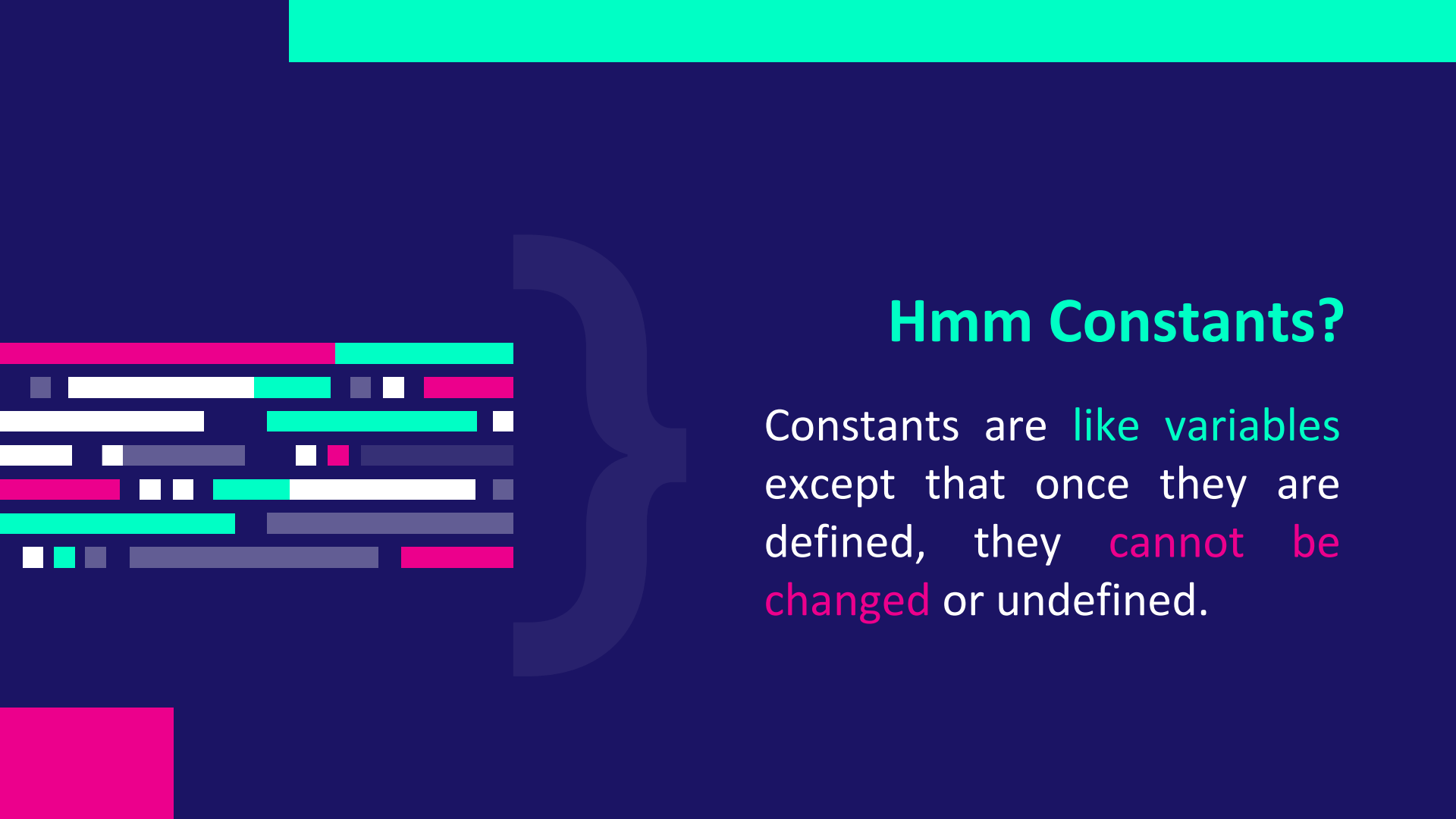
```
$salary = Null;
```

```
?>
```



03

Constants



## Hmm Constants?

Constants are like variables except that once they are defined, they cannot be changed or undefined.

To create a constant, use  
the `define()` function.



# Create a PHP Constant

## Syntax:

```
define(name, value, case-insensitive)
```

- name: **Specifies** the name of the constant
- value: **Specifies** the value of the constant
- case-insensitive: **Specifies** whether the constant name should be case-insensitive.

# #Example

```
<?php  
    .  
define("NAME", "Ahmed", true);  
  
echo NAME; //Ahmed  
?>
```



Keep In my mind that Constants are automatically **global** and can be used across the **entire script**.





04

# Operators



## Operators?

Operators are used to perform operations on variables and values.

# Operators

**Arithmetic**

**Comparison**

**Logical**

**Assignment**

# #01 Arithmetic Operators

When A holds 10 and variable B holds 20

Operator	Example
+	A + B will give 30
-	A - B will give -10
*	A * B will give 200
/	B / A will give 2
%	B % A will give 0
++	A++ will give 11
--	A-- will give 9

# #02 Comparison Operators

When A holds 10 and variable B holds 20

Operator	Example
<b>==</b>	(A == B) is <b>False</b> .
<b>===</b>	(A == B) is <b>False</b> .
<b>!=</b>	(A != B) is <b>True</b> .
<b>&gt;</b>	(A > B) is <b>False</b> .
<b>&lt;</b>	(A < B) is <b>True</b> .
<b>&gt;=</b>	(A >= B) is <b>False</b> .
<b>&lt;=</b>	(A <= B) is <b>True</b> .

# #03 Logical Operators

When A holds 10 and variable B holds 20

Operator	Example
<b>and</b>	(A and B) is <b>True</b> .
<b>or</b>	(A or B) is <b>True</b> .
<b>&amp;&amp;</b>	(A && B) is <b>True</b> .
<b>  </b>	(A    B) is <b>True</b> .
<b>!</b>	!(A && B) is <b>False</b> .

# #04 Assignment Operators

- When A holds 10 and variable B holds 20

Operator	Example
<b>=</b>	<b>C = A + B will assign value of A + B into C</b>
<b>+=</b>	<b>C += A is equivalent to C = C + A</b>
<b>-=</b>	<b>C -= A is equivalent to C = C - A</b>
<b>*=</b>	<b>C *= A is equivalent to C = C * A</b>
<b>/=</b>	<b>C /= A is equivalent to C = C / A</b>
<b>%=</b>	<b>C /= A is equivalent to C = C / A</b>



# RESOURCES

- **PHP Manual:** [php.net](http://php.net)
- **Tutorials Point:** [tutorialspoint.com/php](http://tutorialspoint.com/php)
- **PHP Tutorial:** [phptutorial.net](http://phptutorial.net)
- **W3 School:** [w3schools.com/php](http://w3schools.com/php)

**Thanks for your attention 😊**