You learned so much in this lesson! Let’s review:

* *Associative arrays* are data structures in which string or integer *keys* are associated with *values*.
* We use the => operator to associate a key with its value. $my\_array = ["panda"=>"very cute"]
* To print an array’s keys and their values, we can use the print\_r() function.
* We access the value associated with a given key by using square brackets ([ ]). For example: $my\_array["panda"] will return "very cute".
* We can assign values to keys using this same indexing syntax and the assignment operator (=): $my\_array["dog"] = "good cuteness";
* This same syntax can be used to change existing elements. $my\_array["dog"] = "max cuteness";
* We can remove a *key=>value* pair entirely using the PHP unset() function.
* Keys can be integers. In fact, ordered arrays are just arrays in which integer keys have been assigned to the values automatically.
* In PHP, associative arrays and ordered arrays are different uses of the same data type.
* The union (+) operator takes two array operands and returns a new array with any unique keys from the second array appended to the first array.
* When writing function with array parameters, we can pass the array by value or by reference depending on our intent.