Arrays:

An array is special type in which we can store more than one value even with different type of values under a single name.

We can access it using index

Dividing arrays into two or more parts: chunks

There are different types of arrays available:

* Indexed Arrays
* Associative Arrays
* Multi-dimensional Arrays

1. Indexed Arrays:

The basic arrays which we can in two ways:

$var\_name = array (elements or values); or

$var\_name[0] = value1;

$var\_name[1] = value2; ……

2. Associative Arrays:

Arrays that use named keys that we assign to them

We can access the elements using the keys

Same as indexed we can create associative arrays in two ways:

$var\_name = array (‘key’ => value, ‘key’ => value); or

$var\_name[‘key’] = value1;

$var\_name[‘key’] = value2; ……

Generally for looping through associative arrays for each loop is used.

3. Multi-dimensional Arrays:

The array which contains one or more arrays

Two-dimensional: It is an array of arrays

Three-dimensional: It is an array of arrays of arrays

require and include functions:

* This functions takes all the code/text that are present in the specified file and copies it into the files that uses include statement
* **require** generates a fatal error if the filename specified doesn’t exist and stops the further execution
* **include** produces warning if the filename specified doesn’t exist and continues the further execution

Syntax:

Include ‘filename’; or require ‘filename’;

require\_once and include\_once functions:

include\_once or require\_once are almost same but only difference is that it can be used to include php file in another one when you may need to include the called file more than once if it is found that file has already been included, calling the file is going the ignore further inclusions

**String Functions:**

1. strtolower():

Converts the string into lower case

Syntax: strtolower(string);

2. strtoupper():

Converts the string into upper case

Syntax: strtoupper(string);

Options available: lcfirst(): first character to lower case

ucfirst(): first character to upper case

ucwords(): first character of words to upper case

3. strpos():

It finds the position of the first occurrence of a string inside another string

Syntax: strops (string, find, start);

find: specifies the string to find

start: specifies where to start

4. substr\_replace():

Replaces a part of string with another string

Syntax: substr\_replace(string, replacement, start, length);

replacement: specifies the string to replace

start: specifies where to start

length: specifies how many characters should be replaced

5. str\_replace():

Replaces some characters of string to specified characters

Syntax: str\_replace(string);