Built in Functions in PHP 2

As we discussed functions in previous lectures, so in this lecture we will continue to discuss following functions.

* echo() Function
* strlen() Function
* strops () Function
* current() Function
* trim() Function
* strtolower() Function
* is\_string() Function
* array\_key() Function
* function\_exists() Function
* date ()Function

# echo()Function:

**echo** is also used to print or display the data, as it is relatable to (**print\_r)** function. But the main difference between echo and **print\_r**  is that **echo** has no return value while **print\_r** has a return value of 1 so it can be used in expressions.**echo** is used to print statements or strings.

**Code:**

<?php

$message="Hi I’m a string.";

echo $message;

?>

**Echo** can take more than one argument but in the case of **print\_r** it can take only one argument. As it can be seen in our example ($message) variable contains a string in it, and **echo** is used to display the data stored in the ($message) variable.

**Output**

Hi I’m a string.

Here is the snippet of above code.

# 1.PNG

Figure

# strlen()Function:

The **strlen()** function is used to return the length of a given string, it is PHP built-in function which is used to calculate the length of string including whitespaces and all the special characters. It takes variable as a parameter and checks the length and return a number.

**Syntax:**

**strlen**($variable);

**Code:**

<?php

$message="Hi I am a string.";

echo **strlen**($message);

?>

**Output**

16

From the example above you can count the words and spaces in the above code, it returns the output equal to 16.

Here is the illustration of the program.



Figure

# strops() Function

The **strops()** function is used to find the position of first occurrence of string inside another string. This means you can check the numeric position of a string.

**Syntax:**

strpos(string,find,start)

**Code:**

<?php

 echo strpos("You can go an easy way !","easy");

?>

**Output**

14.

As **strops()** finds the numeric position of string in another string, so in the above example it finds the position of **easy** in the string, including the white spaces.

Here is the snapshot of the current program.



Figure

# current () Function

The **current ()** function is PHP built-in function:

* It is used to return the value of element in an array in which the current pointer is pointing too.
* On the returning the value, it does not return increment or decrement the pointer.
* In PHP every array has an internal pointer.
* The internal pointer points to some element in the array which is the current pointer.
* Usually, the current pointer is the first inserted element in the array.

**Syntax:**

current($array);

**Code:**

<?php

$colors =array('red','green','blue','orange');

echo current($colors);

?>

**Output**

red

It returns the current pointing element in the array.

Here is the screenshot of the code.



Figure

# trim () Function

The **trim()** function is used to remove the white spaces and other predefined characters from the left and right sides of a string.

**Syntax:**

trim(string\_name,char\_list);

char\_list specifies the characters to be removed. When char list is not used in the function, then only white spaces are removed.

**Code:**

<?php

$str = "Hello World!";

echo trim($str,"H");

?>

**Output**

ello World!

In above code, character (H) would be removed because of trim function.

Figure 5 illustrates the program.



Figure

# strtolower() Function

The **strtolower** function coverts the string into lower case.This function takes the string as parameter and converts all the upper-case English alphabets into lower-case English alphabets. All other numeric character and special character remains unchanged.

**Syntax:**

strtolower($string)

**Code:**

<?php

$str = "THIS IS A PROGRAM OF STRTOLOWER FUNCTION";

echo strtolower($str);

?>

**Output**

this is a program of strtolower function

In the above program, PHP function (**strtolower**) changes the upper-case letters into lower case letter.

Here is the pictorial illustration in Figure 6.



Figure

# is\_string() Function

The **(is\_string)** function is used to check whether the variable is string or not. A string is a data type such as floating point or integers.A string uses a set of characters that includes spaces and numbers.**is\_string**function is used with **if condition** that whether variable is a string or not.

Syntax**:**

is\_string($string)

**Code:**

<?php

$str = "Hi my name is Olivia";

if(is\_string($str)){

 echo "Yes";

}

else{

echo "no";

}

?>

**Output**

Yes

The output is“**Yes”** because ($str) is a string and then **if condition** gets true and “**if”** part of code executes .

If variable is not string then it will execute the else part, for example:

Screenshot of the above code:



Figure

**Code:**

<?php

$str = array('1');

if(is\_string($str)){

 echo "Yes";

}

else{

echo "No";

}

?>

**Output**

No

In this situation as the ($str) variable is an array and **if condition** gets false then else part will be executed.

Here is the code snippet.



Figure

# array\_key() Function

The array\_key function is used to get all the keys in the array. It is commonly used in associative arrays to check the index of the key.

**Syntax:**

array\_keys($array);

**Code:**

<?php

$array=array("Nick"=>10, "Mark"=>20, "John"=>100 ,"Robert"=>500);

print\_r(array\_keys($array));

?>

**Output**

Array ( [0] => Nick [1] => Mark [2] => John [3] => Robert )

Figure 9 represents the code.



Figure

# function\_exists() Function

The (function\_exists) is a built-in function which is used to check that whether the function exists or not. It can check the existence of a user defined function or PHP built-in function. This function returns the boolean value, it may be true or false, and uses **if condition** to check whether the provided function exist in script or not.

**Code:**

<?php

if(function\_exists('in\_array')){

echo "Found";

}else{

 echo "Not found";

}

?>

**Output**

Found

Above piece of code can be used to check the existence of built-in functions or user defined functions that whether the function exist or not.

Here is the piece of code in Figure 10.



Figure

# date() Function

PHP date function is used to format the date and time in the human readable format.

**Syntax:**

date(format).

In date function, default format is (Y-m-d).

* (Y-m-d) is the PHP format for YYY-MM-DD.
* Y stands for year, a four digit representation for year.
* m stands for month(from 01 to 12)
* d stands for day(from 01 to 31)

**Code:**

<?php

$date=date('Y-m-d');

echo $date;

?>

**Output**

2019-10-12

It returns the current date.

Figure 11 shows the snippet of the above-mentioned code:



Figure