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Introduction to PHP

Unlock the Power of Dynamic Web Development with PHP!

DEFINITION

PHP is a server-side scripting language designed for web development. It allows developers to create dynamic and interactive web pages efficiently.

KEY CONCEPTS

Server-side scripting

PHP runs on the server, generating HTML that is sent to the client's browser.

Variables and data types

PHP supports various data types like strings, integers, and arrays, stored in variables.

Control structures

PHP uses control structures like loops and conditionals to manage the flow of the program.

Functions

Functions in PHP are reusable blocks of code that perform specific tasks, enhancing modularity.

Form handling

PHP can process form data submitted by users, making it essential for interactive applications.

EXAMPLES

```
→ $greeting = 'Hello, World!';
→ if ($age >= 18) { echo 'Adult'; }
→ function add($a, $b) { return $a + $b;
}
```

MEMORY TIPS

- ★ Remember 'PHP' as 'Personal Home Page' to recall its origins.
- ★ Think of variables as 'containers' to store different types of data.
- ★ Use the acronym 'FVC' for Functions, Variables, and Control structures to remember key components.

COMMON MISTAKES

- ✗ Forgetting to end statements with a semicolon.
- ✗ Misunderstanding variable scope and visibility.
- ✗ Neglecting to validate user input from forms.

QUICK RECAP

PHP is essential for creating dynamic web applications through server-side scripting. Key concepts include variables, control structures, and functions, which help manage data and logic effectively.