


LECTURE 8 — ARRAYS IN JAVASCRIPT

JavaScript Core — Arrays (Collections & Data Handling)

 *First Principles • Real-Life Examples • Complete Control*

FIRST PRINCIPLE — “ARRAY HOTA KYA HAI?”

Simple Definition

Array = ek **dynamic data structure**
jo **ordered collection of values** store karta hai.

```
let arr = [2, 3, 4, 1, 89, "Harshal", true];
```

Key Points

- Ek hi array me **mixed data types** ho sakti hain
- Order maintain hota hai
- Index **0 se start** hota hai

Real-Life Analogy

Playlist me gaane → **Array**

Har gaana → **Element**

Position → **Index**

ARRAY INDEXING (VERY IMPORTANT)

Rule

First element → index **0**

```
arr[0] // first element
```

```
arr[1] // second element
```

■ ARRAY LENGTH

◆ Definition

Array me **kitne elements** hain — uska count.

```
let arr = [1, 2, 3];  
  
console.log(arr.length); // 3
```

⚠ IMPORTANT WARNING

```
arr.length = 1;
```

■ Result

Array truncate ho jaata hai
Extra elements delete ho jaate hain

🧠 Reason

`length` mutable property hai

■ ACCESSING ARRAY ELEMENTS

① Index Based Access

```
console.log(arr[0]); // 1
```

② `.at()` Method (Modern & Powerful)

```
console.log(arr.at(1)); // 2  
  
console.log(arr.at(-1)); // last element
```

💡 Pro Tip

`.at(-1)` = last element ka shortcut

■ COPYING ARRAYS (REFERENCE TRAP ⚠)

◆ Reference Copy (Dangerous)

```
const arr = [1, 2, 3];
```

```
const newArr = arr;
```

```
console.log(newArr == arr); // true
```

■ Problem

Dono same memory address ko point karte hain
Ek change → dono me effect

◆ Independent Copy (Safe Way)

```
const newArr = structuredClone(arr);
```

```
console.log(newArr == arr); // false
```

■ Rule

Independent kaam chahiye → **deep copy**

■ COMMON ARRAY METHODS (CORE TOOLKIT)

① **push()** — END ME ADD

```
let arr = [10, 20, 30];
```

```
arr.push(40);
```

```
→ [10, 20, 30, 40]
```

② **pop()** — END SE REMOVE

```
arr.pop();
```

→ last element remove

③ **unshift()** — START ME ADD

```
arr.unshift(50);
```

→ [50, 10, 20, 30]

④ **shift()** — START SE REMOVE

```
arr.shift();
```

→ first element remove

⑤ **delete** (❌ NOT RECOMMENDED)

```
delete arr[0];
```

❌ Problem

- Length change nahi hoti
- **Empty hole** create hota hai

📌 Rule

❌ **delete** avoid karo

■ **SEARCHING IN ARRAYS**

① **indexOf()**

```
arr.indexOf(1); // first occurrence index
```

② `lastIndexOf()`

```
arr.lastIndexOf(1); // last occurrence index
```

③ `includes()`

```
arr.includes(6); // true / false
```

Use

Data exist karta hai ya nahi check karna



SLICE vs SPLICE (MOST CONFUSING TOPIC)


◆ `slice()` — COPY ONLY (SAFE)

```
let arr = [2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12];
```

```
arr.slice(2, 5); // [6, 8, 10]
```

Rules

- Original array  change nahi hota
- Negative index  allowed

 `slice(-n)` → last n elements

◆ `splice()` — MODIFY ARRAY (POWERFUL)

```
let arr = [2, 4, 6, 8, 10];
```

① Remove

```
arr.splice(2, 2); // removes [6,8]
```

② Add

```
arr.splice(1, 0, "coder");
```

③ Replace

```
arr.splice(2, 1, "JS");
```

■ IMPORTANT

`splice()` original array modify karta hai

■ ARRAY → STRING CONVERSION

① `toString()`

```
arr.toString(); // "2,4,6"
```

② `join(separator)`

```
arr.join(" * "); // "2 * 4 * 6"
```

■ Difference

- `toString()` → fixed comma
 - `join()` → custom separator
-

■ MERGING & NESTED ARRAYS

◆ `concat()`

```
arr1.concat(arr2);
```

◆ 2D ARRAY (MATRIX STYLE)

```
let arr = [[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[7,8,9]];
```

```
arr[2][2]; // 9
```

◆ flat() — NESTED → FLAT

```
arr.flat();           // 1 level
arr.flat(2);         // 2 level
arr.flat(Infinity);
```

🧠 Use

Multi-level array ko 1D banana

■ CHECK ARRAY TYPE

```
Array.isArray([1,2,3]); // true
Array.isArray("hello"); // false
```

📌 Rule

typeof array ke liye reliable nahi
Array.isArray() use karo

■ OTHER ARRAY CREATION (⚠️ AVOID)

```
new Array(2,3,4); // [2,3,4]
new Array(5);     // empty × 5
```

■ Problem

Single number → length samajh leta hai

■ MEMORY DIFFERENCE (C++ vs JS)

Language	Array Nature
C++	Fixed, contiguous
JS	Dynamic, heap based

```
let arr = [1,2,3];
```

```
arr[0] = "Hello"; // Allowed
```

■ SHORT SUMMARY — EK NAZAR ME

- ✓ Dynamic & ordered
- ✓ Mixed data allowed
- ✓ Index starts at 0
- ✓ push/pop → end
- ✓ shift/unshift → start
- ✓ slice → copy (safe)
- ✓ splice → modify (powerful)
- ✓ concat → merge
- ✓ flat → nested flatten
- ✓ join/toString → string
- ✓ indexOf/lastIndexOf/includes → search
- ✓ Array.isArray → check
- ✓ delete → ❌ avoid

■ ■ ■ FINAL THOUGHT ■ ■ ■

🧠 **Arrays = JavaScript ka backbone**

Data handle karna aata hai →

👉 **Logic, DSA, React sab easy**