Discussions: 24/9/2020

1) Why PhP? What does it stand for?

PHP is an acronym for "PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor".

1.Free to use

2.Easily interact with any database

3.good framework of functions in place

2) What are the features of PhP?

Simple

It is very simple and easy to use, compared to another scripting language it is very simple and easy, this is widely used all over the world.

Interpreted

It is an interpreted language, i.e. there is no need for compilation.

Faster

It is faster than other scripting languages e.g. asp and jsp.

Open Source

Open source means you no need to pay for using PHP, you can free download and use.

Platform Independent

PHP code will be run on every platform, Linux, Unix, Mac OS X, Windows.

Case Sensitive

PHP is case sensitive scripting language at the time of variable declaration. In PHP, all keywords (e.g. if, else, while, echo, etc.), classes, functions, and user-defined functions are NOT case-sensitive.

3) What are the features of PhP differentiating it from other server side scripting languages?

PHP is basic and require less lines of code.

Run on its possess as a CGI motor.

Small to medium sized web solutions.

PHP hosting is cheap.

5) What are the other options in Server Side scripting languages?

ASP stands for Active Server Pages

JSP stands for Java Server Pages

6) Variables names are case-sensitive in PhP?

Yes

7) What are PhP files?

PHP files can contain text, HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and PHP code

PHP code is executed on the server, and the result is returned to the browser as plain HTML.

8) What can PhP do?

PHP can generate dynamic page content

PHP can create, open, read, write, delete, and close files on the server

PHP can collect form data

PHP can send and receive cookies

PHP can add, delete, modify data in your database

PHP can be used to control user-access

PHP can encrypt data

With PHP you are not limited to output HTML. You can output images, PDF files, and even Flash movies. You can also output any text, such as XHTML and XML.

9) Rules for PHP variables; Output Variables

Rules for PHP variables:

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)

Output Variables

The PHP echo statement is often used to output data to the screen.

PHP Variables Scope

In PHP, variables can be declared anywhere in the script.

The scope of a variable is the part of the script where the variable can be referenced/used.

PHP has three different variable scopes:

local

global

static

10) Scope of PhP variables

A variable declared outside a function has a GLOBAL SCOPE and can only be accessed outside a function

A variable declared within a function has a LOCAL SCOPE and can only be accessed within that function

Normally, when a function is completed/executed, all of its variables are deleted.

However, sometimes we want a local variable NOT to be deleted. We need it for a further job.

To do this, use the static keyword when you first declare the variable

11) The global Keyword and $GLOBALS[index]

PHP also stores all global variables in an array called $GLOBALS[index]. The index holds the name of the variable.

This array is also accessible from within functions and can be used to update global variables directly.

12)PHP echo and print Statements

"echo" and "print" are more or less the same. They are both used to output data to the screen.

The differences are small: echo has no return value while print has a return value of 1 so it can be used in expressions.

echo can take multiple parameters (although such usage is rare) while print can take one argument. echo is marginally faster than print.

13)PHP supports the following data types?

String

Integer

Float (floating point numbers - also called double)

Boolean

Array

Object

NULL

Resource

14)PHP Arrays

An array stores multiple values in one single variable.

In the following example $cars is an array. The PHP var_dump() function returns the data type and value:

Example

```
<?php
$cars = array("Volvo","BMW","Toyota");
var_dump($cars);
?>
```

15)PHP Objects

An object is a data type which stores data and information on how to process that data.

In PHP, an object must be explicitly declared.

First we must declare a class of object. For this, we use the class keyword. A class is a structure that can contain properties and methods

16)PHP String Functions

In this chapter we will look at some commonly used functions to manipulate strings.

strlen() - Return the Length of a String

The PHP strlen() function returns the length of a string.

Example

Return the length of the string "Hello world!":

```
<?php
echo strlen("Hello world!"); // outputs 12
?>
```

str_word_count() - Count Words in a String

The PHP str_word_count() function counts the number of words in a string.

Example

Count the number of word in the string "Hello world!":

```
<?php
echo str_word_count("Hello world!"); // outputs 2
?>
```

strrev() - Reverse a String

The PHP strrev() function reverses a string.

Example

Reverse the string "Hello world!":

```
<?php
echo strrev("Hello world!"); // outputs !dlrow olleH
?>
```

strpos() - Search For a Text Within a String

The PHP strpos() function searches for a specific text within a string. If a match is found, the function returns the character position of the first match. If no match is found, it will return FALSE.

Example

Search for the text "world" in the string "Hello world!":

```
<?php
echo strpos("Hello world!", "world"); // outputs 6
?>
```

str_replace() - Replace Text Within a String

The PHP str_replace() function replaces some characters with some other characters in a string.

Example

Replace the text "world" with "Dolly":

```
<?php
echo str_replace("world", "Dolly", "Hello world!"); // outputs Hello Dolly!
?>
```