22-Arrays-Reference

```
1 console.log([1] == [1]);
2 console.log([1] === [1]);
3
tusharkhan
false
false
tusharkhan
```

It is giving us false. It should be true as both sides are equal? But their values and also the array itself is not equal to the other one. But why?

```
true
true
true
true

console.log("a" === "a");

console.log("a" == "a");

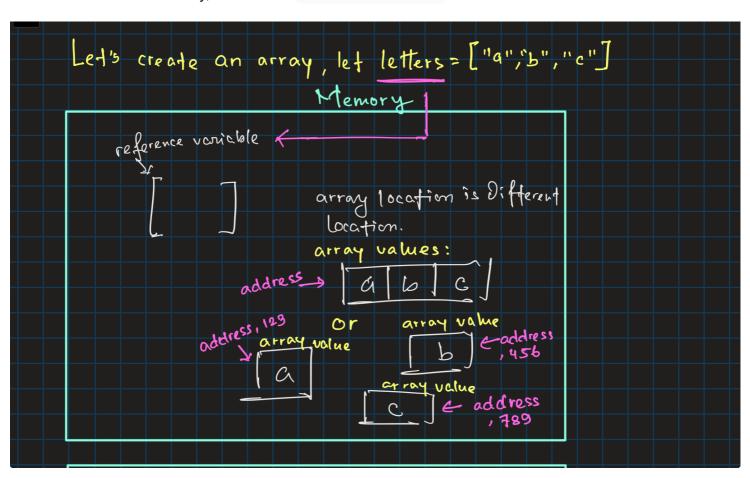
6
```

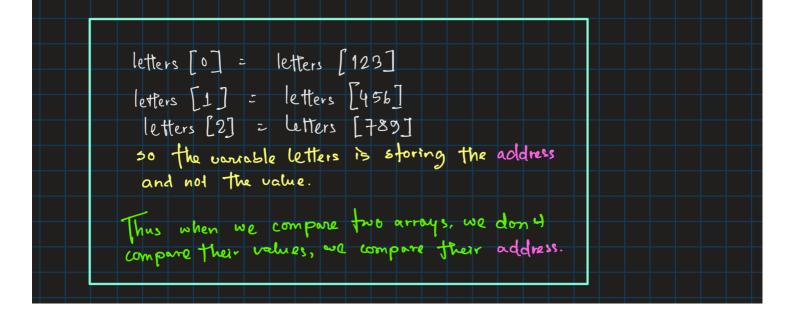
Just like these are true why are not the previous array cases true?

Reference

Reference meaning = address in memory

Whenever we create an array, we create a reference variable





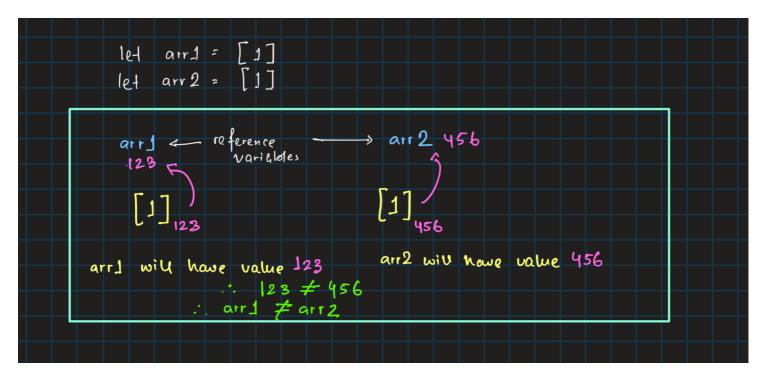
Here we created a variable named letters but in memory we have created a reference variable.

We always access values through this reference variable.

When we search for a value and give index number, the reference variable knows to which address it should go to get the values. Example, when letters[0] it refers to the address: 123.

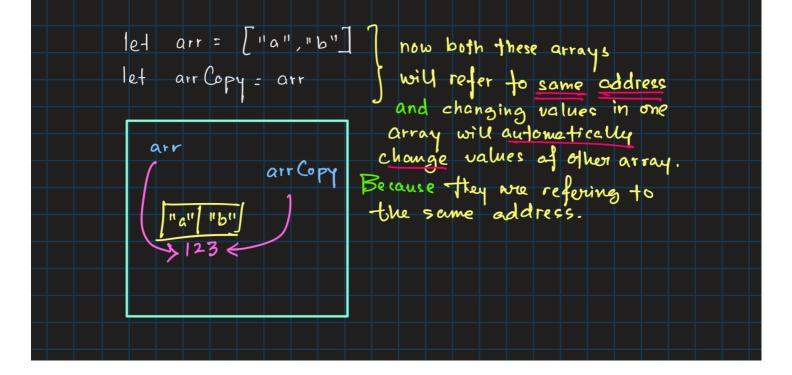
Thus arrays are not creating values, rather they are creating unique addresses

Another Example



Creating new arrays will create new addresses.

So how to copy arrays and why changing a value of one array automatically change the value of another array?



We thus do not need to copy the values, we just copy the reference variable and its address to another array variable.

```
22-array-reference.js M X

22-array-reference.js > ...

1 let arr = ["a", "b"];

2 let arrCopy = arr;

3 console.log(arr == arrCopy);

4 console.log(arr === arrCopy);

5
```

```
2-array-reference.js > ...
1 let arr = ["a", "b"];
2 let arrCopy = arr;
3 arrCopy.push("c");
5 arr.push("d");
6 console.log(arr);
7 console.log(arrCopy);
8
* tusharkhan ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd']

* tusharkhan JavaScript $

* tusharkhan JavaScript $

* tusharkhan JavaScript $

* ('a', 'b', 'c', 'd')

* tusharkhan JavaScript $

* ('a', 'b', 'c', 'd')

* ('a',
```