



Bharathidasan University

Centre for Differently Abled Persons
Tiruchirappalli - 620024.

- Programme Name: Bachelor of Computer Applications
- Course Code : 20UCA6CC9
- Course Title : PHP
- Unit : Unit II
- Compiled by : Dr. M. Prabavathy

Associate Professor

Ms. M. Hemalatha

Guest Faculty

STRINGS

INTRODUCTION TO STRING

PHP is a sequence of character like “Good Morning”, “BCA”.

It is used to store and manipulate string

1. Comparing String

The strcmp() function compares two strings.

Syntax:

strcmp(string1, string2)

string1 → Specifies the first string to compare

string2 → specifies the second string to compare

The function returns

0 → if two strings are equal

<0 → if string1 is less than string2

>0 → if string1 is greater than string2

Example:

```
<?php
```

```
    echo strcmp("Hello world!!", "Hello world!");
```

```
?>
```

Output:

```
0
```

MANIPULATING AND SEARCHING STRING

1. strlen()

PHP strlen() function returns the length of string

Example:

```
<?php  
    echo strlen("Good Morning");  
?>
```

Output:

12

2.str_word_count()

str_word_count() function count the number of words in the string

Example:

```
<?php
    echo str_word_count("Have a great day");
?>
```

Output:

4

3. `strrev()`

`strrev()` function reverses a string

Example:

```
<?php  
    echo strrev("Good Morning");  
?>
```

Output:

gninroM doog

4. str_replace()

str_replace function replaces one character with another character in a string

Example:

```
<?php
    echo str_replace("Morning", "Evening", "Good
Morning");
?>
```

Output:

Good Evening

SEARCHING STRING

The `strchr()` function searches for the first occurrence of a string inside another string.

This function is an alias of the `strstr()` function.

Example:

```
<?php
    echo strchr("Hello world!","world");
?>
```

Output:

world

FUNCTION

- ❖ PHP function is a piece of code that can be reused many times
- ❖ It takes an input as argument and returns the value

Syntax:

```
function function_name()  
{  
//Code to be executed  
}
```

Advantage of PHP functions

1. Functions are defined only once and can be used many times
2. Easy to understand
3. It saves a lot of code

DEFINING A FUNCTION

To use a function, first define a function

A function has

1. The keyword function
2. Function name
3. Arguments within parenthesis
4. Block of code

Example:

```
<?php
```

```
function message() → Defining a function
```

```
{
```

```
    echo "Have a great day";
```

```
}
```

```
?>
```

Output

Have a great day

CALLING A FUNCTION

- ❖ Calling function contain input which is given to called function
- ❖ Function cannot be executed without calling function.
- ❖ It is not necessary that every calling function will pass a value

Example:

```
<?php  
function message() { echo "Have a great day"; }  
message(); → calling a function  
?>
```

Output:

Have a great day

Functions with parameters

➤ Function accepts parameter or values which are used at run times

Syntax:

```
function functionname(parameter1,  
parameter2)  
{  
    Code to be executed;  
}
```

Example:

```
<?php
//Defining a function
function add($num1, $num2)
{ $sum= $num1 + $num2;
echo "Sum of the two numbers $num1 and $num2 is:
$sum"; }
// Calling a function
add(20, 30);
?>
```

Output:

Sum of the two numbers 20 and 30 is: 50

ARRAY

ARRAY

An array stores multiple values in one single variable

```
$Variable_name = array("value1",  
"value2"....."value n");
```

Example:

```
<?php  
    $fruits = array("Apple", "Orange", "Grapes");  
echo "I Like " . $fruits[0] . ", " . $fruits[1] . " and " .  
$fruits[2] . " . ";  
?>
```

Output:

I Like Apple, Orange and Grapes.

STORING DATA IN ARRAY

Array is a data structure which store multiple elements in single variable

This element is stored as key value pair

array() → specifies array

```
$number= array("one", "two", "three");
```

Example:

```
<?php
```

```
$number= array("one", "two", "three");
```

```
?>
```

TYPES OF ARRAY

1. Indexed Array

Array with a numeric index

Example:

```
<?php
```

```
    $numbers = array( 1, 2, 3, 4, 5);
```

```
    foreach( $numbers as $value)
```

```
    {
```

```
        echo "The Number is $value <br />";
```

```
    }
```

```
?>
```

Output:

The Number is 1

The Number is 2

The Number is 3

The Number is 4

The Number is 5

2. Associative Array

Associative array is used to store key value pairs

Example:

```
<?php
    $stationary = array("Pen" => 20, "Marker" =>
40, "Gum" => 50);
    echo "Cost of Pen is ". $salaries['Pen'] . "<br
/>";
    echo " Cost of Marker is ". $salaries['Marker'].
"<br />";
    echo " Cost of Gum is ". $salaries['Gum'].
"<br />";    ?>
```

Output:

Cost of Pen is 20

Cost of Marker is 40

Cost of Gum is 50

3. Multidimensional Array

Array containing one or more array

Example:

```
<?php
    $student_list = array (
        array("Maria", "BCA", 20),
        array("Siva", "BCA", 20)
    );
    for ($row = 1; $row < 3; $row++)
    {
        echo "Student $row";
    }
}
```

```
for ($col = 1; $col < 4; $col++)  
  { echo .$student_list[$row][$col].” /n” ; } }
```

?>

Output:

Student 1

 Maria

 BCA

 20

Student 2

 Siva

 BCA

 20

ARRAY FUNCTION

Array function allow to access and manipulate array

Some of the array functions are

1. count()

Returns number of elements is array

```
<?php
```

```
$country=array("India","America","Pakistan", " Africa");
```

```
echo count($country);
```

```
?>
```

Output:

3

2. array_replace()

Replace the value of first array with the value from the second array

3. current(), next(), prev()

```
<?php
    $people = array("Peter", "Joe", "Siva", "Devi");
    echo current($people) . "<br>";
    echo next($people) . "<br>";
    echo prev($people); ?>
```

Output:

Peter

Joe

Peter

4. end()

Define the last element in an array

```
<?php
$people = array("Peter", "Joe", "Siva", "Devi");
echo end($people) ;
?>
```

Output:

Devi

5. sum()

Return the sum of all the values in the array

Example:

```
<?php
    $a = array(10,15,20);
    echo array_sum($a);
?>
```

Output:

45

THANK YOU