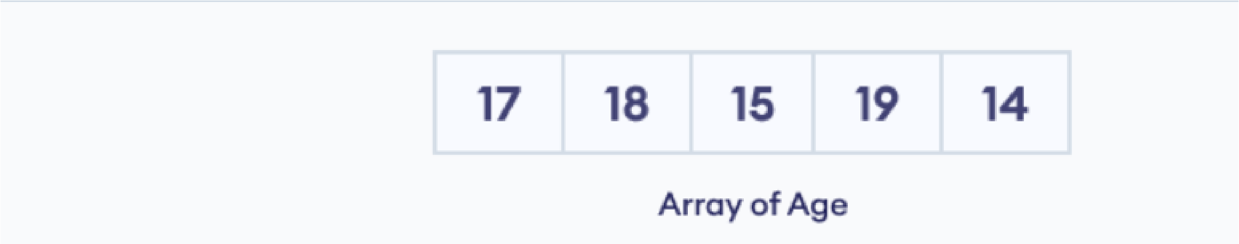
JAVASCRIPT ARRAY

ARRAYS

INTRODUCTION

An array is an object that can store multiple values at once.

Suppose we need to record the age of **5** students. Instead of creating **5** separate variables, we can simply create an array:

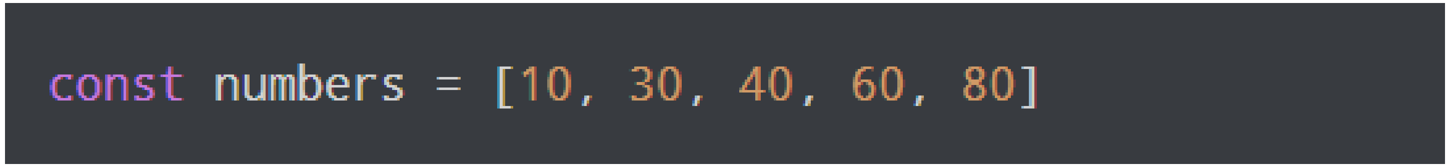


17	18	15	19	14

Array of Age

CREATE ARRAY

We can create an array by placing elements inside an array literal [], separated by commas. For example,

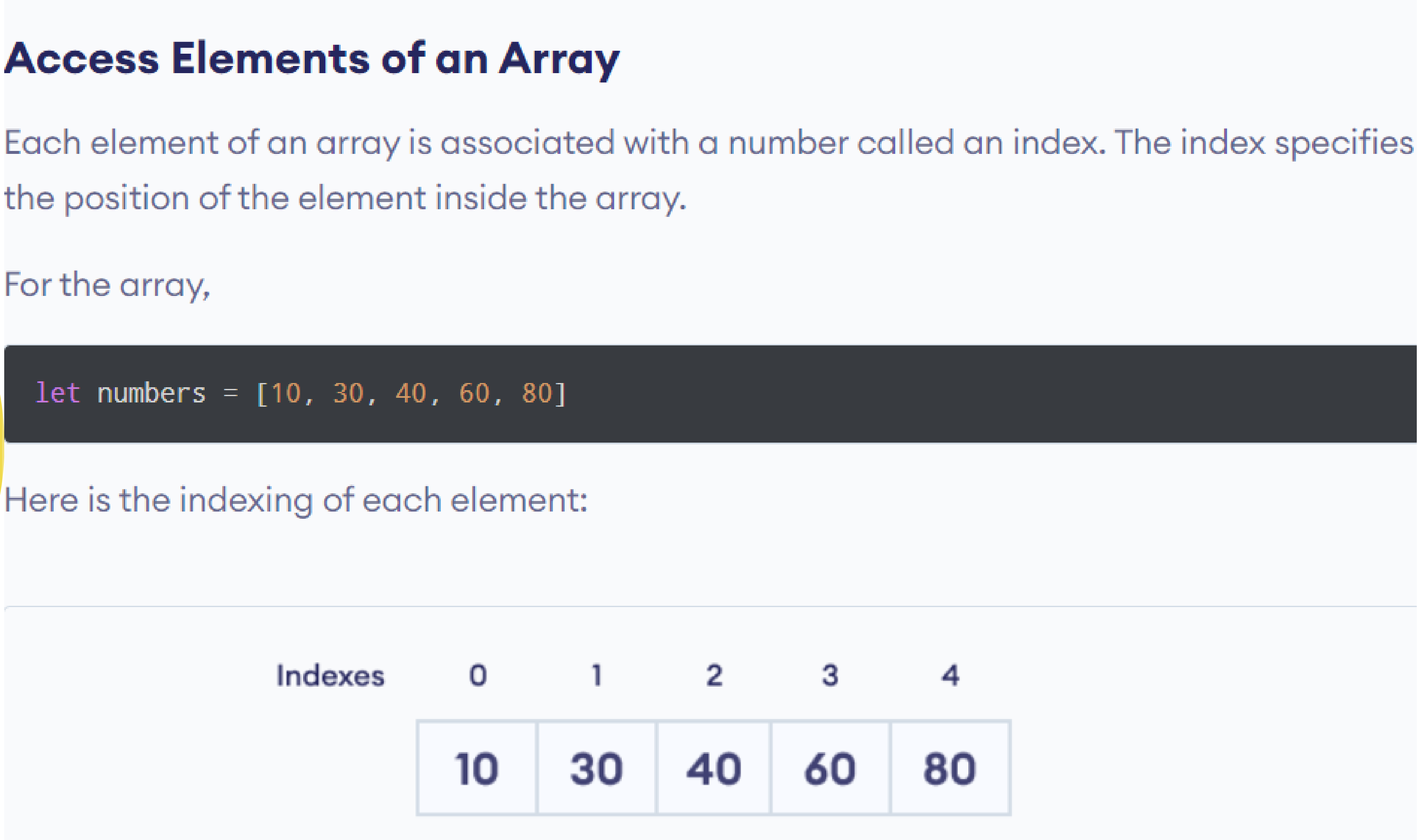


```
const numbers = [10, 30, 40, 60, 80]
```

Here,

numbers - name of the array

[10, 30, 40, 60, 80] - elements of the array



Access Elements of an Array

Each element of an array is associated with a number called an index. The index specifies the position of the element inside the array.

For the array,

```
let numbers = [10, 30, 40, 60, 80]
```

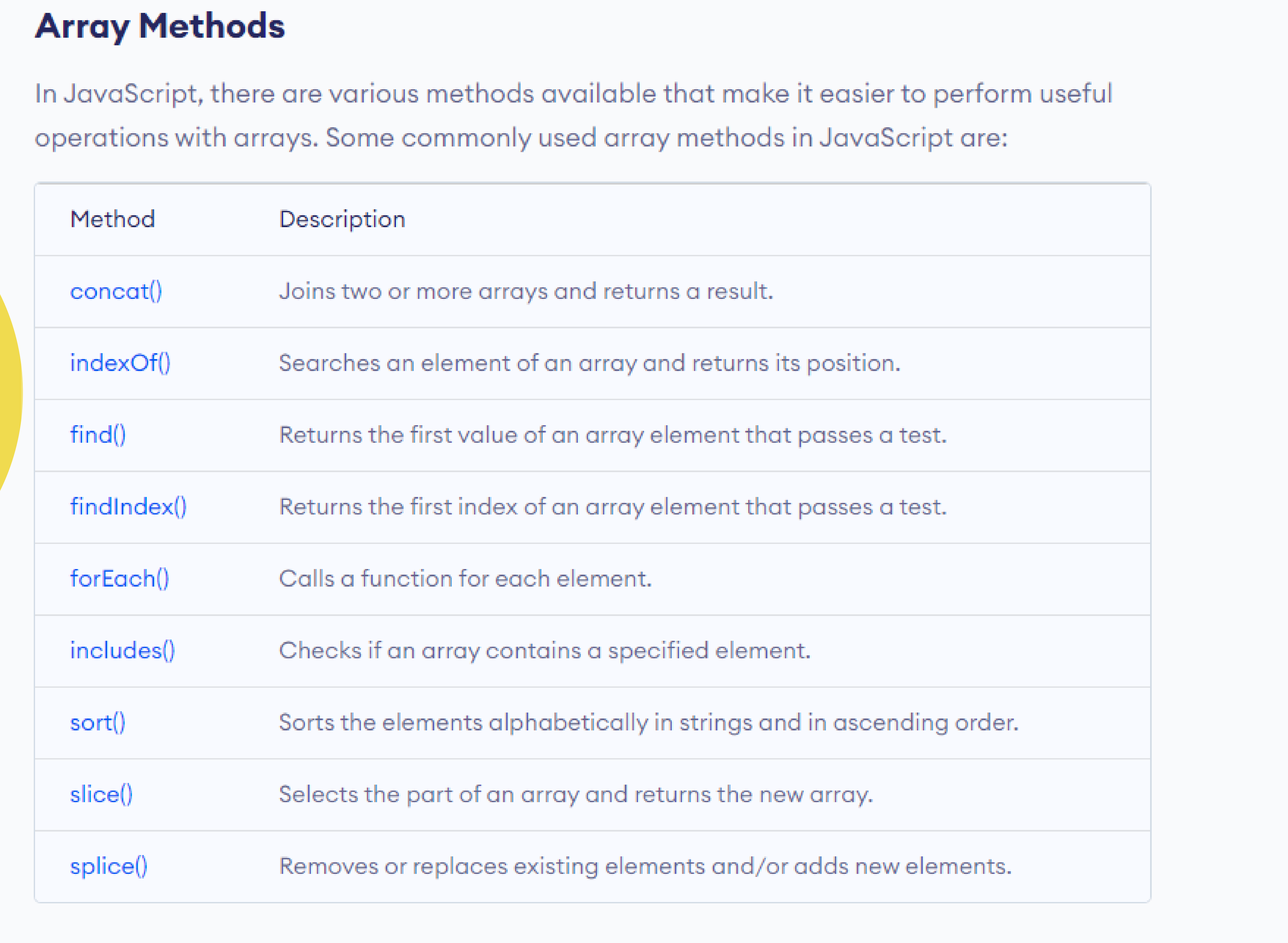
Here is the indexing of each element:

Indexes	0	1	2	3	4
	10	30	40	60	80

ADD ELEMENT TO AN ARRAY

We can add elements to an array using built-in methods like push() and unshift().

The push() method adds an element at the end of the array.



Array Methods

In JavaScript, there are various methods available that make it easier to perform useful operations with arrays. Some commonly used array methods in JavaScript are:

Method	Description
concat()	Joins two or more arrays and returns a result.
indexOf()	Searches an element of an array and returns its position.
find()	Returns the first value of an array element that passes a test.
findIndex()	Returns the first index of an array element that passes a test.
forEach()	Calls a function for each element.
includes()	Checks if an array contains a specified element.
sort()	Sorts the elements alphabetically in strings and in ascending order.
slice()	Selects the part of an array and returns the new array.
splice()	Removes or replaces existing elements and/or adds new elements.