Arrays

# What is an array?

An array is a fixed list of data for can be iterated through.

E.g., [1,3,5]

# Indexing arrays

The first value in an array has an index of 0, second value – 1, third value – 2, etc. This means that JavaScript is zero-indexed (the first index starts at 0 – not 1).

let arr = [1,3,5,6,2];

console.log(arr[0]);

console.log(arr[arr.length]);

console.log (arr[arr.length - 1]);

RESULT:

1

undefined

2

Using the .indexOf() method, we can find the index of a certain value in an array.

E.g.,

let arr = [1,3,4,5];

console.log(arr.indexOf(3));

RESULT:

1

# “Adding” arrays together

When you use the “+” symbol between two arrays, you result in a string of the array values.

To make things clearer here is an example.

let arr1 = [2,5,2,5];

let arr2 = [4,6,2,6,9];

console.log(arr1 + arr2);

RESULT:

“2,5,2,54,6,2,6,9”

As you can see the last value of the first array and the first value of the second array form a new number, in the form of a string.

# “Concatenating” arrays

Using the .concat() method, we can create a new array with all of the values in two array given.

E.g.,

let arr1 = [“a”, “b”, “c”];

let arr2 = [“d”, “e”, “f”];

console.log(arr1.concat(arr2));

RESULT:

[“a”, “b”, “c”, “d”, “e”, “f”]

# “Pushing” and “Popping” values from an array

The .push() method allows us to add elements to an array.

The .pop() method allows us to remove elements from an array.

E.g.,

let numbers = [4,5,9,1];

numbers.pop(4);

console.log(numbers);

numbers.push(0);

RESULT:

[5,9,1]

[5,9,1,0]