PHP Data Types

Variables can store data of different types. Different data types do different things.

PHP supports the following data types:

- String
- Integer
- Float
- Boolean
- Array
- NULL

The PHP `var_dump()` function returns the data type and value of a variable.

PHP String

A string is a sequence of characters. It is usually written inside quotes. For example,

```
$msg = “Hello World!”;
```

PHP Integer

An integer data type is a non-decimal number between -2,147,483,648 and 2,147,483,647. An integer must have at least one digit. An integer must not have a decimal point. An integer can be either positive or negative. Integers can be specified in: decimal (base 10), hexadecimal (base 16), octal (base 8), or binary (base 2) notation. To use octal notation, precede the number with a 0 (zero). To use hexadecimal notation precede the number with 0x (zero x). To use binary notation precede the number with 0b (zero b). For example,

```
$x = 5985;
```

PHP Float

A float (floating point number) is a number with a decimal point or a number in exponential form. For example:

```
$x = 10.365;
```

PHP Boolean

A boolean represents two possible states: true or false. For example:

```
$x = false;
```

PHP Array

An array stores multiple values in one single variable. For example:

```
$OSes = array("Windows", "Ubuntu", "Andriod", "Unix");
```

PHP NULL

A PHP `Null` variable has no values. Note that `null` is a keyword in PHP. A `null` variable is simply created by assigning `null` as the value of the variable. For example:

```
$a = null;
```

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