Adding and Removing Elements

After being introduced to the concept of arrays, we'll now learn how to add elements to them and how to remove elements from them.

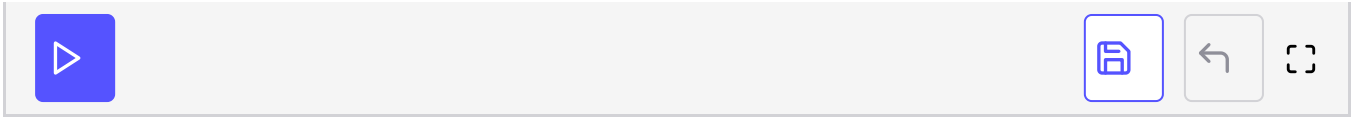
Adding elements to the beginning or end

You can add elements to the beginning and to the end of the array:

- Push adds elements to the end of the array
- Unshift adds elements to the beginning of the array

```
let days=['Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday', 'Thursday', 'Friday'];

days.push( 'Saturday' );
console.log("Saturday is added to the end by the push() function\n", days );
days.unshift( 'Sunday' );
console.log("Sunday is added to the beginning by the unshift() function\n", days );
```

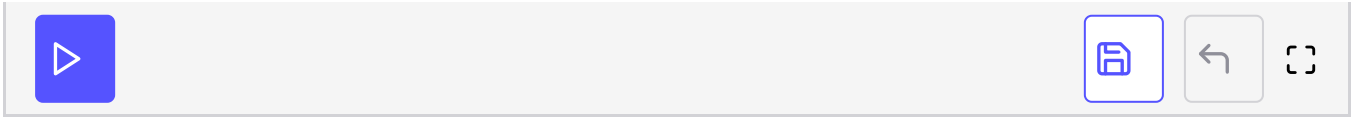


Removing elements

You can also remove these elements from the array:

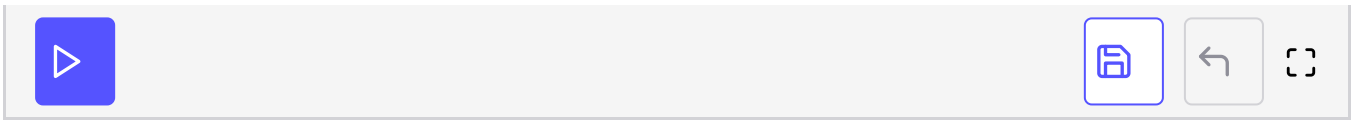
- Pop removes the last element from the array and returns it.
- Shift removes the first element from the array and returns it.

```
let days=['Sunday','Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday', 'Thursday', 'Friday', 'Saturday'];
//pop
let element = days.pop();
console.log( element, days );
 //shift
let secondElement = days.shift();
console.log( secondElement, days );
```



Similarly to objects, you can `delete` any element from the array. The value `undefined` will be placed in place of this element:

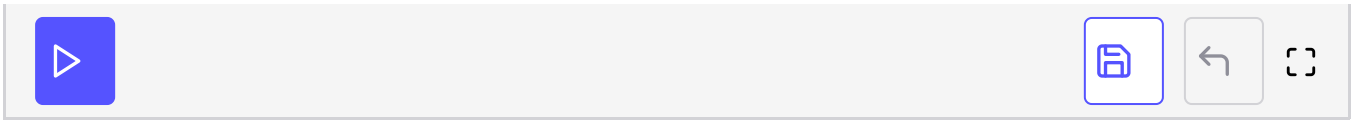
```
let days=['Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday', 'Thursday', 'Friday']
delete days[2]
console.log(days)
```



Overwriting and Adding Elements At Any Index

The values of an array can be set by using their indices, and equating them to a new value. You can overwrite existing values, or add new values to the array. The indices of the added values do not have to be continuous:

```
let days=['Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday', 'Thursday', 'Friday']
days[2] = 'Wednesday';
days[9] = 'Wednesday';
console.log( days );
```



As with most topics, bear in mind that we are just covering the basics to get you started in writing code. There are multiple layers of knowledge on JavaScript arrays. We will uncover these lessons once they become important.