

Conditions /Control Structures

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Introduction

CONTROL STRUCTURES are used to control the logical flow through a PHP script.

They are the building blocks of programming languages and PHP has all of the control structures needed to make a language work.

Introduction

PHP, just like any other programming language, provides facilities that allow us to affect the flow of control in a script.

PHP Conditional Statements

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

PHP Conditional Statements

In PHP we have the following conditional statements:

- ❖ **if statement** - executes some code only if a specified condition is true
- ❖ **if...else statement** - executes some code if a condition is true and another code if the condition is false
- ❖ **if...elseif....else statement** - specifies a new condition to test, if the first condition is false
- ❖ **switch statement** - selects one of many blocks of code to be executed

The if Statements

The **if statement** is pretty much the cornerstone of all programming languages.

In PHP, an if statement typically takes this basic form:

```
if (condition)
```

```
{
```

```
    actions to perform if condition is true;
```

```
}
```

The if Statements

Example:

```
<?php  
$a = 10;  
if ($a == 1)  
{  
    echo "it's not equal";  
};  
?>
```

If...else Statements

The else portion of an if ... else statement allows you to specify code that is executed if the condition specified is false.

If...else Statements

Example:

```
<?php
$a = 1;
if ($a == 1)
{
    echo "it's equal";
} else {
    echo "it is not equal";
}
//This code will print "it is equal".
?>
```

If...elseif Statements

You will often have to check a variable against more than one set of conditions by checking against several elseif statements.

Check out the example below.

If...elseif Statements

```
<?php
$a=5;
if ($a == 5)
{
    echo "a equals 5";
}
elseif ($a == 6)
{
    echo "a equals 6";
}
else
{
    echo "a is neither 5 nor 6";
}
?>
```

Alternative if... Structure

There are a couple of different ways to write if statements. The first simply substitutes a colon for the opening curly brace and the word endif with a semicolon for the closing curly brace.

```
<?php
```

```
$a=1;
```

```
if ($a==1):
```

```
echo "I knew a was equal to one.";
```

Alternative if... Structure

```
elseif ($a >1):  
    echo "a is bigger than I thought."  
else:  
    echo "a is a little number."  
endif;  
?>
```

Switch Statement

The switch statement is similar to a series of IF statements on the same expression. In many occasions, you may want to compare the same variable (or expression) with many different values, and execute a different piece of code depending on which value it equals to. This is exactly what the switch statement is for.

Lets look at the example below:

Switch Statement

In switch, the condition is evaluated only once and the result is compared to each case statement. //switch cannot be used with range i.e \leq or \geq because it is district.

```
<?php
```

```
$i = 2;
```

```
switch ($i) {
```

Switch Statement

```
case 0:  
    echo "$i equals 0";  
    break;  
case 1:  
    echo "$i equals 1";  
    break;  
case 2:  
    echo "$i equals 2";  
    break;  
}  
?>
```


Switch Statement

```
<?php
```

```
$i="cake";
```

```
switch ($i) {
```

```
case "apple":
```

```
    echo "$i is an apple";
```

```
    break;
```

Switch Statement

```
case "bar":  
    echo "i is a bar";  
    break;  
case "cake":  
    echo "i is a cake";  
    break;  
}  
?>
```

Switch Statement

```
<?php
$today=date("D");
switch($today)
{
case "Mon":
    echo "today is Monday";
break;
case "Tue":
    echo "today is Tuesday";
break;
```

Switch Statement

```
case "Sat":  
    echo "today is Saturday";  
  
break;  
  
default:  
  
echo "today's date is a mystery";  
  
}  
  
?>
```

Exercise

```
<form action="actionpage.php" method="POST">
  <p>
    Username
    <input name="username" type="text"/>
  </p>
  <p>Password
    <input name="password" type="password" />
  </p>
  <p>
    <label for="button"></label>
    <input type="submit" name="submit" id="button"
value="submit" />
  </p>
</form>
```

Exercise

```
<?php
if(isset($_POST["submit"]))
{
    if(!empty($_POST["username"])&&!empty($_POST["password"]))
    {
        echo "welcome son";
    }
    else
    {
        echo "please re-check your inputs";
    }
}
?>
```

Exercise

```
<?php
if(isset($_POST["submit"]))
{
    if(empty($_POST["username"])&&(empty($_POST["password"])))
    {
        echo 'You did not enter username and password';
    }
    elseif(empty($_POST["username"])||(empty($_POST["password"])))
    {
        echo 'You did not enter either username or password';
    }
    else{
        echo "registration successful";
    }
}
?>
```

Questions?