

the Master Course

{C0DENATION}

JAVASCRIPT FUNDAMENTALS

Arrays & Loops



Learning Objectives

To identify the uses of Arrays

To experiment with the syntax of creating an Array

To use a variety of methods to work with Arrays

To write programs using Loops (for & while)

JS

First Things First!

How did your challenges go?

An array...

JS

Coding is all about **data**. **Storing it, retrieving it** and **doing stuff with it**.

...of riches

{ C0DENATION }

JS

In the real world
... we make **lists!**

JS

Coffee Order:

Alex – Cortado

Ben – Cortado

Charlie – Whatever's new

Try this:

```
let coffeeOrder = [  
  "Alex – Cortado",  
  "Ben – Cortado",  
  "Charlie – Whatever's new"  
];  
  
console.log(coffeeOrder);
```

JS

JS

Like any good list

...we can access **individual items.**

[]

JS

Now try this:

```
console.log(coffeeOrder[2]);
```

Did it do what you expected?

JS

Javascript

... starts **counting at 0**. So 0,1,2 = our 3
list items in coffeeOrder

JS

Arrays can be
... updated **like variables!**

Try this:

```
let coffeeOrder = [  
  "Alex – Cortado",  
  "Ben – Cortado",  
  "Charlie – Whatever's new"  
];  
  
coffeeOrder[1] = "Ann – Vanilla latte";
```

JS

Properties

... work just **like variables!**

Now try this:

```
let coffeeOrder = [  
  "Alex – Cortado",  
  "Ben – Cortado",  
  "Charlie – Whatever's new"  
];  
  
console.log(coffeeOrder.length);
```

... what happens?

JS

.length() on an array

... will output the **number of items**
in the array, **not characters**

JS

Have you ever gone shopping

... and just had to **add** those chocolate biscuits to the end of your list?



.push method

```
let coffeeOrder = [  
  "Alex - Cortado",  
  "Ben - Cortado",  
  "Charlie - Whatever's new"  
];
```

```
coffeeOrder.push("Donna - espresso");
```

... adds to the **end of your array**

JS

Have you ever thought

... I don't actually **don't want** that
pointless broccoli.



.pop method

```
let coffeeOrder = [  
  "Alex – Cortado",  
  "Ben – Cortado",  
  "Charlie – Whatever's new"  
];  
  
coffeeOrder.pop();
```

... removes the last item from the **end of your array**

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There are **LOTS** of methods available to use in arrays...

JS

.map()

.unshift()

.shift()

.splice()

.slice()



Check out **MDN** for more!



Activity 1:

Make an **array** of 3 your favourite songs.
3 of them.

Log them to the console.

Stretch

Can you **add another two songs** to the list
using a method and then **remove the last one**
added?



Activity 2:

Using **MDN** choose one of the following methods: `map()`, `shift()`, `unshift()`, `splice()`, `slice()`.

Create a **program to demonstrate the use** of the method.

(Note: Not all methods would permanently update/make changes to the arrays themselves.)

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JS

Imagine I asked you to do the same thing over & over again....

...for example, If I asked you to make me a cup of tea.

...and then asked you to make everyone in the room a cup of tea.

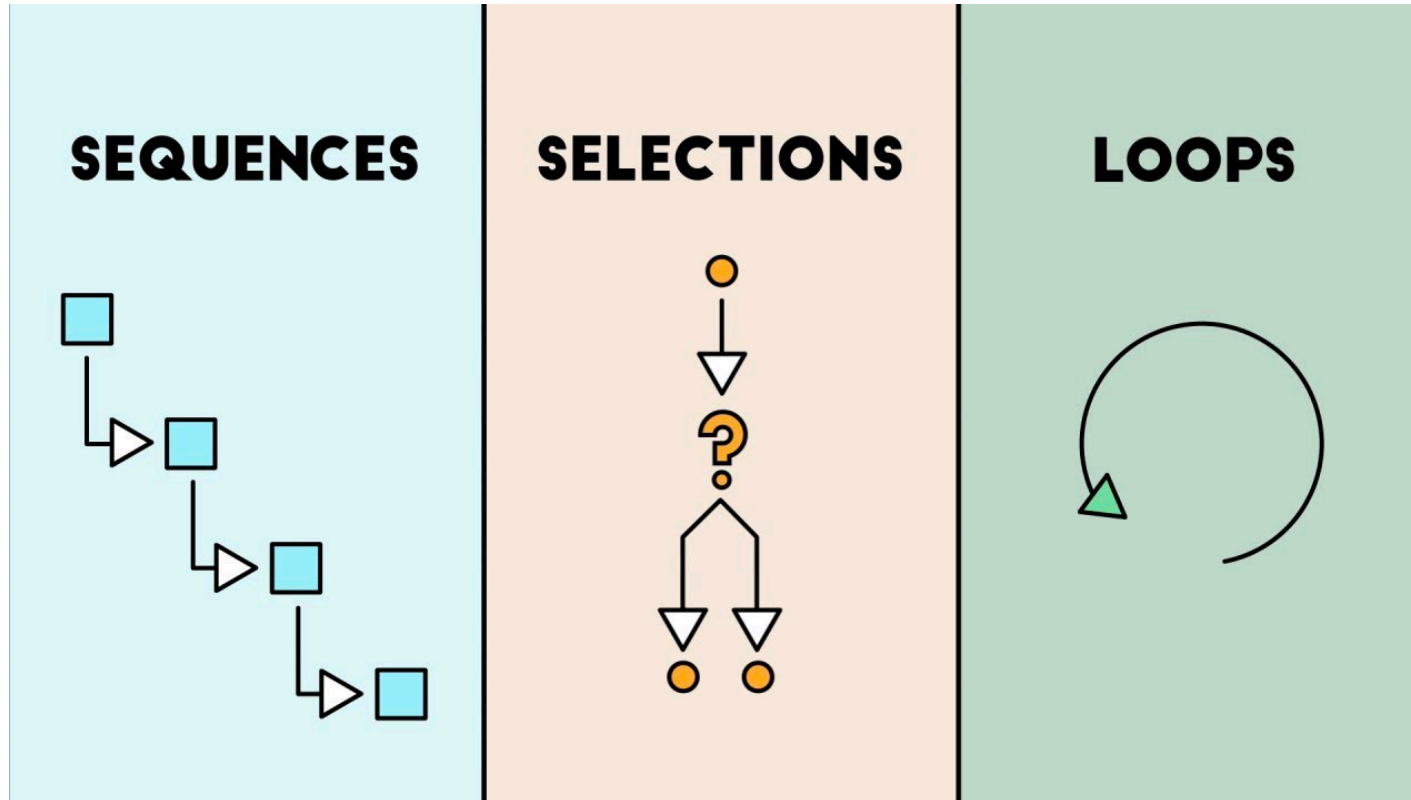
JS

Or

... **updating the stock** in a
warehouse?

Iteration (loops)

JS



JS

Try this

Make an array of your **3 favourite drinks** and **log each one to the console.**

JS

```
let favouriteDrinks = ["Coke", "Fanta", "Tonic"];
```

```
console.log(favouriteDrinks[0]);
```

```
console.log(favouriteDrinks[1]);
```

```
console.log(favouriteDrinks[2]);
```

JS

Not too bad?

... now imagine if I said **1000 drinks.**



For loop

JS

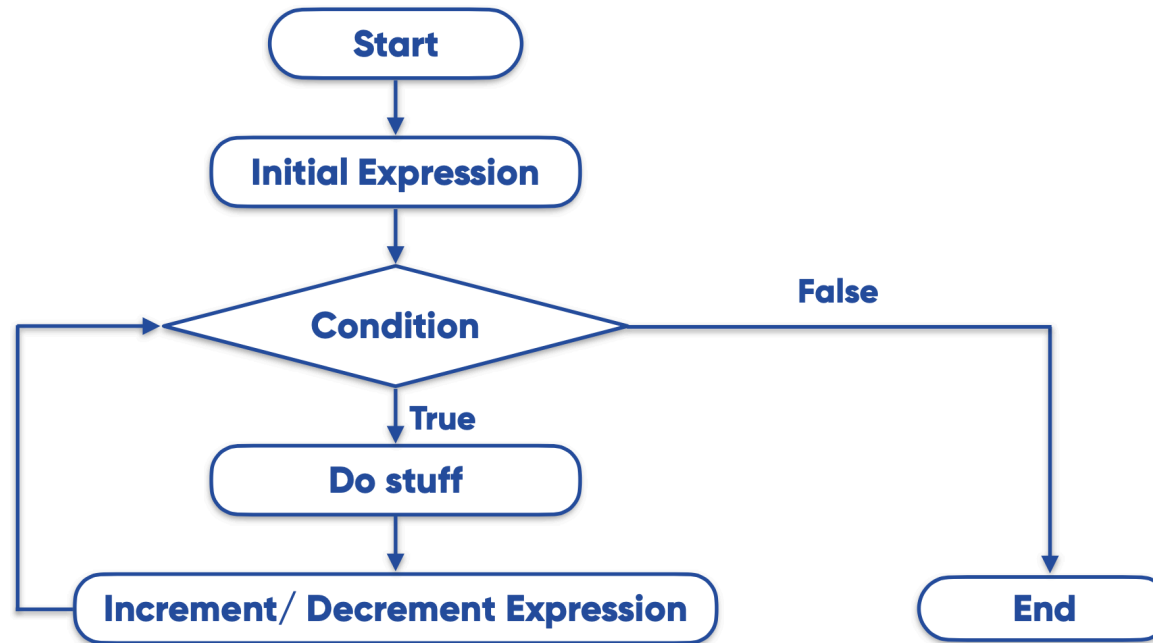
```
let favDrinks = [  
  "Coke",  
  "Fanta",  
  "Tonic",  
  "Red Bull"  
];  
  
for(let i = 0; i < favDrinks.length; i++){  
  console.log(favDrinks[i]);  
}
```

*i stands for index, which is widely used in loops. However, it could be anything you like.

For loop in a flow diagram

JS

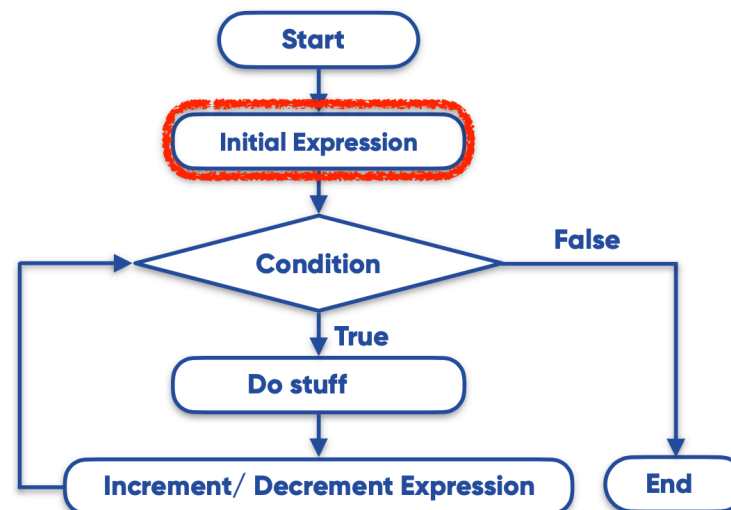
```
for (initialExpression; condition; increment/decrementExpression){  
    //do stuff  
}
```



In practice...

```
let favDrinks = [  
  "Coke",  
  "Fanta",  
  "Tonic",  
  "Red Bull"  
];  
for(let i = 0; i < favDrinks.length; i++){  
  console.log(favDrinks[i]);  
}
```

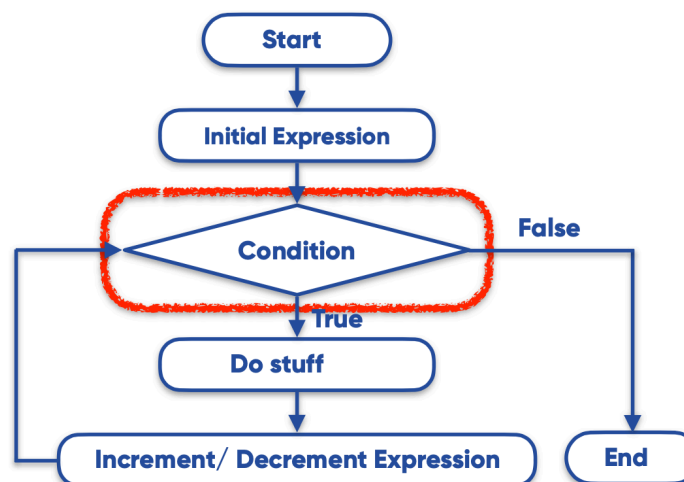
```
for (initialExpression; condition; increment/decrementExpression){  
  //do stuff  
}
```



In practice...

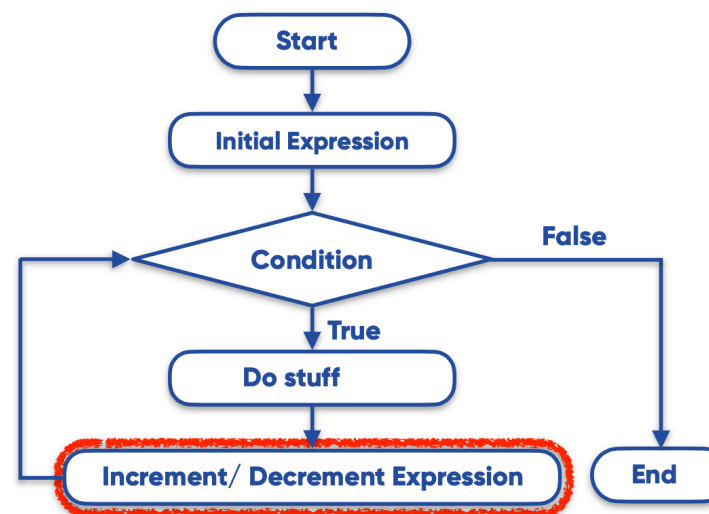
```
let favDrinks = [  
  "Coke",  
  "Fanta",  
  "Tonic",  
  "Red Bull"  
];  
  
for(let i = 0; i < favDrinks.length; i++){  
  console.log(favDrinks[i]);  
}
```

```
for (initialExpression; condition; increment/decrementExpression){  
  //do stuff  
}
```



In practice...

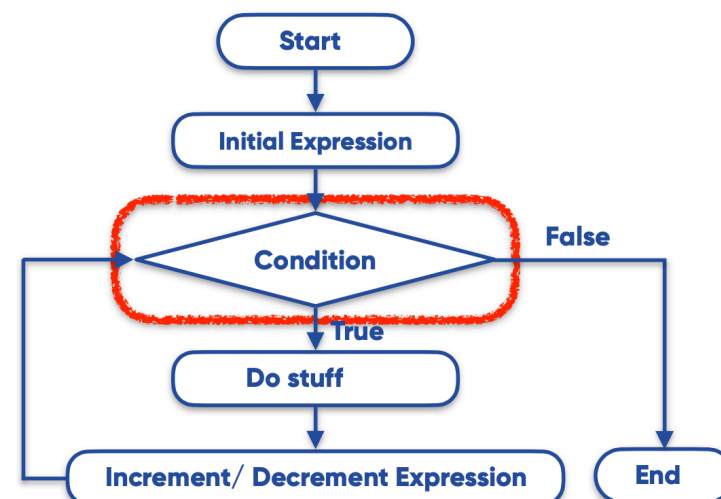
```
let favDrinks = [  
  "Coke",  
  "Fanta",  
  "Tonic",  
  "Red Bull"  
];  
  
for(let i = 0; i < favDrinks.length; i++){  
  console.log(favDrinks[i]);  
}
```



```
for (initialExpression; condition; increment/decrementExpression){  
  //do stuff  
}
```

And repeat if the condition is not met!

```
let favDrinks = [  
  "Coke",  
  "Fanta",  
  "Tonic",  
  "Red Bull"  
];  
  
for(let i = 0; i < favDrinks.length; i++){  
  console.log(favDrinks[i]);  
}
```



```
for (initialExpression; condition; increment/decrementExpression){  
  //do stuff  
}
```

JS

Lets level up

... with some **maths!**





Using for loops with an if statement

```
let multiplesTwo = [];  
  
for(let i = 0; i < 20; i++){  
    if (i % 2 == 0){  
        multiplesTwo.push(i);  
    }  
}  
  
console.log(`Numbers divisible by 2 between 0 and 20 are: ${multiplesTwo}`);
```



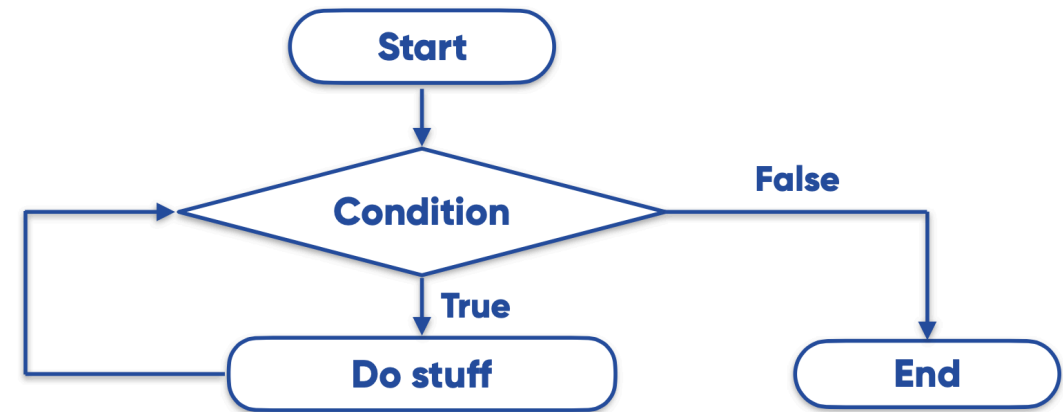
Using for loops with an if statement

```
let multiplesTwo = [];  
  
for(let i = 0; i < 20; i++){  
    if (i % 2 == 0){  
        multiplesTwo.push(i);  
    }  
}  
  
console.log(`Numbers divisible by 2 between 0 and 20 are: ${multiplesTwo}`);  
  
//Numbers divisible by 2 between 0 and 20 are: 0,2,4,6,8,10,12,14,16,18.
```

While Loops

JS

```
while (condition){  
    //do stuff  
}
```



Loops

JS

For Loops

...run a **finite or limited** number of times.

While Loops

...run **while** a condition is met (or not).



Try this...

JS

```
let age = 15;

while( age < 18 ){

    console.log("You're a child!");
    age++;

}

console.log("You're an adult!");
```

What happens here?

JS

```
let cards = ["Diamond", "Spade", "Heart", "Club"];
let currentCard = "Club";

while(currentCard !== "Spade"){

    console.log(currentCard);
    currentCard = cards[Math.floor(Math.random()*4)];

}

console.log(currentCard);
```

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Activity 1:

Create an **array** that lists your favourite films, up to 5 elements.

Add **2 more** using a method.

Use a **loop** to cycle through the array



Activity 2:

Generate **6 random numbers** between 1-50 and log them to the console.

Activity 3:

If we can create a loop to put 0-9 on the screen, how **can we count from 9-0**? Create a program that does this.

Activity 4:

Displays 4 films stored in an array.

Use a **for loop** to show each film in the array.

Use an **if statement** to check if the 3rd film in the array is Ghostbusters.

If it is, return "Yay it's Ghostbusters". If it isn't return "Boo! we want Ghostbusters!"

JS

Activity 5:

JS

Generate a **random number** between **1 and 30** six times.

For each random number generated, **check if this number of divisible by 7 or not.**

Log out a message to the console if it is divisible by 7 or not.

Activity 6:

JS

Imagine you're a programmer for a social media platform! You have been tasked with building a prototype for a mutual followers program.

> Create 2 arrays of followers e.g. bobsFollowers & hannahsFollowers. In these arrays place 4 names as strings. Make sure there are 2 names that are in **BOTH** arrays.

> Using a **nested loop** iterate over both arrays and console.log out the matching follower.

Activity 7:

JS

Research on **do...while** loop, find out about the difference between for loop, while loop and do...while loop. Give an example of each. What are the pros and cons?

Further Reading...

... take a look at **functions**.

JS

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Guide/Functions>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N8ap4k_1QEQ

What is a function and **why do we use them?**
How do you **create a function?**