



陣列

宣告與存取

- 陣列索引值從 0 開始

```
$arr = [5, "hi", 13.4];
```

```
echo $arr[0]; // 5  
echo $arr[1]; // hi  
echo $arr[2]; // 13.4
```

陣列與迴圈

■ for 迴圈與 foreach 迴圈

```
$animals = ["Lion", "Elephant", "Giraffe", "Zebra"];
```

```
for($i = 0; $i < count($animals); $i++) {  
    echo $animals[$i];  
}
```

```
foreach($animals as $animal) {  
    echo $animal;  
}
```

練習

- 將陣列內容以表格形式呈現在網頁上

基本操作

- 新增元素
 - `$a = [1, 2, 3];`
 - `$a[] = 4;`
- 刪除元素
 - `unset($a[1]);`

輸出陣列內容

```
<?php  
$a = ["Hi", "Guys"];  
?>
```

■ print_r(\$a)

```
Array  
(  
    [0] => Hi  
    [1] => Guys  
)
```

■ var_dump(\$a)

```
array(2) {  
    [0]=>  
    string(2) "Hi"  
    [1]=>  
    string(4) "Guys"  
}
```

■ var_export(\$a)

```
array (  
    0 => 'Hi',  
    1 => 'Guys',  
)
```

字典

■ Key => Value 形式的陣列

```
$users = [];  
$users[count($users)] = ['name' => 'John', 'age' => 36];  
$users[count($users)] = ['name' => 'Mei', 'age' => 27];
```

```
foreach($users as $user) {  
    echo $user['name'] . ": " . $user['age'] . "\n";  
}
```

```
foreach($users as $user) {  
    foreach($user as $key => $value) {  
        echo $key . ": " . $value . "\n";  
    }  
}
```

排序

- sort 、 ksort (針對key) 、 asort (針對value)
- rsort 、 krsort 、 arsort

JSON字串轉陣列

```
<?php
$json = ' [{"name": "David", "age": 36}, {"name": "Mei", "age": 27}]';
$arr = json_decode($json, true);
print_r($arr);
?>
```

轉成陣列型態，預設
false 為 stdClass 型態

■ 使用

```
echo $arr[0]["name"];
// Prints "David"
```

```
Array
(
    [0] => Array
        (
            [name] => David
            [age] => 36
        )

    [1] => Array
        (
            [name] => Mei
            [age] => 27
        )
)
```

陣列轉JSON字串

```
<?php
$arr = ['text' => '中文嘛也通'];
$str = json_encode($arr, JSON_UNESCAPED_UNICODE);
echo $str;
?>
```



{"text": "中文嘛也通"}

```
<?php
$arr = [
    ['text' => '中文嘛也通'],
    ['text' => '今天天氣晴']
];
$str = json_encode($arr, JSON_UNESCAPED_UNICODE);
echo $str;
?>
```



[{"text": "中文嘛也通"}, {"text": "今天天氣晴"}]