

## Review Arrays

Nice work! In this lesson, we learned these concepts regarding arrays:

- Arrays are lists that store data in JavaScript.
- Arrays are created with brackets `[]`.
- Each item inside of an array is at a numbered position, or index, starting at `0`.
- We can access one item in an array using its index, with syntax like: `myArray[0]`.
- We can also change an item in an array using its index, with syntax like `myArray[0] = 'new string';`
- Arrays have a `length` property, which allows you to see how many items are in an array.
- Arrays have their own methods, including `.push()` and `.pop()`, which add and remove items from an array, respectively.
- Arrays have many methods that perform different tasks, such as `.slice()` and `.shift()`, you can find documentation at the [Mozilla Developer Network](#) website.
- Some built-in methods are mutating, meaning the method will change the array, while others are not mutating. You can always check the documentation.
- Variables that contain arrays can be declared with `let` or `const`. Even when declared with `const`, arrays are still mutable. However, a variable declared with `const` cannot be reassigned.
- Arrays mutated inside of a function will keep that change even outside the function.
- Arrays can be nested inside other arrays.
- To access elements in nested arrays chain indices using bracket notation.

Learning how to work with and manipulate arrays will help you work with chunks of data!

### Instructions

Looking for more ways to practice? Consider trying these:

- Use the `.length` property to find the last element of an array.
- Use the other methods in [MDN documentation](#) not mentioned in the lesson.
- Take all the elements in an array and make a string.
- Find the return value of calling `.push()` on an array.
- Nest an array within an array.
- Access an element in the nested array.