

# sizeof

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

Return the number of elements in an **array**

## Description

```
int sizeof ( array $array )
```

## Parameter

**\$array**: Any **array** object

## Return Value

Number of elements in the **array**

## Examples

```
<?

$array1[0]=1;
$array1[1]=3;
$array1[2]=5;
print(sizeof($array1)); // output 3

$array2[0]=7;
$array2[5]=9;
$array2[10]=11;
print(sizeof($array2)); // output 3

$array3=array(); // blank array
print(sizeof($array3)); // output 0

$array3=indexed_array(1,100); // indexed array of bytes
print(sizeof($array3)); // output 100

$array4=array(1,2,3,4); // array of integers
$array5=array("one",2,3.3333,$array4); // mixed multidimensional array
print(sizeof($array5)); // output 4

$s="string"; // not an array
print(sizeof($s)); // output 0
```

```
print(sizeof($undefined)); // output 0  
?>
```

## Notes

Array indexes are 0-based, but the count of the number of elements in an array is 1-based. Furthermore, `sizeof()` may have no relationship at all to the index numbers, which can vary depending on how the array is defined (see the second example above where the 3rd element of `$array2` is index number 10).

This is the uPHP version of the PHP function `sizeof()` which is an alias of the function `count()`.

Multidimensional arrays are not counted recursively, i.e., each element which is an array adds '1' to the total count of elements (see above example).

As can be seen from the examples, uPHP always returns 0 for objects which are not arrays (mainline PHP will return 1 in some cases). If you are not certain the object is an **array** it is best to first use function `is_array()`.

## See Also

`array()` - Create an **array**, with optional values

`array_key()` - Return the key for an **array** index

`array_keys()` - Return keys for an **array** that has key/value pairs

`explode()` - Turn a **string** into an **array**

`implode()` - Turn an **array** into a **string**

`indexed_array()` - Create an **array** of a specific type and size

`is_array()` - Return 1 if the variable is an **array**

`json_encode()` - JSON encode an **array** into a **string**, with optional method

`print_r()` - Dump the contents of an **array** to the current output

[uPHP Variable Types and Limits](#)

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