

About Php	Basic PHP Syntax	Basic PHP Syntax (cont)
Before you continue: PHP is an acronym for	A PHP script starts with <?php and ends with ?>:	PHP is a Loosely Typed Language
you should have a basic understanding of the following: HTML CSS JavaScript	A PHP file normally contains HTML tags, and some PHP scripting code.	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.
"PHP: H ypertext P reprocessor"	Comments in PHP // or # are the single-line comment	The Point 1 PHP The static Keyword
PHP is a widely-used, open source scripting language	PHP Case Sensitivity: In PHP, all keywords (e.g. if, else, while, echo, etc.), classes, functions, and user-c	Normally, when a function is completed/ex-ecuted, all of its variables are deleted. However, sometimes we want a local variable NOT to be deleted. We need it for a further job.
PHP is free to download and use: www.php.net	Creating (Decla-ring) PHP Variables	To do this, use the static keyword when you first declare the variable: <code>static \$x = 0;</code>
Php PHP is a server scripting language	Output Variables	PHP 5 Data Types
PHP files have extension ".php"		PHP String Integer Float (floating point numbers - also called double)
PHP files can contain text, HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and PHP code		Data Types Boolean Array Object NULL Resource
Basic PHP Syntax		
A PHP script starts with <?php and ends with ?>:		
A PHP file normally contains HTML tags, and some PHP scripting code.		
Comments in PHP // single-line comment		



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 Page 1 of 3.

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PHP 5 Data Types (cont)

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

```
define("GREETING", "Welcome to
Amozeh.com!");
```

```
echo GREETING;
```

```
?>
```

PHP 5 Operators

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

!== 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.

. Concat-enation \$txt1 . \$txt2 Concatenation of \$txt1 and \$txt2

.= Concat-enation assignment \$txt1 .= \$txt2 Appends \$txt2 to \$txt1

PHP divides the operators in the following groups:

Arithmetic operators

Assignment operators

Comparison operators

Increment/Decrement operators

Logical operators

String operators

Array operators

PHP Conditional Statements

The if Statement if (\$t < " 20") { ecl

The if...else Statement if (\$t < " 20") { ecl

The PHP switch Statement switch (\$favc olor) { }

PHP Loops

while - loops through a block of code as long as the specified condition is true
do...while - 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



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 Page 2 of 3.

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PHP Loops (cont)

```
<?php
$colors = array("red", "green", "blue", "yellow");
foreach ($colors as $value) {
    echo "$value <br>";
}
?>
```

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.

```
<?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 values in one single variable:

```
$cars = array("Volvo", "BMW", "Toyota");
```

In PHP, there are three types of arrays:

Indexed Arrays

```
$cars = array( "Volvo", "BMW", "Toyota"); OR $cars[0] = "Volvo"; $cars[1] = "BMW"; $cars[2] = "Toyota";
```

The count() function is used to return the length (the number of elements) of an array:

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

PHP 5 Arrays (cont)

Loop Through an Indexed Array

Associative arrays are arrays that use named keys rather than numeric ones.

Associative arrays - Arrays with named keys rather than numeric ones.

```
There are two ways to create an associative array:
```

```
$cars = array( "Volvo" => "Volvo", "BMW" => "BMW", "Toyota" => "Toyota");
```

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

Loop Through an Associative Array

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

an Associative Array

Multidimensional arrays will be explained in the PHP advanced section.

C

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