

# PHP

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## PHP Basics

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### Visual Studio Code - PHP Extension Pack

<https://marketplace.visualstudio.com/items?itemName=xdebug.php-pack>

### Online PHP Editors

- [https://www.tutorialspoint.com/execute\\_php\\_online.php](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/execute_php_online.php)
- <https://www.codingrooms.com/compiler/php/>

### What is PHP

PHP (recursive acronym for PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor) is a widely-used open source general-purpose scripting language that is especially suited for web development and can be embedded into HTML.

Further reading: - [Intro. to PHP](#)

### What is a PHP File?

- PHP files can contain text, HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and PHP code.
- PHP code are executed on the server, and the result is returned to the browser as plain HTML.
- PHP files have extension ".php".

### Example #1 an introductory example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>Example</title>
  </head>
  <body>

    <?php
      echo "Hi, I'm a PHP script!";
    ?>

  </body>
</html>
```

**phpinfo function** phpinfo — Outputs information about PHP's configuration[2]

### Example #2 phpinfo example

```
<?php
// Show all information, defaults to INFO_ALL
phpinfo();
// Show just the module information.
// phpinfo(8) yields identical results.
phpinfo(INFO_MODULES);
?>
```

In PHP, all keywords (e.g. if, else, while, echo, etc.), classes, functions, and user-defined functions are NOT case-sensitive.

### Example #3 echo example

```
<?php
ECHO "Hello World!<br>";
echo "Hello World!<br>";
EcHo "Hello World!<br>";
?>
```

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## Variables

- Variables are used to store data, like string of text, numbers, etc.
- Variable values can change over the course of a script.
- In PHP, a variable does not need to be declared before adding a value to it.
- PHP automatically converts the variable to the correct data type, depending on its value
- After declaring a variable it can be reused throughout the code.
- The assignment operator (=) used to assign value to a variable.
- all variable names are case-sensitive.

In PHP variable can be declared as: **`$var_name = value;`**

Further reading: <https://www.tutorialrepublic.com/php-tutorial/php-variables.php>

### Example #1 variable names

```
<?php
$color = "red";
$COLOR="GREEN";
echo "My car is " . $color . "<br>";
echo "My house is " . $COLOR . "<br>";
echo "My boat is " . $coLOR . "<br>";
?>
```

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### Example #2 display of variable using echo statement

```
<?php

$txt = "W3Schools.com";
echo "I love $txt!";
// produce the same output
echo "<br>";
echo "I love " . $txt . "!";

?>
```

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### Example #3 variable example

```
<?php

$x = 5;
$y = 4;
echo $x + $y;

?>
```

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## Variable scope

- The scope of a variable is the context within which it is defined.
- For the most part all PHP variables only have a single scope.
- This single scope spans included and required files as well.

Further reading: <https://www.php.net/manual/en/language.variables.scope.php>

### Local scope variable

#### Example #1 local scope variable example

```
<?php
function myTest() {
    $x = 5; // local scope
    echo "<p>Variable x inside function is: $x</p>";
}
myTest();
```

```
// using x outside the function will generate an error
echo "<p>Variable x outside function is: $x</p>";
?>
```

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### Global scope variable

#### Example #2 global scope variable example

```
<?php
$x = 5; // global scope

function myTest() {
    // using x inside this function will generate an error
    echo "<p>Variable x inside function is: $x</p>";
}
myTest();

echo "<p>Variable x outside function is: $x</p>";
?>
```

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### The global keyword

#### Example #3 using global

```
<?php
$x = 5; // global scope
$y = 10;

function myTest() {
    global $x, $y; // use global scope variable in function
    $y = $x + $y;
}

myTest();
echo $y; // outputs 15
?>
```

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### \$GLOBALS

- The \$GLOBALS array is an associative array with the name of the global variable being the key and the contents of that variable being the value of the array element.
- \$GLOBALS exists in any scope, this is because \$GLOBALS is a superglobal.

#### Example #4 using \$GLOBALS instead of global example

```
<?php
$x = 5;
$y = 10;

function myTest() {
    $GLOBALS['y'] = $GLOBALS['x'] + $GLOBALS['y'];
}

myTest();
echo $y; // outputs 15
?>
```

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#### Using static variables

- A static variable exists only in a local function scope, but it does not lose its value when program execution leaves this scope.

#### Example #5 Example demonstrating need for static variables

```
<?php
function test()
{
    $a = 0;
    echo $a;
    $a++;
}
?>
```

#### Example #6 use of static variables

```
<?php
function myTest() {
    static $x = 0;
    echo $x . "<br \>";
    $x++;
}

myTest();
myTest();
myTest();
```

```
myTest();  
?>
```

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## String functions

- [Download examples code](#)

### strlen

#### Example #1 Get The Length of a String

```
<?php  
    echo "Length of a String: ";  
    echo strlen("Hello world!"); // outputs 12  
?>
```

### str\_word\_count

#### Example #2 Count The Number of Words in a String

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

### strrev

#### Example #3 Reverse a String

```
<?php  
    echo "<br />Reverse a String: ";  
    echo strrev("Hello world!"); // outputs !dlrow olleH  
?>
```

### strpos

#### Example #4 Search For a Specific Text Within a String

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

## str\_replace

### Example #5 Replace Text Within a String

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

## References

1. [Static variables](#)
2. [phpinfo - Manual - PHP](#)

### Muhammad Yasir Bhutta

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