Arrays

An **array** is useful because it stores multiple values into a single, organized data structure. You can define a new array by listing values separated with commas between square brackets `[]` .

```
// creates a `donuts` array with three strings
var donuts = ["glazed", "powdered", "jelly"];
```

But strings aren't the only type of data you can store in an array. You can also store numbers, booleans... and really anything!

```
// creates a `mixedData` array with mixed data types
var mixedData = ["abcd", 1, true, undefined, null, "all the things"];
```

You can even store an array in an array to create a **nested array**!

```
// creates a `arraysInArrays` array with three arrays
var arraysInArrays = [[1, 2, 3], ["Julia", "James"], [true, false, true, false]];
```

Nested arrays can be particularly hard to read, so it's common to write them on one line, using a newline after each comma:

```
var arraysInArrays = [
  [1, 2, 3],
  ["Julia", "James"],
  [true, false, true, false]
];
```

Later in this lesson, we'll look into some unique situations where nested arrays can be useful.

QUIZ QUESTION

Select the valid arrays from the list below.

☐ ["pi" "pi" "pi" "pi"]

[33, 91, 13, 9, 23]

[null, "", undefined, []]

[3.14, "pi", 3, 1, 4, "Yum, I like pie!"]

☐ true, 2, "Pie is good!"

☐ [33; 91; 13; 9; 23]

☐ {33, 91, 13, 9, 23}

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