#### DATATYPES IN PHP

Data Types: Data types defines the type of values a variable can store.

PHP supports the following data types:

- · String
- · Integer
- · Float (floating point numbers also called double)
- · Boolean
- $\cdot$  Array
- · Object
- · NULL

String : A string is a collection of characters, like "Hi guys".

We use quotes(" ") to define a string. We can use single or double quotes:

```
Example:

$q = "Hi guys !";

$w = 'Keep smiling';

echo $q;

echo "

";

echo $w;

?>

OUTPUT:
```

Hi guys!

#### Keep smiling

Integer: An integer data type is a non-decimal number between -2,147,483,648 and 2,147,483,647. It stores integer type of values.

Rules for integers:

- $\cdot$  An integer must have at least one digit
- $\cdot$  An integer must not have a decimal point
- $\cdot$  An integer can be either positive or negative

```
Example
$a= 57
var_dump($a);
?>
```

```
OUTPUT:
int(57)
In the above $a is an integer. The PHP var_dump() function returns the data type and value:
```

Float: A float (floating point number) is a number in the exponential form. In the following example \$x is a float. The PHP var\_dump() function returns the data type and value:

```
Example

$x = 1.35;

var_dump($x);

?>
```

Output:

1.35

Boolean: A Boolean represents two possible states: TRUE or FALSE.
\$A = true;
\$B = false;
Booleans are used for conditional testing.

Array: An array is a type of container that stores multiple values in one single variable in contigous memory allocation.

```
Example

$flower = array("Lilly","Rose","Lotus");

var_dump($flower);

?>
```

## OUTPUT:

```
array(3) { [0]=> string(5) "Lilly" [1]=> string(3) "Rose" [2]=> string(6) "Lotus" }
In the above example $flower is an array. The PHP var_dump() function returns the data type
and value.
```

Object: An object is a data type which stores data and information on how to process that data.

Object is an entity that reflects real world objects.

Rules to declare Object:

- $\cdot$  In PHP, an object must be explicitly declared.
- $\cdot$  we must declare a class of object. For this, we use the class keyword. A class is a structure

that can contain properties and methods.

```
Example
class Flower{
function Flower() {
$this->model = "Lotus";
}
}
// create an object
$obj = new Flower();
// show object properties
echo $obj->model;
?>
```

```
OUTPUT:
Lotus
```

NULL Value: Null is a special data type which can have only one value: NULL. A variable of data type NULL is a variable that has no value assigned to it. By default, a variable is of NULL data type if no value is assigned to it. Variables can also be emptied by setting the value to NULL

```
Example:

$a = "Hi guys!";

$a = null;

var_dump($a);

?>
```

## OUTPUT:

NULL

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