

Introduction of PHP

The logo for pTutorial, featuring the text "pTutorial" in a bold, italicized, white sans-serif font centered within a dark blue rounded square.

pTutorial

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What is PHP?

- PHP stand for hypertext pre-processor.
- PHP is a general purpose server side scripting language that is basically used for web development.
- PHP script run on web server.
- PHP is used for dynamic web page creation.
- PHP run on variety of operating system. GUI based operating system as well as Command based.
- PHP can easily embedded with HTML.
- PHP is open source programming language so you can download PHP free and use it.
- PHP support many databases are following below.
- You can download from www.php.net

Why PHP?

- It's fast
- It's free
- It's easy to use

- It's versatile
- It's secure
- It's customizable
- Interact with HTML forms
- Communicate with databases
- Generate secure Web pages
- Easy to learn and implement.

How to start learning PHP

For windows go to <http://www.wampserver.com> and download latest version of wamp server. Install that exe on your machine and run PHP script.

Note : If you want to know detailed process of wamp server visit <http://www.ptutorial.com> .

You should have basic knowledge of following

Html

Java Script

Css

Supported Databases

- dBASE
- Informix
- Ingres
- Microsoft SQL Server
- mSQL
- MySQL
- Oracle
- PostgreSQL
- Sybase

Basic Syntax

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>First Script of PHP</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<?php
```

```
    echo "Welcome to the php word!";
```

```
        echo "www.ptutorial.com";
```

```
?>  
</body>  
</html>
```

Note: If you want to learn more about PHP visit www.ptutorial.com.

Commenting continued in PHP

PHP supports two type of commenting

1. Single line comment
2. Multi line Comment

Single line comment

There are two method of single line commenting.

By using hash sign (#)

By using backslaps (//)

Both are following below you can see that

```
<?php
```

```
echo "Comment in php"; // Single line Comment
```

```
#this also a single line comment
```

```
echo "www.ptutorial.com";
```

```
?>
```

Multi line Comment

```
<?php
```

```
echo "Comment in php";
```

```
echo "Multiple line comment";
```

```
/* this multi line comment
```

```
You can put any number of line */
```

```
echo "www.ptutorial.com";
```

```
?
```

Echo Statement

In PHP echo statement is used for deliver the string as well as variable value on the browse, following example explain the concept of echo statement.

```
<?php
```

```
echo "Welcome to the php word!";
```

```
$number=38;
```

```
echo $number;
```

```
$str="www.ptutorial.com";
```

```
Echo $str;
```

```
?>
```

The Semicolon and Case Sensitivity

- Every statement must be terminated with semicolon.
- In PHP functions, classes, core language keywords are case-insensitive.

Following example explain the concept of semicolon and case sensitivity.

```
<?php
echo "Welcome to the php word!";
Echo " http://www.ptutorial.com "; //case insensitive
?>
```

PHP Variables

- Variables are just identifier that are used for storing data, like integer, float, strings, and arrays.
- PHP automatically converts the variable to the correct data type, depending on its value.
- In PHP there is no need to declare before use.
- Dollar sign is used at the time of making variable.

Syntax of declare the variable

```
$variable_name = value;
```

Rules of making PHP variable

- It must be starts with dollar (\$) sign.
- A variable name can only contain alpha-numeric characters, underscores (a-z, A-Z, 0-9, and _) you cannot start with number.
- A valid variable name start with string or underscore after dollar sign.
- PHP variable can any length.
- PHP variables are case sensitive.
- You cannot leave blank space between variable names.

```
$first name = value;            not allowed
```

```
$first_name = value;           allowed
```

Example of valid variable

- \$name=52;
- \$name_1=12;
- \$var145af=102;
- \$_php=586;
- \$a145="java";
- \$first_name_1=4875;

Example of PHP Variable

```
<?php  
  
$txt= " http://www.ptutorial.com ";  
$Number=152;  
$a=18.5;  
Echo $number . $a;  
  
?>
```

Explanation

In above example you can see that there is no need to define data type.

PHP Concatenation (String Concatenation)

In PHP dot (.) operator is used for concatenation of two or more string following explain the concept of the string concatenation.

```
<?php  
  
$txt= " http://www.ptutorial.com ";  
$txt2="Hello";
```

```
echo $txt." ". $txt2;
```

```
?>
```

PHP and html embed code

PHP script embeds anywhere and any number of times in html code, following example explain how to embed PHP script in html.

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title> <?php echo "html embedded code"; ?></title>
```

```
</Head>
```

```
<?php
```

```
echo "hello friends". "<br>";
```

```
echo "welcome to the PHP<br>";
```

```
echo "Html and php script embed";
```

```
?>
```

```
<?php
```

```
$a=15;
```

```
$b=25;
```

```
$sum=$a+$b;
```

```
echo $sum;
```

```
?>
```

```
<body>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Explanation

You can put your PHP script anywhere in your HTML document like above example shown.

How to put your HTML code in PHP script

You can also put HTML tags in PHP script within the echo statement like that

```
<?php
```

```
echo "<h4>welcome to the PHP</h4>";
```

```
echo "<br>";
```

```
echo "Html and php script embed<hr>";
```

```
echo "<b>". "hello friends" . "</b>";
```

```
print "<hr>";
```

```
?>
```

Constant

In PHP, constant is nothing it just variable that holds fixed value. You can define constant by using define keyword. As the name implies, you cannot change these constants once they represent a certain value. The names for constants have the same rules as PHP variables except that they don't have the leading dollar sign.

Syntax of PHP constant

```
define ( " variable name " , " value " );
```

Example of PHP constant

```
define ( " Pi ",3.14)
```

Example of PHP constant

```
<?php  
  
define("str", "This is a String Constant");  
define("integer", 38);  
echo str;  
echo '<br>';  
echo "this is integer constant:-";  
echo integer;  
echo '<br>';  
  
?>
```

Some of important pre define constant

Constant	Description
<code>__file__</code>	<i>the file name of the current PHP script</i>
<code>__line__</code>	<i>the current line number, where this function used</i>
<code>PHP_VERSION</code>	<i>PHP version used</i>
<code>PHP_OS</code>	<i>the operating system running PHP</i>

Example of pre define constant

```
<?php
```

```
echo "line number of this lie: " . __LINE__."<br>";
```

```
?>
```

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