

Saptamana 6

Partea 1

Programare Front-End

Array - este folosit sa stocam mai multe valori intr-o singura variabila

```
var fruits = ["Apple", "Banana", "Orange"]
```

La fel si la array-uri, primul element are indexul 0

Methods and Propiertes:

length - returneaza numarul de elemente dintr-un array

```
var myArray = ["Madonna", "Eminem", "F.S."]
var result = myArray.length;
console.log(result) // 3
```

concat() - Concateneaza 2 arrayuri

```
var myArray = ["Madonna", "Eminem", "F.S."]
var mySecondArray = ["Nightwish", "Haggard"]
var result = myArray.concat(mySecondArray);
console.log(result) // ["Madonna", "Eminem", "F.S.", "Nightwish", "Haggard"]
```



```
isArray() - verifica daca un array este ...aray.
var myArray = [20, 30, 40, 50];
var result = myArray.isArray();
console.log(result) // true
```

join() - Transforma un array in string

```
var myArray = ["Unu", "Doi", "Trei", "Cincishpe"];
var result = myArray.join();
console.log(result) // "Unu,Doi,Trei,Cincishpe"
```

push() - Adauga un element la sfarsitul array-ului.

```
var myArray = ["Unu", "Doi", "Trei", "Cincishpe"];
myArray.push("cinci");
console.log(myArray) //["Unu", "Doi", "Trei", "Cincishpe", "cinci"]
```



unshift() - Adauga un element la inceputul array-ului

```
var myArray = ["Unu", "Doi", "Trei", "Cincishpe"];
myArray.unshift("Number, zero");
console.log(myArray) //["Number, zero", "Unu", "Doi", "Trei", "Cincishpe"]
```



reverse() - inverseaza ordinea elementelor din array

```
var myArray = ["Unu", "Doi", "Trei", "Cincishpe"];
myArray.reverse();
console.log(myArray) //["Cincishpe", "Trei", "Doi", "Unu"]
```

sort() - sorteaza elementele din array

```
var myArray = ["Unu", "Doi", "Trei", "Cincishpe"];
var numbersArray = [1, 2, 3, 5, 12, 13]
myArray.sort();
numbersArray.sort();
console.log(myArray) //["Cincishpe", "Doi", "Trei", "Unu"]
console.log(numbersArray) //[1, 12, 13, 2, 3, 5]
```



Cum sortam numerele dintr-un array?

Functia **sort()**, aranjeaza valorile ca si **string**-uri, din acest motiv atunci cand avem string-uri le va lua dupa litere iar daca avem numere vor fi transformate in stringuri("1" "2" "13" etc) si "2" va fi dupa "13" pentru ca "2" este mai mare ca "1".

Pentru a sorta un array de numere ne folosim de o functie de comparare

```
var numbers = [40, 100, 1, 5, 25, 10];
numbers.sort(function(a, b){
  return a - b;
});
```

Cand sort compara 2 valori, trimite la sortat ceea ce rezulta din operatia matematica (negativ, zero, pozitiv).

Daca rezultatul este negativ a va fi inainte de b. Daca e pozitiv b va fi inainte de a.

Putem folosi aceasta functie si pentru a sorta descrescator doar ca vom face (return b - a).



```
splice() - Adauga/scoate elemente din array // array.splice(index, howmany, item1, ...., itemX)
var myArray = ["Unu", "Doi", "Trei", "Cincishpe"];
myArray.splice(2,0,'patru');
console.log(myArray) //["Unu", "Doi", "patru", "Trei", "Cincishpe"]
```



PRACTICE: Array methods and properties

http://bit.do/ExArray1





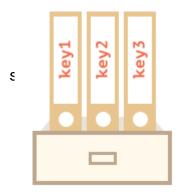
JavaScript OBJECTS

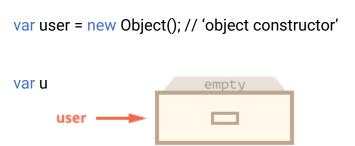
Data Types - String Number Boolean Null Undefined Symbol OBJECT

Obiectele - sunt folosite sa 'tina' o colectie de date si alte entitati complexe(de exemplu functii).

Obiectele - pot fi create cu acolade(brackets){..} ce contin o lista de proprietati.

O proprietate - este sub forma de cheie:valoare (key:value) unde cheia(key) este un string si mai este numita "property name" iar valoarea poate fi orice (number string boolean etc).



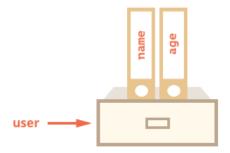




De obicei obiectele le vom crea cu sintaxa {..}

In obiectul de mai sus avem 2 proprietati:

- Prima proprietate are numele 'name' si valoarea 'Ovidiu'.
- A doua poprietate are numele 'age' si valoarea '30'.





Putem adauga proprietati noi intr-un obiect deja creeat.

```
var user = {
  name: "Ovidiu",
  age: 29,
};
user.isAdmin = true;
user["isTrainer"] = true;
console.log(user); // {name: "Ovidiu", age: 29, isAdmin: true, isTrainer: true}
```

Sa stergem o proprietate putem folosi "delete"

Ex: delete user.age;



```
<u>Cum accesam</u> proprietatile unui obiect?
var user = {
  name: "Ovidiu",
  age: 29,
  isAdmin: false,
   isTrainer: true,
console.log(user.name); // "Ovidiu"
console.log(user['age']); // 29
```



Putem pune si metode pe obiecte.

```
var user = {
  name: "Ovidiu",
  age: 29,
  saySomething: function () {console.log('hello ppl')}
};
user.saySomething(); //"hello ppl"
```



```
var user = {
  name: "Ovidiu",
  age: 29,
  saySomethingAboutUser: function () {
    console.log(this.name + ' is ' + this.age + ' years old')
  }
};
user.saySomethingAboutUser(); //"Ovidiu is 29 years old
```

In aceasta functie **this** se refera la cine detine functia respectiv **obiectul** *user* detine functia *saySomethingAboutUser*. Cu alte cuvinte **this.name** reprezinta proprietatea **name** a acestui obiect.



METHODS

Object.keys() and Object.values();

```
var user = {
  name: "Ovidiu",
  age: 29,
  job: "Frontend dev"
};
var userKeys = Object.keys(user);
console.log(userKeys);// ["name", "age", "job"]

var userValues = Object.values(user);
console.log(userValues);// ["Ovidiu", 29, "Frontend dev"]
```



Constructor function.

O alta metoda de a creea un obiect este prin intermediul unei functii constructor.

```
function Car(make, model, year) {
  this.make = make;
  this.model = model;
  this.year = year;
}
```

```
var mycar = new Car('Eagle', 'Talon TSi', 1993);
```



PRACTICE: Objects and arrays

http://bit.do/ExObject1



