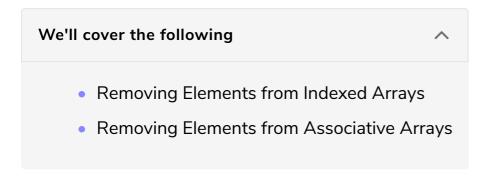
## Removing Elements from Arrays

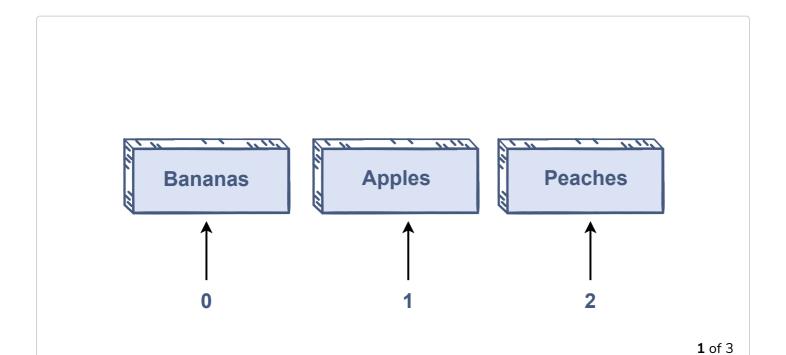
This lesson discusses an important array operation, i.e., removing elements from an array.

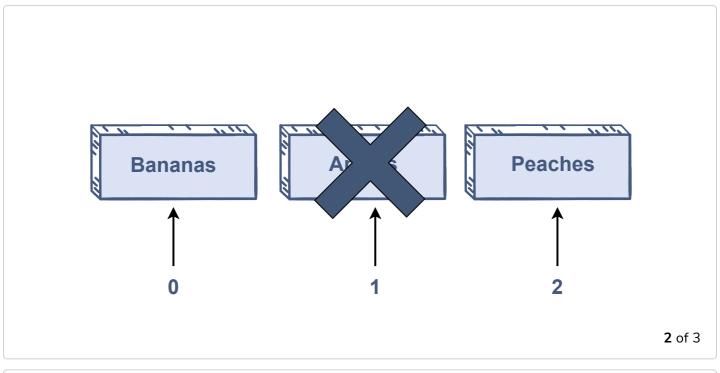


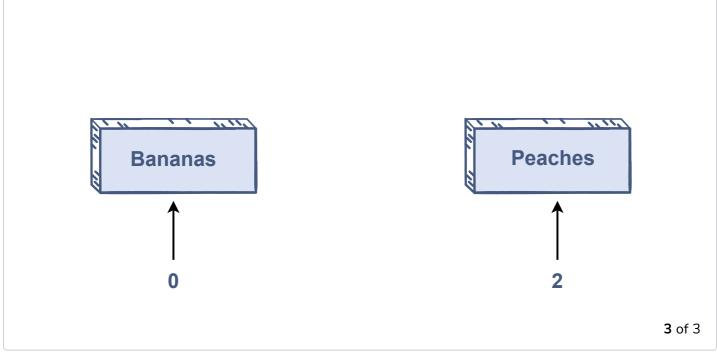
PHP built-in function unset() is used to remove an element from an array.

## Removing Elements from Indexed Arrays #

Specifying an array element as an input parameter for unset() will remove that element from an indexed array. Below is the code for removing an element at index 1 in the array \$fruit:





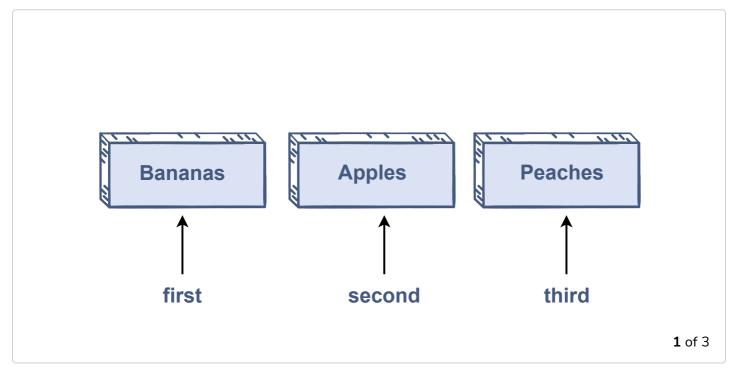


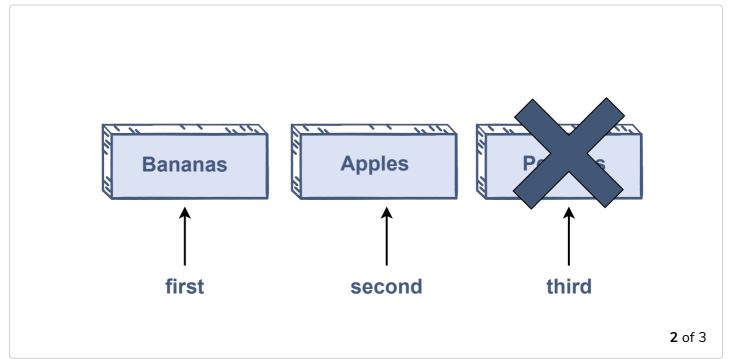
This will remove the apples from the list, but notice that unset does **not** change the keys (indexes in this case) of the remaining elements. So **\$fruit** now contains the indexes **0** and **2**. Trying to access the value at index **1** will generate an error since this index does not exist.

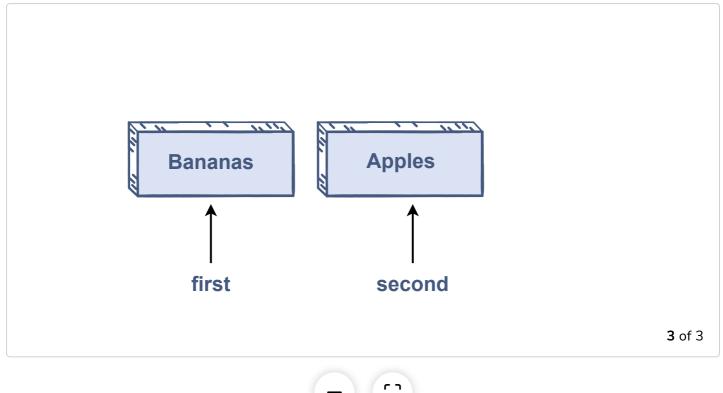
## Removing Elements from Associative Arrays #

Specifying an associative array element as an input parameter for unset() will remove that element from an associative array. Below is the code for removing the

value with the key third in the array, \$fruit. Run the code below to see how this works:







unset(\$fruits['third']) will remove peaches from the list, but notice that
unset() does not change the keys of the remaining elements. So, \$fruit now
contains two keys and their associated values. Trying to access the value at the key
third will generate an error since this key does not exist now.

unset(\$fruit) unsets the variable and thus removes the whole array, meaning none of its elements are accessible anymore.

**Note:** The function unset can also be used to destroy single variables.

The next lesson discusses how you can sort arrays in PHP.