PHP Functions

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What are PHP Functions?

PHP Functions

A function is a block of statements that can be used repeatedly in a program.

A function will be executed by a call to the function.

PHP Functions

A function In PHP can be:

- **Built-in or**
- **User defined**

however they are both called the same way.

Built-in PHP Function

- String Functions
- Math Functions
- String Concatenation Functions
- Include Functions
- Date Functions

String Functions

Strlen: returns the length of a given string;

Example:

$str = “length”;

echo strlen($str);

Output will be 6;

String Functions

Substr:

string substr (string $string, int $start [, int $length])

Returns the portion of string specified by the start and length parameters.

String Functions

Example:

```
$str = “length”;            // string $string

echo substr($str,0,4);      // int $start , int $length

//Output will be leng; (it counts from 0,1,2 and 3)
```

String Functions

implode:

string implode (string $glue, array $pieces)

Join array elements with a glue string.

Example:

```
$array = array('lastname’, ‘email’, ‘phone');
$get_str = implode(“|", $array);
echo $get_str ;
```

String Functions

explode:

array explode (string $delimiter, string $string [, int $limit])

Split a string by string

Example:

$str =i love learning php';

print_r(explode(‘ ‘, $str));

String Functions

strlen :counts the no of characters including space.

```
$result = "obi is a boy.";

echo strlen($result);
```

substr :reduces the no of characters to displaced

```
$result = "obi is a boy";

echo substr($result,0,3);
```

String Functions

str_split :converts the value of the variable to array

```
$result = "obi is a boy";

$a= str_split($result,3);

print_r($a);
```

ucfirst :converts the first character of the value to capital letter

```
$result = "fight daily";

echo ucfirst($result);
```

String Functions

ucwords :converts the first character of each word to capital letter

```
$result = "obi";

    echo ucwords($result);
```

String Functions

strtolower :converts the letters in capital to small letters

```
$result= "DAILY";

echo strtolower($result);
```

String Functions

strtoupper :converts everything to capital

```
$result = "daily";

echo strtoupper($result
```

String Functions

strtoupper :converts everything to capital

```
$result = "daily";

echo strtoupper($result)
```

String Functions

strpos :shows the position number of a letter in a variable. It starts counting from "0‘

```
$result = "obtexdt";
echo strpos($result,"t");
```

Math Functions

ceil

Round fractions up

Example:

```
echo ceil(4.3);    // 5
echo "<br>";
echo ceil(-3.14);  // -3
```

Math Functions

floor

Round fractions down

Example:

```
echo floor(4.3);    // 4
echo "<br>";
echo  floor(-3.14);  // -4
```

Math Functions

sqrt

sqrt ($arg)

Returns the square root of arg.

Example:

```
echo sqrt(9); // 3
echo "<br>";
echo sqrt(10); // 3.16227766 ...
```

Math Functions

Abs(): converts negative to positive

```
$a= -4;
echo abs($a);
```

Pow():raised to power/exponential

```
echo pow(10,2);
//can still work this way
$c= 10;
echo pow($c,2);
```

Math Functions

rand():gives random numbers

```
echo rand(100,10000000);
```

or

```
$d= 20;
$e= 40;
echo rand($d, $e);
```

round ():used for approximation

```
$kas= 10.9808;
echo round($kas,1);
```

String Concatenation Functions

```
$firstname="Emeka";

$middlename="John";

$surname="Eze";

echo $firstname . " " . $middlename. " " . $surname;
```

Include Functions

The **include** (or **require**) statement takes all the text, code, markup that exists in the specified file and copies it into the file that uses the include statement.

Including files is very useful when you want to include the same PHP, HTML, or text on multiple pages of a website.

Include Functions

The include syntax:

Include(); //Include("**menu.php**")

Include_once();

Both functions includes and evaluates the specified file during the execution of the script. But include() function takes all the text in a specified file and copies it into the file that uses the include function. If there is any problem in loading a file then the **include()** function generates a warning but the script will continue execution.

Include Functions

The require() function takes all the text in a specified file and copies it into the file that uses the include function. If there is any problem in loading a file then the **require()** function generates a fatal error and halt the execution of the script.

The require syntax:

require(); //require("**menu.php**")

require_once();

Include Functions

The include and require statements are identical, except upon failure:

- **require** will produce a fatal error and stop the script
- **include** will only produce a warning and the sript will continue.

So there is no difference in **require()** and **include()** except on how they handle error conditions.

It is recommended to use the **require()** function instead of **include(),** because scripts should not continue executing if files are missing or misnamed.

Date Functions

date() function formats a local date and time, and returns the formatted date string.

d - Represents the day of the month (01 to 31)

m - Represents a month (01 to 12)

Y - Represents a year (in four digits)

y - A two digit representation of a year a

l -(lowercase 'L') - Represents the day of the week

a-Lowercase am or pm

Date Functions

A - Uppercase AM or PM

i - Minutes with leading zeros (00 to 59)

s - Seconds, with leading zeros (00 to 59)

F - A full textual representation of a month (January through December)

j - The day of the month without leading zeros (1 to 31)

S - The English ordinal suffix for the day of the month (2 characters st, nd, rd or th. Works well with j)

```
echo date("l jS \of F Y h:i:s A");
```

PHP Functions

User Defined Functions

- Function Definition
- Function Argument
- Returning Values
- Variable Functions

Function Definition

A function name must start with a letter or underscore character not with a number, optionally followed by the more letters, numbers, or underscore characters. Function names are case-insensitive.

An argument is a value that you pass to a function, and a parameter is the variable within the function that receives the argument. However, in common usage these terms are interchangeable i.e. an argument is a parameter is an argument.

Function Definition

A function definition (or declaration) include:

- name
- parameters, if any
- body (statements that perform the functions task) **Example**

function **functionName**(parameters)

{

Body Code to be executed

}

Function Argument

```
function multiply ($x, $y)
{
    $x * $y;
}
```

parameters

```
Multiply(3,4);
```

Function— To declare function

Multiple—To Specify Function name

($x,$y)—Represent Function

(3,4)—Function Arguments or values

Multiply()– To Call a function to action

Returning Values

```
function multiply ($x, $y)
{
    return $x * $y;
}

Multiply(3,4); // This will give us 12
```

Questions?