

uPHP Language Basics

The following sections describe how to work with uPHP scripts.

uPHP Tags

When [Wattmon](#) parses a file, it looks for opening and closing tags, which are `<?>` and `?>` respectively. This tells [Wattmon](#) to start and stop interpreting the uPHP code between them. Parsing in this manner allows you to integrate script code within an HTML file as everything outside of a pair of opening and closing tags is ignored by the uPHP parser.

```
Some text
<?
    print('hello, uPHP');
?>
Some more text
```

In addition, you can integrate multiple code blocks within a page, even if it is within a uPHP code block. For example if you wished to display a block of HTML based on a uPHP condition, it would go something like this:

```
<?
    If ($mycondition > 5) {
        ?> This will only be output if my condition > 5 <?
    } else {
        ?> This will be output if the first condition is not true. <?
    }
?>
```

Instruction Separation

As in C and PHP, uPHP requires instructions to be terminated with a semicolon at the end of each statement. The closing tag of a block of uPHP code automatically implies a semicolon; you do not need to have a semicolon terminating the last line of a uPHP block. The closing tag for the block will include the immediately trailing newline if one is present.

Comments

uPHP supports 'C', 'C++' and Unix shell-style (Perl style) comments. For example:

```
<?
    // comment 1
    $x=1;
```

```
# comment2
$x=2;
print($x);
/* comment 3 */
$x=3;
print($x);
?>
```

The “one-line” comment styles only comment to the end of the line or the current block of uPHP code, whichever comes first. This means that HTML code after // ... ?> or # ... ?> WILL be printed: ?> breaks out of uPHP mode and returns to HTML mode, and // or # cannot influence that.

'C' style comments end at the first */ encountered. Make sure you don't nest 'C' style comments. It is easy to make this mistake if you are trying to comment out a large block of code.

```
<?
/*
echo 'This is a test'; /* This comment will cause a problem */
echo 'Print this also';
*/
?>
```

Programmer Reference

- [uPHP Function Reference](#) - The entire function list (advanced)
- [uPHP Special Variables](#) - Special arrays that are populated automatically before a script is run

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