PHP TRAINING

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Level : Beginner+1

WHAT IS PHP?

- PHP is an acronym for "PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor"
- PHP is a widely-used, open source scripting language
- PHP scripts are executed on the server
- PHP is free to download and use

WHAT IS 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"

WHAT PHP CAN 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

WHY WE USE PHP?

- PHP runs on various platforms (Windows, Linux, Unix, Mac OS X, etc.)
- PHP is compatible with almost all servers used today (Apache, IIS, etc.)
- PHP supports a wide range of databases
- PHP is free. Download it from the official PHP resource: www.php.net
- PHP is easy to learn and runs efficiently on the server side

PHP SYNTAX

- A PHP script can be placed anywhere in the document.
- A PHP script starts with **<?php** and ends with **?>**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1>My first PHP page</h1>

<?php
echo "Hello World!";
?>

</body>
</html>
```

PHP VARIABLES

- Variables are "containers" for storing information
- A variable can have a short name (like x and y) or a more descriptive name (age, carname, total_volume).
- 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)

```php
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<?php
$txt = "Hello world!";
$x = 5;
$y = 10.5;

echo $txt;
echo "<br>";
echo $x;
echo "<br>";
echo $y;
?>

</body>
</html>
```

Hello world!

5

10.5

PHP VARIABLE 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:

1.local

2.global

3.static

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<?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>";
?>

</body>
</html>
```

Variable x inside function is:

Variable x outside function is: 5

PHP GLOBAL KEYWORD

- The global keyword is used to access a global variable from within a function.
- To do this, use the global keyword before the variables (inside the function)

```php
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

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

function myTest() {
    global $x, $y;
    $y = $x + $y;
}

myTest();  // run function
echo $y; // output the new value for variable $y
?>

</body>
</html>
```

```
15
```

PHP STATIC KEYWORD

- ormally, 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

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<?php
function myTest() {
    static $x = 0;
    echo $x;
    $x++;
}

myTest();
echo "<br>";
myTest();
echo "<br>";
myTest();
?>

</body>
</html>
```

```
0

1

2
```

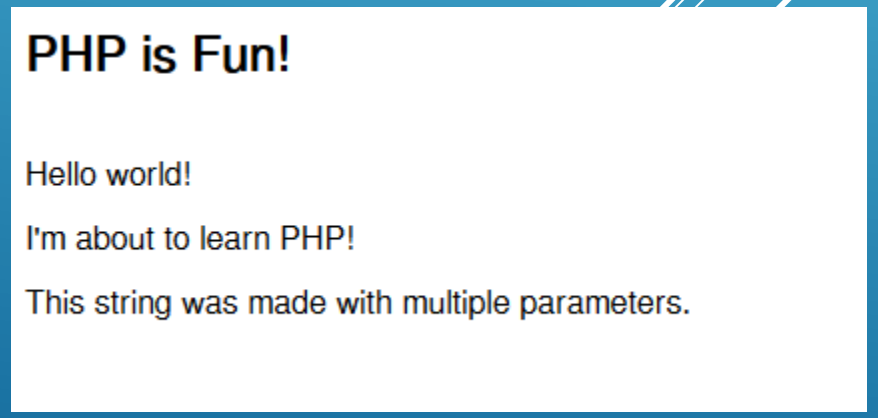
PHP ECHO/PRINT

- 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.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<?php
echo "<h2>PHP is Fun!</h2>";
echo "Hello world!<br>";
echo "I'm about to learn PHP!<br>";
echo "This ", "string ", "was ", "made ", "with multiple parameters.";
?>

</body>
</html>
```



DISPLAY VARIABLES

```php
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<?php
$txt1 = "Learn PHP";
$txt2 = "W3Schools.com";
$x = 5;
$y = 4;

echo "<h2>" . $txt1 . "</h2>";
echo "Study PHP at " . $txt2 . "<br>";
echo $x + $y;
?>

</body>
</html>
```

Learn PHP

Study PHP at W3Schools.com

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PHP PRINT STATEMENT

- The print statement can be used with or without parentheses: print or print().
- Display Text and Variable

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<?php
print "<h2>PHP is Fun!</h2>";
print "Hello world!<br>";
print "I'm about to learn PHP!";
?>

</body>
</html>
```

PHP is Fun!

Hello world!

I'm about to learn PHP!

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<?php
$txt1 = "Learn PHP";
$txt2 = "W3Schools.com";
$x = 5;
$y = 4;

print "<h2>" . $txt1 . "</h2>";
print "Study PHP at " . $txt2 . "<br>";
print $x + $y;
?>

</body>
</html>
```

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PHP DATA TYPES

- Variables can store data of different types, and different data types can do different things.
- 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

PHP STRING

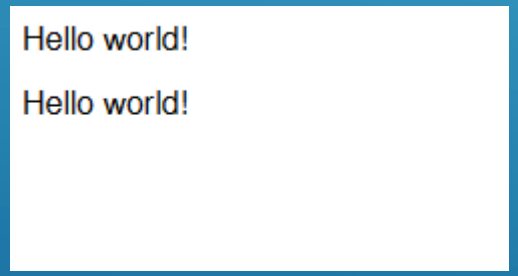
- A string is a sequence of characters, like "Hello world!".
- A string can be any text inside quotes. You can use single or double quotes

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<?php
$x = "Hello world!";
$y = 'Hello world!';

echo $x;
echo "<br>";
echo $y;
?>

</body>
</html>
```



PHP INTEGER

- An integer data type is a non-decimal number between -2,147,483,648 and 2,147,483,647.
- Rules for integers:
- An integer must have at least one digit
- An integer must not have a decimal point
- An integer can be either positive or negative
- Integers can be specified in three formats: decimal (10-based), hexadecimal (16-based - prefixed with 0x) or octal (8-based - prefixed with 0)
- In the following example $x is an integer. The PHP var_dump() function returns the data type and value

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<?php
$x = 5985;
var_dump($x);
?>

</body>
</html>
```

```
int(5985)
```

PHP FLOAT

- A float (floating point number) is a number with a decimal point or a number in exponential form.
- In the following example $x is a float. The PHP var_dump() function returns the data type and value:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<?php
$x = 10.365;
var_dump($x);
?>

</body>
</html>
```

```
float(10.365)
```

PHP BOOLEAN

- A Boolean represents two possible states: TRUE or FALSE.
- Booleans are often used in conditional testing. You will learn more about conditional testing in a later chapter of this tutorial.

```
$x=true;
$y=false;
```

PHP ARRAY

- 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

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

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

</body>
</html>
```

```
array(3) { [0]=> string(5) "Volvo" [1]=> string(3) "BMW" [2]=> string(6) "Toyota" }
```

PHP OBJECT

- 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:

```php
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<?php
class Car {
    function Car() {
        $this->model = "VW";
    }
}
// create an object
$herbie = new Car();

// show object properties
echo $herbie->model;
?>

</body>
</html>
```

```
VW
```

PHP NULL VALUES

- Null is a special data type which can have only one value: NULL.
- A variable of data type NULL is a variable that has no value assigned to it.
- **Tip:** If a variable is created without a value, it is automatically assigned a value of NULL.
- Variables can also be emptied by setting the value to NULL

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<?php
$x = "Hello world!";
$x = null;
var_dump($x);
?>

</body>
</html>
```

```
NULL
```