



PHP OOP - Static Methods

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PHP - Static Methods

Static methods can be called directly - without creating an instance of the class first.

Static methods are declared with the `static` keyword:

Syntax

```
<?php
class ClassName {
    public static function staticMethod() {
        echo "Hello World!";
    }
}
?>
```

To access a static method use the class name, double colon (::), and the method name:

Syntax

```
ClassName::staticMethod();
```

Let's look at an example:

Example

```
<?php
class greeting {
    public static function welcome() {
        echo "Hello World!";
    }
}

// Call static method
greeting::welcome();
?>
```

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Example Explained

Here, we declare a static method: `welcome()`. Then, we call the static method by using the class name, double colon (`::`), and the method name (without creating an instance of the class first).

PHP - More on Static Methods

A class can have both static and non-static methods. A static method can be accessed from a method in the same class using the `self` keyword and double colon (`::`):

Example

```
<?php
class greeting {
    public static function welcome() {
        echo "Hello World!";
    }

    public function __construct() {
```

```
        self::welcome();
    }
}

new greeting();
?>
```

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Static methods can also be called from methods in other classes. To do this, the static method should be `public`:

Example

```
<?php
class greeting {
    public static function welcome() {
        echo "Hello World!";
    }
}

class SomeOtherClass {
    public function message() {
        greeting::welcome();
    }
}
?>
```

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To call a static method from a child class, use the `parent` keyword inside the child class. Here, the static method can be `public` or `protected`.

Example

```
<?php
class domain {
    protected static function getWebsiteName() {
        return "W3Schools.com";
    }
}
```

```
}  
}  
  
class domainW3 extends domain {  
    public $websiteName;  
    public function __construct() {  
        $this->websiteName = parent::getWebsiteName();  
    }  
}  
  
$domainW3 = new domainW3;  
echo $domainW3 -> websiteName;  
?>
```

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