

What is PHP?

PHP is a general-purpose server-side scripting language originally designed for web development to produce dynamic websites. PHP scripts execute on web server and serve WebPages to user on request. PHP was originally developed by Rasmus Lerdorf in 1994. Programmer RasmusLer Dorf initially created a set of C scripts he called "Personal Home Page Tools", it is now said to stand for "PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor", a recursive acronym to maintain his personal homepage. The scripts performed tasks such as displaying his résumé and recording his web-page traffic. PHP code is embedded into the HTML source document and interpreted by a web server with a PHP processor module, which generates the web page document. It is open source refers to any program whose source code is made available for use or modification. Open source software is usually developed as a public collaboration and made freely available. The PHP file must be save with file extension (**.php**).

What is Web-Server?

A Web Server is computer and the program installed on it. It interacts with the client through the browser. It delivers the web pages to the client and to an application by using the web browser and HTTP protocol respectively. It works on client server model.

XAMPP,WAMP is web-server for PHP available as open source and can be downloaded from the legal website.

XAMPP Server "htdocs" is known as web directory to interprets the PHP files.

WAMP server "www" is known as web directory to interpret the PHP files.

AMP Model of Web-Application

AMP stands for Apache MySql and PHP one of the easiest tool for web application development. The relations between AMP described as follows: -

Apache :- To use PHP on a web site, you need a server that can process PHP scripts. Apache is a free web Server that, once installed on a computer, allows developers to test PHP scripts locally using localhost(127.0.0.1) port 80. This makes it an invaluable piece of your local development environment.

PHP :- PHP is a server side scripting that was designed for creating dynamic websites. Apache web server and processes instructions contained in a web page before that page is sent through to your web browser.

MySql :- Dynamic websites are dependent on stored information that can be modified quickly and easily; this is the main difference between a dynamic site and a static HTML site. However, PHP doesn't provide a simple, efficient way to store data. This is where a relational database management system like MySQL comes into play. MySQL is a relational database management system (DBMS).

PHP preprocessing Element:-

PHP Script embedded in HTML page requires preprocessing element for interprets the given instructions. The preprocessing elements are as follows: -

1. `<?php`

```
    //PHP scripts can be writes here for processing the php code
```

```
?>
```

2. `<?`

```
    //This is another way to writes the php code for preprocessing
```

```
?>
```

3. `<?= ?>` //Expressional processing element used to display the information

PHP output:-

The “**echo**” **command** is used to produce the output using php script. The strings are concatenated using (.) Operator.

```
<?php
```

```
echo "Hello PHP World";
```

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//Every statement must be terminated by semi-colon(;) and keywords are case-sensitive

```
echo "AMP"."Apache"."MySql"."PHP";
```

//Example of String Contatenation

```
?>
```

Variables in PHP

Variable is used to store the value and play role in operation. In PHP the variables are defined using (\$) preceded symbol.

```
<?php
```

```
$x=100;
```

```
echo "Value of x:" .$x. "<br>";
```

```
$x="Hello PHP world<br>";
```

```
echo $x;
```

```
?>
```

Output :-

Value of x:100

Hello PHP world

Constant in PHP

The library defined function "define()" is used to define constant in PHP. This function consisted by three argument :-

1. Constant Name
2. Value
3. Make case-sensitive

Syntax:

```
<?php
define("PI","3.14",true);
echo PI;
?>
```

Output :-

3.14

PHP Operators

Operators are used to perform operations on variables and values.

PHP divides the operators in the following groups:

- Arithmetic operators(+,-,*,/,%)
- Assignment operators(=)
- Comparison operators(==,!=)
- Increment/Decrement operators(++,-)
- Logical operators(&&,||,!)
- String operators(dot(.))
- Conditional assignment operators(expression?true:false)

Example of Arithmetical Operation by taken two value.

```
<?php
$x=100;
$y=200;
$a=($x+$y);
$b=($x-$y);
$c=($x*$y);
```

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```
$d=($x/$y);
```

```
$e=($x%$y);
```

```
echo "<br>The value of x: ".$x."<br>The value of y: ".$y;
```

```
echo "<br>Sum : ".$a;
```

```
echo "<br>Sub : ".$b;
```

```
echo "<br>Mul : ".$c;
```

```
echo "<br>Div : ".$d;
```

```
echo "<br>Remainder : ".$e;
```

```
?>
```