

Level 2 Arrays Simple & Associative Arrays

# Why an Array?

Variables alone will not scale. We need a better way to keep our data.

```
<?php
// We could keep going with variables
$meteor_1 = 'Hoba';
$meteor_2 = 'Cape York';
$meteor_3 = 'Campo del Cielo';
$meteor_4 = 'Canyon Diablo';
...
$meteor_42 = 'Prefect';</pre>
```

## Arrays, a Map

An array maps values to keys, like an address for setting and recalling.

Key	Value	
0	Hoba Cape York	
2	Campo del Cielo	
3	Canyon Diablo	

### Creating an Array

Let's create an empty array to hold our meteorite data.

### Array With Values

We can create an array with one or more key value pairs using the same function.

```
index.php
<?php
// Create our array with a single value
$meteors = array('Hoba');
                                        Output
$meteors = ['Hoba'];
// Create array with multiple values
$meteors = array('Hoba','Cape York');
                                          Array
// Echo the array
echo($meteors);
   echo will not show the data within the array
```

### Array With Values

We can create an array with one or more key value pairs using the same function.

```
<?php
// Create our array with a single value
$meteors = array('Hoba');
                                       Output
$meteors = ['Hoba'];
// Create array with multiple values
                                         Array (
$meteors = array('Hoba','Cape York');
                                         [0] => Hoba
// Let's take a look at our array
                                         [1] => Cape York
with an internal function
print r($meteors);
         print_r will echo human-readable output
```

### Adding More Data to Our Array

We can append new values by placing square brackets after the array variable.

```
index.php
<?php
// Let's add two more items
$meteors[] = 'Campo del Cielo';
$meteors[] = 'Canyon Diablo';
print r($meteors);
 Empty brackets after the variable name
 indicate a new item in the array
```

#### Output

```
Array (
[0] => Hoba
[1] => Cape York
[2] => Campo del Cielo
[3] => Canyon Diablo
)
```

### How Can We Access This Data?

Placing the key, or index, inside the square bracket gives us access to the value.

```
index.php
<?php
$meteors = array(
                                           Output
    'Hoba',
    'Cape York',
    'Campo del Cielo',
    'Canyon Diablo'
                                                       Hoba
echo $meteors[0];
         Remember: Array keys are 0 indexed
```

### How Can We Access This Data?

Placing the key, or index, inside the square bracket gives us access to the value.

#### index.php

```
<?php
$meteors = array(
   'Hoba',
   'Cape York',
   'Campo del Cielo',
   'Canyon Diablo'
echo $meteors[0];
echo $meteors[1];
echo $meteors[3];
```

#### Output

Hoba
Cape York
Canyon Diablo

### Modifying an Existing Item

Placing the key inside also allows us access to modify the value.

```
index.php
<?php
                            Choose your key to modify
                                           Output
$meteors[0] = 'Los Angeles';
print r($meteors);
                                             Array (
                                             [0] => Los Angeles
                                             [1] => Cape York
          Then modify the value
                                             [2] => Campo del Cielo
                                             [3] => Canyon Diablo
```

# Storing Even More Data in an Array

What if we want to store more information about the meteorite?

Name	Weight	Location	Year
Hoba	60000000	-19.58333, 17.91667	1920
Cape York	5820000	76.13333, -64.93333	1818
Campo del Cielo	5000000	-27.46667, -60.58333	1576
Canyon Diablo	3000000	35.05, -111.03333	1891

### Associative vs. Index Arrays

Associative arrays allow us to use strings as the key.

```
index.php
```

```
This array operator associates keys with values
<?php
   Create an associative array
$meteors = array(
     'Hoba' => 600000000,
'Cape York' => 58200000,
         The name is our key
print r($meteors);
```

#### Output

```
Array (
[Hoba] => 600000000
[Cape York] =>
58200000
```

# Accessing an Item in the Array

Instead of the numerical index, we now use the string key for access.

```
index.php
<?php
// Access our data.
                                       Output
echo $meteors['Hoba'];
echo $meteors['Cape York'];
                                               60000000
                                                58020000
```

### Appending a New Item

Using a string key, we can add a new item as well.

```
<?php
// Add new meteorite data.
$meteors['Canyon Diablo'] = 30000000;
                                          Output
print r($meteors);
                                            Array(
Place the key inside of square brackets
                                             [Canyon Diablo]
                                               => 30000000
                  Then set your value
```

### What Have We Learned?

Let's have a quick review.

- Numerical indexed arrays
- Associative arrays
- Array creation with values
- Modification of array data



