

array

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

Create an **array**, with optional values

Description

array **array** ([**mixed** **\$value** [, ...]])

Parameters

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

Return Value

Array, empty or with values as specified

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

$arr3=array("one",2,3.33333,$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");  
}
```

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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