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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()`

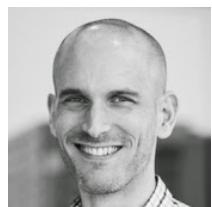
[Underscore.js](#) is the most popular way of complementing JavaScript's Spartan standard library. It comes with the function `range()` which does what we want:

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

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Dr. Axel Rauschmayer

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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 >



PaulGrenier • 2 years ago

I think ES6 gives us another option:

```
console.log([...Array(3)].map((x, i) => i))
```

2 ^ | v • Reply • Share >



Caleb Boyd → PaulGrenier • a year ago

Looks like we also have:

```
Array.from(Array(3), (x, i) => i)
```

4 ^ | v • Reply • Share >



Victor Homakov • 2 years ago

Tweets by @rauschma

 Axel Rauschmayer
@rauschma

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

10h

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A nice little shout out to
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Making our React components forbid extra props has caught SO many bugs. I highly recommend it.

[npmjs.com/airbnb-prop-ty...](#)

npm: air...
Custom ...
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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...](http://people.mozilla.org/~jorg...)
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/KoolInc/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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