



upcomillas *es*

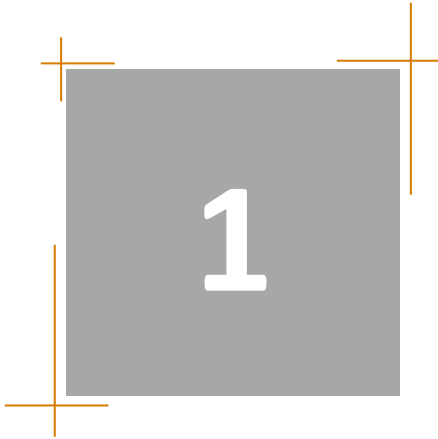
upcomillas *es*

## 4- PHP introduction

**Course: Developing web-based applications**

Cristina Puente, Rafael Palacios

2010-2011



# PHP Overview



# What is PHP?

- A server-side scripting language
- It is compatible with almost all browsers and servers used today
- It is free
- Php files contain text, HTML tags and Php scripts.
- Php file extension is ".php", ".php3", or ".phtml"



# Variables

- Variables in Php start with a \$ simbol, followed by the variable name.
- They do not need to be declared before using them, Php converts the variable to the correct data type depending on its value.
- They are used to store values and data in general, like strings numbers or arrays.
  - \$a=5;
  - \$b="7";
- They are case-sensitive \$a != \$A

# Variables

```
<body>
  <?php
    $a = 1;
    $b = 3.34;
    $c = "Hola Mundo";
    echo $a, "<br>", $b, "<br>", $c;
  ?>
</body>
```

# Output statements

- There are two statements to display text with Php, 'echo' and 'printf' :

```
<html>
<head>
    <title>Ejemplo de PHP</title>
</head>
<body>
Parte de HTML normal.
<BR><BR>
<?php
    echo "Parte de PHP<br>";
?>
</body>
</html>
```

# Output statements

- Printf() outputs a formatted string
- Parameters will be inserted at percent (%) signs in the main string.
- This function specifies the string and how to format variables in it

```
<?php
    $var="texto";
    $num=3;
    printf("Puede fácilmente intercalar <b>%s</b> con
           números <b>%d</b> <br>". $var,$num);

    printf("<TABLE BORDER=1 CELLPADDING=20>");
    for ($i=0;$i<10;$i++)
    {
        printf("<tr><td>%10.d</td></tr>", $i);
    }
    printf("</table>");
?>
```

# Operators

- Similar to C and Javascript

Operator	Name	Example	Description
+	Addition	5 + 6	Adds two numbers
-	Subtraction	7 - 9	Subtracts two numbers
*	Multiplication	6 * 3	Multiplies two numbers
/	Division	4 / 8	Divides two numbers
%	Remainder	7 % 2	Returns the remainder after dividing two numbers
++	Increment	\$a++	Increments in 1 the variable
--	Decrement	\$a--	Decrements in 1 the variable



# Operators

- Comparison:

Operator	Name	Example	Returns true when:
==	Equal	$\$a == \$b$	$\$a$ is equal to $\$b$
!=	Not equal	$\$a != \$b$	$\$a$ is not equal $\$b$
<	Lower than	$\$a < \$b$	$\$a$ is lower than $\$b$
>	Greater than	$\$a > \$b$	$\$a$ is greater than $\$b$
<=	Lower or equal	$\$a <= \$b$	$\$a$ is lower or equal than $\$b$
>=	Greater or equal	$\$a >= \$b$	$\$a$ is greater or equal than $\$b$

# Operators

- Logical:

Operator	Name	Example	Returns true when:
&&	And	<code>(7&gt;2) &amp;&amp; (2&lt;4)</code>	Both conditions are true.
and	And	<code>(7&gt;2) and (2&lt;4)</code>	Both conditions are true.
	Or	<code>(7&gt;2)    (2&lt;4)</code>	At least one condition is true.
or	Or	<code>(7&gt;2) or (2&lt;4)</code>	At least one condition is true.
!	Not	<code>! (7&gt;2)</code>	The value of the expression is false.

## Conditional Statements - If-else

- To perform different actions if a specified condition is true
- The 'else' instructions will be executed if the condition is false

```
<?php
    $a = 8;
    $b = 3;
    if ($a < $b)
    {
        echo "a es menor que b";
    }
    else
    {
        echo "a no es menor que b";
    }
?>
```

# Conditional Statements - Switch

- With this sentence , we can select one of many blocks of code to be executed. It depends on a certain value

```
<?php
    $posicion = "arriba";
    switch($posicion) {
        case "arriba":    // Block 1
            echo "La variable contiene";
            echo " el valor arriba";
            break;
        case "abajo":    // Block 2
            echo "La variable contiene";
            echo " el valor abajo";
            break;
        default:        // Block 3
            echo "La variable contiene otro valor";
            echo " distinto de arriba y abajo";
    }
?>
```

## For Loops

- Used when you know in advance the number of times that the script should run
- The first parameter is to initialize a counter
- The second parameter is the condition to be evaluated for each loop iteration
- The third one is used to increment a counter

```
<?php
for ($i=0;$i<10;$i++)
{
    echo "El valor de i es ", $i,"<br>";
}
?>
```

# While & Do-While Loops

- These loops execute a set of instructions while a specified condition is true.

```
<?php
    $i=0;
    while ($i<10)
    {
        echo "El valor de i es ", $i,"<br>";
        $i++;
    }
?>
```

# Foreach Loops

- This loop repeats a block of code for each element in an array.
- Very useful when dealing with retrieved results from a database

```
<?php
    foreach($array as $valor)
    {
        echo "<td>",$valor,"</td>";
    }
?>
```



**Escuela Técnica Superior de Ingeniería ICAI**

Alberto Aguilera 25  
28015 Madrid  
Tel +34 91 542 28 00  
Fax + 34 91 542 31 76  
lwww.icaí.upcomillas.es

[www.upcomillas.es](http://www.upcomillas.es)

