Operators in PHP

Operators are used to perform different operations on variables and values.

PHP divides the operators in the following groups:

- Arithmetic operators
- Assignment operators
- Comparison operators
- Increment/Decrement operators
- Logical operators
- Concatenation operators
- Array operators
- Conditional assignment operators

PHP Arithmetic Operators

The PHP arithmetic operators are used with numeric values to perform common arithmetical operations, such as addition (+), subtraction (-),

multiplication (*), division (/), modulus (%), and exponentiation (**).

Example:

```
$a = 12/5; $b = 12**2; $c = 12%5;
```

PHP Assignment Operators

The PHP assignment operators are used with numeric values to write a value to a variable. The basic assignment operator in PHP is "=". It means that the left operand gets set to the value of the assignment expression on the right. Other assignment operators are +=, -=, *=, /=, and %=.

Example:

```
$a = 12; $b += 5; $c -= 23; $d %= 5;
```

PHP Comparison Operators

The PHP comparison operators are used to compare two values (number or string). They usually return true or false. They include equal

(==), identical (===), not equal (!= or <>), not identical (!==), greater than (>), less than (<), greater than or equal to (>=), less than or equal to (<=), spaceship (<=>). A comparison expression usually returns either true (1) or false.

Example:

```
$a = 12 > 5; $b = 12>=5; $c = 12==5;
```

PHP Increment/Decrement Operators

The PHP increment operators are used to increment a variable's value. The PHP decrement operators are used to decrement a variable's value. The increment operators are preincrement (++$x), postincrement ($x++), and the decrement operators are predecrement (--$x), postdecrement ($x--). The increment and decrement operators are best used in loops.

Example:

```
$a = 12; echo $a++."<br>"; echo $a++."<br>";
echo $a++."<br>"; echo $a++."<br>";
echo "<br>";
$b = 10; echo $b--."<br>"; echo $b--."<br>";
echo $b--."<br>"; echo $b--."<br>";
echo "<br>";
$c = 12; echo ++$c."<br>"; echo ++$c."<br>";
echo ++$c."<br>"; echo ++$c."<br>";
echo "<br>";
$d = 10; echo --$d."<br>"; echo --$d."<br>";
echo --$d."<br>"; echo --$d."<br>";
echo "<br>";
```

PHP Logical Operators

The PHP logical operators are used to compare conditions (comparison expressions) to know if their logical combination returns true or false. The following are logical operators in PHP: And (and, &&), Or (or, ||), Xor (xor), Not (!).

Example:

```
$a = ((12>=5) && ('b'==1));
echo var_dump($a)."<br>";
//the above would return false, since one of
the comparison expressions is false…
$b = ((12>=5) || ('b'==1));
echo var_dump($b)."<br>";
//the above would return true, since one of
the comparison expressions are true...
$c = !($a);
echo var_dump($c)."<br>";
//the above would return true, since it
returns the opposite of $a...
$d = !($b);
echo var_dump($d)."<br>";
//the above would return false, since it
returns the opposite of $d...
```

PHP Concatenation Operators

PHP has two concatenation operators. These operators are used to join two or more strings (text or literals) together. They can also be used to join two variables as if they were strings. The

two concatenation operators are concatenation (.), and concatenation assignment (.=) operators.

Example:

```
$sentence = “John”;
$sentence .= “ is a good boy.”;
echo $sentence."<br>";

//another way to write the above
echo “John” . “ is a good boy.”;
```

PHP Array Operators

The PHP array operators are used to compare arrays. The following are the PHP array operators: union (+), equality (==), identity (===), inequality (!= or <>), non-identity (!==).

PHP Conditional Assignment

The PHP conditional assignment operators are used to set a value depending on conditions. They are ternary (?:), null coalescing (??).

Examples:

```
$x = exp1 ? exp2 : exp3;
```

The statement returns the value of $x as `exp2` if `exp1` is `true`, and as `exp3` if `exp1` is `false`.

```
$x = exp1 ?? exp2;
```

The statement returns the value of $x as exp1 if exp1 exist and is not null else it returns $x as exp2.

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