JS Basics III

Built-in Object

Math Object
↓

- PI
- SQRT2
- round (x)
- max ( )
- min ( )
- pow ( )
- random ( )
- trunc ( )

String Object
↓

- length
- slice ( )
- charAt ( )
- toUpperCase ( )
- toLowerCase ( )
- ~~lastName[ ]~~
- trim ( )
- replace ( )

Array

Adding new element

let arr = [1, 2, 47, 5]

Insertion

at ~~start~~ end → .push
at middle → .splice
at end → .unshift
Start

Removing element

end → .pop()
beginning → .shift()
middle → .splice()

Emptying an array

numbers = [ ];
numbers.length = 0 ; //good practice
numbers. splice ( )
whil (arr.length > 0)
    arr.pop ( )

Searching

indexof() → searches an array for an element and returns its position.

includes → checks if an array contains the specified element

⭐ Combining and Slicing an Arrays

Combining

let combine = arr1.concat (arr2);

or

let combine = [...first, ...second]

Slicing

.slicing (starting index, Ending index)

Traversing an Array

① for (let value of arr1) {
   console.log (value);
}

② arr.for Each (number =>
   console.log (number));

Joining Array

const joined = numbers.join(',');

Spilitting an Array

let parts = message.split(' ');
here space is delimiter .delim

Sorting an Array

let arr = [1, 27, 47, 100]

arr.sort (function(a,b) {return a-b}) .
console.log (arr)

Filtering on Array

numbers.filter (value => value>=0)

> The find method looks for a single (first) element that makes the function return true.
> If there may be many we can use arr. filter (fn)

Mapping an Array

numbers.map (value => 'student no' + value) ;

Mapping an ~~Array~~ Object

arr.map (num => {value: num})

> map (func) - creates a new array from results of calling function for every element