# PHP

PRESENTED BY-

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# PHP | Introduction

- The term PHP is an acronym for *PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor*. PHP is a server-side scripting language designed specifically for web development. It is open-source which means it is free to download and use. It is very simple to learn and use. The files have the extension ".php".

- Rasmus Lerdorf inspired the first version of PHP and participating in the later versions. It is an interpreted language and it does not require a compiler

- PHP code is executed in the server.
- It can be integrated with many databases such as Oracle, Microsoft SQL Server, MySQL, PostgreSQL, Sybase, Informix.
- It is powerful to hold a content management system like WordPress and can can be used to control user access.
- It supports main protocols like HTTP Basic, HTTP Digest, IMAP, FTP, and others.
- Websites like www.facebook.com, www.yahoo.com are also built on PHP.
- One of the main reasons behind this is that PHP can be easily embedded in HTML files and HTML codes can also be written in a PHP file.
- The thing that differentiates PHP from the client-side language like HTML is, PHP codes are executed on the server whereas HTML codes are directly rendered on the browser. PHP codes are first executed on the server and then the result is returned to the browser.
- The only information that the client or browser knows is the result returned after executing the PHP script on the server and not the actual PHP codes present in the PHP file. Also, PHP files can support other client-side scripting languages like CSS and JavaScript.

# Characteristics of php

- Simple and fast
- Efficient
- Secured
- Flexible
- Cross-platform, it works with major operating systems like Windows, Linux, MacOS.
- **Syntax:**
- <?php
- PHP code goes here
- ?>

# EXAMPLE

```
<html>

  <head>
    <title>PHP Example</title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <?php echo "Hello, World! This is PHP code";?>
  </body>

</html>
```

- **Output:**

Hello, World! This is PHP code

# Server-side scripting

- **Server-side scripting** is a method of designing websites so that the process or user request is run on the originating server. Server-side scripts provide an interface to the user and limit access to proprietary data and help keep control of the script source code. Below is an example of client-side scripts vs. server-side scripts.

# Client Side vs. Server Side

When a client (your computer) makes a request for a web page that information is processed by the web server. If the request is a server side script (e.g. Perl or PHP) before the information is returned to the client the script is executed on the server and the results of the script is returned to the client.

Once the client recieves the returned information from the server if it contains a client side script (e.g. JavaScript) your computer browser executes that script before displaying the web page.

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# 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
- PHP supports several ways of commenting:

# SINGLE-LINE COMMENT

- Example
- Syntax for single-line comments:
- <!DOCTYPE html>
  <html>
  <body>

  <?php
  // This is a single-line comment

  # This is also a single-line comment
  ?>

  </body>
  </html>

# MULTIPLE-LINES COMMENT

## Example 1

Syntax for multiple-line comments:

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

<?php
/*
This is a multiple-lines comment block
that spans over multiple
The following example will output the sum of two variables:
*/
?>

</body>
</html>
```

## Example 2

Using comments to leave out parts of the code:

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

<?php
// You can also use comments to leave out parts of a code line
$x = 5 /* + 15 */ + 5;
echo $x;
?>

</body>
</html>
```

# THANK YOU