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2013-11-23

Initializing an array with values

Labels: [dev](#), [javascript](#), [jsarrays](#), [jslang](#)

It is not a frequent use case, but it comes up occasionally: Producing an array [1] of a given length that is filled with values. This blog post explains how to do it and what to watch out for.

Let us start with something simple: producing an array of length n whose first element is 0, second element is 1, etc.

1. Array.prototype.map()

Once you have an array with length n , you can use the array method `map()` to fill it appropriately. For example, to produce the array `[0, 1, 2]`, any array of length 3 will do:

```
> var arr = [null, null, null];
> arr.map(function (x, i) { return i })
[ 0, 1, 2 ]
```

Alas, `map()` skips holes, but preserves them [2], which is why an empty array (with only holes) does not work for us:

```
> new Array(3).map(function (x, i) { return i })
[ , , ]
```

The next two sections look at ways of creating an array with a given length.

2. Filling an array via apply()

`Function.prototype.apply()` treats holes as if they were undefined elements [3]. Therefore, the following two expressions are equivalent.

```
Array(undefined, undefined, undefined)
Array.apply(null, Array(3))
```

If we combine this trick with `map()`, we get what we wanted:

```
function fillArrayWithNumbers(n) {
  var arr = Array.apply(null, Array(n));
  return arr.map(function (x, i) { return i });
}
```

The function in action:

```
> fillArrayWithNumbers(5)
[ 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 ]
```

3. _.range()

[Underscore.js](#) is the most popular way of complementing JavaScript's Spartan standard library. It comes with the function `range()` which does what we want:

```
> _.range(5)
[ 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 ]
```

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The previous trick with `apply()` is not very self-explanatory and Underscore.js is as close to a standard as it gets. Therefore, it is best to create filled arrays via `_.range()`. If we want to fill the array with something other than a range of numbers, we can use `map()`:

```
> _.range(3).map(function () { return 'a' })
[ 'a', 'a', 'a' ]
```

4. Setting up multi-dimensional arrays

If you need multiple dimensions for elements, you must nest arrays. When you create such nested arrays, the innermost arrays can grow as needed. But if you want direct access to all elements, you need to create the outer arrays.

Let's use `_.range()` to set up a matrix for Tic-tac-toe. We initialize all arrays correctly:

```
var ticTacToe = _.range(3).map(function () {
  // Create one row
  return _.range(3).map(function () {
    return '.';
  });
});
ticTacToe[0][2] = 'X'; // [row][column]
ticTacToe.forEach(function (row) {
  console.log(row.join(' '));
});
```

Output:


```
. . X
. . .
. . .
```


5. References


- [1] [Arrays in JavaScript](#)
- [2] [Array iteration and holes in JavaScript](#)
- [3] [Apply and arrays: three tricks](#)


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 **Guest** • 3 years ago
 You can also use `_.times(n, function(n) { ... })` instead of `_.range(n).map(function(){ ... })`
 I find it really useful when testing applications to quickly and clearly build mock-up arrays.
 3 ^ | v • Reply • Share

 **Paul Grenier** • 2 years ago
 I think ES6 gives us another option:
`console.log([...Array(3)].map((x, i) => i))`
 2 ^ | v • Reply • Share

 **Caleb Boyd** → Paul Grenier • a year ago
 Looks like we also have:
`Array.from(Array(3), (x, i) => i)`
 4 ^ | v • Reply • Share

 **Victor Homyakov** • 2 years ago


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 **Axel Rauschmayer**
@rauschma

Enjoying "Troll Hunters":
 – "Let's call him 'Gnome Chomsky'"
 – "Juliet dies in this? Nooo!"

10h

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@jcreamer898

A nice little shout out to
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infoworld.com/article/316483...#es2017#async

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@rauschma

Not a physics book!
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 **Jordan Harband**
@ljharb

Making our React components forbid extra props has caught SO many bugs. I highly recommend it.

npmjs.com/airbnb-prop-ty...

npm: air...
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 **Seth Petry-Johnson**
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Open strong. Be bold. Tell a story. Do something to get me interested. Opening w/ the "obligatory 'about me' slide" puts me to sleep :)

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ES6 proposes `Array(desiredLength).fill(value)`

<http://people.mozilla.org/~jor...>

2 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›



stri8ed → Victor Homyakov • a year ago

This does not work as expected for Objects. E.g. `Array(3).fill({})`; will store the same array in each index.

^ | v • Reply • Share ›



Victor Homyakov → stri8ed • a year ago

Why not as expected? Any other implementation wrapped in a function will do the same, e.g.

```
function fill(arr, value) { return arr.map(() => value) }
```

just because objects are copied by reference

^ | v • Reply • Share ›



Renzo Kooi • 2 years ago

`Array.apply(null, Array(n))` with large `n` will exceed the maximum call stack. In that case `Array(max).join().split(',')` would give a 'mappable' Array. That has a limit too: it will eventually reach the (browser) boundary of too large a string (from the join operation). See <http://jsfiddle.net/KooiInc/v3...>

1 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›



Mahir Shah • 2 years ago

We could shorten if we are allowed to use `Object.keys`:

```
Object.keys(Array.apply(null, Array(10)))
```

1 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›



Axel Rauschmayer Mod → Mahir Shah • 2 years ago

Clever. But note that the elements are all strings (which may or may not be what you want).

^ | v • Reply • Share ›



Mahir Shah → Axel Rauschmayer • 2 years ago

You are correct! Updated:

```
Object.keys(new Int8Array(10)).map(parseFloat)
```

^ | v • Reply • Share ›



obedm503 • a month ago

one could also use:

```
> Array(3).fill('a')  
< ["a", "a", "a"]
```

I find it's shorter and easier to understand if you know that the `Array` constructor creates an array of a given length if only one integer is passed.

^ | v • Reply • Share ›



whycantibeanon • 2 years ago

`Array.fill` should be available in the modern browsers today:

```
var myArray = new Array( 10 ).fill( 'blah' );
```

^ | v • Reply • Share ›



Semmel • 3 years ago

I admit `_.range()` is nice especially for anonymous arrays.

For the other use cases I would prefer simple for loops, imho they are simpler and more readable

```
for (i = 0; i < 10; i++){
```

```
  arr[i] = []
```

```
  for (j = 0; j < 3; j++){
```

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```
arr[i][j] = i*j;
}
}
^ | v • Reply • Share ›
```



Guest • 3 years ago
The callback to Array.map is invoked with 3 arguments, when would you ever use the 3rd argument—the Array object being traversed?
^ | v • Reply • Share ›



Axel Rauschmayer Mod ➔ **Guest** • 3 years ago
If you want the callback to be reusable for several arrays and it needs to access elements other than the current one.
3 ^ | v • Reply • Share ›

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