# Table of Contents

**Complete HTML Cheat Sheet**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What is HTML</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is the difference between HTML and HTML5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic HTML Structure</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Tags for Blogs</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Text Formatting</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section Divisions</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;hr&gt;</code> Tag attributes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Images</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;img&gt;</code> Tag attributes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linking Tags</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;a&gt;</code> Tag attributes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lists</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tables</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;table&gt;</code> Tag attributes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;td&gt;</code> Tag attributes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frames</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;frameset&gt;</code> Tag attributes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;frame&gt;</code> Tag attributes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forms</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;form&gt;</code> Tag attributes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;input&gt;</code> Tag attributes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;select&gt;</code> Tag attributes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;option&gt;</code> Tag attributes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;textarea&gt;</code> Tag attributes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Characters</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Tags</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;meta&gt;</code> Tag attributes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;link&gt;</code> Tag attributes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body Background and Color</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>&lt;body&gt;</code> Tag attributes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Table of Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Complete CSS Cheat Sheet</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What is CSS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is the difference between HTML and CSS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is CSS Syntax</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Backgrounds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Border</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box Model</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Font</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Column</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Text</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List and Markers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speech</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absolute Measurement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transitions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
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<td></td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Table of Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pseudo-class</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pseudo-element</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative Measurement</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector Types</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outline</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3D / 2D Transform</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruby</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyperlink</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positioning</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generated Content</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line Box</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paged Media</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Table of Contents

**Complete PHP Cheat Sheet**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What is PHP</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is the difference between PHP and HTML</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHP Array Functions</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHP String Functions</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHP Variable Functions</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHP Date / Time Functions</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHP Math Functions</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHP Calendar Functions</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHP Directory Functions</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHP Error handling Functions</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHP Filter Functions</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHP Mail Functions</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHP Filesystem Functions</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHP FTP Functions</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHP Network Functions</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHP SimpleXML Functions</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHP Zip Functions</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHP MySQL Functions</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHP Libxml Functions</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Table of Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XML Parser Functions</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Functions</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The art of coding can take years to fully master with all the tags, syntaxes and other elements of programming languages often intertwined. Even the more experienced developers can fall into the trap of forgetting the correct syntax for particular tasks. As such, it’s unrealistic to expect more green web developers to have a flawless grasp of the art.

This is why cheat sheets for HTML, CSS, and PHP are extremely useful, regardless of how long you’ve been practicing. It serves as a quick guide to find the right commands and syntaxes, allowing you to focus on actual web development.

Below you’ll find a visually inclined cheat sheet preceded by quick refreshers to aid you in your coding endeavors. We’ve also made it to be easily bookmarked, saved or printed for your convenience.

What is HTML?

HTML stands for Hypertext Markup Language – a code that’s used to create the structure for a web page and its content. This markup language is comprised of a series of elements that used to make content appear or function a certain way and is a major part of the front-end code of every website.

For example, you can enclose or wrap different parts of the content – where the enclosing tags can make a word or image hyperlink to another page. You can also use this to italicize words, and make the fonts bigger or smaller, among others. As noted by W3, some of the other things HTML allows you to do include:

- Publishing online documents with headings, text, tables, lists, photos, etc.
- Retrieving online information at the click of a button via hypertext links.
- Designing forms for conducting transactions with remote services to search for information, make reservations, or order products, among other functions.
- Including spreadsheets, video clips, and other media and applications already in your documents.

So if you were to make the line “My dog is very sweet” stand by itself, you can specify that it is a paragraph by enclosing it in paragraphs tags (more on this later), which would look like:

```html
<p>My dog is very sweet</p>
```
### What is the difference between HTML and HTML5?

As the name suggests, HTML5 is the fifth version of the HTML standard. It supports the integration of video and audio into the language, which reduces the need for third-party plugins and elements. Below are the main differences between HTML and HTML5:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTML</th>
<th>HTML5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doesn’t support audio and video without flash player support.</td>
<td>Supports audio and video controls with the use of <code>&lt;audio&gt;</code> and <code>&lt;video&gt;</code> tags.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uses cookies to store temporary data.</td>
<td>Uses SQL databases and application cache to store offline data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doesn’t allow JavaScript to run in the browser.</td>
<td>Allows JavaScript to work in the background with the use of JS Web worker API.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allows for vector graphics by using different technologies like VML, Silver-light, and Flash, among others.</td>
<td>Vector graphics are a fundamental part of HTML5, much like SVG and canvas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doesn’t allow drag and drop effects.</td>
<td>Allows drag and drop effects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Works with all older browsers.</td>
<td>Make it possible to draw shapes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less mobile-friendly.</td>
<td>Supports all new browsers like Firefox, Mozilla, Chrome, and Safari.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctype declaration is long and complicated.</td>
<td>More mobile-friendly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doesn’t have elements like nav and header, as well as attributes like charset, async, and ping.</td>
<td>Doctype declaration is simple and easy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extremely difficult to get true GeoLocation of users by using a browser.</td>
<td>Has new elements for web structures like nav, header, and footer, among others, and also has attributes of charset, async, and ping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can’t handle inaccurate syntax.</td>
<td>Makes character encoding simple and easy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Allows for tracking of user GeoLocation by using JS GeoLocation API.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Capable of handling inaccurate syntax.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Additionally, there are many elements of HTML that have either been modified or removed from HTML5. These include:

- `<applet>` - Changed to `<object>`
- `<acronym>` - Changed to `<abbr>`
- `<dir>` - Changed to `<ul>`
- `<frameset>` - Removed
- `<frame>` - Removed
- `<noframes>` - Removed
- `<strike>` - No new tag. Uses CSS.
- `<big>` - No new tag. Uses CSS.
- `<font>` - No new tag. Uses CSS.
- `<center>` - No new tag. Uses CSS.
- `<tt>` - No new tag. Uses CSS.

Meanwhile, HTML5 also includes a number of newly added elements. These include:

- `nav`
- `audio`
- `figcaption`
- `progress`
- `command`
- `time`
- `datalist`
- `video`
- `figure`
- `meter`
- `data`
- `section`
- `time`
- `aside`
- `canvas`
- `summary`
- `rp`
- `rt`
- `details`
- `wbr`
- `header`
- `footer`
- `keygen`
- `embed`
- `article`
- `hgroup`
- `bdi`
- `mark`
- `output`
- `source`
- `track`
- `section`
- `ruby`
Basic HTML Structure

```html
<html>
  <head>
    <title>website title</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    website content...
  </body>
</html>
```

Common Tags for Blogs

- `<h?>` - Heading (<h1> for largest to h6 for smallest)
- `<p>` - Text paragraph
- `<b>` - bold
- `<i>` - italic
- `<a href="url">` - hyperlink
- `<div>` - Page divider
- `<img src="filename.jpg">` - Show an image
- `<ul>` - Unordered list
- `<br>` - Line break
- `<span style="color:red">` - change text color

Text Formatting

- `<h?> . . . </h?>` - Heading (h1 for largest to 6 for smallest e.g. h1)
- `<b> . . . </b>` - Bold text
- `<i> . . . </i>` - Italic text
- `<u> . . . </u>` - Underline text
- `<strike> . . . </strike>` - Strikeout
- `<sup> . . . </sup>` - Superscript – smaller text placed below normal text
- `<sub> . . . </sub>` - Subscript – smaller text placed below normal text
- `<small> . . . </small>` - Small – fine print size text
- `<tt> . . . </tt>` - Typewriter text
- `<pre> . . . </pre>` - Pre-formatted text
- `<blockquote> . . . </blockquote>` - Text block quote
- `<strong> . . . </strong>` - Strong – shown as bold in most browsers
- `<em> . . . </em>` - Emphasis – shown as italics in most browsers
- `<font> . . . </font>` - Font tag obsolete (Use CSS) *
Section Divisions

- Page content division or section
- Section or text within other content
- Text paragraph
- Line break
- Basic horizontal line

**<hr>** Tag Attributes
- `size="?"` – Line thickness in pixels
- `width="?"` – Line width in pixels
- `width="????"` – Line width as percentage
- `color="#?????"` – Line color
- `align="?"` – Horizontal alignment (left, center, right)
- `noshade` – No 3D cutout

**<nobr>** . . . **</nobr>** - Line break

Images

- Basic image

**<img src="url" alt="text">** - Basic image

**<img>** Tag Attributes
- `src="url"` – Image URL or filename (required)
- `alt="text"` – Alternate text (required)
- `align="?"` – Image alignment with surrounding text
- `width="?"` – Image width (in pixels or %)
- `height="?"` – Image height (in pixels or %)
- `border="?"` – Border thickness (in pixels)
- `vspace="?"` – Space above and below image (in pixels)
- `hspace="?"` – Space on either side of image (in pixels)

Linking Tags

- Basic link

**<a href="url">** link text **</a>** - Basic link

**<a>** Tag Attributes
- `href="url"` – URL of page to link to
- `name="?"` – Name of link (name of anchor, or name of bookmark)
- `target="?"` – Link of target location: _self, _blank, _top, _parent
- `href="url#bookmark"` – Link to a bookmark (defined with name attribute)
- `href="mailto:email"` – Link which initiates an email (dependent on user’s email client)
Lists

<ol> . . . </ol> – Ordered list
<ul> . . . </ul> – Unordered list
<li> . . . </li> – List item (within ordered or unordered)
<ol type=”?”> – Ordered list type: A, a, I, I
<ol start=”??”> – Ordered list starting value
<ul type=”?”> – Unordered list bullet type: disc, circle, square
<li value=’”??”> – List item value (changes current and subsequent items)
<li type=”??”> – List item type (changes only current item)
<dl> . . . </dl> – Definition list
<dt> . . . </dt> – Term or phrase being defined
<dd> . . . </dd> – Detailed definition of term

Tables
<table> . . . </table> – Define a table

<table> Tag attributes
border=”?” – Thickness of outside border
bordercolor=”#??????” – Border color
cellspacing=”?” – Space between cells (pixels)
cellpadding=”?” – Space between cell wall and content
align=”??” – Horizontal alignment: left, center, right *
bcolor=”#??????” – Background color *
width=”??” – Table width (pixels or %) *
height=”??” – Table height (pixels or %) *
<tr> . . . </tr> – Table row within table
<th> . . . </th> – Header cell within table row
<td> . . . </td> – Table header within table row

<td> Tag Attributes
colspan=”?” – Number of columns the cell spans across (cell merge)
rowspan=”?” – Number of row a cell spans across (cell merge)
width=”??” – Cell width (pixels or %) *
bgcolor=”#??????” – Background color *
align=”??” – Horizontal alignment: left, center, right *
valign=”??” – Vertical alignment: top, middle, bottom *
nowrap – Force no line breaks in a particular cell
Frames
<frameset> . . . </frameset> – Define the set of frames

<frameset> Tag Attributes
Rows="??,??,??, . . ." – Define row sizes and number of rows (size in pixels or %)
cols="??,??,??, . . ." – Define column sizes and number of columns (size in pixels or %)
nosize="nosize" – User cannot resize any frames in frameset
</frameset>

<form> Tag Attributes
src="url" – Location of HTML file for a frame
name="****" – Unique name of frame window
marginwidth="?" – Horizontal margin spacing inside frame (pixels)
marginheight="?" – Vertical margin spacing inside frame (pixels)
nosize="nosize" – Declare all frameset sizes as fixed
scrolling="****" – Can the user scroll inside the frame: yes, no, auto
frameborder="?" – Frame border: 1=yes, 2=no
bordercolor="#??????" – Border color *
</form> – Unframed content (for browsers not supporting frames)

Forms
<form> . . . </form> – Form input group declaration

<form> Tag Attributes
action="url" – URL of Form Script
method="****" – Method of Form: get, post
enctype="****" – For file upload: enctype="multipart/form-data"
<input> . . . </input> – input field within form

<input> Tag Attributes
type="****" – Input field type: text, password, checkbox, submit, etc.
name="****" – Form field name (for form processing script)
value="****" – Value of input field
size="****" – Field size
maxlength="?" – Maximum length of input data field
checked – Mark selected field in radio button group of checkbox
<select> . . . </select> – Select options from the drop down list

<select> Tag Attributes
name="****" – Drop down combo box name (for form processing script)
size="?" – Number of selectable options
multiple – Allow multiple selections
<option> . . . </option>

<option> Tag Attributes
value="****" – Option value
selected – Set option as default selection
</option>

<textarea> . . . </textarea> – Large area for text input

<textarea> Tag Attributes
name="****" – Text area name (for form input processing)
rows="?" – Number of rows of text shown
cols="?" – Number of columns (characters per rows)
wrap="****" – Word wrapping: off, hard, soft
Special Characters

&lt; – < – Less-than symbol
&gt; – > – Greater-than symbol
&amp; – & – Ampersand
&quot; – “ – Quotation mark
&copy; – © – Copyright symbol
&amp;trade; – ™ – Trademark symbol
&amp;nbsp; – A space (nonbreaking space)
&amp;#??; – ISO 8859-1 character – replace ?? with the iso code

Miscellaneous Tags

<!-- . . . --> – Comment within HTML source code
&lt;!DOCTYPE html . . . &gt; – Document type definition
&lt;meta&gt; . . . &lt;/meta&gt; – META information tag

&lt;meta&gt; Tag Attributes
name="*****" – Meta name: description, keywords, author
http-equiv="*****" – HTTP equivalent info: title, etc.
content="*****" – Link content relationship tag
&lt;/link&gt;

&lt;link&gt; Tag Attributes
rel="*****" – Type of forward relationship
http="url" – URL of object or file being linked
type="*****" – Type of object or file, eg: text/css
title="*****" – Link title (optional)

Body Background and Colors

&lt;body&gt; Tag Attributes
background="url" – Background image *
bgcolor="#?????" – Background color *
text="#?????" – Document text color
link="#?????" – Link color *
vlink="#?????" – Visited link color *
alink="#?????" – Active link color *
bgproperties="fixed" – Background properties – “Fixed” = non-scrolling watermark *
leftmargin="?" – Side margin size in pixels (Internet Explorer) *
topmargin="?" – Top margin size in pixels (Internet Explorer) *

**Tags marked with (*) should still work even if they’ve been superseded by CSS, which is the recommended way to change the font, color, spacing, border, and alignment of HTML elements.**
What is **CSS**?

Cascading Style Sheets or **CSS** describes how **HTML** elements will be displayed onscreen. Because it can control multiple pages’ layouts at the same time, it can save you a lot of time and effort.

What is the Difference Between **HTML** and **CSS**?

While **HTML** and **CSS** are both languages used to build webpages and applications, they have different functions. **HTML** is what you use to dictate the structure and the content that will be displayed on the webpage. **CSS**, on the other hand, is used for the modification of the design of the **HTML** elements on the webpage (including layout, visual effects, and background color). Together, **HTML** and **CSS** make up a webpage interface.

What is **CSS** Syntax?

**CSS** Syntax is made up of a selector and a declaration block. The selector determines the **HTML** element to be styled while the declaration block contains one or more declarations or pairs of **CSS** a property name and a value with a colon between them. Declarations are separated by semicolons and declaration blocks are always enclosed in curly braces.

For example, if you wish to modify the way your heading 1 looks, your **CSS** syntax would look like something like this:

```css
h1 {color:red; font-size:16pc;}
```
CSS is easy enough to use. The challenge is that there are a lot of selectors and declarations that remembering them all is difficult if not impossible. You don't have to memorize them, though. Here's a cheat sheet for CSS and CSS3 that you can use anytime.

Backgrounds

background
background-image
background-position
background-size
background-repeat
background-attachment
background-origin
background-clip
background-color

background-image
url | Gradients | none

background-position
top left | top center | top right
| center left | center center | center right |
bottom left | bottom center | bottom right
x-% y-%
X-pos y-pos

background-size
length
% auto | cover | contain

background-repeat
repeat | repeat-x | repeat-y | no-repeat

background-attachment
scroll | fixed | local

background-origin
border-box | padding-box | content-box

background-clip
border-box | padding-box | content-box | no-clip

background-color
color
transparent
Border

border
border-width
border-style
border-color

border-width
thin | medium | thick | length

border-style
none | hidden | dotted |
dashed | solid | double |
groove | ridge | inset | outset

border-color
color

border-left
border-left-width
border-style
border-color

border-left-style
border-style

border-left-color
border-color

border-left-width
thin | medium | thick length

border-right
border-right-width
border-style
border-color

border-right-style
border-style

border-right-color
border-color

border-right-width
thin | medium | thick | length

border-top
border-top-width
border-style
border-color

border-top-color
border-color

border-top-width
thin | medium | thick | length

border-bottom
border-bottom-width
border-style
border-color

border-bottom-color
border-color

border-bottom-style
border-style

border-break
border-width
border-style
color
close

box-shadow
inset | | [ length, length, length, length | | 
<color> ]
none

border-collapse
collapse | separate

border-image
image
[ number / % border-width stretch | repeat | round ]
none

border-radius
border-radius
border-top-right-radius
border-bottom-right-radius
border-bottom-left-radius
border-top-left-radius

border-top-right-radius
length

border-bottom-right-radius
length

Border-bottom-left-radius
length
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>border-collapse</td>
<td>collapse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>empty-cells</td>
<td>show</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>border-spacing</td>
<td>length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>table-layout</td>
<td>auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caption-side</td>
<td>top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>float</td>
<td>left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td>auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max-height</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max-width</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>min-height</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>width</td>
<td>auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>margin</td>
<td>margin-top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>margin-top</td>
<td>auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>margin-right</td>
<td>auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>margin-left</td>
<td>auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>margin-bottom</td>
<td>auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>padding</td>
<td>padding-top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overflow</td>
<td>visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overflow-x</td>
<td>visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overflow-y</td>
<td>auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overflow-style</td>
<td>visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rotation</td>
<td>angle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rotation-point</td>
<td>position (paired value off-set)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>visibility</td>
<td>visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clear</td>
<td>left</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Font

- `font`
- `font-style`
- `font-variant`
- `font-weight`
- `font-size/line-height`
- `font-family`
  - caption | icon | menu | messagebox
  - small-caption | status-bar
- `vfont-size-adjust`
  - none | inherit
  - number
- `font-family`
  - serif | sans-serif | monospace | cursive | fantasy
  - system-ui | emoji | math | fangsong | inherit | initial | unset
- `font-style`
  - normal | italic | oblique | Inherit
- `font-variant`
  - normal | small-caps | inherit
- `font-size`
  - xx-small | x-small | small | medium | large | x-large | xxlarge
  - smaller | larger | inherit
  - length
  - %
- `font-weight`
  - normal | bold | bolder | lighter
  - 100 | 200 | 300 | 400 | 500 | 600 | 700 | 800 | 900 | inherit

Colors

- `color name` - red, blue, green, dark green
- `rgb (x,y,z)` - red = rgb(255,0,0)
- `rgb (x%,y%,z%)` - red = rgb(100%,0,0)
- `rgba (x,y,z, alpha)` - red = rgba (255,0,0,0)
- `#rrggbb` - red = #ff0000 (or shorthand - #f00)
- `hsl` - red = hsl (0, 100%, 50%)
- `flavor` - an accent color (usually chosen by the user) that is used to customize the UI of the user agent itself
- `currentColor` - computer value of the ‘currentColor’ keyword is the computed value of the ‘color’ property
Text

direction
ltr | rtl | inherit

hanging-punctuation
none | [ start | end | endedge ]

letter-spacing
normal
length
%

text-outline
none
color
length

unicode-bidi
normal | embed | bidi-override

white-space
normal | pre | nowrap | pre-wrap | pre-line

white-space-collapse
preserve | collapse | preserve-breaks | discard

punctuation-trim
none | [start | end | adjacent ]

text-align
start | end | left | right | center | justify

text-align-last
start | end | left | right | center | justify

text-decoration
none | underline | overline | line-through | blink

text-shadow
none
color
length

word-break
normal | keep-all | loose | break-strict | break-all

word-wrap
normal
nowrap

text-emphasis
none | [ [ accent | dot | circle | disc | [ before | after ] ? ]

text-indent
length
%

text-justify
auto | inter-word | interideograph
| inter-cluster | distribute | kashida | tibetan

text-transform
none | capitalize | uppercase | lowercase

word-spacing
normal
length
%

List and Markers

list-style
list-style-type
list-style-position
list-style-image

list-style-type
none | asterisks | box | check | circle | diamond | disc | hyphen | square | decimal | decimal-leading-zero | lower-roman | upper-roman | lower-alpha | upper-alpha | lower-greek | lower-latin | upper-latin | hebrew | armenian | georgian | cjk-ideographic | hiragana | katakana | hiragana-iroha | katakana-iroha | footnotes

list-style-image
none
url

marker-offset
auto
length
Speech

cue
cue-before
cue-after

cue-before
url [silent | x-soft | soft | medium | loud | x-loud | none | inherit ]
number
%

cue-after
url [silent | x-soft | soft | medium | loud | x-loud | none | inherit ]
number
%

mark
mark-before
mark-after

mark-before
string

mark-after
string

voice-pitch-range
x-low | low | medium | high | x-high | inherit
number

voice-stress
strong | moderate | none | reduced | inherit

voice-volume
silent | x-soft | soft | medium | loud | x-loud | inherit
number
%

pause
pause-before
pause-after

pause-before
none | x-weak | weak | medium | strong | x-strong | inherit
time

pause-after
none | x-weak | weak | medium | strong | x-strong | inherit
time

phonemes
string

voice-duration
time

voice-family
Inherit | [<specific-voice, age, generic-voice, number>]

voice-rate
x-slow | slow | medium | fast | x-fast | inherit
%

voice-pitch
x-low | low | medium | high | x-high | inherit
number
%

caption-side
top | bottom | left | right

rest
rest-before
rest-after

rest-before
none | x-weak | weak | medium | strong | x-strong | inherit
time

rest-after
none | x-weak | weak | medium | strong | x-strong | inherit

speak
none | normal | spell-out | digits | literal-punctuation | no-punctuation | inherit-number
%

Absolute Measurement

% percentage
cm centimeter
in inch
mm millimeter
pc pica (1p = 12 points)
pt point (1pt = 1/72 inch)
px pixels
Animations

animations
animation-name
animation-duration
animation-timing-function
animation-delay
animation-iteration-count
animation-direction

animation-name
none | IDENT
animation-duration
time

animation-timing-function
ease | linear | ease-in | ease-out | ease-in-out | cubic-Bezier (number, number, number, number)

animation-delay
Time

animation-iteration-count
inherit
number

animation-direction
normal | alternate

animation-play-state
running | paused

Transitions

transitions
transition-property
transitions-duration
transitions-timing-function
transitions-delay

transitions-delay
time

transitions-duration
time

transitions-property
none | all

transition-timing-function
ease | linear | ease-in | ease-out | ease-in-out | cubic-Bezier (number, number, number, number)

UI

appearance
normal | inherit | [icon | window | desktop | work-space | document | tooltip | dialog | button | push-button | hyperlink | radio-button | checkbox | menu-item | tab | menu | menubar | pull-down-menu | pop-up-menu | list-menu | radio-group | checkbox-group | outline-tree | range | field | combo-box | signature | password]

cursor
auto | crosshair | default | pointer | move | e-resize | ne-resize | nw-resize | n-resize | se-resize | sw-resize | s-resize | w-resize | text | wait | help | url

icon
auto | inherit
url

nav-index
auto | inherit
number

nav-up
auto | inherit <id> [current | root | <target-name>]

nav-right
auto | inherit <id> [current | root | <target-name>]

nav-down
auto | inherit <id> [current | root | <target-name>]

nav-left
auto | inherit <id> [current | root | <target-name>]

resize
none | both | horizontal | vertical | inherit

Angles

deg - degrees
grad - grads
rad - radians
turn - turns

Time

ms - milli-seconds
s - seconds

Frequency

Hz - hertz
kHz - kilo-hertz
Pseudo-class

: active - an activated element
: focus - an element while the element has focus
: hover - an element when you mouse over it
: link - an unvisited link
: disabled - an element while the element is disabled
: enabled - an element while the element is enabled
: checked - an element that is checked
: selection - an element that is currently selected or highlighted by the user
: lang - allows the author to specify a language to use in a specified element
: nth-child (n) - an element that is the n-th sibling
: nth-last-child (n) - an element that is the n-th sibling counting from the last sibling
: first-child - an element that is the first sibling
: last-child - an element that is the last sibling
: only-child - an element that is the only child
: nth-of-type (n) - an element that is the n-th sibling of its type
: nth-last-of-type (n) - an element that is the n-th sibling of its type counting from the last sibling
: last-of-type - an element that is the last sibling of its type
: first-of-type - an element that is the first sibling of its type
: only-of-type - an element that is the only child of its type
: empty - an element that has no children
: root - root element within the document
: not (x) - an element not represented by the argument ‘x’
: target - a target element as specified by a target in a UR

Pseudo-element

: : first-letter - adds special style to the first letter of a text
: : first-line - adds special style to the first line of a text
: : before - inserts some content before the content of an element
: : inserts some content after the content of an element

Relative Measurement

ch  width of the “0” lyph found in the font for the font size used to render
em  1em = current font size of current element
ex  x-height of the element’s font
gd  the grid defined by ‘layout-grid’
rem  the font size of the root element
vh  the viewport’s height
vw  the viewport’s width
vm  viewport’s height or width, whichever is smaller of the two
## Selector Types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Info</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Universal</td>
<td>Any element</td>
<td>* { font: 10px Arial; }</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Any element of that type</td>
<td>h1 { text-decoration: underline; }</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grouping</td>
<td>Multiple elements of different types</td>
<td>h1, h2, h3 { font-family: Verdana; }</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class</td>
<td>Multiple elements of different types when you</td>
<td>.sampleClass { text-decoration: underline; }</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Id</td>
<td>don’t want to affect all instances of that type</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Descendant</td>
<td>An element that is below another element - no matter how many levels below</td>
<td>#gallery h1 { text-decoration: underline; }</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child</td>
<td>An element that is directly below another element</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjacent Sibling</td>
<td>All elements that share the same parent and elements are in the same immediate sequence</td>
<td>h1 + p { font-style: italic; }</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Sibling</td>
<td>All elements that share the same parent and elements are in the same sequence (but not necessarily immediate)</td>
<td>h1 - p { font-style: italic; }</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>An element that matches the attribute listed</td>
<td>E [selected] - att whatever the value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E [att=&quot;val&quot;] - att with a specific value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E [rel=&quot;next&quot;] - att with a value is a whitespace separated list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;[lang]=&quot;en&quot;] - att value either being exactly &quot;val&quot; or beginning with &quot;val&quot; immediately followed by &quot;-&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E [att ^= &quot;val&quot;] - att value that begins with the prefix &quot;val&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Outline

outline
outline-color
outline-style
outline-width

outline-offset
inherit
length

outline-style
none | dotted | dashed | solid | double | groove |
rack | inset | outset

outline-width
thin | medium | thick
length

3D/2D Transform

backface-visibility
visible | hidden

perspective
none
number

perspective-origin
[ [ <percentage> | <length> ] | left | center |
right ] | [ <percentage> | <length> ] | top | center |
bottom | [ [ left | center | right ] ] | |
[ top | center | bottom ] | <length>

transform
none | matrix | matrix3d | translate3d | translateX |
translateY | translateZ | scale | scale3d | scaleX |
scaleY | scaleZ | rotate | rotate3d | rotateX | rotateY |
| rotateZ | skewX | skewY | skew | perspective

Ruby

ruby-align
auto | start | left | center | end | right |
distribute-letter | distribute-space | line-edge

ruby-overhang
auto | start | end | none

ruby-position
before | after | right | inline

ruby-span
attr(x) | none

Hyperlink

target
target-name
target-new
target-position

target-name
current | root | parent | new | modal
string

target-new
window | tab | none

target-position
above | behind | front | back

Positioning

bottom
auto
% length

right
auto
% length

clip
shape
auto

top
auto
% length

left
auto
% length

z-index
auto
number

position
static | relative | absolute | fixed
Generated Content

bookmark-label
content
text

bookmark-level
none
integer

bookmark-target
self
url

text
attr

border-length
self
url
attr

content
normal | none | inhibit
url

counter-reset
none
identifier number

crop
auto
shape

display
normal | none | list-item

float-offset
length length

hyphenate-after
auto
integer

counter-increment
none
identifier number

hyphenate-lines
no-limit
integer

hyphenate-resource
none
url

hyphens
none | manual | auto

image-resolution
normal | auto
dpi

hyphenate-before
auto
integer

hyphenate-character
auto
string

marks
[crop | cross ] | none

move-to
normal | here
identifier

display

page-policy
start | first | last

quotes
none
string string string string

string-set
identifier
content-list

text-replace
none
[<string> <string>]+
Line Box

alignment-adjust
auto | baseline | before-edge | text-before-edge |
middle | central | after-edge | text-after-edge |
ideographic | alphabetic | hanging | mathematical
length
%

alignment-baseline
baseline | ise-script | before-edge |
text-before-edge | after-edge | text-after-edge |
central | middle | ideographic | alphabetic | hanging | mathematical

baseline-shift
baseline | sub | super
length
%

dominant-baseline
auto | use-script | no-change | reset-size |
alphabetic | hanging | ideographic | mathematical |
central | middle | text-after-edge | text-before-edge

drop-initial-after-align
alignment-baseline
drop-initial-after-align
central | middle | after-edge | text-after-edge |
ideographic | alphabetic | mathematical
%

drop-initial-before-align
caps-height
alignment-baseline
drop-initial-before-align
before-edge | text-before-edge | central | middle |
hanging | mathematical
length
%

drop-initial-value
initial
integer

drop-initial-size
auto
integer
%
line

inline-box-align
initial | last
integer

line-height
normal
number
length
%

line-stacking
line-stacking-strategy
line-stacking-ruby
line-stacking-shift

text-height
auto | font-size | text-size | max-size

vertical-align
baseline | sub | super | top | text-top | middle |
bottom | text-bottom
length
%

Paged Media

fit
fill | hidden | meet | slice

fit-position
[top | center | bottom] | [left | center | right]
length
%

image-orientation
auto
angle

orphans
integer

page
auto
identifier

page-break-after
auto | always | avoid | left | right

page-break-before
auto | always | avoid | left | right

page-break-inside
auto | avoid

size
auto | landscape | portrait
length

windows
integer
What is **PHP**?

**PHP** is an acronym for Hypertext Preprocessor, a popular open-source, HTML-embedded scripting language used for developing dynamic websites, web applications, or static websites. Since **PHP** is a server-side language, its scripts are executed on the server (not in the browser), and its output is a plain **HTML** on the browser.

This server-side scripting language runs on a variety of operating systems, including Windows, Mac OS, Linux, and Unix. It's also compatible with most servers such as Apache and IIS.

Compared to other languages like ASP and JSP, **PHP** is easy to learn for beginners. **PHP** also offers plenty of features that advanced-level developers need.

What is the Difference Between **PHP** and **HTML**?

Although both languages are crucial to web development, **PHP** and **HTML** are different in several ways.

The key difference lies in what the two languages are used for. **HTML** is used for client-side (or front-end) development, while **PHP** is used for server-side development. **HTML** is the language developers use for organizing content on a website, such as inserting text, images, tables, and hyperlinks, formatting text, and specifying colors.

Meanwhile, **PHP** is used to store and retrieve data from a database, perform logical operations, send and reply to emails, upload and download files, develop desktop applications, and more.

In terms of code type, **HTML** is static while **PHP** is dynamic. An **HTML** code is always the same each time it's opened, while **PHP** results vary depending on the user's browser.

For new developers, both languages are easy to learn, though the learning curve is shorter with **HTML** than **PHP**.
If you're a novice programmer who wants to be more proficient in PHP or expand your knowledge of it, here's a PHP cheat sheet you can quickly refer to. This cheat sheet consists of PHP functions—which are shortcuts for the widely used codes—that are built into the scripting language.

**PHP Array Functions**

array
Creates an array

array_change_key_case
Changes the case of all keys in an array

array_chunk
Splits an array into chunks

array_column
Returns the values from a single column

array_combine
Creates an array using one array for keys and another for its values

array_count_values
Counts all the values of an array

array_diff_assoc
Computes the difference of arrays with additional index check

array_diff_key
Computes the difference of arrays using keys for comparison

array_diff_uassoc
Computes the difference of arrays with additional index check, which is performed by a user-supplied callback function

array_diff_ukey
Computes the difference of arrays using a callback function on the keys for comparison

array_diff
Computes the difference of arrays

array_fill_keys
Fills an array with values, specifying keys

array_fill
Fills an array with values

array_filter
Filters elements of an array using a callback function

array_flip
Exchanges all keys with their associated values in an array

array_intersect_assoc
Computes the intersection of arrays with additional index check

array_intersect_key
Computes the intersection of arrays using keys for comparison

array_intersect_uassoc
Computes the intersection of arrays with additional index check, compares indexes by a callback function

array_intersect_ukey
Computes the intersection of arrays using a callback function on the keys for comparison

array_intersect
Computes the intersection of arrays

array_key_exists
Checks if the given key or index exists in the array

array_key_first
Gets the first key of an array

array_key_last
Gets the last key of an array

array_keys
Return all the keys or a subset of the keys of an array

array_map
Applies the callback to the elements of the given arrays
array_merge_recursive
Merges one or more arrays recursively

array_merge
Merges one or more arrays

array_multisort
Sorts multiple or multi-dimensional arrays

array_pad
Pads array to the specified length with a value

array_pop
Pops the element off the end of array

array_product
Calculates the product of values in an array

array_push
Pushes one or more elements onto the end of array

array_rand
Selects one or more random keys out of an array

array_reduce
Iteratively reduces the array to a single value using a callback function

array_replace_recursive
Replaces elements from passed arrays into the first array recursively

array_replace
Replaces elements from passed arrays into the first array

array_reverse
Returns an array with elements in reverse order

array_search
Searches the array for a given value and returns the first corresponding key if successful

array_shift
Shifts an element off the beginning of array

array_slice
Extracts a slice of the array

array_splice
Removes a portion of the array and replaces it with something else

array_sum
Calculates the sum of values in an array

array_udiff_assoc
Computes the difference of arrays with additional index check, compares data by a callback function

array_udiff_uassoc
Computes the difference of arrays with additional index check, compares data and indexes by a callback function

array_udiff
Computes the difference of arrays by using a callback function for data comparison

array_uintersect_assoc
Computes the intersection of arrays with additional index check, compares data by a callback function

array_uintersect_uassoc
Computes the intersection of arrays with additional index check, compares data and indexes by separate callback functions

array_uintersect
Computes the intersection of arrays, compares data by a callback function

array_unique
Removes duplicate values from an array

array_unshift
Prepends one or more elements to the beginning of an array

array_values
Returns all the values of an array

array_walk_recursive
Applies a user function recursively to every member of an array

array_walk
Applies a user supplied function to every member of an array

arsort
Sorts an array in reverse order and maintains index association

asort
Sorts an array and maintain index association

compact
Creates an array containing variables and their values
count
Counts all elements in an array, or something in an object

current
Returns the current element in an array

each
Returns the current key and value pair from an array and advances the array cursor

end
Sets the internal pointer of an array to its last element

extract
Imports variables into the current symbol table from an array

in_array
Checks if a value exists in an array

key_exists
Alias of array_key_exists

key
Fetches a key from an array

krsort
Sorts an array by key in reverse order

ksort
Sorts an array by key

list
Assigns variables as if they were an array

natcasesort
Sorts an array using a case insensitive "natural order" algorithm

natsort
Sorts an array using a "natural order" algorithm

next
Advances the internal pointer of an array

pos
Alias of current

prev
Rewinds the internal array pointer

range
Creates an array containing a range of elements

reset
Sets the internal pointer of an array to its first element

rsort
Sorts an array in reverse order

shuffle
Shuffles an array

sizeof
Alias of count

sort
Sorts an array

usort
Sorts an array with a user-defined comparison function and maintains index association

uksort
Sorts an array by keys using a user-defined comparison function

usort
Sorts an array by values using a user-defined comparison function

**PHP String Functions**

addcslashes
Quotes string with slashes in a C style

addslashes
Quotes string with slashes

bin2hex
Converts binary data into hexadecimal representation

chop
Alias of rtrim

chr
Generates a single-byte string from a number

chunk_split
Splits a string into smaller chunks

convert_cyr_string
Convert sfrom one Cyrillic character set to another

convert_uudecode
Decodes a uuencoded string
convert_uuencode
Uuencodes a string

count_chars
Returns information about characters used in a string

crc32
Calculates the crc32 polynomial of a string

crypt
One-way string hashing

echo
Outputs one or more strings

explode
Splits a string by a string

fprintf
Writes a formatted string to a stream

get_html_translation_table
Returns the translation table used by htmlspecialchars and htmlentities

hebrev
Converts logical Hebrew text to visual text

hebrevc
Converts logical Hebrew text to visual text with newline conversion

hex2bin
Decodes a hexademically encoded binary string

html_entity_decode
Converts HTML entities to their corresponding characters

htmlEntities
Converts all applicable characters to HTML entities

htmlspecialchars_decode
Converts special HTML entities back to characters

htmlspecialchars
Converts special characters to HTML entities

implode
Joins array elements with a string

join
Alias of implode

lcfirst
Makes a string's first character lowercase

levenshtein
Calculates Levenshtein distance between two strings

localeconv
Gets numeric formatting information

ltrim
Strips whitespace (or other characters) from the beginning of a string

md5_file
Calculates the md5 hash of a given file

md5
Calculates the md5 hash of a string

metaphone
Calculates the metaphone key of a string

money_format
Formats a number as a currency string

nl_langinfo
Queries language and locale information

nl2br
Inserts HTML line breaks before all newlines in a string

number_format
Formats a number with grouped thousands

ord
Converts the first byte of a string to a value between 0 and 255

parse_str
Parses the string into variables

print
Outputs a string

printf
Outputs a formatted string

quoted_printable_decode
Converts a quoted-printable string to an 8 bit string

quoted_printable_encode
Converts an 8-bit string to a quoted-printable string

quotemeta
Quotes meta characters
rtrim
Strips whitespace (or other characters) from the end of a string

setlocale
Sets locale information

sha1_file
Calculates the sha1 hash of a file

sha1
Calculates the sha1 hash of a string

similar_text
Calculates the similarity between two strings

soundex
Calculates the soundex key of a string

sprintf
Returns a formatted string

sscanf
Parses input from a string according to a format

str_getcsv
Parses a CSV string into an array

str_replace
Case-insensitive version of str_replace

str_pad
Pads a string to a certain length with another string

str_repeat
Repeats a string

str_replace
Replaces all occurrences of the search string with the replacement string

str_rot13
Performs the rot13 transform on a string

str_shuffle
Randomly shuffles a string

str_split
Converts a string to an array

str_word_count
Returns information about words used in a string

strncasecmp
Binary safe case-insensitive string comparison

strchr
Alias of strstr

strcmp
Binary safe string comparison

strcoll
Locale-based string comparison

strcspn
Finds the length of initial segment not matching the mask

strip_tags
Strips HTML and PHP tags from a string

stripcslashes
Un-quotes string quoted with addcslashes

stripos
Finds the position of the first occurrence of a case-insensitive substring in a string

stripslashes
Un-quotes a quoted string

stristr
Case-insensitive strstr

strlen
Gets string length

strnatcasecmp
Case-insensitive string comparisons using a "natural order" algorithm

strnatcmp
String comparisons using a "natural order" algorithm

strncompare
Binary safe case-insensitive string comparison of the first n characters

strncpy
Binary safe string comparison of the first n characters

strpbrk
Searches a string for any of a set of characters

strpos
Finds the position of the first occurrence of a substring in a string

strrchr
Finds the last occurrence of a character in a string
strrev
Reverses a string

strstr
Find the position of the last occurrence of a
  case-insensitive substring in a string

strstrpos
Find the position of the last occurrence of a substring in a string

strspn
Find the length of the initial segment of a string
  consisting entirely of characters contained within a given
  mask

strstr
Find the first occurrence of a string

strtok
Tokenizes string

strtolower
Makes a string lowercase

strtoupper
Makes a string uppercase

strstr
Translates characters or replace substrings

substr_compare
Binary safe comparison of two strings from an offset, up
to length characters

substr_count
Counts the number of substring occurrences

substr_replace
Replaces text within a portion of a string

substr
Returns part of a string

trim
Strips whitespace (or other characters) from the beginning
and end of a string

ucfirst
Makes a string's first character uppercase

ucwords
Uppercases the first character of each word in a string

vfprintf
Writes a formatted string to a stream

fprintf
Outputs a formatted string

vprintf
Returns a formatted string

wordwrap
Wraps a string to a given number of characters

PHP Variable Functions

boolval
Get the boolean value of a variable

debug_zval_dump
Dumps a string representation of an internal zend
value to output

doubleval
Alias of floatval

empty
Determines if a variable is empty

floatval
Gets the float value of a variable

get_defined_vars
Returns an array of all defined variables

get_resource_type
Returns the resource type

gettype
Gets the type of a variable

import_request_variables
Imports GET/POST/Cookie variables into the global
scope

intval
Gets the integer value of a variable

is_array
Finds out if a variable is an array

is_bool
Finds out if a variable is a boolean

is_callable
Verifies that the contents of a variable can be called
  as a function
is_countable
Verifies that the contents of a variable is a countable value

is_double
Alias of is_float

is_float
Finds out if the type of a variable is float

is_int
Finds whether the type of a variable is integer

is_integer
Alias of is_int

is_iterable
Verifies that the contents of a variable is an iterable value

is_long
Alias of is_int

is_null
Finds out if a variable is NULL

is_numeric
Finds out if a variable is a number or a numeric string

is_object
Finds out if a variable is an object

is_real
Alias of is_float

is_resource
Finds out if a variable is a resource

is_scalar
Finds out if a variable is a scalar

is_string
Find out if the type of a variable is string

isset
Determines if a variable is declared and is different than NULL

print_r
Prints human-readable information about a variable

serialize
Generates a storable representation of a value

settype
Sets the type of a variable

strval
Gets string value of a variable

unserialize
Creates a PHP value from a stored representation

unset
Unsets a given variable

var_dump
Dumps information about a variable

var_export
Outputs or returns a parsable string representation of a variable

PHP Date/Time Functions

checkdate
Validate a Gregorian date

date_add
Alias of DateTime::add

date_create_from_format
Alias of DateTime::createFromFormat

date_create_immutable_from_format
Alias of DateTimeImmutable::createFromFormat

date_create_immutable
Alias of DateTimeImmutable::__construct

date_create
Alias of DateTime::__construct

date_date_set
Alias of DateTime::setDate

date_default_timezone_get
Gets the default timezone used by all date/time functions in a script

date_default_timezone_set
Sets the default timezone used by all date/time functions in a script

date_diff
Alias of DateTime::diff

date_format
Alias of DateTime::format

date_get_last_errors
Alias of DateTime::getLastErrors
date_interval_create_from_date_string
Alias of DateTime::createFromDateString

date_interval_format
Alias of DateTime::format

date_isodate_set
Alias of DateTime::setISODate

date_modify
Alias of DateTime::modify

date_offset_get
Alias of DateTime::getOffset

date_parse_from_format
Gets info about given date formatted according to the specified format

date_parse
Returns associative array with detailed info about given date

date_sub
Alias of DateTime::sub

date_sun_info
Returns an array with information about sunset/sunrise and twilight begin/end

date_sunrise
Returns time of sunrise for a given day and location

date_sunset
Returns time of sunset for a given day and location

date_time_set
Alias of DateTime::setTime

date_timestamp_get
Alias of DateTime::getTimestamp

date_timestamp_set
Alias of DateTime::setTimestamp

date_timezone_get
Alias of DateTime::getTimezone

date_timezone_set
Alias of DateTime::setTimezone

date
Formats a local time/date

gdate
Gets current time

gmdate
Formats a GMT/UTC date/time

gmmktime
Gets Unix timestamp for a GMT date

gmstrftime
Formats a GMT/UTC time/date according to locale settings

idate
Formats a local time/date as integer

localtime
Gets the local time

microtime
Returns Unix timestamp with microseconds

mktime
Gets Unix timestamp for a date

strftime
Formats a local time/date according to locale settings

strptime
Parse a time/date generated with strftime

strtotime
Parses about any English textual datetime description into a Unix timestamp

time
Return current Unix timestamp

timezone_abbreviations_list
Alias of DateTimeZone::listAbbreviations

timezone_identifiers_list
Alias of DateTimeZone::listIdentifiers

timezone_location_get
Alias of DateTimeZone::getLocation

timezone_name_from_abbr
Returns the timezone name from abbreviation

timezone_name_get
Alias of DateTimeZone::getName

timezone_offset_get
Alias of DateTimeZone::getOffset
timezone::__construct
Alias of DateTimeZone::__construct

timezone_transitions_get
Alias of DateTimeZone::getTransitions

timezone_version_get
Gets the version of the timezonedb

decoct
Decimal to octal

deg2rad
Converts the number in degrees to the radian equivalent

exp
Calculates the exponent of e

expm1
Returns exp(number) - 1, computed in a way that is accurate even when the value of number is close to zero

floor
Rounds fractions down

fmod
Returns the floating point remainder (modulo) of the division of the arguments

getrandmax
Shows the largest possible random value

hexdec
Hexadecimal to decimal

hypot
Calculates the length of the hypotenuse of a right-angle triangle

intdiv
Integer division

is_finite
Finds out if a value is a legal finite number

is_infinite
Finds out if a value is infinite

is_nan
Finds out if a value is not a number

lcg_value
Combined linear congruential generator

log10
Base-10 logarithm

log1p
Returns log(1 + number), computed in a way that is accurate even when the value of number is close to zero
log
Natural logarithm

max
Finds the highest value

min
Finds the lowest value

mt_getrandmax
Shows the largest possible random value

mt_rand
Generates a random value via the Mersenne Twister Random Number Generator

mt_srand
Seeds the Mersenne Twister Random Number Generator

octdec
Octal to decimal

pi
Get the value of pi

pow
Exponential expression

rad2deg
Converts the radian number to the equivalent number in degrees

rand
Generates a random integer

round
Rounds a float

sin
Sine

sinh
Hyperbolic sine

sqrt
Square root

srand
Seeds the random number generator

tan
Tangent

tanh
Hyperbolic tangent

PHP Calendar Functions

cal_days_in_month
Returns the number of days in a month for a given year and calendar

cal_from_jd
Converts from Julian Day Count to a supported calendar

cal_info
Returns information about a particular calendar

cal_to_jd
Converts from a supported calendar to Julian Day Count

easter_date
Gets the Unix timestamp for midnight on Easter of a given year

easter_days
Gets the number of days after March 21 on which Easter falls for a given year

cFPtojd
Converts a date from the French Republican Calendar to a Julian Day Count

gregoriantojd
Converts a Gregorian date to Julian Day Count

jddayofweek
Returns the day of the week

jdmonthname
Returns a month name

jdtotrench
Converts a Julian Day Count to the French Republican Calendar

jdtogregorian
Converts Julian Day Count to Gregorian date

jdtowjewish
Converts a Julian day count to a Jewish calendar date

jdtoujulian
Converts a Julian Day Count to a Julian Calendar Date

jdtounix
Converts Julian Day to Unix timestamp
jewishtojd
Converts a date in the Jewish Calendar to Julian Day Count

juliantojd
Converts a Julian Calendar date to Julian Day Count

unixtojd
Converts Unix timestamp to Julian Day

PHP Directory Functions

chdir
Changes the directory

chroot
Changes the root directory

closedir
Closes the directory handle

dir
Returns an instance of the Directory class

getcwd
Gets the current working directory

opendir
Opens the directory handle

readdir
Reads entry from directory handle

rewinddir
Rewinds the directory handle

scandir
Lists files and directories inside the specified path

PHP Error Handling Functions

dbbug_backtrace
Generates a backtrace

dbbug_print_backtrace
Prints a backtrace

error_clear_last
Clears the most recent error

error_get_last
Gets the last occurred error

error_log
Sends an error message to the defined error handling routines

error_reporting
Sets which PHP errors are reported

restore_error_handler
Restores the previous error handler function

restore_exception_handler
Restores the previously defined exception handler function

set_error_handler
Sets a user-defined error handler function

set_exception_handler
Sets a user-defined exception handler function

trigger_error
Generates a user-level error/warning/notice message

user_error
Alias of trigger_error

PHP Filter Functions

filter_has_var
Checks if variable of specified type exists

filter_id
Returns the filter ID belonging to a named filter

filter_input_array
Gets external variables and optionally filters them

filter_input
Gets a specific external variable by name and optionally filters it

filter_list
Returns a list of all supported filters

filter_var_array
Gets multiple variables and optionally filters them

filter_var
Filters a variable with a specified filter
PHP Mail Functions

ezmlm_hash
Calculates the hash value needed by EZMLM

mail
Sends mail

PHP Filesystem Functions

basename
Returns trailing name component of path

chgrp
Changes file group

chmod
Changes file mode

chown
Changes file owner

clearstatcache
Clears file status cache

copy
Copies file

delete
Sees unlink or unset

dirname
Returns a parent directory’s path

disk_free_space
Returns available space on filesystem or disk partition

disk_total_space
Returns the total size of a filesystem or disk partition

diskfreespace
Alias of disk_free_space

fclose
Closes an open file pointer

feof
Tests for end-of-file on a file pointer

fflush
Flushes the output to a file

fgetc
Gets character from file pointer

fgets
Gets line from file pointer

fgets
Gets line from file pointer and parse for CSV fields

file_exists
Checks whether a file or directory exists

file_get_contents
Reads entire file into a string

file_put_contents
Writes data to a file

file
Reads entire file into an array

fileatime
Gets last access time of file

filectime
Gets inode change time of file

filegroup
Gets file group

fileinode
Gets file inode

filemtime
Gets file modification time

fileowner
Gets file owner

fileperms
Gets file permissions

filesize
Gets file size

flock
Portable advisory file locking

fnmatch
Matches filename against a pattern

fopen
Opens file or URL
fpassthru
Outputs all remaining data on a file pointer

fputcsv
Formats line as CSV and write to file pointer

fputs
Alias of fwrite

fread
Binary-safe file read

fscanf
Parses input from a file according to a format

fseek
Seeks on a file pointer

fstat
Gets information about a file using an open file pointer

ftell
Returns the current position of the file read/write pointer

ftruncate
Truncates a file to a given length

fwrite
Binary-safe file write

glob
Finds pathnames matching a pattern

is_dir
Tells if the filename is a directory

is_executable
Tells if the filename is executable

is_file
Tells if the filename is a regular file

is_link
Tells if the filename is a symbolic link

is_readable
Tells if a file exists and is readable

is_uploaded_file
Tells if the file was uploaded via HTTP POST

isWritable
Tells if the filename is writable

is_writeable
Alias of is_writable

Ichgrp
Changes group ownership of symlink

Ichown
Changes user ownership of symlink

link
Creates a hard link

linkinfo
 Gets information about a link

Istat
Gives information about a file or symbolic link

mkdir
Makes a directory

move_uploaded_file
Moves an uploaded file to a new location

parse_ini_file
Parses a configuration file

parse_ini_string
Parses a configuration string

pathinfo
Returns information about a file path

pclose
Closes process file pointer

popen
Opens process file pointer

readfile
Outputs a file

readlink
Returns the target of a symbolic link

realpath_cache_get
Gets realpath cache entries

realpath_cache_size
Gets realpath cache size

realpath
Returns canonicalized absolute pathname
rename
Renames a file or directory

rewind
Rewinds the position of a file pointer

rmdir
Removes the directory

set_file_buffer
Alias of stream_set_write_buffer

stat
Gives information about a file

symlink
Creates a symbolic link

tempnam
Creates a file with unique file name

tmpfile
Creates a temporary file

touch
Sets access and modification time of file

umask
Changes the current umask

unlink
Deletes a file

ftp_connect
Opens an FTP connection

ftp_delete
Deletes a file on the FTP server

ftp_exec
Requests execution of a command on the FTP server

ftp_fget
Downloads a file from the FTP server and saves to an open file

ftp_fput
Uploads from an open file to the FTP server

ftp_get_option
Retrieves various runtime behaviours of the current FTP stream

ftp_get
Downloads a file from the FTP server

ftp_login
Logs in to an FTP connection

ftp_mdtm
Returns the last modified time of the given file

ftp_mkdir
Creates a directory

ftp_mlsd
Returns a list of files in the given directory

ftp_nb_continue
Continues retrieving/sending a file (non-blocking)

ftp_nb_fget
Retrieves a file from the FTP server and writes it to an open file (non-blocking)

ftp_nb_fput
Stores a file from an open file to the FTP server (non-blocking)

ftp_nb_get
Retrieves a file from the FTP server and writes it to a local file (non-blocking)

ftp_nb_put
Stores a file on the FTP server (non-blocking)

ftp_nlist
Returns a list of files in the given directory
ftp_pasv
Turns passive mode on or off

ftp_put
Uploads a file to the FTP server

ftp_pwd
Returns the current directory name

ftp_quit
Alias of ftp_close

ftp_raw
Sends an arbitrary command to an FTP server

ftp_rawlist
Returns a detailed list of files in the given directory

ftp_rename
Renames a file or a directory on the FTP server

ftp_rmdir
Removes a directory

ftp_set_option
Set miscellaneous runtime FTP options

ftp_site
Sends a SITE command to the server

ftp_size
Returns the size of the given file

ftp_ssl_connect
Opens a Secure SSL-FTP connection

ftp_systype
Returns the system type identifier of the remote FTP server

dns_get_mx
Alias of getmxrr

dns_get_record
Fetches DNS Resource Records associated with a hostname

fsockopen
Opens Internet or Unix domain socket connection

gethostbyaddr
Gets the Internet host name corresponding to a given IP address

gethostbyname
Gets the IPv4 address corresponding to a given Internet host name

gethostbyname
Gets a list of IPv4 addresses corresponding to a given Internet host name

gethostname
Gets the host name

getmxrr
Gets MX records corresponding to a given Internet host name

getprotobyname
Gets protocol number associated with protocol name

getprotobynumber
Gets protocol name associated with protocol number

getservbyname
Gets port number associated with an Internet service and protocol

getservbyport
Get Internet service which corresponds to port and protocol

header_register_callback
Calls a header function

header_remove
Removes previously set headers

header
Sends a raw HTTP header

headers_list
Returns a list of response headers sent (or ready to send)
headers sent
Checks if or where headers have been sent

http_response_code
Get or Set the HTTP response code

inet_ntop
Converts a packed internet address to a human readable representation

inet_pton
Converts a human readable IP address to its packed in_addr representation

ip2long
Converts a string containing an (IPv4) Internet Protocol dotted address into a long integer

long2ip
Converts an long integer address into a string in (IPv4) Internet standard dotted format

openlog
Opens connection to system logger

pfsockopen
Opens persistent Internet or Unix domain socket connection

setcookie
Sends a cookie

setrawcookie
Sends a cookie without urlencoding the cookie value

socket_get_status
Alias of stream_get_meta_data

socket_set_blocking
Alias of stream_set_blocking

socket_set_timeout
Alias of stream_set_timeout

syslog
Generates a system log message

PHP SimpleXML Functions

simplexml_import_dom
Gets a SimpleXMLElement object from a DOM node

simplexml_load_file
Interprets an XML file into an object

simplexml_load_string
Interprets a string of XML into an object

PHP Zip Functions

zip_close
Closes a ZIP file archive

zip_entry_close
Closes a directory entry

zip_entry_compressedsize
Retrieves the compressed size of a directory entry

zip_entry_compressionmethod
Retrieves the compression method of a directory entry

zip_entry_filesize
Retrieves the actual file size of a directory entry

zip_entry_name
Retrieves the name of a directory entry

zip_entry_open
Opens a directory entry for reading

zip_entry_read
Reads from an open directory entry

zip_open
Opens a ZIP file archive

zip_read
Reads the next entry in a ZIP file archive

PHP MySQL Functions

mysqli::$affected_rows
Gets the number of affected rows in a previous MySQL operation

mysqli::autocommit
Turns on or off auto-committing database modifications

mysqli::begin_transaction
Starts a transaction

mysqli::change_user
Changes the user of the specified database connection

mysqli::character_set_name
Returns the default character set for the database connection
mysqli::close
Closes a previously opened database connection

mysqli::commit
Commits the current transaction

mysqli::$connect_errno
Returns the error code from last connect call

mysqli::$connect_error
Returns a string description of the last connect error

mysqli::__construct
Opens a new connection to the MySQL server

mysqli::debug
Performs debugging operations

mysqli::dump_debug_info
Dumps debugging information into the log

mysqli::$errno
Returns the error code for the most recent function call

mysqli::$error_list
Returns a list of errors from the last command executed

mysqli::$error
Returns a string description of the last error

mysqli::$field_count
Returns the number of columns for the most recent query

mysqli::get_charset
Returns a character set object

mysqli::$client_info
Gets MySQL client info

mysqli::$client_version
Returns the MySQL client version as an integer

mysqli::get_connection_stats
Returns statistics about the client connection

mysqli::$host_info
Returns a string representing the type of connection used

mysqli::$protocol_version
Returns the version of the MySQL protocol used

mysqli::$server_info
Returns the version of the MySQL server

mysqli::$server_version
Returns the version of the MySQL server as an integer

mysqli::get_warnings
Gets the result of SHOW WARNINGS

mysqli::$info
Retrieves information about the most recently executed query

mysqli::init
Initialize MySQLi and returns a resource for use with mysqli_real_connect()

mysqli::$insert_id
Returns the auto generated id used in the latest query

mysqli::kill
Asks the server to kill a MySQL thread

mysqli::more_results
Checks if there are any more query results from a multi query

mysqli::multi_query
Performs a query on the database

mysqli::next_result
Prepares the next result from multi_query

mysqli::options
Sets options

mysqli::ping
Pings a server connection, or tries to reconnect if the connection has gone down

mysqli::poll
Poll connections

mysqli::prepare
Prepares an SQL statement for execution

mysqli::query
Performs a query on the database

mysqli::real_connect
Opens a connection to a mysql server

mysqli::real_escape_string
Escapes special characters in a string for use in an SQL statement, taking into account the current charset of the connection
mysql::real_query
Executes an SQL query

mysql::reap_async_query
Gets the result from async query

mysql::refresh
Refreshes tables or caches or resets the replication server information

mysql::release_savepoint
Removes the named savepoint from the set of savepoints of the current transaction

mysql::rollback
Rolls back current transaction

mysql::rpl_query_type
Returns RPL query type

mysql::savepoint
Sets a named transaction savepoint

mysql::select_db
Selects the default database for database queries

mysql::send_query
Sends the query and return

mysql::set_charset
Sets the default client character set

mysql::set_local_infile_default
Unsets user defined handler for load local infile command

mysql::set_local_infile_handler
Sets callback function for LOAD DATA LOCAL INFILE command

mysql::$sqlstate
Returns the SQLSTATE error from previous MySQL operation

mysql::ssl_set
Used for establishing secure connections using SSL

mysql::stat
Gets the current system status

mysql::stmt_init
Initializes a statement and returns an object for use with mysqli_stmt_prepare

mysql::store_result
Transfers a result set from the last query

mysql::$thread_id
Returns the thread ID for the current connection

mysql::thread_safe
Returns whether thread safety is given or not

mysql::use_result
Initiates a result set retrieval

mysql::$warning_count
Returns the number of warnings from the last query for the given link

PHP Libxml Functions

libxml_clear_errors
Clears libxml error buffer

libxml_disable_entity_loader
Disables the ability to load external entities

libxml_get_errors
Retrieves array of errors

libxml_get_last_error
Retrieves last error from libxml

libxml_set_external_entity_loader
Changes the default external entity loader

libxml_set_streams_context
Sets the streams context for the next libxml document load or write

libxml_use_internal_errors
Disables libxml errors and allow user to fetch error information as needed

PHP XML Parser Functions

utf8_decode
Converts a string with ISO-8859-1 characters encoded with UTF-8 to single-byte ISO-8859-1

utf8_encode
Encodes an ISO-8859-1 string to UTF-8

xml_error_string
Gets XML parser error string

xml_get_current_byte_index
Gets current byte index for an XML parser

xml_get_current_column_number
Gets current column number for an XML parser
xml_set_current_line_number
Gets current line number for an XML parser

xml_get_error_code
Gets XML parser error code

xml_parse_into_struct
Parses XML data into an array structure

xml_parse
Starts parsing an XML document

xml_parser_create_ns
Creates an XML parser with namespace support

xml_parser_create
Creates an XML parser

xml_parser_free
Frees an XML parser

xml_parser_get_option
Gets options from an XML parser

xml_parser_set_option
Sets options in an XML parser

xml_set_character_data_handler
Sets up character data handler

xml_set_default_handler
Sets up default handler

xml_set_element_handler
Sets up start and end element handlers

xml_set_end_namespace_decl_handler
Sets up end namespace declaration handler

xml_set_external_entity_ref_handler
Sets up external entity reference handler

xml_set_notation_decl_handler
Sets up notation declaration handler

xml_set_object
Uses XML Parser within an object

xml_set_processing_instruction_handler
Sets up processing instruction (PI) handler

xml_set_start_namespace_decl_handler
Sets up start namespace declaration handler

xml_set_unparsed_entity_decl_handler
Sets up unparsed entity declaration handler

PHP Miscellaneous Functions

collection_aborted
Checks whether client disconnected

collection_status
Returns connection status bitfield

constant
Returns the value of a constant

define
Defines a named constant

defined
Checks if a given named constant exists

die
Equivalent to exit

eval
Evaluates a string as PHP code

exit
Outputs a message and terminate the current script

get_browser
Tells what the user’s browser is capable of

halt_compiler
Halts the compiler execution

highlight_file
Syntax highlighting of a file

highlight_string
Syntax highlighting of a string

hrtime
Gets the system’s high resolution time

ignore_user_abort
Sets whether a client disconnect should abort script execution

pack
Packs data into binary string

php_check_syntax
Checks the PHP syntax of (and execute) the specified file
**php_strip_whitespace**  
Returns source with stripped comments and whitespace

**sapi_windows_cp_conv**  
Converts string from one codepage to another

**sapi_windows_cp_get**  
Gets process codepage

**sapi_windows_cp_is_utf8**  
Indicates if the codepage is UTF-8 compatible

**sapi_windows_cp_set**  
Sets process codepage

**sapi_windows_vt100_support**  
Gets or set VT100 support for the specified stream associated to an output buffer of a Windows console

**show_source**  
Alias of highlight_file

**Sleep**  
Delays execution

**sys_getloadavg**  
Gets system load average

**time_nanosleep**  
Delays for a number of seconds and nanoseconds

**time_sleep_until**  
Makes the script sleep until the specified time

**uniqid**  
Generates a unique ID

**unpack**  
Unpacks data from binary string

**Usleep**  
Delays execution in microseconds