

# Arrays I

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# Overview

```
1  /*
2    - what's an array?
3
4    - typeof []
5
6    - Array.isArray
7
8    - bracket access, bracket assignment
9
10   - .length property
11
12   - basic methods
13 */
14
```



# What is an array?

```
1  /* An array is a list-like data structure in JavaScript */
2
3  let numbers = [1, 2, 3];
4
5  let names = ['George', 'John', 'Thomas'];
6
7  let aVariable = 'a value';
8
9  let mixedBag = [30, true, 'apples', null, aVariable];
10
11 /* the values inside of an array are called elements */
12
13
14
```



# What is the typeof an array?

```
1 let names = ['George', 'John', 'Thomas'];
2
3 console.log(typeof names);
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
```



true  
false

# Array.isArray

```
1 let names = ['George', 'John', 'Thomas'];
2
3 console.log(Array.isArray(names));
4
5 console.log(Array.isArray('i am not an array'));
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
```



George  
John  
Thomas  
undefined

# Bracket access

```
1  /* Access elements in an array the same way you'd access a character in a
2     string: using brackets and the index number corresponding to the
3     position of the element inside the array */
4
5  let names = ['George', 'John', 'Thomas'];
6
7  console.log(names[0]);
8
9  console.log(names[1]);
10
11 console.log(names[2]);
12
13 console.log(names[3]);
14
```



# Bracket assignment

```
1  /* Use brackets and the assignment operator to assign new values to index
2     positions in an array */
3
4  let names = ['George', 'John', 'Thomas'];
5
6  names[0] = 'Washington';
7
8  names[1] = 'Adams';
9
10 names[2] = 'Jefferson';
11
12 console.log(names);
13
14
```



# .length property

```
1  /* Arrays, like strings, have a length property */
2
3  let names = ['George', 'John', 'Thomas'];
4
5  console.log(names.length)
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
```





[ George, John, Thomas, James ]  
4

# .push method

```
1  /* .push takes one or more elements and adds them to the end of the array.
2     .push returns the new length of the array. */
3
4  let names = ['George', 'John', 'Thomas'];
5
6  let new length = names.push('James');
7
8  console.log(names);
9  console.log(newLength);
10
11
12
13
14
```



[ George, John ]  
Thomas

# .pop method

```
1  /* .pop removes one element from the end of the array. it returns the
2     removed element */
3
4  let names = ['George', 'John', 'Thomas'];
5
6  let jefferson = names.pop();
7
8  console.log(names);
9  console.log(jefferson)
10
11
12
13
14
```



[ John, Thomas ]  
George

# .shift method

```
1  /* .shift works like .pop, but it removes the first element instead */
2
3  /* it's called shift because the indices for every element in the array
4     are shifted over by one */
5
6  let names = ['George', 'John', 'Thomas'];
7
8  let washington = names.shift();
9
10 console.log(names);
11 console.log(washington);
12
13
14
```



[ King George III,  
George, John, Thomas ]  
4

# .unshift method

```
1  /* .unshift adds one or more elements to the front of the array */
2
3  let names = ['George', 'John', 'Thomas'];
4
5  let newLength = names.unshift('King George III');
6
7  console.log(names);
8  console.log(newLength);
9
10
11
12
13
14
```



0  
-1

# .indexOf method

```
1  /* .indexOf is also an array method, and works the same way as the string
2     method of the same name */
3
4  let names = ['George', 'John', 'Thomas'];
5
6  console.log(names.indexOf('George'));
7  console.log(names.indexOf('Alexander'));
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
```



```
[ John ]  
[ George, John, Thomas ]
```

# .slice method

```
1  /* .slice is also an array method, and works the same way as the string  
2     method of the same name. */  
3  
4  let names = ['George', 'John', 'Thomas'];  
5  
6  let oneTermPresidents = names.slice(1, 2);  
7  
8  console.log(oneTermPresidents);  
9  console.log(names);  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14
```



```
[ George, John, Thomas ]  
[ George, John, Paul, Ringo ]
```

# .slice method

```
1  /* .slice is also an array method, and works the same way as the string  
2     method of the same name. */  
3  
4  let names = ['George', 'John', 'Thomas'];  
5  
6  let namesCopy = names.slice();  
7  
8  namesCopy[2] = 'Paul';  
9  namesCopy.push('Ringo');  
10  
11 console.log(names);  
12 console.log(namesCopy);  
13  
14
```



true  
false

# .includes method

```
1  /* .includes takes a value, and returns true if the value is an element in
2     the array */
3
4  let names = ['George', 'John', 'Thomas'];
5
6  console.log(names.includes('George'));
7  console.log(names.includes('Alexander'));
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
```





# .reverse method

```
1  /* .reverse mutates (changes) the original array, reversing the order of
2     its elements */
3
4  let names = ['George', 'John', 'Thomas'];
5
6  names.reverse();
7
8  console.log(names);
9
10
11
12
13
14
```



# Recap

```
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