Array

- An array is a data structure containing a no of data values (Same data type)

Creating Array:

- Let Arrayname = [96, 46, 88, ...]
- Let Array string = [" Raj ", " Verma ", ...]

- used to ~~create~~ store similar data type.

eg:

```
Let Studentmarks = [65, 8, 92, 47,
                    6, 91, 45]
Console.log(Studentmarks);
```

↓

Output → 65, 8, 92, 47, 6, 91, 45.

Note:

- Array is a special type of objects in which key form contains its index.
- Arrays makes changes in its original value as it is being updated.
- Array is mutable.

Loops in Array.

Eg:

```
Let Studentmarks: [65, 8, 98, 45, 6].
for (let index: 0; index < Studentmarks.length;
     index++)
{
    log(Studentmarks[index]);
}
```

output →
68
8
98
45
6

Array method

Similar function as a string.

(i) Push method → Add to end.

push() [insertion at last]

eg: Let name = ["abc", "xyz", "pqr"];

console.log(name);

Studentname.push("stu");

console.log(name);

output

["abc", "xyz", "pqr"];

["abc", "xyz", "pqr", "stu"]

↳ Adds to last

(ii) pop() → deletion from last

(iii) toString() → change everything to string

Let

(iv) concat() → Add multiple array

eg: Let money = [10, 20, 30]

Let name = ["abc", "xyz", "par"]

```
Let newArray = money.concat(name)
console.log(newArray);
```

↳ output

10 20 30

abc, xyz, par.

5) unshift() → Adds from starting.

6) shift() → Deletion from beginning

7) slice →

↳ Syntax:

↳ slice(startindex, end index)

creates new array.

eg: Let money: [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]

console.log(money.slice(2,5));

↳ output

20, 30, 40, 50.

8) Splice() → makes changes in original array

↳ Syntax:

~~splice[a1,~~

splice [startindex, Deletion index]