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2012-12-25

## Two ways of clearing an array in JavaScript

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

Update 2012-12-27: Better example for aliasing in Sect. 1.

In a [blog post](#), David Walsh mentions two approaches for emptying (clearing) an array. This blog post explains the pros and cons of both approaches. In order to understand them, we first need to know about *aliasing*.

### 1. Background: aliasing

Aliasing means that the same piece of mutable data can be accessed from several locations (variables, properties, etc.) in a program. Sometimes aliasing is useful, sometimes it is harmful. In this section we examine an example where its effects are harmful. Take the following object, fruitBasket, a data structure for fruits:

```
var fruitBasket = {  
    _fruits: [ 'Apple', 'Orange' ],  
    getFruits: function () {  
        return this._fruits;  
    }  
};
```

Obviously, this is not very good code, but it illustrates a general risk related to aliasing: Letting a reference to an internal data structure escape to the outside. Code that uses fruitBasket might look like this:

```
var thingsIHaveEaten = fruitBasket.getFruits(); // (*)  
thingsIHaveEaten.push('Cheese');  
console.log('Things I have eaten: '+thingsIHaveEaten);
```

At (\*), thingsIHaveEaten has become an alias for fruitBasket.\_fruits. Thus, the outside has gained access to something that should be hidden inside fruitBasket. And after the above three lines of code have been executed, the integrity of fruitBasket has indeed been breached:

```
> fruitBasket.getFruits()  
[ 'Apple', 'Orange', 'Cheese' ]
```

How can this be fixed? fruitBasket simply has to return a copy of this.\_fruits, instead of returning the original:

```
var fruitBasket = {  
    _fruits: [ 'Apple', 'Orange' ],  
    getFruits: function () {  
        return this._fruits.slice(); // shallow copy  
    }  
};
```

We have performed a *shallow copy*: the copy is new, but the elements are the same.

### 2. Clearing an array

Let's say we want to clear the array in the following variable myArray:

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`var myArray = [ elem0, elem1, ... ];`

First, you can replace the current value with an empty array. Second, you can set the array's length to zero.

### 2.1. Replace an array with an empty array

The first way of clearing `myArray` works like this:

```
myArray = [];
```

Depending on where the old value of `myArray` came from, this is the safer alternative, because you don't change that value. You do create extra garbage: you don't reuse the existing array, you create a new one. However, garbage collection is quite fast, so that it rarely matters (it also helps avoid an effect that incurs even more of a performance penalty, as we shall see below).

### 2.2. Set the array's length to zero

The second way of clearing `myArray` works like this:

```
myArray.length = 0;
```

If the value of `myArray` is shared and all participants have to see the effect of clearing then this is the approach you need to take. However, JavaScript semantics dictate that, if you decrease the length of an array, all elements at the new length and above have to be deleted [1]. And that costs time (unless an engine has an optimization for the special case of setting a length to zero). Indeed, a [performance test](#) (mentioned by Kris Zyp) shows that the previous way of clearing is faster on all current JavaScript engines.

### 3. Reference

[1] [Arrays in JavaScript](#)

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**Dmitri Pavlutin** • a year ago

Indeed `myArray = []`; does not clear the array, but creates a new reference. Another way to clear an array: `myArray.splice(0)`. And this may be the preferable one.

1 ⌁ ⌄ • Reply • Share >

**Jerome Covington** • 2 years ago

`myArray = []`; does not seem to really "clear" anything. It just reassigns the variable, without any context as to the variable's previous state or "type". Though faster, it is as meaningful as the (absurd) `myArray = "`.

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**Axel Rauschmayer** Mod → Jerome Covington • 2 years ago

You seem to understand what sharing is about. Many people don't.

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**D8** • 2 years ago

but your

`fruitBasket._fruits` is available to the 'outside world' already, there aren't any private variables in classes

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**Axel Rauschmayer** Mod → D8 • 2 years ago

Yes. Privacy in these examples is via naming convention only. This is a different kind of danger: If a method returns something and you change it, you don't expect the state of the object to change.

Tweets by @rauschma



Axel Rauschm...

@rauschma

Enjoying "Troll Hunters":

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– "Juliet dies in this? Nooo!"

10h

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

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@spetryjohnson

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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^ | v • Reply • Share >



huang47 • 4 years ago

the perf test cases are not created equally  
"arr.length = 0" and "arr = []" both keep arr an instance of array  
but "arr = null" and "delete arr" we can't operate arr like an array anymore

^ | v • Reply • Share >



andres • 4 years ago

what is the performance for shallow copy using concat instead slice??...

^ | v • Reply • Share >

Axel Rauschmayer Mod → andres • 4 years ago

I had forgotten about slice (which is also the canonical way of turning `arguments` into an array). I've replaced concat with slice in the post, as I prefer the latter. My guess: it is faster.

^ | v • Reply • Share >

emmecinque • 4 years ago

If you've got an API to which an array is passed, and one of the things the function may do is render the passed array empty, then you can't solve that by setting it to a new array - you have to set the length to zero.

^ | v • Reply • Share >

Axel Rauschmayer Mod → emmecinque • 4 years ago

Agreed! This is what I meant by "if all participants have to see the effect of clearing then this is the approach that you need to take".

1 ^ | v • Reply • Share >

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