## Cheatography

### Php for ever Cheat Sheet by Beyk (nim) via cheatography.com/32591/cs/10057/

### About Php

Before you continue:	you should have a basic understanding of the following: HTML CSS JavaScript
PHP is an acronym for	"PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor"
PHP is	a widely-used, open source scripting language
PHP is	free to download and use: www.php.net
Php	PHP is a server scripting language
PHP files have extension	".php"
PHP files can contain	text, HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and PHP code

Basic PHP Syntax	
A PHP script starts with <br php and ends with ?>:	php // PHP code goes here<br ?>
A PHP file normally contains HTML tags, and some PHP scripting code.	html <html> <body> <h1>My first PHP page</h1> <? php echo "Hello World!"; ?&gt; </body> </html>
Comments in PHP	// single-line comment

### Basic PHP Syntax

A PHP script starts with <br php and ends with ?>:	php // PHP code goes here<br ?>
A PHP file	html
normally	<html> <body> <h1>My</h1></body></html>
contains	first PHP page </td
HTML tags,	php echo "Hello
and some	World!"; ?>
PHP scripting	
code.	II CIII 1 /</td

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### Basic PHP Syntax (cont)

Comments in PHP	// or # are the single-line comment And /* multiple-lines comment block */
PHP Case Sensitivity:	In PHP, all keywords (e.g. if, else, while, echo, etc.), classes, functions, and user-defined functions are NOT case- sensitive. <b>However; all variable</b> names are case-sensitive.
Creating (Declaring) PHP Variables	variable starts with the \$ sign, \$x = 5;
Output Variables	echo statement: echo \$x
PHP is a Loosely Typed Language	we did not have to tell PHP which data type the variable is. PHP automatically converts the variable to the correct data type, depending on its value.

### he Point 1

PHP The static Keyword
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: static x = 0;

### PHP 5 Data Types

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PHP Data Types	String Integer Float (floating point numbers - also called double) Boolean Array Object NULL Resource
PHP Array	An array stores multiple values in one single variable.\$cars = array("Volvo","BMW","Toyota");
PHP Object	is a data type which stores data and information on how to process that data.
PHP NULL Value	Null is a special data type which can have only one value: NULL.\$x = null;
PHP Resource	A common example of using the resource data type is a database call.

### PHP 5 Constants

A constant is an identifier (name) for a simple
value. The value cannot be changed during the
script.
To create a constant, use the define() function.
Syntax
define(name, value, case-insensitive)
php</td
define("GREETING", "Welcome to
Amozeh.com!");
echo GREETING;
?>

### **PHP 5 Operators**

=== \$x === \$y Returns true if \$x is equal Identical to \$y, and they are of the same type

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PHP 5 Operators (cont)	
!== Not identical	Returns true if \$x is not equal to \$y, or they are not of the same type
PHP String Operators	PHP has two operators that are specially designed for strings.
Concatenatio n	\$txt1 . \$txt2 Concatenation of \$txt1 and \$txt2
.= Concatenatio n assignment	<pre>\$txt1 .= \$txt2 Appends \$txt2 to \$txt1</pre>
PHP divides the operators in the following groups:	
Arithmetic operators Assignment operators Comparison operators Increment/Decrement operators Logical operators String operators	

### **PHP Conditional Statements**

Array operators

The if Statement	if (\$t < "20") { echo "Have a good day!";
The ifelse Statement	<pre>if (\$t &lt; "20") { echo "Have a good day!"; } else { echo "Have a good night!"; } ?&gt;</pre>
The PHP switch Statement	<pre>switch (\$favcolor) { case "red": echo "Your favorite color is red!"; break; default: echo "Your favorite color isn't exists!!"; }</pre>

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### **PHP Loops**

while - loops through a block of code as long
as the specified condition is true
dowhile - loops through a block of code once,
and then repeats the loop as long as the
specified condition is true
for - loops through a block of code a specified
number of times
foreach - loops through a block of code for
each element in an array
` php</td
<pre>\$colors = array("red", "green", "blue",</pre>
"yellow");
foreach (\$colors as \$value) {
echo "\$value ";
}
?>`

### PHP 5 Functions

The real power of PHP comes from its functions; it has more than 1000 built-in functions. Besides the built-in PHP functions, we can create our own functions.  $\langle$ ?php function sum(x,\$y) { z = x +\$y; return \$z; } echo "5 + 10 = " . sum(5, 10) . "<br>"; echo "7 + 13 = " . sum(7, 13) . "<br>"; echo "2 + 4 = " . sum(2, 4); ?>

### PHP 5 Arrays

An array stores multiple	\$cars =
values in one single	array("Volvo",
variable:	"BMW", "Toyota");

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## PHP 5 Arrays (cont)

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In PHP, there are three types of arrays:	Indexed arrays - Arrays with a numeric index Associative arrays - Arrays with named keys Multidimensional arrays - Arrays containing one or more arrays
Indexed Arrays	<pre>\$cars = array("Volvo", "BMW", "Toyota"); OR \$cars[0] = "Volvo"; \$cars[1] = "BMW"; \$cars[2] = "Toyota";</pre>
The count() function is used to return the length (the number of elements) of an array:	php \$cars =<br array("Volvo", "BMW", "Toyota"); echo count(\$cars); ?>
Loop Through an Indexed Array	<pre><?php \$cars = array("Volvo", "BMW", "Toyota"); \$arrlength = count(\$cars); for(\$x = 0; \$x < \$arrlength; \$x++) { echo \$cars[\$x]; echo " "; } ?&gt;</pre>
Associative Arrays	Associative arrays are arrays that use named keys that you assign to them.
There are two ways to create an associative array:	<pre>\$age = array("Peter"=&gt;"35", "Ben"=&gt;"37", "Joe"=&gt;"43");OR \$age['Peter'] = "35"; \$age['Ben'] = "37"; \$age['Joe'] = "43";</pre>

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### PHP 5 Arrays (cont)

Loop	php \$age = array("Peter"= "35",
Through	"Ben"=>"37", "Joe"=>"43");
an	foreach(\$age as \$x => \$x_value) {
Associat ive	echo "Key=" . \$x . ", Value=" .
Array	<pre>\$x_value; echo " "; } ?&gt;</pre>

Multidimensional arrays will be explained in the PHP advanced section.



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