



# **SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING**

Kurumbapalayam (Po), Coimbatore – 641 107

**An Autonomous Institution**

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Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai

## **DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING-IOT Including CS & BCT**

**COURSE NAME : 19SB602 FULL STACK DEVELOPMENT FOR NEXT  
GENERATION IOT**

**III YEAR / VI SEMESTER**

**Unit III- CORE PHP WITH MODEL–VIEW–CONTROLLER**

**Topic : PHP Syntax- Variables**



# 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**

## PHP File

PHP files can **contain text, HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and PHP code**

PHP code is **executed on the server**, and the result is returned to the browser as plain HTML

PHP files have **extension ".php"**



## Need of 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](http://www.php.net)

PHP is **easy to learn and runs efficiently on the server side**



## Example

```
<?php  
$txt = "PHP";  
echo "I love $txt!";  
?>
```

A screenshot of a terminal window with a black background and white text. The text 'I love PHP!' is displayed on a single line.

I love PHP!



# PHP Syntax

A PHP **script is executed on the server**, and the plain HTML result is sent back to the browser.

A PHP script can be placed anywhere in the document.

A PHP script starts with `<?php` and ends with `?>`:

```
<?php
```

```
// PHP code goes here
```

```
?>
```



A simple .php file with both HTML code and PHP code

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

<h1>My first PHP page</h1>

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

</body>
</html>
```



## PHP Case Sensitivity

In PHP, **keywords (e.g. if, else, while, echo, etc.), classes, functions, and user-defined functions are not case-sensitive.**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<?php
ECHO "Hello World!<br>";
echo "Hello World!<br>";
EcHo "Hello World!<br>";
?>
</body>
</html>
```

## Comments in PHP

A comment in PHP code is a line that is **not executed as a part of the program**. Its only **purpose is to be read by someone who is looking at the code**.

### Comments can be used to:

- Let others **understand your code**
- Remind **yourself of what you did** - Most programmers have experienced coming back to their own work a year or two later and having to re-figure out what they did. Comments can remind you of what you were thinking when you wrote the code
- Leave out **some parts of your code**





## Example

Get your own PHP Server

Syntax for comments in PHP code:

```
// This is a single-line comment
```

```
# This is also a single-line comment
```

```
/* This is a  
multi-line comment */
```



# PHP Variables

Variables are "**containers**" for **storing information**.

## Creating (Declaring) PHP Variables

In PHP, a variable **starts with the \$ sign**, followed by the name of the variable:

### Example

Get your own PHP Server

```
$x = 5;
```

```
$y = "John"
```



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)

**Remember that PHP variable names are case-sensitive!**



## PHP is a Loosely Typed Language

In the example above, **notice that we did not have to tell PHP which data type the variable is.**

**PHP automatically associates a data type to the variable, depending on its value.** Since the data types are not set in a strict sense, you can do things like adding a string to an integer without causing an error.



## Variable Types

PHP has **no command for declaring a variable**, and the data type depends on the value of the variable.

### Example

```
$x = 5;    // $x is an integer  
$y = "John"; // $y is a string  
echo $x;  
echo $y;
```



Any Query????

Thank you.....