



# LECTURE 4

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# PHP 5 switch Statement

- Use the switch statement to **select one of many blocks of code to be executed.**

- Syntax

- switch (n) {  
    case label1:  
        *code to be executed if n=label1;*  
        break;  
    case label2:  
        *code to be executed if n=label2;*  
        break;  
    case label3:  
        *code to be executed if n=label3;*  
        break;  
    ...  
    default:  
        *code to be executed if n is different from all labels;*  
}

# In PHP, there are three types of arrays:

- **Indexed arrays** - Arrays with a numeric index
- **Associative arrays** - Arrays with named keys
- **Multidimensional arrays** - Arrays containing one or more arrays

# Count() function

- The count() function is used to return the length (the number of elements) of an array:
- Example
- ```
<?php  
$cars = array("Volvo", "BMW", "Toyota");  
echo count($cars);  
?>
```

# PHP Associative Arrays

- `$age = array("Peter"=>"35", "Ben"=>"37", "Joe"=>"43");`
- or:
- `$age['Peter'] = "35";`  
`$age['Ben'] = "37";`  
`$age['Joe'] = "43";`

# Loop Through an Associative Array

```
◦ <?php
    $age = array("Peter"=>"35", "Ben"=>"37", "Joe"=>"43");

    foreach($array as $key => $x_value) {
        echo "Key=" . $x . ", Value=" . $x_value;
        echo "<br>";
    }
?>
```

END OF LECTURE 4