Php

1. PHP is a server scripting language, and a powerful tool for making dynamic and interactive Web pages.
2. PHP code is executed on the server.
3. PHP is an acronym for "PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor"
4. PHP files can contain text, HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and PHP code
5. PHP code is executed on the server, and the result is returned to the browser as plain HTML
6. PHP files have extension ".php"
7. PHP runs on various platforms (Windows, Linux, Unix, Mac OS X, etc.)
8. PHP is compatible with almost all servers used today (Apache, IIS, etc.)
9. To check your php version you can use the phpversion() function.
10. A PHP script starts with <?php and ends with ?>.
11. PHP, keywords (e.g. if, else, while, echo, etc.), classes, functions, and user-defined functions are not case-sensitive.
12. All variable names are case-sensitive!
13. // This is a single-line comment
14. # This is also a single-line comment
15. /\* This is a multi-line comment \*/
16. Variables are "containers" for storing information.
17. PHP is a Loosely Typed Language
18. PHP supports the following data types:
    1. String
    2. Integer
    3. Float (floating point numbers - also called double)
    4. Boolean
    5. Array
    6. Object
    7. NULL
    8. Resource
19. The **var\_dump()** function returns the data type and the value:
20. PHP has three different variable scopes:
    1. local
    2. global
    3. static
21. A variable declared outside a function has a GLOBAL SCOPE and can only be accessed outside a function:
22. A variable declared within a function has a LOCAL SCOPE and can only be accessed within that function:
23. The global keyword is used to access a global variable from within a function.
24. PHP also stores all global variables in an array called $GLOBALS[index].
25. Use the static keyword when  we want a local variable NOT to be deleted.
26. There are two basic ways to get output: echo and print.
27. echo has no return value while print has a return value of 1 so it can be used in expressions.
28. The echo statement can be used with or without parentheses: echo or echo().
29. PHP explode() function splits a string into an array.

String

1. Double quoted strings perform action on special characters.
2. Single quoted strings does not perform such actions, it returns the string like it was written, with the variable name:

Cosnt:

1. const are always case-sensitive
2. define() has a case-insensitive option.
3. const cannot be created inside another block scope, like inside a function or inside an if statement.
4. define can be created inside another block scope