Array :-

1. Array store the collection which can accessing using the indexing
2. It contain heterogeneous data
3. Converting the array which storing the value of number type we have to convert them into the string using toString() method
4. Arrays have some properties and the method
   -> array.length // returns the length of the array
   -> array.sort() // sort is the method inside the array which is sorting in case the heterogeneous data
   -> array.push("New Element") // adding the new element to array
   -> array.fill(0,2,4) // fill 0 value from index [2,4)
   -> array.filter(array(word)=>word.length>6); // filteraccording to the condition
   -> array. findIndex(3); // giving the index of the value present and -f not -1
   -> array.findLast(140); // from last index we have to find the particular element
   -> array.flat(infinity): // flat the array
   -> array.join('-'); // join the all the elements of the array
   -> array.slice(2,5); // slicing according to the index(2,5]
5. Arrays uses numbered indexed not the named index

   const array = new Array(10); // helping in the creating the array of the size 10 having undefined value

   const array=["90",0]; // directly assigned so that not to mention the size of the array

   const array = new Array("Hi","Hello");

Important Note : holes -> adding the elements at the high index created holes in the array

Operators :-

1. Assignment operator -> helping in assign the value
2. Addition operator -> adding the value
3. Multiplication operator -> multiply the two values
4. Comparison operator ->

    == / using the check the equality of the value

    === / using and check the equality as well as the data type

    != / not equal to

    !== / not equal value or not equal datatype

    > / greater than

    < / smaller than

    >= / greater than or equal to

    <= / smaller than or equal to

    ?: / ternary operator