

E-Commerce

2 SKS | Semester 7 | UNIKOM

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PHP Conditional





A Boolean represents two possible states: TRUE or FALSE.

```
$x = true;
```

```
$y = false;
```

Booleans are often used in conditional testing. You will learn more about conditional testing in a later chapter of this tutorial.





PHP Comparison Operators

The PHP comparison operators are used to compare two values (number or string).

Operator	Name	Example	Result
==	Equal	<code>\$x == \$y</code>	Returns true if \$x is equal to \$y
===	Identical	<code>\$x === \$y</code>	Returns true if \$x is equal to \$y, and they are of the same type
!=	Not equal	<code>\$x != \$y</code>	Returns true if \$x is not equal to \$y
<>	Not equal	<code>\$x <> \$y</code>	Returns true if \$x is not equal to \$y
!==	Not identical	<code>\$x !== \$y</code>	Returns true if \$x is not equal to \$y, or they are not of the same type
>	Greater than	<code>\$x > \$y</code>	Returns true if \$x is greater than \$y
<	Less than	<code>\$x < \$y</code>	Returns true if \$x is less than \$y
>=	Greater than or equal to	<code>\$x >= \$y</code>	Returns true if \$x is greater than or equal to \$y
<=	Less than or equal to	<code>\$x <= \$y</code>	Returns true if \$x is less than or equal to \$y



Syntax Comparison Operators

```
<?php  
$username1 = "admin";  
$username2 = "admin";  
  
var_dump($username1 == $username2); // returns true because values are equal  
?>
```



PHP Logical Operators

The PHP logical operators are used to combine conditional statements.

Operator	Name	Example	Result
and	And	\$x and \$y	True if both \$x and \$y are true
or	Or	\$x or \$y	True if either \$x or \$y is true
xor	Xor	\$x xor \$y	True if either \$x or \$y is true, but not both
&&	And	\$x && \$y	True if both \$x and \$y are true
	Or	\$x \$y	True if either \$x or \$y is true
!	Not	!\$x	True if \$x is not true



Syntax Logical Operators

```
<?php
$type = "member";
$poin = 100;

if ($type == "member" and $poin == 100) {
    echo "Selamat Anda Mendapatkan Potongan Harga.";
}
?>
```





PHP Conditional Statements

Conditional statements are used to perform different actions based on different conditions.

Very often when you write code, you want to perform different actions for different conditions. You can use conditional statements in your code to do this.

In PHP we have the following conditional statements:

- if statement - executes some code if one condition is true
- if...else statement - executes some code if a condition is true and another code if that condition is false
- if...elseif....else statement - executes different codes for more than two conditions
- switch statement - selects one of many blocks of code to be executed





PHP - The if Statement

The if statement executes some code if one condition is true.

```
if (condition) {  
    code to be executed if condition is true;  
}
```




Syntax if Statement

```
<?php  
$harga = 15000;  
$potongan = 0;  
  
if ($harga >= 10000) {  
    $potongan = 0.1;  
}  
  
Echo "Potongan = ".$potongan;  
?>
```



PHP - The if...else Statement

The if....else statement executes some code if a condition is true and another code if that condition is false.

```
if (condition) {  
    code to be executed if condition is true;  
} else {  
    code to be executed if condition is false;  
}
```





Syntax if...else Statement

```
<?php
$harga = 15000;

if ($harga >= 10000) {
    $potongan = 0.1;
} else {
    $potongan = 0;
}

Echo "Potongan = ".$potongan;
?>
```



PHP - The if...elseif...else Statement

The if....elseif...else statement executes different codes for more than two conditions.

```
if (condition) {  
    code to be executed if this condition is true;  
} elseif (condition) {  
    code to be executed if this condition is true;  
} else {  
    code to be executed if all conditions are false;  
}
```





Syntax if...elseif....else Statement

```
<?php
$harga = 15000;

if ($harga >= 20000) {
    $potongan = 0.2;
} elseif ($harga >= 10000) {
    $potongan = 0.1;
} else {
    $potongan = 0;
}
?>
```





Syntax if...elseif....else Statement

```
<?php
$harga = 25000;

if ($harga >= 10000) {
    $potongan = 0.1;
} elseif ($harga >= 20000) {
    $potongan = 0.2;
} else {
    $potongan = 0;
}

Echo "Potongan = $potongan";
?>
```





PHP - Nested Conditional Statement

```
if (condition) {  
    if (condition) {  
        code to be executed if this condition is true;  
    } elseif (condition) {  
        code to be executed if this condition is true;  
    } else {  
        code to be executed if all conditions are false;  
    }  
} else {  
    code to be executed if all conditions are false;  
}
```





Syntax Nested Conditional Statement

```
<?php
$username      = "via_vallen";
$password      = "rahasia";
$level         = "admin";

if ($username == "via_vallen" && $password == "rahasia") {
    if ($level == "admin") {
        echo "Login sebagai Admin, berhasil.";
    } elseif ($level == "member") {
        echo "Login sebagai Member, berhasil.";
    } else {
        echo "Login gagal. Level tidak dikenali.";
    }
} else {
    echo "Login gagal. Username dan/atau Password tidak dikenali";
}
?>
```





PHP Switch Statement

The switch statement is used to perform different actions based on different conditions.

Use the switch statement to select one of many blocks of code to be executed.

```
switch (n) {  
    case label1:  
        code to be executed if n=label1;  
        break;  
    case label2:  
        code to be executed if n=label2;  
        break;  
    ...  
    default:  
        code to be executed if n is different from all labels;  
}
```





PHP Switch Statement

This is how it works: First we have a single expression *n* (most often a variable), that is evaluated once. The value of the expression is then compared with the values for each case in the structure. If there is a match, the block of code associated with that case is executed. Use `break` to prevent the code from running into the next case automatically. The default statement is used if no match is found.

```
switch (n) {  
    case label1:  
        code to be executed if n=label1;  
        break;  
    case label2:  
        code to be executed if n=label2;  
        break;  
    ...  
    default:  
        code to be executed if n is different from all labels;  
}
```





Syntax Switch Statement

```
<?php
$favcolor = "red";

switch ($favcolor) {
    case "red":
        echo "Your favorite color is red!";
        break;
    case "blue":
        echo "Your favorite color is blue!";
        break;
    case "green":
        echo "Your favorite color is green!";
        break;
    default:
        echo "Your favorite color is neither red, blue, nor green!";
}
?>
```





Case 1A – PHP Conditional

Buatlah program php untuk menghitung biaya pengiriman sebagai berikut;

Daftar pengiriman:

- 1 unit Laptop Asus (4kg)
- 1 unit Printer (1kg)
- 1 unit Monitor (2kg)

dari Bandung ke Tasikmalaya, ongkos kirim 9.000/kg

Terdapat potongan ongkos 10% (nilai potongan tidak akan berubah) dari total ongkos kirim, apabila total berat barang yang dikirim \geq 5kg.





Case 2A – PHP Conditional

Buatlah program php untuk menghitung biaya pengiriman pada Case 1A tetapi dengan kondisi sebagai berikut:

- Pengiriman dari Bandung ke Tasikmalaya <5kg (potongan 0%)
- Pengiriman dari Bandung ke Tasikmalaya >=5kg (potongan 15%)
- Pengiriman dari Bandung ke Tasikmalaya >=10kg (potongan 20%)
- Pengiriman dari Bandung ke Cimahi <5kg (potongan 0%)
- Pengiriman dari Bandung ke Cimahi >=5kg (potongan 5%)
- Pengiriman dari Bandung ke Cimahi >=10kg (potongan 10%)





Case 1D – PHP Conditional

Buatlah program php untuk menghitung biaya transaksi sebagai berikut;

Daftar barang yang dibeli:

- 4 buku Pemrograman Web dengan harga 50.000
- 3 buku Akuntansi dengan harga 70.000

Keterangan: terdapat potongan harga 10% (nilai potongan tidak akan berubah) dari total harga bayar, apabila total buku yang dibeli \geq 4 buku.





Case 2D – PHP Conditional

Buatlah program php untuk menghitung biaya transaksi pada Case 1D tetapi dengan kondisi sebagai berikut:

- Pembelian buku Pemrograman Web <2 buku (potongan 0%)
- Pembelian buku Pemrograman Web >=2 buku (potongan 20%)
- Pembelian buku Pemrograman Web >=4 buku (potongan 25%)
- Pembelian buku Akuntansi <2 buku (potongan 0%)
- Pembelian buku Akuntansi >=2 buku (potongan 10%)
- Pembelian buku Akuntansi >=4 buku (potongan 15%)

NEXT:

PHP Loops

