

Array



Definisi Array

- Digunakan untuk menyimpan koleksi data dalam suatu nama variable dan diakses menggunakan indeksnya.

Numeric Array

- Numeric array pada PHP bermula dari indeks 0. Dan indeks berikutnya tambah 1.
- Indeks paling terakhir adalah panjang array – 1.

Inisialisasi

Initialization via multiple statements:

```
$weekday[] = "Sunday";  
$weekday[] = "Monday";  
$weekday[] = "Tuesday";
```

Sama saja dengan:

```
$weekday[0] = "Sunday";  
$weekday[1] = "Monday";  
$weekday[2] = "Tuesday";
```

Inisialisasi

Array Initialization via a single statement:

```
$weekday = array(  
    "Sunday", "Monday", "Tuesday", "Wednesday",  
    "Thursday", "Friday", "Saturday" );
```

Sama saja dengan:

```
$weekday[0] = "Sunday";  
$weekday[1] = "Monday";  
$weekday[2] = "Tuesday";
```

...

Contoh Looping Array - for

```
<?php
    $color = array( "red",
                    "green",
                    "blue" );

    // obtain array length
    $size = count( $color );

    for ( $i = 0; $i < $size; $i++ )
    {
        printf( "\$color[%d]: %s<br />",
                $i, $color[$i] );
    }

?>
```

Looping Array - foreach

- Looping foreach khusus dirancang untuk array yang berfungsi sebagai iterator yang akan menjejaki setiap unsur pada array satu per satu.
- Penggunaan:
 - Ketika setiap unsur pada array perlu diakses.
 - Ketika nilai setiap unsur diperlukan.
 - Ketika indeks tidak diperlukan.

Syntax Looping Array - foreach

```
foreach ( $array as $value )  
{  
    statement;  
    . . .  
}
```


Contoh Looping Array - foreach

```
<?php
    $colors = array( "red",
                     "green",
                     "blue" );

    foreach ( $colors as $name )
        echo "$name<br />";

?>
```

Latihan

- Buat program PHP yang akan mencetak nilai ROT13 (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ROT13>) untuk setiap alfabet dari a – z.
- Output kira-kira seperti ini:
a = n
b = o
...
z = m
- Tips:
 - Pakai fungsi `range()` untuk inisialisasi array
 - Pakai fungsi `ord(string $s)` untuk mengembalikan nilai ASCII dari karakter
 - Pakai fungsi `chr(int $nilaiascii)` untuk mengembalikai karakter dari suatu nilai ASCII

Pengiriman Array ke Fungsi

```
<?php
function printList( $list )
{
    foreach( $list as $item )
    {
        printf( "%s<br />", $item );
    }
}

$groceries = array( "blueberries",
                    "strawberries",
                    "bananas" );

printList( $groceries );
?>
```

Associative Array (or Hash)



Associative Array (or Hash)

- Associative array juga disebut hash.
- Hash menggunakan suatu string unique yang disebut “key” or “kunci” sebagai indeks untuk setiap unsur array.
- Syntax:

```
$var[ 'key' ] = $value;
```

Inisialisasi

- Via multiple statements

```
<?php
    $month['jan'] = 31;
    $month['feb'] = 28;
    $month['mar'] = 31;
    $month['apr'] = 30;
    ...

    foreach ( $month as $name => $days )
    {
        printf( "%s has %d days<br />",
                $name, $days );
    }
?>
```

Urutan associative array tidak pasti

Inisialisasi

- Via single statement

```
<?php
    $user = array( 'mluther' => 'Martin',
                  'bgraham' => 'Billy',
                  'dlmoody' => 'D.L.',
                  'jwesley' => 'John' );

    foreach ( $user as $uname => $fname )
    {
        printf( "Username: %s &nbsp;
                First: %s<br />",
                $uname, $fname );
    }
?>
```

Looping Hash - foreach

- Looping foreach juga dapat digunakan untuk hash untuk mendapatkan key dan value untuk setiap elemen.
- Penggunaan:
 - Ketika unsur key dan value diperlukan.
 - Ketika operasi berlaku untuk setiap elemen pada hash.

Syntax Looping Hash - foreach

```
foreach ( $array as  
          $key => $value )  
{  
    statement;  
    . . .  
}
```

Contoh Looping Hash - foreach

```
<?php
    $color =
        array( "red" => "#FF0000",
               "green" => "#00FF00",
               "blue" => "#0000FF" );

    foreach ( $color as $key => $val )
    {
        printf( "\$color['%s'] :
                %s<br />", $key, $val );
    }

?>
```

Latihan

- Buat program PHP yang membuat hash bagi kode pos sebagai key dan nama kota sebagai value.
- Contoh:
 - 23116 => Lampineung, 23115 => Prada, dll

Variable sebagai Hash Key

```
<?php
    $year = 1960; // leap year
    $thirty = array( 'sep', 'apr', 'jun', 'nov' );

    $thirtyOne = array( 'jan', 'mar', 'may', 'jul',
                        'aug', 'oct', 'dec' );

    foreach( $thirty as $name )
        $month[$name] = 30; // initialize 30 day months

    foreach( $thirtyOne as $name )
        $month[$name] = 31; // initialize 31 day months

    // $month['feb'] = isLeapYear( $year ) ? 29 : 28;
    $month['feb'] = 29; // initialize leap year month

    // how would you print out months in order?
    foreach ( $month as $name => $days )
    {
        printf( "%s has %d days<br />",
                $name, $days );
    }
?>
```

Hash untuk Unique List

```
<?php
    $cartoon =
        array( 'Fred', 'Barney', 'Fred', 'Wilma',
              'Fred', 'Pebbles', 'Fred', 'Dino' );

    foreach ( $cartoon as $name )
        $unique[$name]++;    // count occurrences

    foreach ( $unique as $name => $occur )
        printf( "Actor %s occurred %d times<br />",
                $name, $occur );

?>
```

Looping Hash – while each

```
<?php
    $color = array( "red" => "#FF0000",
                    "green" => "#00FF00",
                    "blue" => "#0000FF" );

    while (list($key, $val) = each($color))
    {
        printf( "\$color['%s']: %s<br />",
                $key, $val );
    }
?>
```



Multidimensi Array dan Hash



Multidimensi Array

```
<pre>
<?php
    for ( $i = 0; $i < 3; $i++ )
    {
        for ( $j = 0; $j < 3; $j++ )
        {
            // multiplication table
            $grid[$i][$j] = $i * $j;
        }
    }

    print_r( $grid );
?>
</pre>
```


Multidimensi Hash

```
<pre>
<?php
    $pop['IA']['Independence'] = 6101;
    $pop['IA']['Manchester'] = 4898;

    $pop['KS']['Independence'] = 9277;
    $pop['KS']['Manchester'] = 100;

    $pop['MO']['Independence'] = 110704;
    $pop['MO']['Manchester'] = 18657;

    printf( "print_r( \ $pop );<br />" );
    print_r( $pop );

    printf( "<hr />" );
    printf( "var_dump( \ $pop );<br />" );
    var_dump( $pop );

    printf( "<hr />" );
    printf( "var_export( \ $pop );<br />" );
    var_export( $pop );
?>
</pre>
```

Array of Arrays

```
<pre>
<?php
    $grid =
        array( 0, array( 0 => 0 * 0,
                        1 => 0 * 1,
                        2 => 0 * 2 ),
              1, array( 0 => 1 * 0,
                        1 => 1 * 1,
                        2 => 1 * 2 ),
              2, array( 0 => 2 * 0,
                        1 => 2 * 1,
                        2 => 2 * 2 ) );

    print_r( $grid );
?>
</pre>
```

Hash of Arrays

```
<?php
    $bedrock = array(
        'Flintstone' =>
            array( 'Fred', 'Wilma',
                  'Pebbles', 'Dino' ),
        'Rubble' =>
            array( 'Barney', 'Betty',
                  'Bambam' ) );

    foreach ( $bedrock as $last => $family )
    {
        echo "\$last: $last<br />";

        foreach ( $family as $first )
        {
            echo "&nbsp; &nbsp; &nbsp;";
            \$first: $first<br />";
        }
    }
?>
```

Hash of Hashes

```
<?php
// array can also be defined via multiple statements above
$popByZip =
    array( 'IA' =>
        array( 'Ames' =>
            array( 50010 => 24991,
                  50014 => 29541 ),
            'Dubuque' =>
                array( 52001 => 44033,
                      52002 => 11539,
                      52003 => 13305 ),
            'Waterloo' =>
                array( 50701 => 29890,
                      50702 => 19299,
                      50703 => 20978,
                      50707 => 8155 ) ) );

PrintArray( $popByZip, 0 );

?>
```



Printing Function



Fungsi print_r

```
<pre>
```

```
<?php
```

```
    $pop['IA']['Independence'] = 6101;
```

```
    $pop['IA']['Manchester'] = 4898;
```

```
    printf( "print_r(  
    \ $pop );<br />" );
```

```
    print_r( $pop );
```

```
?>
```

```
</pre>
```

```
print_r( $pop );
```

```
Array ( [IA] => Array (  
    [Independence] => 6101  
    [Manchester] => 4898 ) )
```

Fungsi var_dump

```
<pre>
```

```
<?php
```

```
    $pop['IA']['Independence'  
    ' ] = 6101;
```

```
    $pop['IA']['Manchester']  
    = 4898;
```

```
    printf( "var_dump(  
    \ $pop );<br />" );
```

```
    var_dump( $pop );
```

```
?>
```

```
</pre>
```

```
var_dump( $pop );  
    array(1) { ["IA"]=>  
    array(2) {  
    ["Independence"]=>  
    int(6101)  
    ["Manchester"]=>  
    int(4898) } }
```

Fungsi var_export

```
<pre>
```

```
<?php
```

```
    $pop['IA']['Independence'  
    ''] = 6101;
```

```
    $pop['IA']['Manchester']  
    = 4898;
```

```
    printf( "var_export(  
    \ $pop );<br />" );
```

```
    var_export( $pop );
```

```
?>
```

```
</pre>
```

```
var_export( $pop );
```

```
array ( 'IA' => array (  
    'Independence' => 6101,  
    'Manchester' => 4898, ),  
)
```


Fungsi-fungsi untuk Array



Fungsi array_push

Deskripsi: tambah satu atau lebih elemen pada ujung array

Syntax:

```
array_push( &$amp;array, $elements );
```

Contoh:

```
<?php
```

```
    $obj = array( "rock" );
```

```
    array_push( $obj, "paper",  
                "scissors" );
```

```
    for ( $i = 0; $i < count($obj); $i++ )
```

```
        printf( "\$obj[%d]: %s<br />",  
                $i, $obj[$i] );
```

```
?>
```

Fungsi array_pop

Deskripsi: menghapus elemen terakhir pada array dan mengembalikan nilainya.

Syntax:

```
$last = array_pop( &$array );
```

Contoh:

```
<?php
    $stooge = array( "Moe", "Larry",
                    "Curly" );

    $best = array_pop( $stooge );

    for ( $i = 0; $i < count($stooge); $i++ )
        printf( "\$stooge[%d]: %s<br />",
                $i, $stooge[$i] );

    printf( "<p />" );
    printf( "\$best: %s", $best );
?>
```

Fungsi array_unshift

Deskripsi: tambah satu atau lebih elemen pada awal array.

Syntax:

```
array_unshift( &$array, $elements );
```

Contoh:

```
<?php
```

```
    $stooge = array( "Moe", "Larry" );
```

```
    array_unshift( $stooge, "Shemp" );
```

```
    for ( $i = 0; $i < count($stooge); $i++ )
```

```
        printf( "\$stooge[%d]: %s<br />",
```

```
                $i, $stooge[$i] );
```

```
?>
```

Fungsi array_shift

Deskripsi: hapus elemen pertama pada array dan mengembalikan nilainya.

Syntax:

```
$first = array_shift( &$array );
```

Contoh:

```
<?php
    $narnia = array( "Peter", "Susan", "Lucy",
                    "Edmund" );

    $highKing = array_shift( $narnia );

    for ( $i = 0; $i < count($narnia); $i++ )
        printf( "\$narnia[%d]: %s<br />",
                $i, $narnia[$i] );

    printf( "\$highKing: %s", $highKing );
?>
```

Fungsi shuffle

Deskripsi: susun anggota array dengan urutan acak.

Syntax:

```
shuffle( &$array );
```

Contoh:

```
<?php
    $deck = array( "Ace", "King", "Queen", "Jack",
                  "Joker" );

    shuffle( $deck ); // randomize array

    for ( $i = 0; $i < count($deck); $i++ )
        printf( "\$deck[%d]: %s<br />",
                $i, $deck[$i] );

?>
```

Fungsi sort

Deskripsi: urut elemen array dalam urutan abjad.

Syntax:

```
sort( &$array );
```

Contoh:

```
<?php
    $torah = array( "Genesis", "Exodus",
                    "Leviticus", "Numbers",
                    "Deuteronomy" );

    sort( $torah ); // sort array by value

    for ( $i = 0; $i < count($torah); $i++ )
        printf( "\$torah[%d]: %s<br />",
                $i, $torah[$i] );

?>
```

Fungsi array_reverse

Deskripsi: reverse/balikkan urutan elemen-elemen pada array.

Syntax:

```
$arrayNew = array_reverse( $arrayOld );
```

Contoh:

```
<?php
    $name = "rumpelstiltskin";

    // convert string to array
    $pieces = str_split( $name );

    // reverse the array order
    $reverse = array_reverse( $pieces );

    // convert array back to string
    $backward = implode( "", $reverse );

    echo $backward;

?>
```


Fungsi array_splice

Contoh:

```
<?php
    $deck = array( "Ace", "King",
                  "Queen", "Jack",
                  "Joker" );

    $max = count($deck) - 1;
    $offset = rand( 0, $max );

    // draw one random card
    $drawn = array_splice( $deck, $offset, 1 );

    printf( "Card drawn: %s<br />", $drawn[0] );
    printf( "Remaining deck:<br />" );

    for ( $i = 0; $i < count($deck); $i++ )
        printf( "\$deck[%d]: %s<br />",
                $i, $deck[$i] );

?>
```

Deskripsi: hapus sebahagian dari array dan diganti dengan sesuatu yang lain.

Syntax:

```
$aryRm =
array_splice(
    &$input, $offset[,
    $length=0 [,
    $replacement]] );
```

Fungsi array_walk

array_walk(): fungsi yang mengirimkan pasangan value/key dari associative array atau hash ke fungsi buatan sendiri (user defined function).

Syntax:

```
<?php
    function functName( $value, $key )
    {
        ...
    }

    array_walk( $hash, 'functName' );

?>
```

Contoh array_walk

```
<?php
function printRow( $value, $key )
{
    printf( "
        <tr>
            <td> $key </td>
            <td> $value </td>
        </tr>\n" );
}

$color = array( 'Red' => '#FF0000',
                'Green' => '#00FF00',
                'Blue' => '#0000FF',
                'Yellow' => '#FFFF00' );

array_walk( $color, 'printRow' );
?>
```

Latihan

- Buat fungsi untuk mengacak urutan karakter pada string.
- Input: satu string
- Output: original string dan string yang teracak
- Tips:
 - Gunakan `str_split()` untuk memecah string ke karakter.
 - Gunakan `shuffle()` untuk membuatnya menjadi acak.
 - Gunakan `implode()` untuk merekatkan karakter acak tadi menjadi string kembali.

Latihan

- Buat fungsi untuk mengacak urutan kata dalam kalimat.
- Input: satu kalimat
- Output: original kalimat dan kalimat yang teracak
- Tips:
 - Gunakan explode() untuk memecah kalimat menjadi string/kata-kata yang terpisah dalam array.
 - Gunakan shuffle() untuk membuatnya menjadi acak.
 - Gunakan implode() untuk merekatkan string acak tadi menjadi kalimat kembali.