

# Introduction to JavaScript

## Arrays

[Print cheatsheet](#)

### Property `.length`

The `.length` property of a JavaScript array indicates the number of elements the array contains.

```
const numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4];  
  
numbers.length // 4
```

### Index

Array elements are arranged by *index* values, starting at `0` as the first element index. Elements can be accessed by their index using the array name, and the index surrounded by square brackets.

```
// Accessing an array element  
const myArray = [100, 200, 300];  
  
console.log(myArray[0]); // 100  
console.log(myArray[1]); // 200  
console.log(myArray[2]); // 300
```

### Method `.push()`

The `.push()` method of JavaScript arrays can be used to add one or more elements to the end of an array. `.push()` mutates the original array returns the new length of the array.

```
// Adding a single element:  
const cart = ['apple', 'orange'];  
cart.push('pear');  
  
// Adding multiple elements:  
const numbers = [1, 2];  
numbers.push(3, 4, 5);
```

## Method `.pop()`

The `.pop()` method removes the last element from an array and returns that element.

```
const ingredients = ['eggs', 'flour', 'chocolate'];  
  
const poppedIngredient = ingredients.pop(); // 'chocolate'  
console.log(ingredients); // ['eggs', 'flour']
```

## Mutable

JavaScript arrays are *mutable*, meaning that the values they contain can be changed.

Even if they are declared using `const`, the contents can be manipulated by reassigning internal values or using methods like `.push()` and `.pop()`.

```
const names = ['Alice', 'Bob'];  
  
names.push('Carl');  
// ['Alice', 'Bob', 'Carl']
```

## Arrays

*Arrays* are lists of ordered, stored data. They can hold items that are of any

data type. Arrays are created by using square brackets, with individual elements separated by commas.

```
// An array containing numbers
const numberArray = [0, 1, 2, 3];

// An array containing different data types
const mixedArray = [1, 'chicken', false];
```