Variable Scope in PHP

Variable scope implies the area of the code script that a variable is viable and can still be accessed. There are three (3) different variable scopes: local, global and static.

Global and Local Scope

A variable declared outside a function has a GLOBAL SCOPE and can only be accessed outside a function.

A variable declared within a function has a LOCAL SCOPE and can only be accessed within that function.

The Global Keyword in PHP

The global keyword is used to access a global variable from within a function. To do this, use the global keyword to redeclare the variables inside the function's block of code.

```php
<?php
$x=5; $y=10;
function disp() {
  global $x, $y;
  $y = $x + $y;
}
disp();
echo $y;
?>
```

PHP also stores all global variables in an array called `$GLOBALS[index]`. The index holds the name of the variable. This array is also accessible from within functions and can be used to update global variables directly.

```php
<?php
$x=5; $y=10;
function disp(){
  $GLOBALS['y'] = $GLOBALS['x'] +
$GLOBALS['y'];
}
disp();
echo $y;
?>
```

The Static Keyword in PHP

Normally, when a function is completed or executed, all of its variables are deleted. However, sometimes we want a local variable NOT to be deleted. To do this, use the static keyword when you first declare the local variable.

```
<?php
function disp() {
  static $x=0;
  echo $x;
  $x++
}
disp()
disp()
disp()
?>
```

Then, each time the function is called, that variable will still have the information it contained from the last time the function was called.

Click to Ask Question(s)



MR YOUNG

IGWURUTA | ISIOKPO | ELELE | IKIRI | OMOKU

mryoung.presmaltra.com.ng