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An array is a special variable, which can hold more than one value at a time.
If you have a list of items (a list of car names, for example), storing the cars in single
variables could look like this:
let car1 = "Saab";
let car2 = "Volvo";
let car3 = "BMW";
Accessing Array Elements
You access an array element by referring to the index number:
const cars = ["Saab", "Volvo", "BMW"];
let x = cars[0]; // x = "Saab"
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<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>JavaScript Array Methods</h2>
<h2>toString()</h2>
<The toString() method returns an array as a comma separated string:</p>
<script>
const fruits = ["Banana", "Orange", "Apple", "Mango"];
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = fruits.toString();
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

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<html>
<body>
<h2>JavaScript Array Methods</h2>
<h2>join()</h2>
The join() method joins array elements into a string.
It this example we have used " * " as a separator between the elements:
<script>
const fruits = ["Banana", "Orange", "Apple", "Mango"];
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = fruits.join(" * ");
</script>
</body>
</html>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>JavaScript Array Methods</h2>
<h2>pop()</h2>
The pop() method removes the last element from an array.
<script>
const fruits = ["Banana", "Orange", "Apple", "Mango"];
document.getElementById("demo1").innerHTML = fruits;
fruits.pop();
document.getElementById("demo2").innerHTML = fruits;
</script>
</body>
</html>
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<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>JavaScript Array Methods</h2>
<h2>push()</h2>
The push() method appends a new element to an array.
<button onclick="myFunction()">Try it</button>
<script>
const fruits = ["Banana", "Orange", "Apple", "Mango"];
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = fruits;
function myFunction() {
 fruits.push("Kiwi");
 document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = fruits;
}
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

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<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>JavaScript Array Methods</h2>
<h2>shift()</h2>
The shift() method removes the first element of an array (and "shifts" all other elements to
the left):
<script>
const fruits = ["Banana", "Orange", "Apple", "Mango"];
document.getElementById("demo1").innerHTML = fruits;
fruits.shift();
document.getElementById("demo2").innerHTML = fruits;
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

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<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>JavaScript Array Methods</h2>
<h2>shift()</h2>
The shift() method returns the element that was shifted out.
<script>
const fruits = ["Banana", "Orange", "Apple", "Mango"];
document.getElementById("demo1").innerHTML = fruits;
document.getElementById("demo2").innerHTML = fruits.shift();
document.getElementById("demo3").innerHTML = fruits;
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

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<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>JavaScript Array Methods</h2>
<h2>unshift()</h2>
The unshift() method adds new elements to the beginning of an array.
<button onclick="myFunction()">Try it</button>
<script>
const fruits = ["Banana", "Orange", "Apple", "Mango"];
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = fruits;
function myFunction() {
 fruits.unshift("Lemon");
 document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = fruits;
}
</script>
</body>
```

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<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>JavaScript Array Methods</h2>
Array elements are accessed using their index number:

<cript>
const fruits = ["Banana", "Orange", "Apple", "Mango"];
document.getElementById("demo1").innerHTML = fruits;
fruits[0] = "Kiwi";
document.getElementById("demo2").innerHTML = fruits;
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

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<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>JavaScript Array Methods</h2>
The length property provides an easy way to append new elements to an array without using
the push() method.
<button onclick="myFunction()">Try it</button>
<script>
const fruits = ["Banana", "Orange", "Apple", "Mango"];
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = fruits;
function myFunction() {
 fruits[fruits.length] = "Kiwi";
 document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = fruits;
}
</script>
</body>
</html>
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```

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<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>JavaScript Array Methods</h2>
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<script>
const fruits = ["Banana", "Orange", "Apple", "Mango"];
document.getElementById("demo1").innerHTML =
"The first fruit is: " + fruits[0];
delete fruits[0];
document.getElementById("demo2").innerHTML =
"The first fruit is: " + fruits[0];
</script>
</body>
```

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<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>JavaScript Array Methods</h2>
<h2>splice()</h2>
The splice() method adds new elements to an array.
<button onclick="myFunction()">Try it</button>
<script>
const fruits = ["Banana", "Orange", "Apple", "Mango"];
function myFunction() {
 fruits.splice(2, 0, "Lemon", "Kiwi");
 }
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

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<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>JavaScript Array Methods</h2>
<h2>splice()</h2>
The splice() methods can be used to remove array elements.
<button onclick="myFunction()">Try it</button>
<script>
const fruits = ["Banana", "Orange", "Apple", "Mango"];
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = fruits;
function myFunction() {
 fruits.splice(0, 1);
 document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = fruits;
}
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>JavaScript Array Methods</h2>
<h2>concat()</h2>
The concat() method is used to merge (concatenate) arrays:
id="demo">
<script>
const myGirls = ["Cecilie", "Lone"];
const myBoys = ["Emil", "Tobias", "Linus"];
const myChildren = myGirls.concat(myBoys);

document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = myChildren;
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

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<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>JavaScript Array Methods</h2>
<h2>concat()</h2>
The concat() method is used to merge (concatenate) arrays:
<script>
const array1 = ["Cecilie", "Lone"];
const array2 = ["Emil", "Tobias", "Linus"];
const array3 = ["Robin", "Morgan"];
const myChildren = array1.concat(array2, array3);
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = myChildren;
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

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<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>JavaScript Array Methods</h2>
<h2>slice()</h2>
This example slices out a part of an array starting from array element 1 ("Orange"):
<script>
const fruits = ["Banana", "Orange", "Lemon", "Apple", "Mango"];
const citrus = fruits.slice(1);
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = fruits + "<br>>" + citrus;
</script>
</body>
</html>
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aARRAY SORTING
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<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>JavaScript Array Sort</h2>
The sort() method sorts an array alphabetically.
<button onclick="myFunction()">Try it</button>
<script>
const fruits = ["Banana", "Orange", "Apple", "Mango"];
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = fruits;
function myFunction() {
 fruits.sort();
 document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = fruits;
}
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

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<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>JavaScript Array Sort Reverse</h2>
The reverse() method reverses the elements in an array.
By combining sort() and reverse() you can sort an array in descending order.
<button onclick="myFunction()">Try it</button>
<script>
// Create and display an array:
const fruits = ["Banana", "Orange", "Apple", "Mango"];
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = fruits;
function myFunction() {
 // First sort the array
 fruits.sort();
 // Then reverse it:
 fruits.reverse();
 document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = fruits;
}
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

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<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>JavaScript Array Sort</h2>
Click the button to sort the array in ascending order.
<button onclick="myFunction()">Try it</button>
<script>
const points = [40, 100, 1, 5, 25, 10];
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = points;
function myFunction() {
 points.sort(function(a, b){return a - b});
 document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = points;
}
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>JavaScript Array Sort</h2>
Click the buttons to sort the array alphabetically or numerically.
<button onclick="myFunction1()">Sort Alphabetically</button>
<button onclick="myFunction2()">Sort Numerically</button>
<script>
const points = [40, 100, 1, 5, 25, 10];
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = points;
function myFunction1() {
 points.sort();
 document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = points;
}
function myFunction2() {
 points.sort(function(a, b){return a - b});
 document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = points;
}
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>JavaScript Array Sort</h2>
Click the button (again and again) to sort the array in random order.
<button onclick="myFunction()">Try it</button>
<script>
const points = [40, 100, 1, 5, 25, 10];
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = points;
function myFunction() {
 points.sort(function(a, b){return 0.5 - Math.random()});
 document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = points;
}
</script>
</body>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>JavaScript Array Sort</h2>
<h3>The Fisher Yates Method</h3>
Click the button (again and again) to sort the array in random order.
<button onclick="myFunction()">Try it</button>
<script>
const points = [40, 100, 1, 5, 25, 10];
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = points;
function myFunction() {
 for (let i = points.length -1; i > 0; i--) {
   let j = Math.floor(Math.random() * i)
   let k = points[i]
   points[i] = points[j]
   points[j] = k
 }
 document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = points;
}
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>JavaScript Array Sort</h2>
The lowest number is <span id="demo"></span>.
<script>
const points = [40, 100, 1, 5, 25, 10];
points.sort(function(a, b){return a-b});
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = points[0];
</script>
</body>
</html>
-----\
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>JavaScript Array Sort</h2>
The highest number is <span id="demo"></span>.
<script>
const points = [40, 100, 1, 5, 25, 10];
points.sort(function(a, b){return b-a});
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = points[0];
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>JavaScript Array Sort</h2>
The highest number is <span id="demo"></span>.
<script>
const points = [40, 100, 1, 5, 25, 10];
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = myArrayMax(points);

function myArrayMax(arr) {
   return Math.max.apply(null, arr);
}
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>JavaScript Array Sort</h2>
The lowest number is <span id="demo"></span>.
<script>
const points = [40, 100, 1, 5, 25, 10];
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = myArrayMin(points);

function myArrayMin(arr) {
   return Math.min.apply(null, arr);
}
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>JavaScript Array Sort</h2>
The highest number is <span id="demo"></span>.
<script>
const points = [40, 100, 1, 5, 25, 10];
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = myArrayMax(points);
function myArrayMax(arr) {
 let len = arr.length;
 let max = -Infinity;
 while (len--) {
   if (arr[len] > max) {
     max = arr[len];
   }
 }
 return max;
}
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>JavaScript Array Sort</h2>
The lowest number is <span id="demo"></span>.
<script>
const points = [40, 100, 1, 5, 25, 10];
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = myArrayMin(points);
function myArrayMin(arr) {
 let len = arr.length;
 let min = Infinity;
 while (len--) {
   if (arr[len] < min) {</pre>
      min = arr[len];
    }
 }
 return min;
}
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>JavaScript Array Sort</h2>
Click the buttons to sort car objects on age.
<button onclick="myFunction()">Sort</button>
<script>
const cars = [
 {type: "Volvo", year: 2016},
 {type: "Saab", year: 2001},
 {type:"BMW", year:2010}
];
displayCars();
function myFunction() {
 cars.sort(function(a, b){return a.year - b.year});
 displayCars();
}
function displayCars() {
 document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML =
 cars[0].type + " " + cars[0].year + "<br>" +
 cars[1].type + " " + cars[1].year + "<br>" +
 cars[2].type + " " + cars[2].year;
}
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>JavaScript Array Sort</h2>
Click the buttons to sort car objects on type.
<button onclick="myFunction()">Sort</button>
<script>
const cars = [
 {type: "Volvo", year: 2016},
 {type: "Saab", year: 2001},
 {type: "BMW", year: 2010}
];
displayCars();
function myFunction() {
 cars.sort(function(a, b){
   let x = a.type.toLowerCase();
   let y = b.type.toLowerCase();
   if (x < y) {return -1;}
   if (x > y) {return 1;}
   return 0;
 });
 displayCars();
}
function displayCars() {
 document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML =
 cars[0].type + " " + cars[0].year + "<br>" +
 cars[1].type + " " + cars[1].year + "<br>" +
 cars[2].type + " " + cars[2].year;
}
</script>
```

</body>