

# Merging Arrays

## We'll cover the following ^

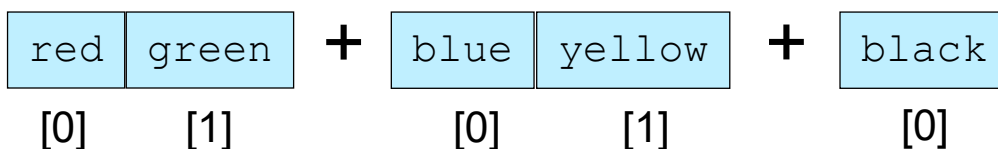
- The `array_merge()` function
- Indexed Array
- Associative Arrays

## The `array_merge()` function #

`array_merge()` is a built-in function in PHP. It is the easiest way to merge two or more arrays. It can take as much input parameters as you give to it and returns the merged array.

## Indexed Array #

For indexed arrays, `array_merge()` merges elements of one or more arrays. The later value will not overwrite the original value but will be appended, like an indexed array. Values in the input array with indexes will be renumbered with incrementing keys starting from zero in the result array.



red	green	blue	yellow	black
[0]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]

2 of 2



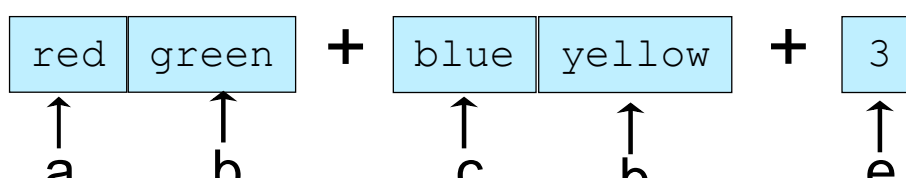
Run the code below to see how this works:

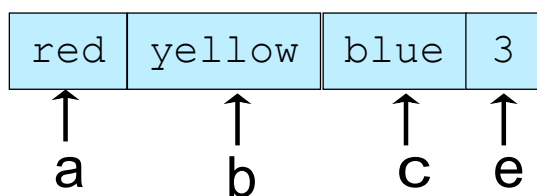
```
<?php
$a1 = array("red","green");
print_r($a1);
$a2 = array("blue","yellow");
print_r($a2);
$a3=array("black");
print_r($a3);
print_r(array_merge($a1,$a2,$a3));
?>
```



## Associative Arrays #

For associative arrays, `array_merge()` merges the elements of one or more arrays together (irrespective of the data type inside the arrays) so that the values of one are appended to the end of the previous one, and returns the resulting array. If the input arrays have the same string keys, then the later value for that key will overwrite the previous one.





—



Run the code below to see how this works:

```
<?php
$a1=array("a"=>"red","b"=>"green");
$a2=array("c"=>"blue","b"=>"yellow");
$a3=array("e"=>3);
print_r(array_merge($a1,$a2,$a3));
?>
```



Now that you know all about arrays, let's take a quiz in the next lesson.