

# array

WMPRO, WMMINI FW >= 1.0 WMMEGA FW >= 2.0

Create an array, with optional values

## Description

```
array array ( [ mixed $value [, ...] ] )
```

Return an array object

## Parameters

**\$values**: Optional comma separated list of values of any type (string, int, float, array)

## Return Value

Array of values

## Examples

### Creating Arrays:

```
<?
$arr=array(); // create a blank array
$arr[0]='Item 1';
$arr[]='Item 2'; // automatically appends the value to the next available
key
$arr[2]='Item 3';

$arr2=array(1,2,3,4); // array of integers

$arr3=array("one",2,3.3333,$arr); // mixed array, elements of type:
string, integer, float, array
?>
```

### Key/Value Pairs:

```
<pre><?
$arr=array(); // create a blank array
$arr['name']='John';
$arr['age']=33;
```

```
// iterate through the array and print out all keys and their associated values
for ($i=0; $i < sizeof($arr); $i++) {
    $key=array_key($arr,$i);
    print("Key at Index ".$i." is ".$key." and value is ".$arr[$key]."\r\n");
}
?></pre>
```

The above example will output:

```
Key at Index 0 is name and value is John
Key at Index 1 is age and value is 33
```

## Note

An [indexed array](#) is a more efficient way to store variables in memory if the size and data type is known beforehand. The [array\(\)](#) function creates a hashed array, which consumes much more memory per element.

## See Also

[indexed\\_array\(\)](#) - Create an array of a specific type and size

[sizeof\(\)](#) - Return the number of elements in an array

[print\\_r\(\)](#) - Dump the contents of an array to the current output

[array\\_key\(\)](#) - Return the key for an array index

[array\\_keys\(\)](#) - Return keys for an array that has key/value pairs

[uPHP Variable Types and Limits](#)

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