1. . In a programming situation we can effectively manage the large amount of data associated with the array that supports the array in all languages, and by using the array as part of many data structures, the array is the most basic data structure and important. Arrays are combined with repeating statements to create a powerful effect. The associated data can be grouped and processed effectively, but there are also drawbacks. If the data falls in the middle, the array may be groggy because it does not fill the spot.

to create an array, use a language structure called array(). the data in the array is fixed by keys and values, and the list of arrays is separated by commas. the keys and values of the array are divided into => .

the arr array is called a sequential array or index array. it is a method of storing data with a number of 0 to +1 added. the arr2 array is called an associative array. it means that keys and values are relationshiped, not just the location of the data.

$arr = array('1', '2', '3');

$arr2 = array('b'=>'blue', 'r'=>'red');

the array declaration method

$arr = ['1', '2', '3'];

$arr2 = ['b'=>'blue', 'r'=>'red'];

Php Array Size Count() function

you can use the count() function to see how many elements of an array there are.

$val = count($arr);

the easiest way to traverse (turn) each data in an array is to use foreach(). for each element of the array, a block of code is performed once. the change in the value of $value within the foreach syntax is different from the value of the actual array. in order to change the value in the array, you need to approach the array directly.

Ex ) $meal[$key]++; (O)

$value++; (X)

<? php print "array and foreach.<br>"; $row\_styles = ['even','odd']; $style\_index = 0; $meal = ['breakfast'=>'walnut bun', 'lunch'=>'cashews', 'snack'=>'odie' , 'dinner'=> 'chili branch']; echo "<table>"; foreach ($meal as $key => $value){ echo '<tr class="' . $row\_styles [$style\_index] . '">'; echo "<td>$key</td><td>$value</td></tr>\n"; $style\_index = 1 - $style\_index; } echo "</table>"; ?>

array\_key\_exists

array\_key\_exists: a function that checks if a particular key has a specified element.

if (array\_key\_exists'breakfast', $meals){ check the elements specified in the meats array by the key called breakfast

}

In array

in\_array: a function that checks if there is a specific value among the array elements.

if (in\_array', "walnut bun$meals){

}

array\_search

array\_search: similar to in\_array, but unlike in\_array return true/false, array\_search returns the element's key.

$dish = array\_search ('walnut bun', $meals);

declaring sentences in an array

when the key in the array contains a white space (float) or a punctuation signal, it can be inserted using braces.

$meal['lunch desert'] = 'rice'; echo "lunch dessert is {$meal['lunch desert']}};

what is unset()?

used to remove elements from an array.

unset ($meals['odi']);

implode()

it is used to output all elements of an array at once.

$all = implode($meals, ', ');

echo $all;

explode()

it is used to slice strings into arrays as opposed to implode.

$menu = exploit($meals); echo "1st $menu[0]";

sort()

it is a function that sorts arrays. sort the array based on the value of the elements in the array, and the array is newly keyed.

<? php print "array and foreach.<br>"; $row\_styles = ['even','odd']; $style\_index = 0; $meal = ['breakfast'=>'walnut bun', 'lunch'=>'cashews', 'snack'=>'odie' , 'dinner'=>'chili branch']; sort ($meal); echo "<table>"; foreach ($meal as $key => $value){ echo '<tr class="' . $row\_styles[$style\_index]. '">'; echo "<td>$key</td><td>$value</td></tr>\n"; $style\_index = 1 - $style\_index; } echo "</table>"; ?>

key values called breakfast , lunch, snack, dinner are modified by numbers, and alignment is treated as elemental values.

result value: 0 odyssey 1 chili eggplant 2 cashews 3 walnut buns

acort()

if you want to keep the key value as it is without replacing it with a number, use asort() instead of sort().

<? php print "array and foreach.<br>"; $row\_styles = ['even','odd']; $style\_index = 0; $meal = ['breakfast'=>'walnut bun', 'lunch'=>'cashews', 'snack'=>'odie' , 'dinner'=> 'chili branch']; asort ($meal); echo "<table>"; foreach ($meal as $key => $value){ echo '<tr class="' . $row\_styles[$style\_index]. '">'; echo "<td>$key</td><td>$value</td></tr>\n"; $style\_index = 1 - $style\_index; } echo "</table>"; ?>

result value : snack odyssey dinner chili branch lunch cashew nut breakfast walnut bun

ksort()

sort by key, not by the value of the array element. change the order while maintaining the key/value .

<? php print "array and foreach.<br>"; $row\_styles = ['even','odd']; $style\_index = 0; $meal = ['breakfast'=>'walnut bun', 'lunch'=>'cashews', 'snack'=>'odie' , 'dinner'=> 'chili branch']; ksort($meal); echo "<table>"; foreach ($meal as $key => $value){ echo '<tr class="' . $row\_styles[$style\_index]. '">'; echo "<td>$key</td><td>$value</td></tr>\n"; $style\_index = 1 - $style\_index; } echo "</table>"; ?>

result value: breakfast walnut bun dinner chili branch lunch cashews snack odyssey

rsort(), arsort(), and krsort()

sort() is ascending, rsort() is descending, arsort() is descending order of asort(), ksort() descending order is krsort(). if you paste r in front of the sort, it is sorted in descending order, not ascending.

multidimensional array

IN PHP, A MULTIDIMENSIONAL ARRAY CAN ALSO BE DECLARED. IT IS POSSIBLE TO CREATE MULTIDIMENSIONAL ARRAYS BECAUSE DIFFERENT ARRAYS CAN BE PLACED IN THE VALUES OF ARRAY ELEMENTS.

$lunches = [ ['chicken', 'eggplant', 'rice'],['beef','leek','noodles'],['eggplant','tofu']]; foreach ($lunches as $key => $value){ foreach($value as $key => $value2){ echo "$value2";

}

}

$meals = ['breakfast'=>['walnut bun','coffee'],'lunch'=>['cashnort','mushroom']]]; foreach ($meals as $breakfast => $value){ foreach ($value as $key => $value2){ echo "$value2";

}

}

the difference between for and foreach differs from the position of the array element and the value of the array element. in the case of for, it is to traverse the index (position) of the elements in the array, and the foreach is to traverse the elements in the array.

the for statement makes it easy to control the value of the array, but it's a bit cumbersome. on the contrary, foreach can easily output elemental values. however, you need to set aside variables that can tell where the elements are located.

output for ($i = 0, $limit = count($meals); $i<$limit; $i++){

}

Source of Code snippet from youtube/mindcoding

2. when data is added, non-duplicate indexes are automatically created throughout the array, which is the identifier for that data. in php, you can use characters as indexes. typically, the use of numbers as indexes in other languages is commonly referred to as array, indexed array.

using an index for characters is called an associative array (hash, dictionary).

a key, a value, in one array, that allows both numbers and letters to be used.

- associative array example

<?php

$grades = array('FU11\_M00N'=>10, 'hojun'=>6, 'unbi'=>80);

?>

FU11\_M00N becomes the key, and 10 becomes value.

otherwise, these things are there.

<?php

$grades = [];

$grades['FU11\_M00N'] = 10;

$grades['hojun'] = 6;

$grades['unbi'] = 80;

var\_dump($grades);

?>

<?php

$grades = array('FU11\_M00N'=>10, 'hojun'=>6, 'unbi'=>80);

echo $grades['unbi'];

?>

the example above shows how to get a value from a specific key.

the result is 80.

- foreach

<?php

$grades = array('FU11\_M00N'=>10, 'hojun'=>6, 'unbi'=>80);

foreach($grades as $key => $value){

echo "key: {$key} value:{$value}<br />";

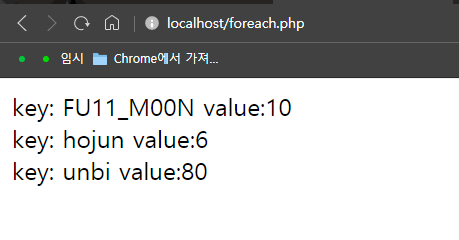
}

?>

the foreach statement executes the iterative statement by the number of elements in the array of $grades locations.

each time a repeating statement is executed, the value of the element is $key the value of the element in a variable in the digit

assign $value to variables in the digits so they can be accessed within the iteration.



the above method allows you to get all the values in the array.

3. Array function allows you to access and manipulate arrays in a variety of ways. Arrays are key to storing, managing, and processing a set of variables. Arrays can contain multiple values that can be used in a particular index. To access the information in an array, you just need to specify the name of the array and the index of the cells that contain the data.

4. In a real-world situation, multi-dimensional arrays would have great benefits when processing graph algorithms or when processing a large number of real-life data. It is good for storing values that are displayed in multiple database records or table. Also, you can use multidimensional arrays to increase the functionality of php scripts.