

PHP Tutorial pdf



pTutorial

Created By:

Umar Farooque Khan

Chapter - 01

PHP TUTORIAL

Introduction

What Actually PHP Is?

PHP is a Hypertext Pre-processor, Which is widely used Open Source general-purpose scripting language that is suited for Web development and can be embedded into HTML. Most of PHP syntax is based on C. They should make PHP easy to pick up for Programmers.

Why PHP?

- ❖ PHP is easy to understand.
- ❖ Run different operating system (Command based and GUI based)
- ❖ PHP is free to download and use
- ❖ It's fast because of embedded in html
- ❖ PHP used almost all server
- ❖ Its secure

What can do PHP?

- ❖ Its handle databases properly
- ❖ PHP used produce to produce dynamic pages
- ❖ PHP used to form validation
- ❖ It's easily access database

Some Important point about PHP

- ❖ PHP used many database such as MySQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle, Sybase and Microsoft SQL Server.
- ❖ If you know C very properly, you have a great deal to start. because mostly PHP syntax is similar to C syntax.
- ❖ PHP scripts or source code are executed on the server.
- ❖ PHP are open source general purpose scripting language.
- ❖ Acronym of PHP is hypertext pre-processor.
- ❖ PHP is server-side scripting language.

PHP Example

```
<?php  
  
echo "Welcome to the php  
";  
  
echo "PHP is a scripting language ";  
  
echo "  
";  
  
echo "It's easy to learn.  
";  
  
echo "Php is open source."  
  
?>
```

OUTPUT

```
Welcome to the php  
PHP is a scripting language  
It's easy to learn.  
Php is open source.
```

Chapter - 02

History of PHP

Originally PHP is created by **Rasmus Lerdorf** in 1994 and set its roots in June 8, 1995. PHP web server basically used an interpreter on your server that return the output of the given script.



Rasmus Lerdorf

PHP is used in web development or you can say that PHP is used in web application and website development.

PHP version history

PHP/FI 2.0 (In June of 1995)

The parser was largely hand written so often encountered errors.

PHP 3 (In June, 1998)

Limited object oriented support and a lot of PHP growth.

PHP 4 (Middle of 2000)

The most important change made for PHP 4 was the switch to the ZEND engine. More resources used in PHP scripts like database connection and file.

PHP 4 introduced multi-threading and compile first, execute later.

And PHP runs a lot of servers:-

- ❖ Apache Web Server
- ❖ Microsoft's IIS
- ❖ Zeus
- ❖ AOLServer and more

PHP 5 (In July 2004)

PHP 5 was brought step forward for the language and offered lots of functionalities.

- ✓ Object oriented support
- ✓ Improved MYSQL Extension
- ✓ Flat file database SQLite
- ✓ PDO Extension
- ✓ Error handling with exception
- ✓ XML tools
- ✓ And a lot of features given in PHP 5.

Some PHP statics

In January 2013, According to Net craft's survey 39% (244M) of website are running PHP. Of sites that run PHP, 78% are served from Linux computers, followed by 8% on FreeBSD.

A lot of website that is used PHP include content management systems like

- ✓ WordPress
- ✓ Joomla
- ✓ Drupal

And a lot of e-commerce solutions

- ❖ Zencart
- ❖ Scommerce and
- ❖ Magento

Only content management systems and e-commerce's applications were found running on a total of 32 M sites all over the world.

Chapter – 03

Features of PHP

Feature of PHP

There are many features given by PHP. All Features discussed below one by one.

- ❖ Familiarity
- ❖ Simplicity
- ❖ Efficiency
- ❖ Security
- ❖ Flexibility
- ❖ Open source
- ❖ Object Oriented

Familiarity

If you are in programming background then you can easily understand the PHP syntax. And you can write PHP script because of most of PHP syntax inherited from other languages like C or Pascal.

Simplicity

PHP provides a lot of pre-define functions to secure your data. It is also compatible with many third-party applications, and PHP can easily integrate with other.

In PHP script there is no need to include libraries like c, special compilation directives like Java, PHP engine starts execution from (<?) escape sequence and end with a closing escape sequence (<?). In PHP script, there is no need to write main function. And also you can work with PHP without creating a class.

Efficiency

PHP 4.0 introduced resource allocation mechanisms and more pronounced support for object-oriented programming, in addition to session management features. Eliminating unnecessary memory allocation.

Security

Several trusted data encryption options are supported in PHP's predefined function set. You can use a lot of third-party applications to secure our data, allowing for securing our application.

Flexibility

You can say that PHP is a very flexible language because of PHP is an embedded language you can embed PHP scripts with HTML, JAVA SCRIPT, WML, XML, and many others. You can run your PHP script any device like mobile Phone, tabs, laptops, PC and other because of PHP script execute on the server then after sending to the browser of your device.

Free

PHP is an open source programming language so you can download freely there is no need to buy a licence or anything.

Object Oriented

PHP has added some object-oriented programming features, and Object Oriented programming became possible with PHP 4. With the introduction of PHP 5, the PHP developers have really beefed up the object-oriented features of PHP, resulting in both more speed and added features.

Why Use PHP?

There are three most important features that make PHP more popular:-

Cross platform – you can run PHP scripts on any platform like windows, Linux, Mac, Solaris and other.

Large number of databases, the Internet service providers and the Web Hosting companies that support it.

Another important factor is **easy to learn**, implement and open source.

Chapter – 04

PHP Installation

Requirement for PHP

1. Note pad

Notepad is ASCII (you can that say a text editor) editor that is used for writing the PHP script, many other editors are also available for writing a PHP script like Dreamweaver.

2. WAMP server or XAMP server

Both servers are used to create run time environment on the client machine.

3. Web browser

The web browsers are used for display the output by giving PHP script, for example Google Chrome, Firefox, Internet Explorer etc.

Why we are using WAMP?

PHP is a server-side scripting language it's not run on a local machine. So that WAMP or XAMP server is used to create server environment on the local machine to run PHP script.

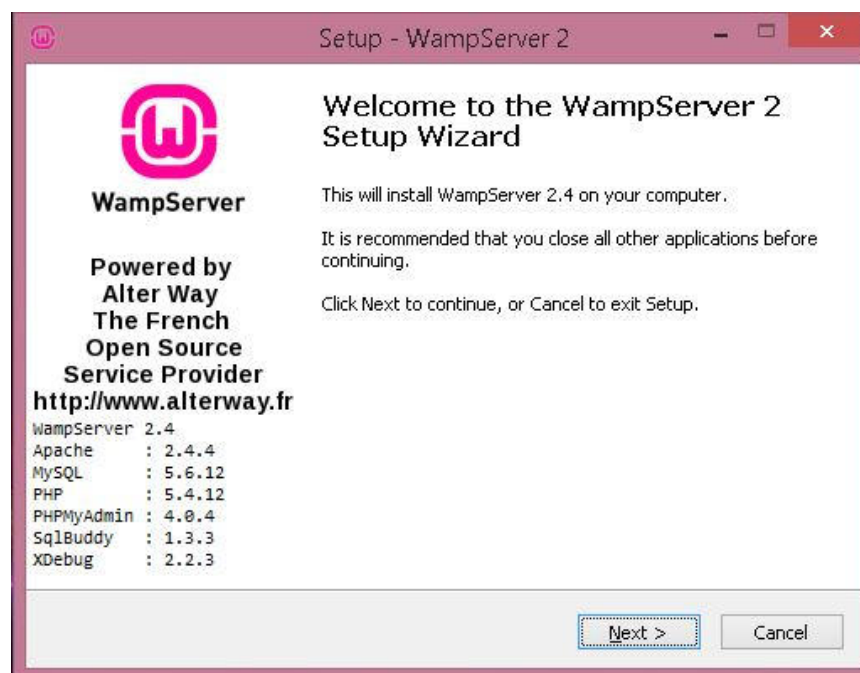
To install WAMP Server on windows follow some steps:-

1. Download Latest version of WAMP server from <http://www.wampserver.com/en/>

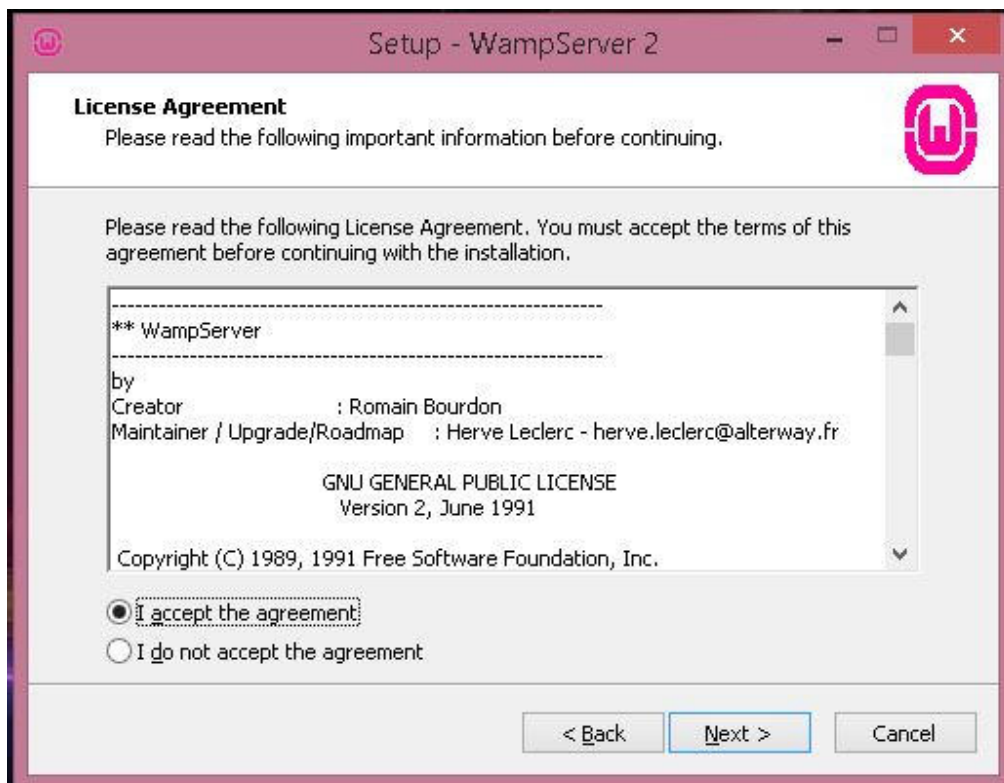
Note: WAMP server is an open source application, so you can download without pay anything.

2. Click on WAMP Server ".exe" file that you downloaded, and follow the following instructions on the screen to install the application.

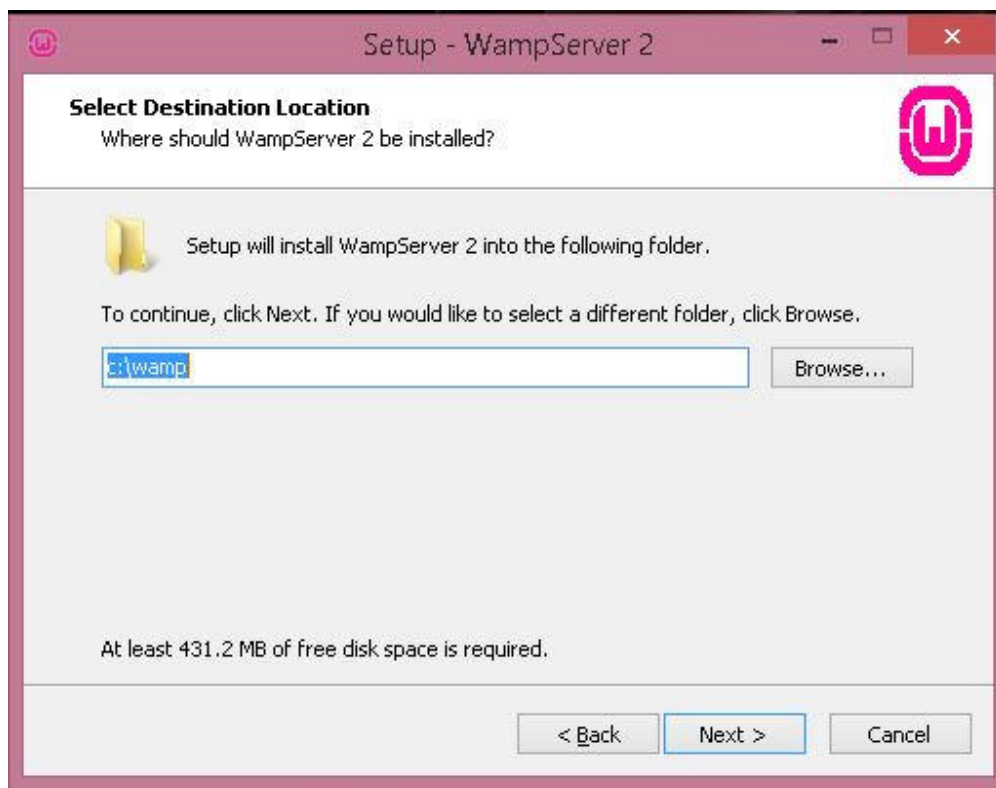
3. Appear following window.



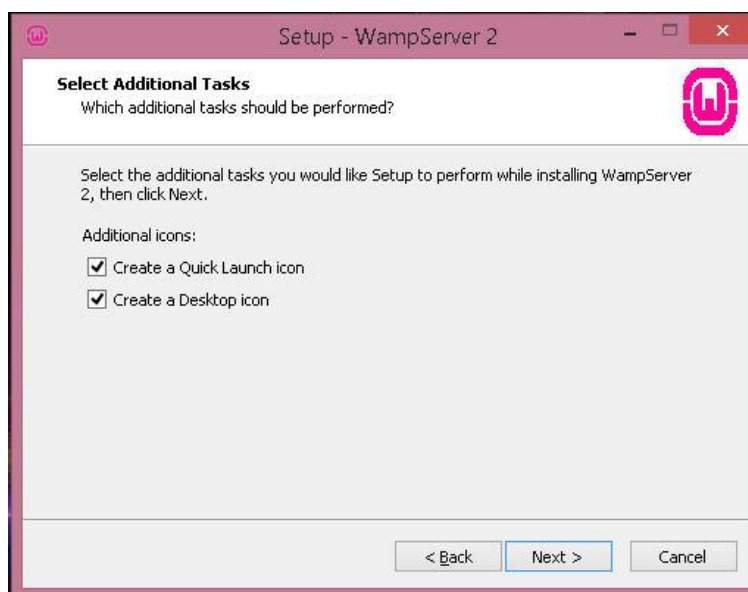
4. Click the next button to licence agreement window.
5. Click I accept the agreement and press next to continue.



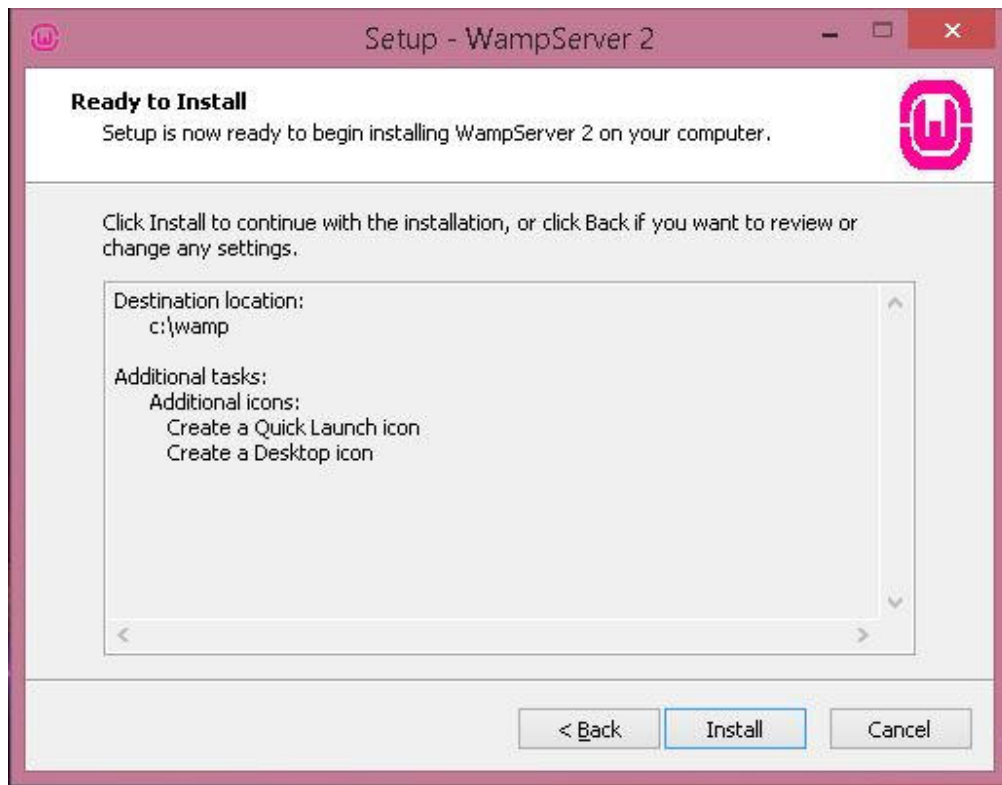
6. Choose destination Folder, where you want to install WAMP server.



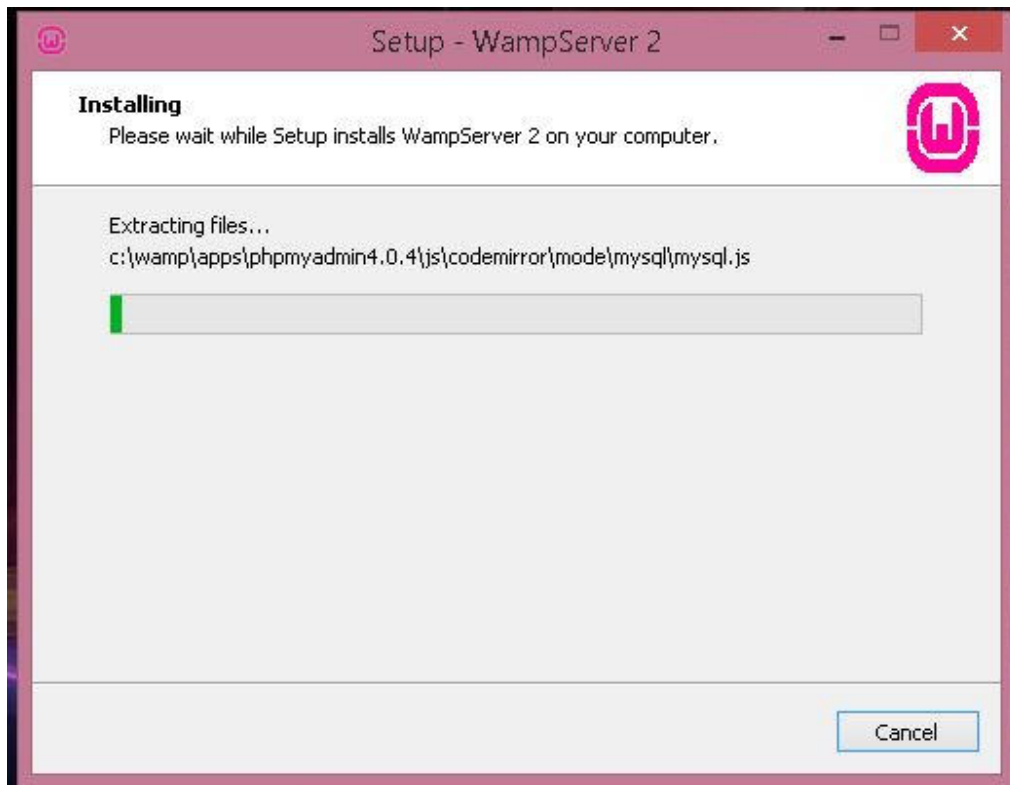
7. Select additional task icons press next to continue
8. Now ready to install, Press next to continue...



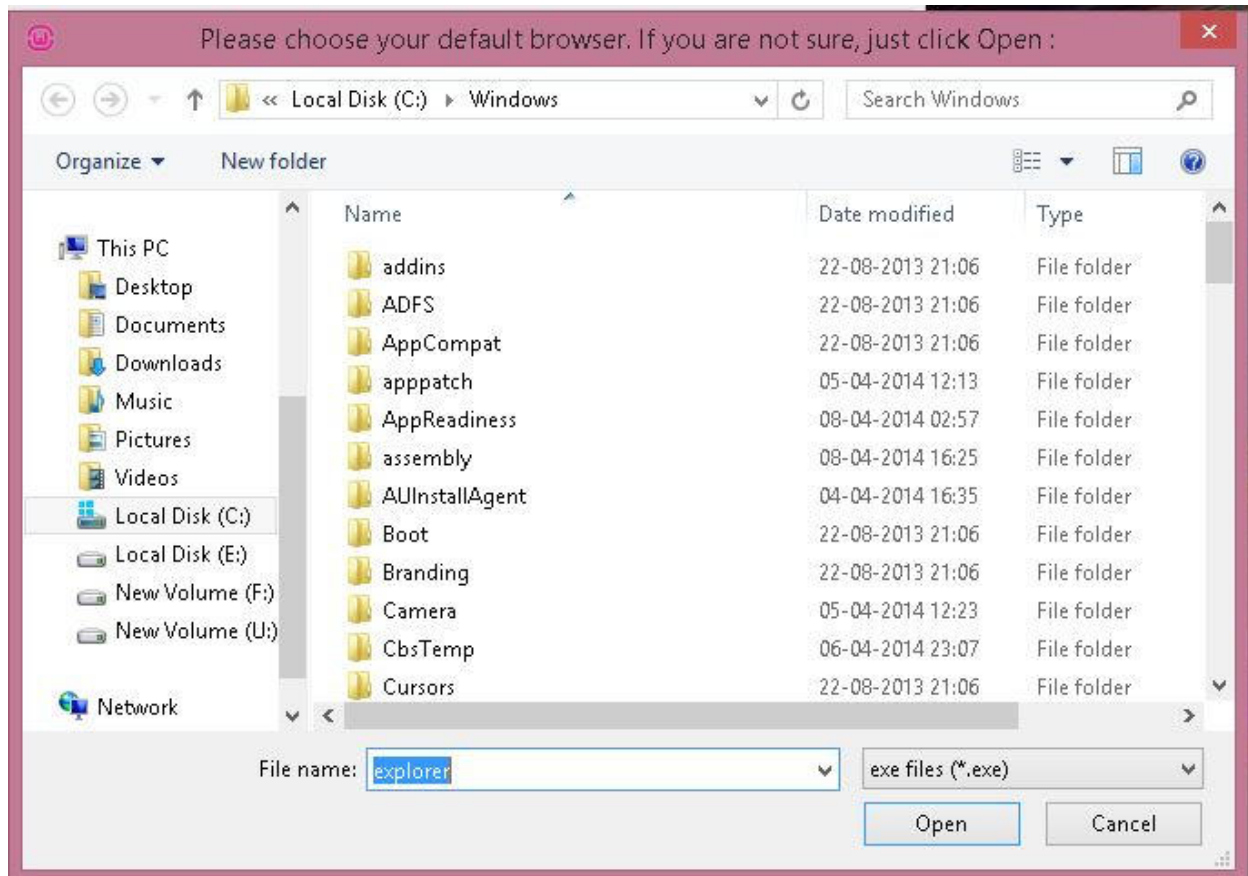
9. Press install to continue



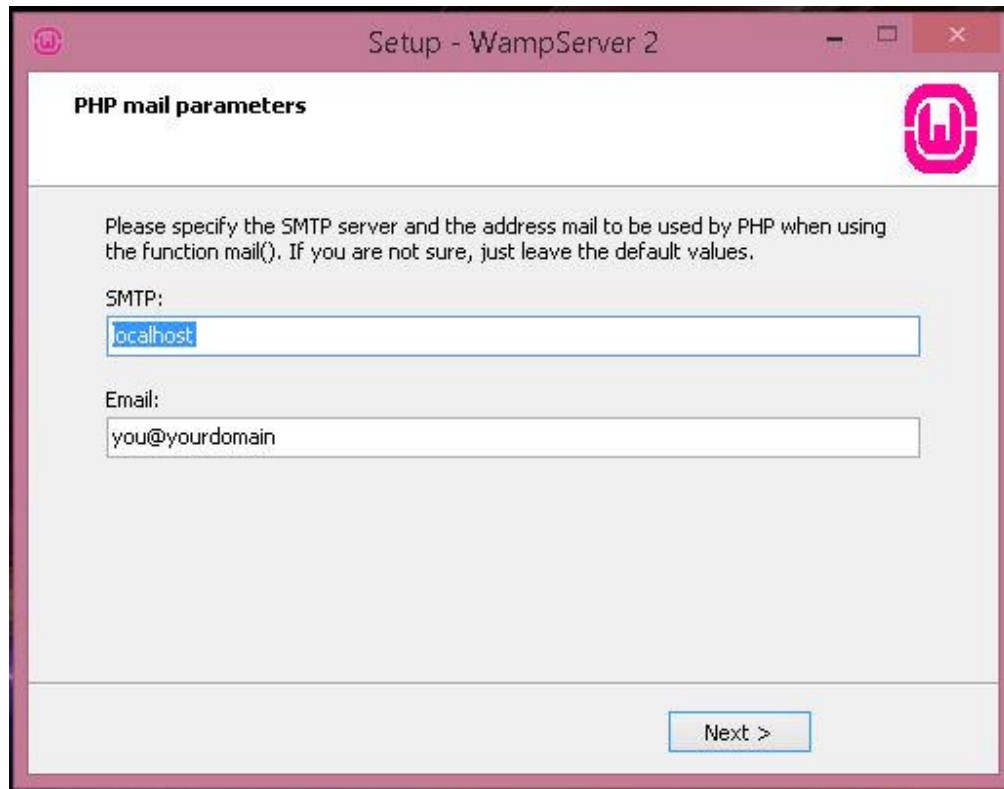
10. Status of installation



11. Now select your default browser if you are not sure, just select default browser.

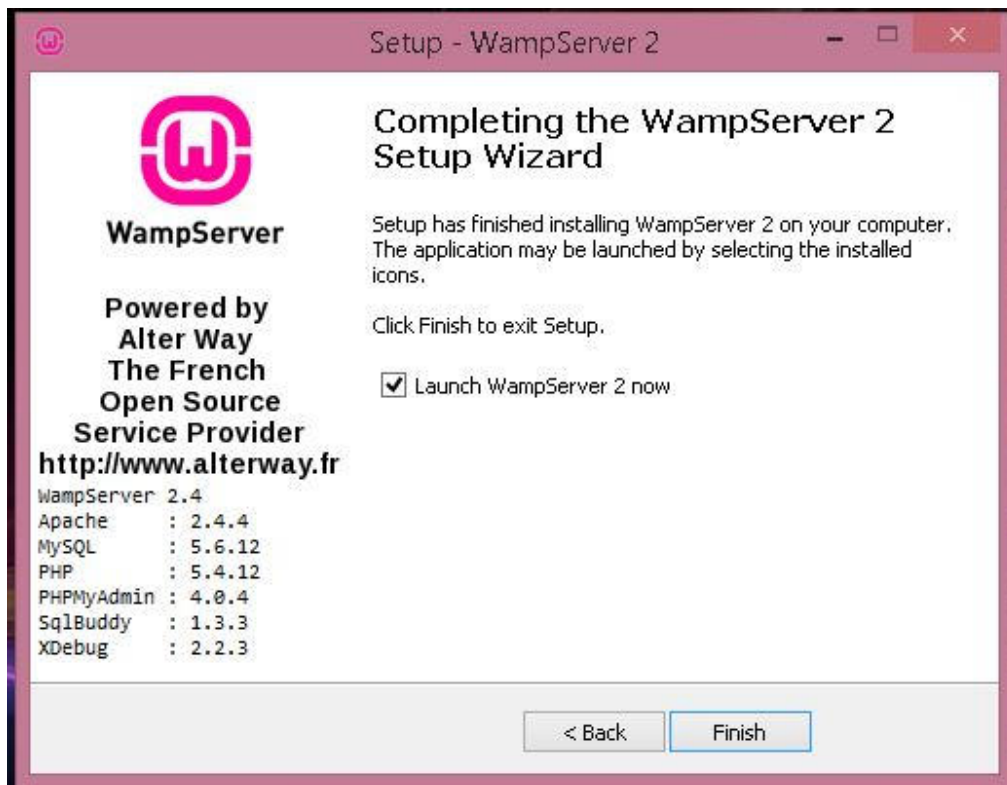


12. Press open to continue....



13. Enter a default SMTP (mail server) and email address or press next to use defaults.

14. Press finish button to complete installation.



Check WAMP server is working or not

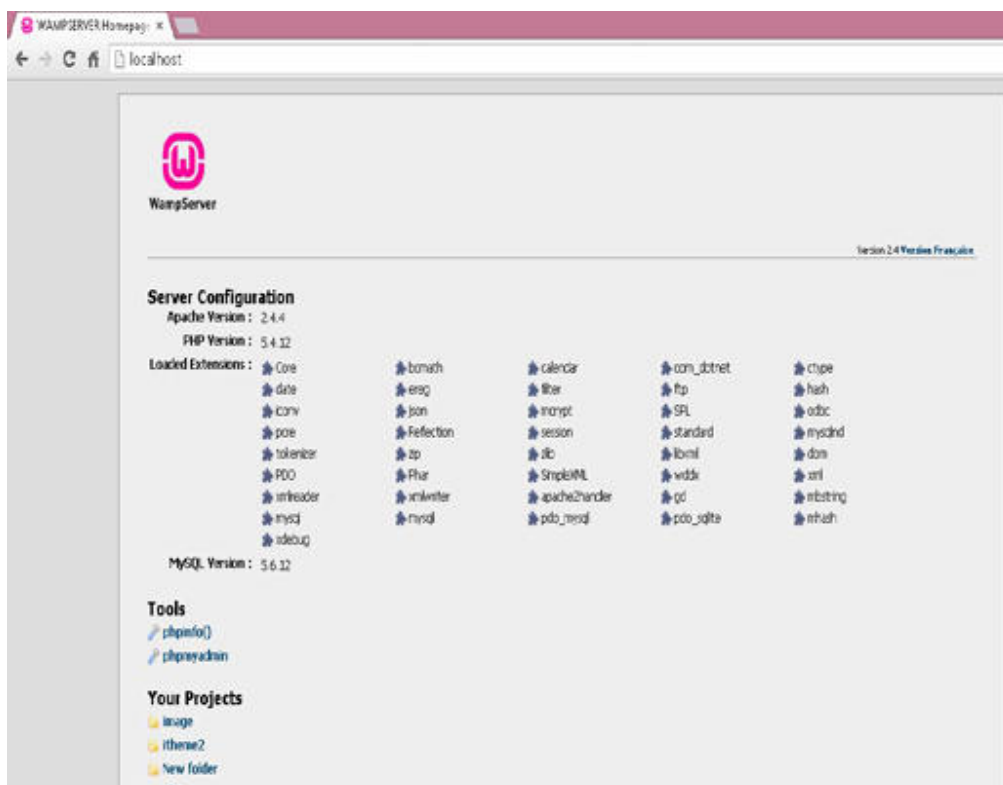
Click WAMP server on the desktop.

Check the task bar if WAMP server symbol is green.



To test that the Web server is running correctly, choose the Localhost option from the WAMP Server menu or type localhost in your browser. If all has done systematically, you should see the

page shown below appear that means WAMP Server has successfully installed.



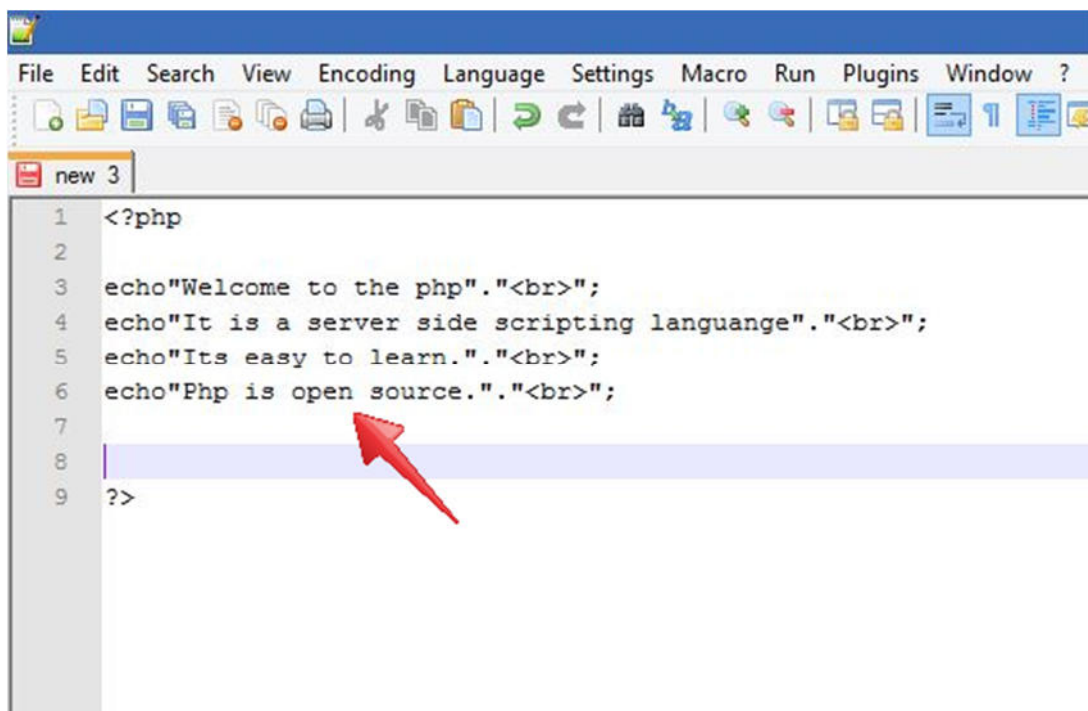
Congratulation you have installed WAMP server properly!!

Chapter – 05

PHP First Script

How to run PHP script

Type your first PHP script in a text editor like Notepad or notepad++, Shown in the image below.



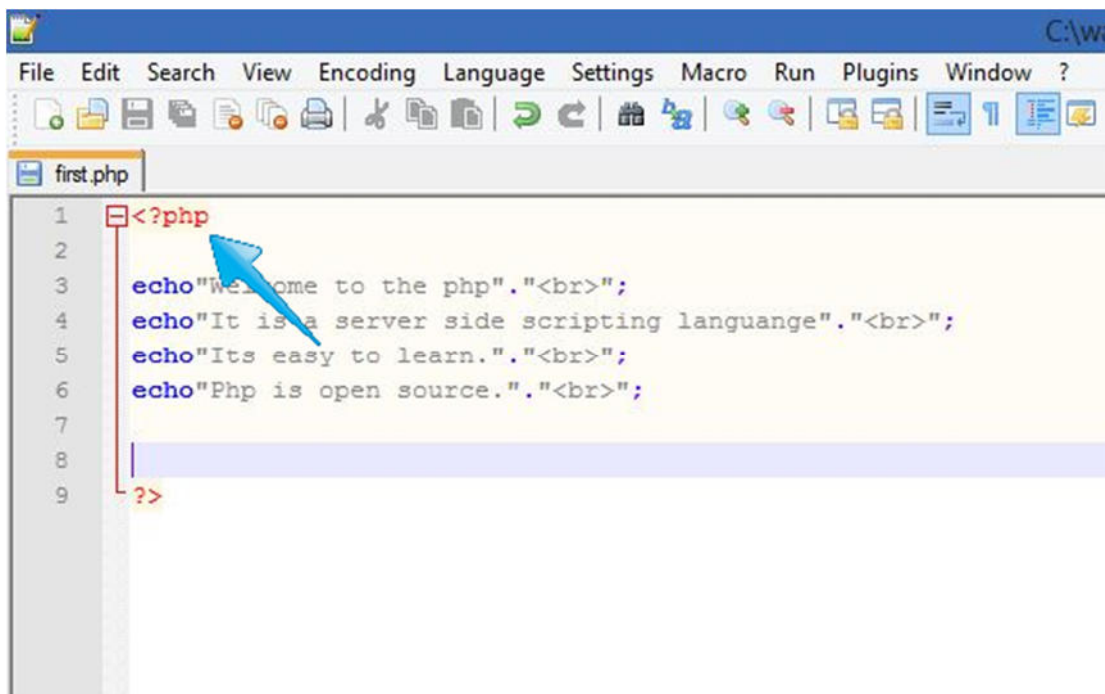
```
1 <?php
2
3 echo"Welcome to the php"."<br>";
4 echo"It is a server side scripting language"."<br>";
5 echo"Its easy to learn"."<br>";
6 echo"Php is open source"."<br>";
7
8
9 ?>
```

After writing the script save this file in a given location with .php extension.

C->WAMP->www->project (Project folder is created by user.)

Generally WAMP folder is there but you can changed that location on the time of installation then save this file in that location.

The extension of this script is **.php**



The screenshot shows a code editor window titled 'first.php'. The code is as follows:

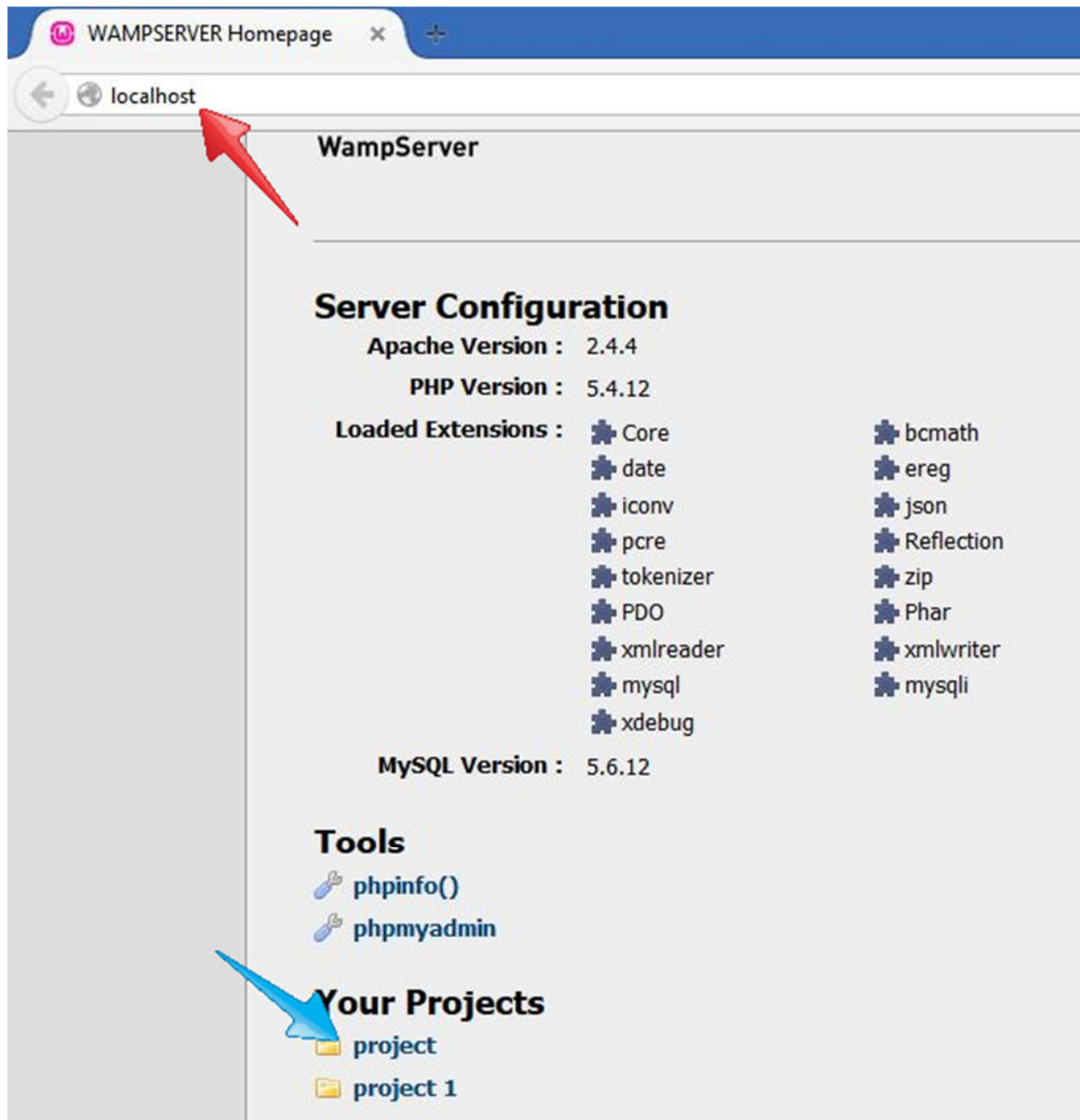
```
1 <?php
2
3 echo"Welcome to the php"."<br>";
4 echo"It is a server side scripting language"."<br>";
5 echo"Its easy to learn"."<br>";
6 echo"Php is open source"."<br>";
7
8
9 ?>
```

A blue arrow points to the opening PHP tag on line 1.

After saving the file colour of PHP syntax and text are different like that.

Now open your web browser like Google Chrome, Internet Explorer.

Type (**localhost**) in the address bar.

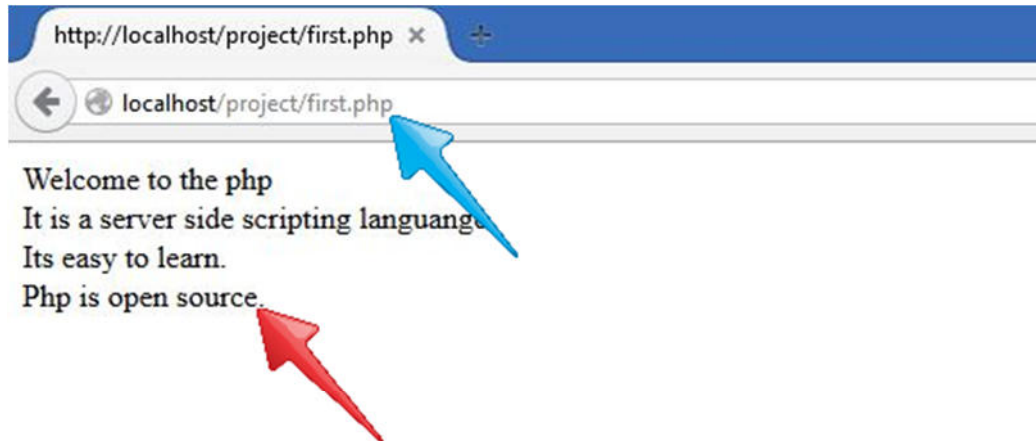


Your project folder shown below.

Clicks on your folder where the script is stored.

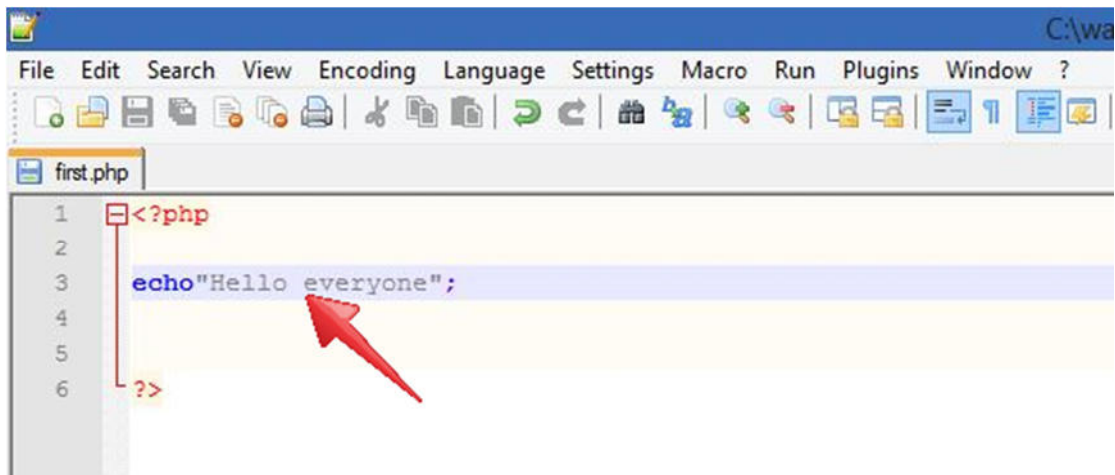
Search your file and click on this.

Now your output on your browser.



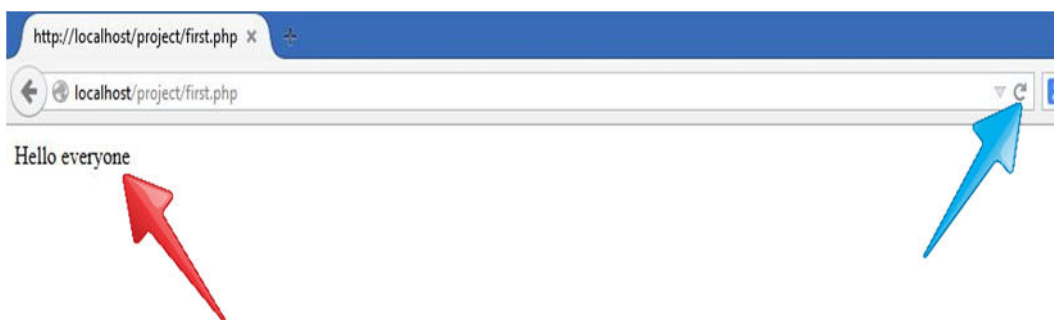
How to modify and run script

If you want to modify that script then open notepad++ and modify your script.



```
1 <?php
2
3 echo"Hello everyone";
4
5
6 ?>
```

After editing the script save it (Ctrl + s) and refresh your browser.



Congratulation, your first script has been modified properly.

Example of first script

Let's create the first script of the PHP and save it with .php extension.

```
<?php  
echo "Welcome to the php<br>";  
echo "PHP is a scripting language ";  
echo "<br>";  
echo "It's easy to learn.<br>";  
echo "Php is open source.";  
?>
```

OUTPUT

```
Welcome to the php  
PHP is a scripting language  
It's easy to learn.  
Php is open source.
```

In the above example only echo statement are there that is used for printing the string or variable and br is an html tag, that is used for new line.

Chapter – 06

PHP Basic Syntax

PHP Basic Syntax

PHP basic syntax is nothing it just how to start writing PHP script. Basically, it gives the basic structure of PHP. There are three methods to start writing PHP scripts.

- ✓ The basic syntax of PHP starts with `<?php` and ends with `?>`.
- ✓ And also used short tag starts with `<?` and ends with `?>`.
- ✓ It's also a valid syntax `< script language="php" and ends with </script>.`

Note: The PHP script could be placed anywhere in the HTML document.

PHP basic Syntax Example

```
<?php
echo " Generally used syntax of php ";
?>

<script language="php">
echo"Html script tag type syntax";
</script>

<?php
echo "both are working properly";
?>
```

OUTPUT

```
Generally used syntax of php
Html script tag type syntax
both are working properly
```

In the above example, all three method are shown. Every type of structure has one echo statement that will print something on the screen.

Note: The start and end code must with the same tag, for example the code cannot start with `<?php` and end with `</script>`.

PHP semicolon

The semicolon (;) signifies the end of a PHP statement. There should be a semicolon after each line.

PHP Semicolon Example

```
<?php
echo "There should be a semicolon after each line."."<br>";
echo "like this."."<br>";
echo "Use of semicolon."."<br>";
echo date("Y-m-d")."<br>";
?>
```

OUTPUT

```
There should be a semicolon after each line.
like this.
Use of semicolon.
2015-09-20
```

Explanation

In the above example there are four echo statements and at the end of each echo statement semicolon must be there.

Example of semicolon

```
<?php  
$name_of_student = "John"  
echo $roll_of_student;  
?>
```

Output

```
Parse error: syntax error, unexpected '$roll_of_student'
```

Explanation

If you did not terminate any PHP statement then error message will occur as shown in above.

See Also

Chapter – 06

PHP Comment

PHP Comment

Comments play very important role at time of development. A Comment in PHP code is short note that PHP engine ignores.

PHP comment is used to provide the short description of our code to the other developer or for own understanding.

Some important about PHP comment

1. Comments are ignored by the browser, but useful for us and as well as other programmers.
2. It is good programming practice to use the comment.
3. The Comment does not show on the browser.

PHP supports two-way of commenting

1. Single line comment
2. Multiple line comment

Single line comment

Single line comment has two types

- ✓ Using "#"
- ✓ Using "//"

PHP Comment Syntax

```
// this is comment line  
# this is comment line
```

PHP Single Line Comment Example

```
<?php  
echo"hello welcome to php". "<br>";  
//Comment line  
echo "Hello". "<br>";  
// this is my Second output statement  
echo date("Y/m/d") . "<br>";  
# Display current_date  
echo date("Y.m.d") . "<br>";  
// in different format  
echo date("Y-m-d");  
?>
```

OUTPUT

```
hello welcome to php  
Hello  
2015/09/20  
2015.09.20  
2015-09-20
```

Explanation

In the above example, line number 4, 6, 8 and 10 are comments line that will not display on the Web Browser.

PHP Single line comment

```
<?php  
echo "pTutorial";  
//echo "pTutorial";  
?>
```

OUTPUT

```
pTutorial
```

Explanation

The second statement of the above example is a comment so that will not execute.

PHP Multiple Line Comment Syntax

```
/* this is a multiple line comment.  
It will not execute.  
*/
```

Multiple line comment example

```
<?php  
  
/*echo"hello welcome to php". "<br>";  
  
echo "Hello". "<br>";  

```

OUTPUT

2015-09-20

Only two echo will be executed

Explanation

You can make comment, any statement, function, variable etc by using `/* */` or `//` or `#`.

In the above example from line 3 to 9 are not executed and rest of the statements will execute properly.

Chapter – 07

PHP Case Sensitivity

PHP Case sensitivity

PHP functions, classes, core language keywords are case-insensitive. That means you can write classes, functions and keyword in any case.

For example, you can write echo construct in different ways like Echo, ECHO, echo or you can write date function like Date, DaTe, date.

PHP case sensitivity example

```
<?php
echo "Welcome to PHP". "<br>";
ECHO "welcome ". "<br>";
Echo "php". "<br>";
echo Date("Y/m/d") . "<br>";
echo DATE("Y.m.d") . "<br>";
echo Date("Y-m-d");
?>
```

OUTPUT

```
Welcome to php  
welcome to web development  
php  
2015/09/20  
2015.09.20  
2015-09-20
```

Explanation

You can write pre-defined function in any case let's take the example of rand() function.

Example of Case sensitivity

```
<?php  
  
$random_number =rand();  
  
echo "<br>Random number = ". $random_number;  
  
$random_number1 =RAND();  
  
echo "<br>Random number = ". $random_number1;  
  
$random_number2 =Rand();  
  
echo "<br>Random number = ". $random_number2;
```

```
?>
```

OUTPUT

```
Random number = 295894329  
Random number = 1086027732  
Random number = 992783466
```

Explanation

In the above example there are three variable named \$random_number, \$random_number1, \$random_number2 and all three hold the rand function in different case.

There will be no error message, all executed properly and give proper result as shown above.

PHP case sensitive variable

PHP variables are case sensitive so you cannot use \$NAME as the place of \$name.

Example of PHP case sensitive variable

```
<?php  
  
$name_of_car = "Audi R8";  
  
echo $NAME_OF_CAR;
```



```
?>
```

OUTPUT

```
Notice: Undefined variable: $NAME_OF_CAR
```

Explanation

`$name_of_car` and `$NAME_OF_CAR` are not same so that error message will come.

PHP White Space

White space between lines ignored by the PHP that means it's fine to leave several new lines.

PHP white space example

```
<?php

print "Bye bye " . "<br>";

//Leaving some blank lines after the PHP code

Print " What's Up" . "<br>";

echo date("Y-m-d") . "<br>";
```

```
?>
```

OUTPUT

```
Bye bye  
What's Up  
2015-09-20
```

Explanation

You can leave multiple lines in your PHP script as shown in the above example.

PHP variable white space

In case of variable you cannot leave blank (white space).

Example of PHP variable white space

```
<?php  
  
$name of car = "Audi R8";  
  
echo $NAME OF CAR;  
  
?>
```

OUTPUT

```
Parse error: syntax error, unexpected 'of' (T_STRING) in D
```

Chapter – 08

PHP Echo and Print

Delivering text as output

In PHP, there are two language constructs used for printing anything like string, variable etc.

1. Echo
2. Print

Important point about PHP print

- ✓ Print statement delivers only one string or variable to the output screen (Browser).
- ✓ Print always return one.
- ✓ You cannot pass the multiple arguments in case of the print.
- ✓ It's slower than an echo.

PHP Print Example

```
<?php
print " Hello PHP ! ";
print " Welcome to the PHP <br>";
print " use of print statement <br>";
```

```
$number=15;  
  
print($number);  
  
// print the value of $number on screen  
  
?>
```

OUTPUT

```
Hello PHP !  
Welcome to the PHP  
use of print statement  
15
```

Explanation

Print is not a function, it is a construct so there is no requirement to use parentheses. But if you want you can use parentheses.

PHP Multiple argument in print

```
<?php  
  
$name_of_website = "pTutorial";  
  
$roll_of_student = "John";  
  
print $name_of_website, $roll_of_student;  
  
?>
```

OUTPUT

```
Parse error: syntax error, unexpected ','
```

Explanation

In the above example, there are two variables and both variables have some value. Now pass both values into the print construct separated by comma it will give some error like shown above.

PHP echo

- ✓ Echo statement delivers one or more than one string or variable to the output.
- ✓ You can pass multiple arguments in the case of the echo.
- ✓ It's faster than print statement.

PHP echo syntax

```
void echo ( string $variable [, string $... ] )
```

Parameter

Any variable or string (It may be single-quoted or double-quoted).

The PHP echo statement is used in the following manner

```
<?php
echo 'welcome to the PHP <br>';
echo "2nd method of echo "."<br>";
echo (" parentheses <br>");
$var_a= 12;
$var_a1= 15;
echo "variable display<br>";
echo ($var_a.$var_a1);
//using concatenation
?>
```

OUTPUT

```
welcome to the PHP
2nd method of echo statement
parentheses
variable display
1215
```

PHP echo multiple argument

```
<?php
$name_of_website = "pTutorial";
```

```
$roll_of_student = "John";  
  
echo $name_of_website, $roll_of_student;  
  
?>
```

OUTPUT

```
pTutorialJohn
```

Explanation

In the case of echo construct you can pass any number of arguments separated by a comma, it will run perfectly.

In above example, \$name_of_website is a string variable that holds "pTutorial" and \$roll_of_student is another variable that holds "John", pass both variables into the echo statement. It will run properly and it would give the result as shown above.

PHP string operator

PHP used dot (.) operator to concatenate of its right and left arguments.

- ✓ It concatenates variables and string.
- ✓ It concatenates variable and variable.
- ✓ It concatenates HTML tags and string

PHP Concatenation Example

```
<?php
$a = "welcome to";
$b = $a . "php";
// string and string example
echo $b."<br>";

$var = "wel ";
$var .= "come!";
//string
echo $var."<br>";
echo("i love my "."india");
//without using variable
?>
```

OUTPUT

```
welcome tophp
wel come!
i love my india
```

Explanation

In this example, `$a` is a string variable that hold "welcome to" and `$b` is also a string variable that concatenates the string `$a`.

In the same way, `$var` is a string variable that holds "wel" and again it concatenates with new string "come", the final result will be "welcome".

You can also concatenate two strings within the echo construct by using dot (.) operator.

PHP string operator example

```
<?php
$aa=7;
$bb=9;
echo ($aa.$bb) . "<br>";

//two integer variables its 79
echo (52 . 7) . "<br>";

//prints the string "527"
?>
```

OUTPUT

```
79
527
```

Explanation

You can also concatenate two numbers or number variables as shown above.

Chapter – 09

PHP and HTML

PHP and html embed code

How to embed PHP script in html

PHP script is embedded anywhere and any number of times in HTML code, following example explains how to embed PHP script into HTML.

Html embedded PHP script example

```
<html>
<head>
<title>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>
```

OUTPUT

```
Hello friends  
welcome to the php  
Html and php script embed  
Sum of a and b:40
```

Some important point

- ✓ You can also put the PHP script into the head section, like the title.
- ✓ You can put multiple scripts in a single PHP file.
- ✓ You can place PHP script anywhere in html page.

How to embed html code in PHP script.

Html code embeds anywhere in the PHP script. Following example explain, how to embed PHP script in HTML.

PHP embed html code

```
<?php  
  
echo "<h4>welcome to the PHP</h4>";  
  
echo "<br />";  
  
echo "Html and php script embed<hr>";  
  
echo "<b>". "hello friends". "</b>";  
  
print "<hr>";  
  
?>
```

OUTPUT

welcome to the php

Html and php script embed

hello friends

Explanation

We used heading tag (h4), hr tag and br tag in the PHP script as shown above example.

Example of table using Php

```
<?php  
  
echo "<table width='300' border='2'>". "<tr>";  
echo "<td>". "Name". "</td>";  
echo "<td>". "Roll number". "</td>";  
echo "<td>". "Branch". "</td>";  
echo "</tr>". "<tr>";  
echo "<td>". "Rohan". "</td>";  
echo "<td>". "C-11-38". "</td>";  
echo "<td>". "Computer". "</td>";  
echo "</tr>";  
echo "</table>";  
  
?>
```

OUTPUT

Name	Roll number	Branch
Rohan	C-11-38	Computer

Explanation

In the above example only echo statement is used to create whole table. You can use any of HTML tags in your PHP script using echo.

Echo construct is the best option for embedding HTML tags into the PHP script because echo construct can accept multiple arguments.

NOTE: You can place HTML tags anywhere in a PHP script using echo and print statement.

Chapter – 10

PHP Variable

Variables in PHP

Variables are nothing it's just containers that hold data or information. In other, word variable are just identifiers.

Important point about PHP variable

- ✓ It's used for storing information, like name, age place or anything.
- ✓ For example, you create a variable, like \$name and store the value 38.
- ✓ The PHP variable names are case-sensitive.

PHP Variable Example

```
<?php  
$variable = 15;  
$variable_ab = 38;
```



```
$sum = $variable + $variable_ab;  
  
echo " First value = ".$variable."  
";  
  
echo "Second value = ".$variable."  
";  
  
echo "sum = ".$sum;  
  
?>
```

OUTPUT

```
First value=15  
Second value=38  
sum=53
```

Explanation

There are three variable in this example first is "variable", second is "variable_ab" and the third one is "sum". The value of variables displayed, perform an operation and store the value of on another variable named \$sum and print.

Example of case sensitive variable

```
<?php  
  
$a=7;  
  
$A=38 ;  
  
echo $a ."<br>";
```

```
echo $A;  
?>
```

OUTPUT

```
7  
38
```

Explanation

\$a and \$A are not same as shown in the above example. Because PHP variable name are case sensitive.

Rules for Variable Declaration

There are some simple rules for creating a PHP variable.

- ✓ A PHP variable must start with (\$) dollar sign.
- ✓ A valid PHP variable name start with underscore (_) or alphabet.
- ✓ The rest of variable name consist of alphanumeric character like **acb1**.
- ✓ PHP variable can any length.
- ✓ Uppercase letter is not equal to the lowercase letter.

- ✓ Not contain spaces

PHP Variable Declaration

A variable is a named memory location that contains data that may be manipulated throughout the execution of the script.

Some valid variable example

- ❖ \$name
- ❖ \$programming_1
- ❖ \$_abc_variable
- ❖ \$m

Example of Variable Declaration

```
<?php
$name="welcome to php";
// $12hj=12 //it's wrong
echo $name;
echo "<br>";
// $@12hj=12 //its wrong
$first_value=12.30;
$d1=450;
echo "The first value: ".$first_value;
echo "<br>";
echo "The second value: ".$d1;
echo "<br>";
?>
```

OUTPUT

```
welcome to php  
The first value:12.3  
The second value:450
```

Displaying variable values

The fastest way to display the variable value, using `print_r` statement.

Using `print_r`

```
$name= "john";  
print_r( $name );
```

Using `echo`

```
$name= "john";  
echo ( $name );
```

Example of PHP variable declaration and initialization

```
<?php  
  
$var="Display the value using echo";  
$var1=" and print_r statements";  
echo $var . $var1;  
echo "<br>";  
$first_value=12.30;
```

```
echo $first_value;  
$d1=450;  
echo "<br>";  
print_r($d1);  
  
?>
```

The following characters are not allowed in variable name

- ❖ asterisk (*)
- ❖ plus(+)
- ❖ hash(#)
- ❖ minus(-)
- ❖ ampersand(&)
- ❖ at the rate(@)

Another way to create variable

It's another method to create a variable using string constant to create a dynamic variable instead of a general variable.

Syntax

```
${"name_of_variable"} = "value";
```

concatenate two number or number variable as shown above.

Example

```
<?php

$var = "Variable creation=";
${"user"} = "bob";
print_r($var);
echo $user;
echo "<br>";
$a = date("Y/m/d") . "<br>";
echo "Todays date= ";
print_r($a);

?>
```

OUTPUT

```
Variable creation=bob
Todays date=2015/09/20
```

Explanation

In this example we have explained the new way of creation of variable, \$user is also a variable like other.

Delete PHP variable

You can use unset() function to destroy the variable. It takes one argument that is a variable name.

Delete variable example

```
<?php  
  
    $brand = "Audi";  
  
    echo $brand;  
  
    unset ($brand);  
  
?>
```

Output

```
Audi
```

Explanation

In the above example \$brand is a simple string type variable that hold the value Audi and print the variable and after use we can destroy the variable \$brand a using unset function.

After destroying the variable, you cannot use that variable, if you use that variable, PHP displayed the notice like below shown.

Notice

```
Notice: Undefined variable: brand
```

Check type and length of variable

You can use `var_dump()` function to print the data type and the length of the variable as shown in below.

Check PHP Type Example

```
<?php  
  
    $brand = "Audi";  
  
    var_dump ( $brand );  
  
?>
```

Output

```
string(4) "Audi"
```

Explanation

You can also use [gettype\(\) function](#) to check the type of variable.

Chapter – 10

PHP Data Type

If you ever think any topic of this PDF is not explained clearly or think we should add a specific topic in this PDF suggest me at info@ptutorial.com or uffarooque73@gmail.com . We will add array suggested topic as soon as possible for better experience.