

JavaScript: Array API

Computer Science and Engineering ■ College of Engineering ■ The Ohio State University

Lecture 24

Arrays: Basics

- Numbered starting at 0
- Indexed with []
- Property length is # of elements

```
let sum = 0;
for (let i = 0; i < n.length; i++) {
    sum += n[i];
}
```

- Iteration over elements with for...of loop

```
let product = 1;
for (const e of n) {
    product *= e
}
```

Array Instantiation/Initialization

- Instantiate with new

```
let n = new Array(3);
```

- Initially, each element is undefined

- Note: Elements can be a mix of types

```
n[0] = 10;
```

```
n[1] = "hi";
```

```
n[2] = new Array(100);
```

- Array literals usually preferred

```
let n = [10, 20, 30, 40];
```

```
let m = ["hi", , "world", 3.14];
```

```
[3, "hi", 17, [3, 4]].length == 4
```

Dynamic Size

- Arrays can grow

```
let n = ["tree", 6, -2];  
n.length == 3 //=> true  
n[8] = 17;  
n.length == 9 //=> true
```

- Arrays can shrink

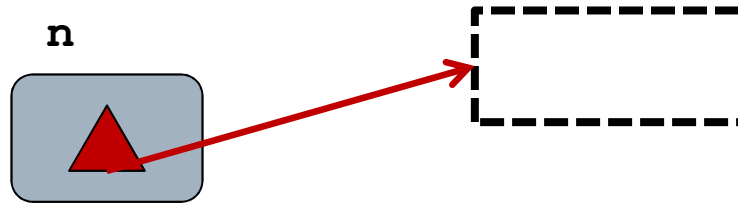
```
n.length = 2;  
// n is now ["tree", 6 ]
```

Arrays are Dynamic

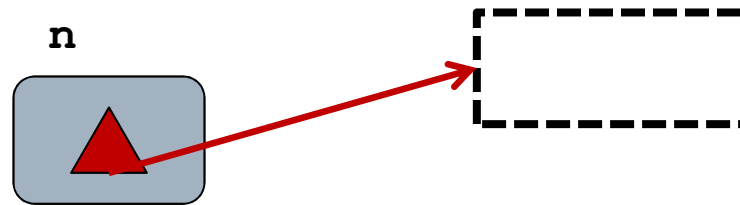
```
let n = [];
```

Arrays are Dynamic

```
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```

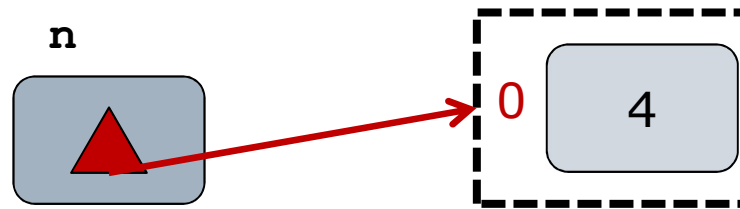


Arrays are Dynamic

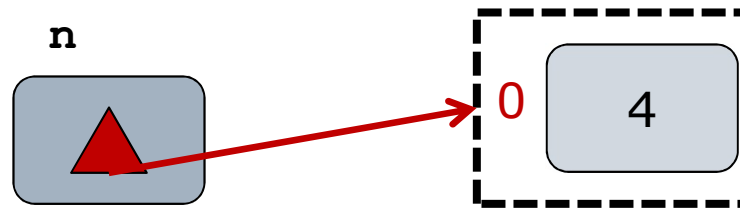


```
n[0] = 4;
```

Arrays are Dynamic

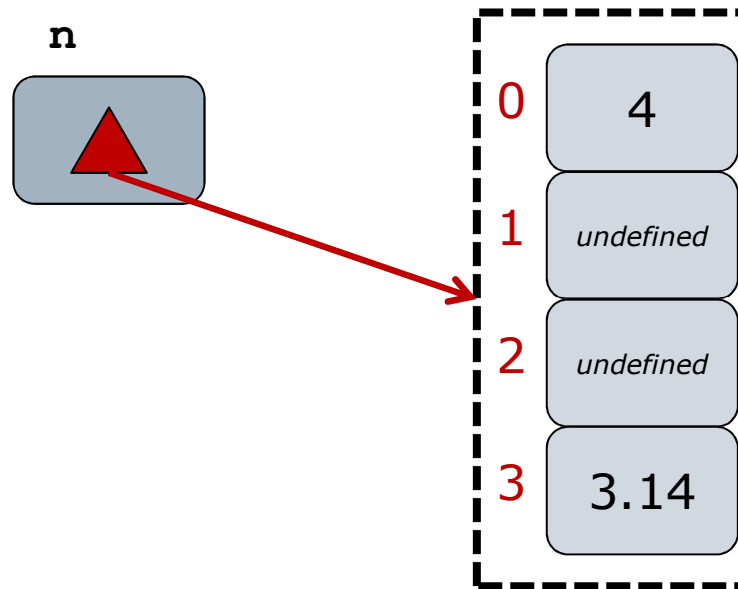


Arrays are Dynamic

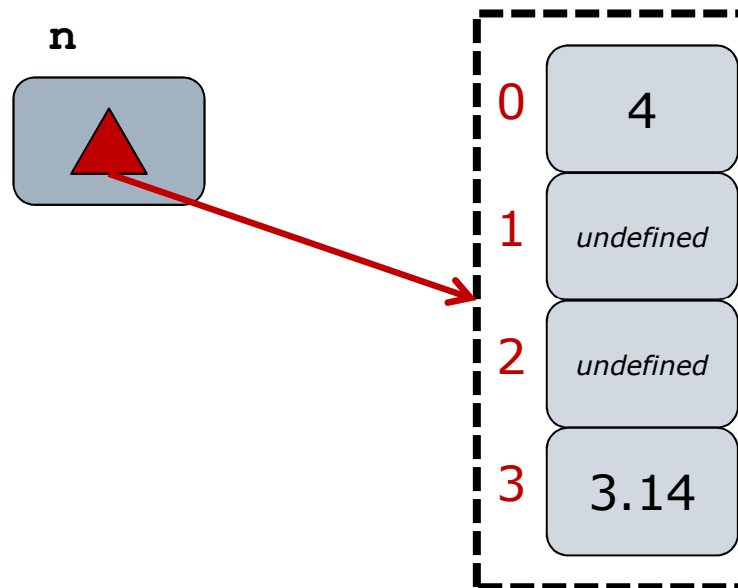


```
n[3] = 3.14;
```

Arrays are Dynamic

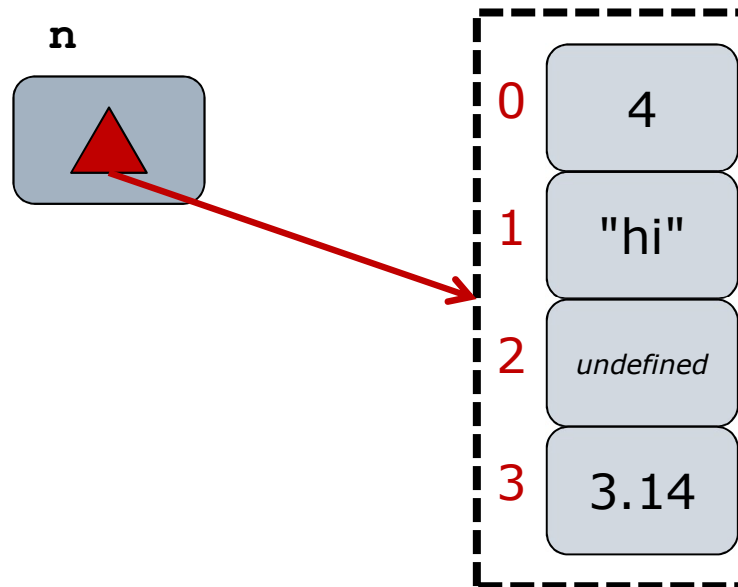


Arrays are Dynamic



```
n[1] = "hi";
```

Arrays are Dynamic



Accessors: Searching

□ Find occurrence: `indexOf/lastIndexOf`

- Returns -1 if not found

`indexOf(element [, startIndex])`

`lastIndexOf(element [, lastIndex])`

- Optional parameter: start/end index

- Uses strict equality (`===`)

```
let i = n.indexOf(elt);  
while (i !== -1) {  
    report(i);  
    i = n.indexOf(elt, i + 1);  
}
```

Accessors: Extracting

- None of the following change the array
 - Return a new array/string with result

- Concatenate: `concat`

```
concat(a1, a2, ..., aN)
```

```
let d = n.concat(n);
```

- Extract a sub-section: `slice`

```
slice(startIndex, endIndex)
```

```
k = n.slice(1, 3); // k is n[1], n[2]
```

- Combine into string: `join`

```
join(separator)
```

```
s = n.join(" "); // default is ", "
```

Mutators: Growing/Shrinking

- Add/remove from end: **push/pop**

```
let n = [10, 20];
```

```
newLength = n.push(30, 40); //=> 4
```

```
lastValue = n.pop(); //=> 40
```

- Add/remove from beginning:
unshift/shift

```
let n = [10, 20];
```

```
newLength = n.unshift(30, 40); //=> 4
```

```
firstValue = n.shift(); //=> 30
```

- Push/shift gives FIFO queue

Push Example

```
function findAll(n, elt) {  
    let indices = [];  
    let i = n.indexOf(elt);  
    while (i !== -1) {  
        indices.push(i);  
        i = n.indexOf(elt, i + 1);  
    }  
    return indices;  
}
```

Mutators: Delete/Insert/Replace

□ Delete/insert/replace sub-array: `splice`

`splice (index, howMany[, e1, e2, ..., eN])`

■ Modifies array (cf. `slice`, an accessor)

■ Returns array of removed elements

```
let magic = [34, -17, 6, 4];
```

```
let removed = magic.splice(2, 0, 13);
```

```
// removed is []
```

```
// magic is [34, -17, 13, 6, 4]
```

```
removed = magic.splice(3, 1, "hi", "yo");
```

```
// removed is [6]
```

```
// magic is [34, -17, 13, "hi", "yo", 4]
```

Mutators: Rearrange

- Transpose all elements: **reverse**

```
let n = [5, 300, 90];  
n.reverse(); // n is [90, 300, 5]
```

- Order all elements: **sort**

```
let f = ["blue", "beluga", "killer"];  
f.sort(); // f is  
           // ["beluga", "blue", "killer"]  
n.sort(); // n is [300, 5, 90]
```

Mutators: Rearrange

- Transpose all elements: **reverse**

```
let n = [5, 300, 90];  
n.reverse(); // n is [90, 300, 5]
```

- Order all elements: **sort**

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let f = ["blue", "beluga", "killer"];  
f.sort(); // f is  
           // ["beluga", "blue", "killer"]  
n.sort(); // n is [300, 5, 90]
```

- Problem: Default ordering is based on string representation (lexicographic)
- Solution: Use a function that compares

Sorting with Comparator

- A comparator (a, b) returns a number
 - < 0 iff a is *smaller than* b
 - $= 0$ iff a is *same size* as b
 - > 0 iff a is *greater than* b

- Examples

```
function lenOrder(a, b) {  
    return a.length - b.length;  
}
```

```
function compareNumbers(a, b) {  
    return a - b;  
}
```

Sorting with Comparator

- Optional argument to sort

```
sort([compareFunction])
```

- Example

```
names.sort(lenOrder);
```

```
n.sort(compareNumbers);
```

```
n.sort(function(a, b) {  
    return a - b;  
});
```

```
n.sort((a, b) => a - b);
```

Iteration: Logical Quantification

```
let isBig = (elt, index, array) => {  
    return (elt >= 10);  
}
```

□ Universal quantification: **every**

```
[5, 8, 13, 44].every(isBig); // false
```

```
[51, 18, 13, 44].every(isBig); // true
```

□ Existential quantification: **some**

```
[5, 8, 13, 44].some(isBig); // true
```

```
[5, 8, 1, 4].some(isBig); // false
```

□ Neither modifies original array

Iteration: Filter

- Pare down an array based on a condition: **filter**

filter(predicate)

predicate(element, index, array)

- Returns a new array, with elements that satisfied the predicate
 - Does not modify the original array

- Example

```
t = [12, 5, 8, 13, 44].filter(isBig) ;
```

Iteration: Map

- Transform an array into a new array, element by element: `map`
 - E.g. an array of strings into an array of their lengths
 - `["hi", "there", "world"] → [2, 5, 5]`

`map(callback)`

`callback(element, index, array)`

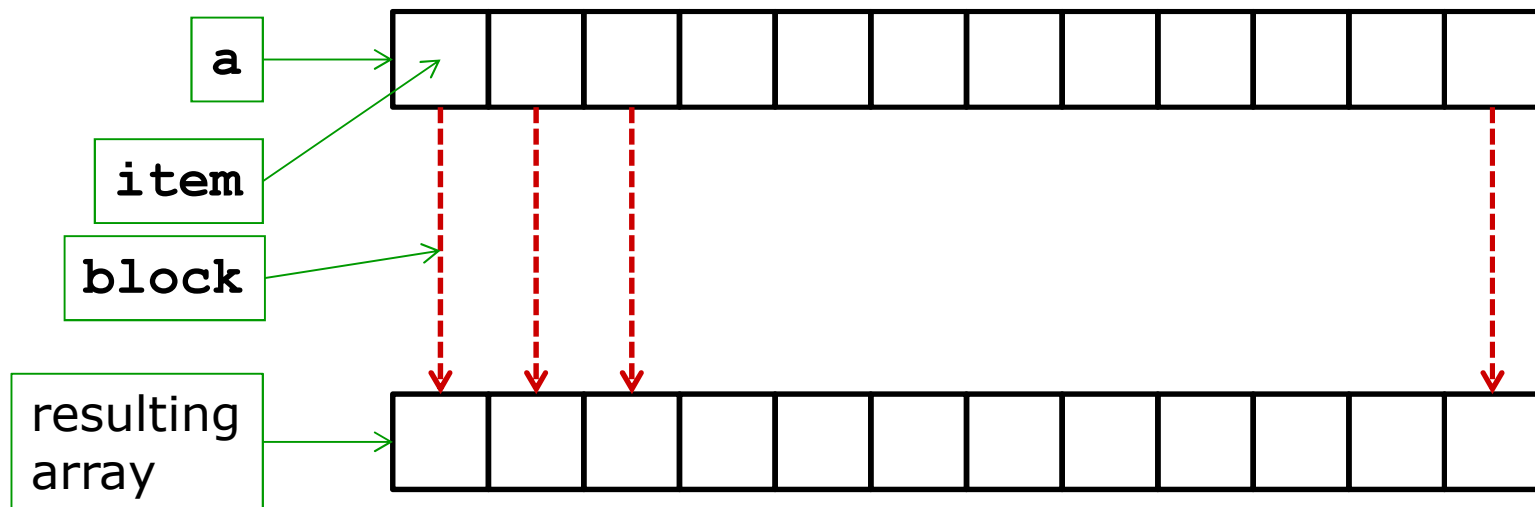
- Examples

```
len = names.map(function(elt, i, a) {  
    return elt.length  
});
```

```
names.map(w => w[0].toUpperCase());
```

Recall: Ruby Map

- ❑ Transform an array into a new array, *element by element*
- ❑ Uses *block* to calculate each new value
`a.map { |item| block }`



Iteration: For Each

- Similar to map, but preferred for side-effects and changing an array in place

`forEach(callback)`

`callback(element, index, array)`

- Example

```
let logArrayElts = (elt, i, arr) => {  
  console.log "[" + i + "]" = " + elt);  
}
```

```
[2, 5, 9].forEach(logArrayElts);
```

Iteration: Reduce

- Applies a binary operator between all the elements of the array

- E.g., to sum the elements of an array

- $[15, 10, 8] \rightarrow 0 + 15 + 10 + 8 \rightarrow 33$

`reduce(callback[, initialValue])`

`callback(previous, elt, index, array)`

- Examples

`let sum = (a, b) => a + b;`

`let acc = (a, b) => a + 2 * b;`

`[2, 3, 7, 1].reduce(sum) //=> ?`

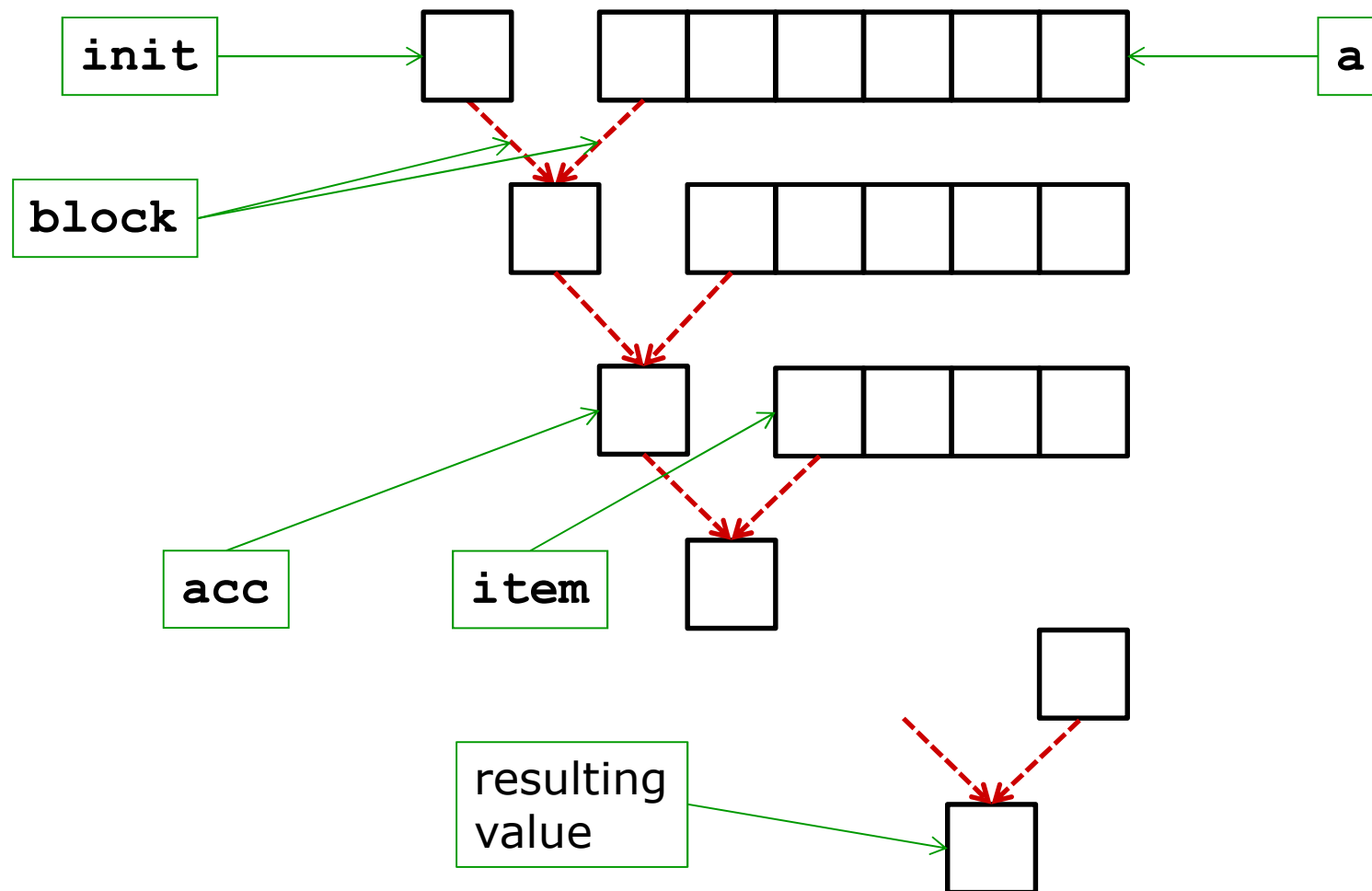
`[2, 3, 7, 1].reduce(sum, 0) //=> ?`

`[2, 3, "7", 1].reduce(sum) //=> ?`

`[2, 3, 7, 1].reduce(acc) //=> ?`

`[2, 3, 7, 1].reduce(acc, 0) //=> ?`

Recall: Ruby's Reduction Chain



Iteration: Reduce

□ Examples with anonymous functions

```
[2, 3].reduce ( (a, b) => a + b ) ;
```

//=> ?

```
[
```

```
  [0, 1],
```

```
  [2, 3],
```

```
  [4, 5]
```

```
] .reduce ( (a, b) => a.concat(b) ) ;
```

//=> ?

Your Turn

Given: roster of students (an array)

Write a JavaScript function that returns an html list of students (name and midterm score) whose gpa is > 3.0 , such that the list is sorted by midterm score

1. Xi Chen (85)
2. Mary Smith (80)
3. Alessandro Reis (74)

Example Input

```
let roster =  
[    { name: "Mary Smith",  
      gpa: 3.7,  
      midterm: 80 },  
    { name: "Xi Chen",  
      gpa: 3.5,  
      midterm: 85 },  
    { name: "Alessandro Reis",  
      gpa: 3.2,  
      midterm: 74 },  
    { name: "Erin Senda",  
      gpa: 3.0,  
      midterm: 68 }          ];
```


One Solution

```
function orderedList(roster) {  
  let result = roster  
    .filter(s => s.gpa > 3.0)  
    .sort(  
      (a, b) => b.midterm - a.midterm)  
    .map(s =>  
      `- ${s.name} (${s.midterm}) </li>`)  
    .join("\n")  
  return `
\n${result}\n</ol>\n`;  
}

```

```
// String interpolation in JavaScript  
// with `...${expression}...`
```

Summary

- Array accessors and mutators
 - Accessors: indexOf, slice
 - Mutators for extraction: push/pop, unshift/shift, splice
 - Mutators for rearranging: reverse, sort
- Array iteration
 - Quantification: every, some, filter
 - Map (foreach for side-effects & mutating)
 - Reduce