

第一节、创建数组、数组操作

JavaScript深入浅出

数组

@Bosn

数组概述

数组是值的有序集合。每个值叫做元素，每个元素在数组中都有数字位置编号，也就是索引。JS中的数组是弱类型的，数组中可以含有不同类型的元素。数组元素甚至可以是对象或其它数组。

The diagram illustrates the structure of the array `arr` and how specific elements are accessed. The array is defined as `var arr = [1, true, null, undefined, {x: 1}, [1, 2, 3]];`. The elements are: `1` (index 0), `true` (index 1), `null` (index 2), `undefined` (index 3), an object `{x: 1}` (index 4), and another array `[1, 2, 3]` (index 5). Blue arrows indicate the following access paths: `arr[0]` points to the first element `1`; `arr[3]` points to the element `undefined`; `arr[4].x` points to the property `x` of the object at index 4; and `arr[5][1]` points to the element `2` within the nested array at index 5.

```
arr[3]           arr[5][1]
  ↓              ↓
var arr = [1, true, null, undefined, {x: 1}, [1, 2, 3]];
  ↑              ↑
arr[0]          arr[4].x
```

创建数组-字面量

```
var BAT = ['Alibaba', 'Tencent', 'Baidu'];  
var students = [{name: 'Bosn', age: 27}, {name: 'Nunnly', age: 3}];  
var arr = ['Nunnly', 'is', 'big', 'keng', 'B', 123, true, null];  
var arrInArr = [[1, 2], [3, 4, 5]];
```

```
var commasArr1 = [1, , 2]; // 1, undefined, 2  
var commasArr2 = [,,]; // undefined * 2
```

size from 0 to 4,294,967,295($2^{23} - 1$)

```
> new Array(4294967295)
```

```
<> ► Array[4294967295]
```

```
> new Array(4294967296)
```

```
✖ ► Uncaught ► RangeError: Invalid array length
```

```
var arr = new Array();  
var arrWithLength = new Array(100); // undefined * 100  
var arrLikesLiteral = new Array(true, false, null, 1, 2, "hi");  
// 等价于[true, false, null, 1, 2, "hi"];
```

```
var arr = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];  
arr[1]; // 2  
arr.length; // 5
```

```
arr[5] = 6;  
arr.length; // 6
```

```
delete arr[0];  
arr[0]; // undefined
```

动态的，无需指定大小

```
var arr = [];  
arr[0] = 1;  
arr[1] = 2;  
arr.push(3);  
arr; // [1, 2, 3]
```

```
arr[arr.length] = 4; // equal to arr.push(4);  
arr; // [1, 2, 3, 4]
```

```
arr.unshift(0);  
arr; // [0, 1, 2, 3, 4];
```

```
delete arr[2];  
arr; // [0, 1, undefined, 3, 4]  
arr.length; // 5  
2 in arr; // false
```

```
arr.length -= 1;  
arr; // [0, 1, undefined, 3, 4], 4 is removed
```

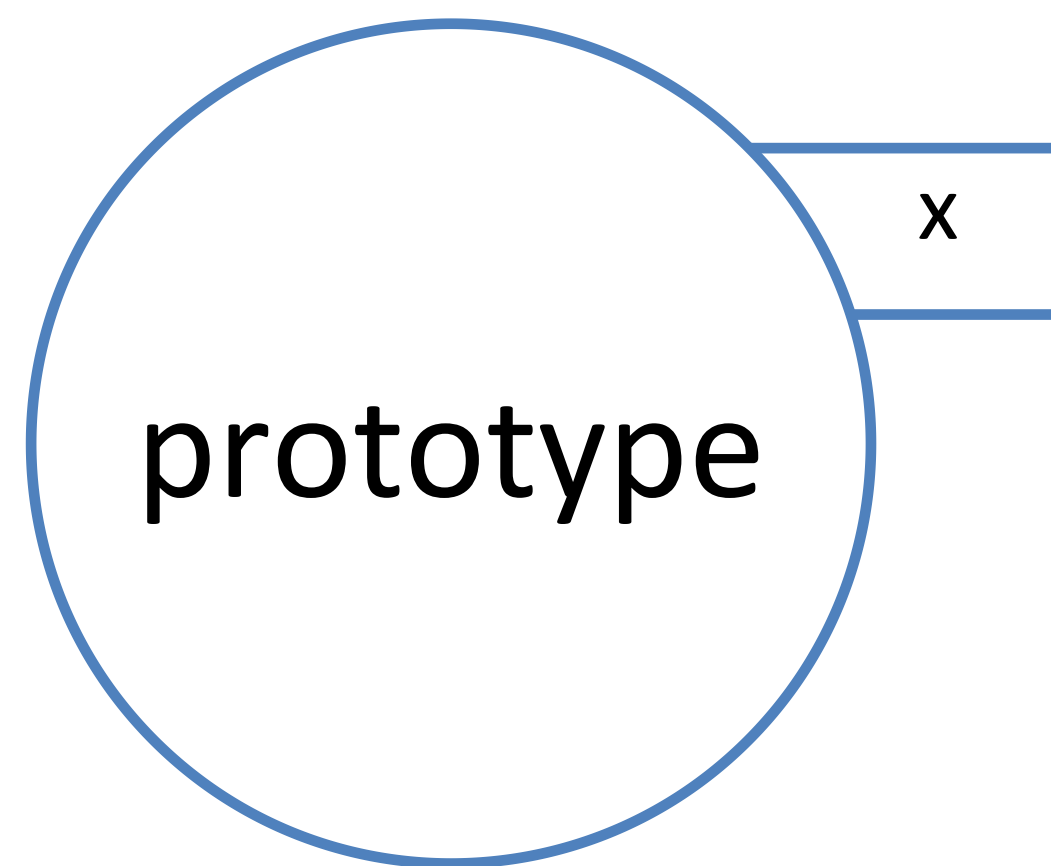
```
arr.pop(); // 3 returned by pop  
arr; // [0, 1, undefined], 3 is removed
```

```
arr.shift(); // 0 returned by shift  
arr; // [1, undefined]
```

数组迭代

```
var i = 0, n = 10;  
var arr = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];  
for (; i < n; i++) {  
    console.log(arr[i]); // 1, 2, 3, 4, 5  
}
```

```
for(i in arr) {  
    console.log(arr[i]); // 1, 2, 3, 4, 5  
}
```



```
Array.prototype.x = 'inherited';
```

```
for(i in arr) {  
    console.log(arr[i]); // 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, inherited  
}
```

```
for(i in arr) {  
    if (arr.hasOwnProperty(i)) {  
        console.log(arr[i]); // 1, 2, 3, 4, 5  
    }  
}
```



第二节、二维数组、稀疏数组

二维数组

0, 1	2, 3	4, 5
------	------	------

```
var arr = [[0, 1], [2, 3], [4, 5]];           // result:
var i = 0, j = 0;                             // row 0
var row;                                       // 0
for (; i < arr.length; i++) {                 // 1
    row = arr[i];                             // row 1
    console.log('row ' + i);                  // 2
    for (j = 0; j < row.length; j++) {        // 3
        console.log(row[j]);                  // row 2
    }                                          // 4
}                                              // 5
```

稀疏数组并不含有从0开始的连续索引。一般length属性值比实际元素个数大。

```
var arr1 = [undefined];  
var arr2 = new Array(1);  
0 in arr1; // true  
0 in arr2; // false  
arr1.length = 100;  
arr1[99] = 123;  
99 in arr1; // true  
98 in arr1; // false
```

```
var arr = [,,];  
0 in arr; // false
```

第三节、数组方法

{ } => Object.prototype
[] => Array.prototype

Array.prototype.join

Array.prototype.reverse

Array.prototype.sort

Array.prototype.concat

Array.prototype.slice 切片

Array.prototype.splice 胶接

Array.prototype.forEach (ES5)

Array.prototype.map (ES5)

Array.prototype.filter (ES5)

Array.prototype.every (ES5)

Array.prototype.some (ES5)

Array.prototype.reduce/reduceRight (ES5)

Array.prototype.indexOf/lastIndexOf (ES5)

Array.isArray (ES5)

```
var arr = [1, 2, 3];  
arr.join(); // "1,2,3"  
arr.join("_"); // "1_2_3"
```

```
function repeatString(str, n) {  
    return new Array(n + 1).join(str);  
}  
repeatString("a", 3); // "aaa"  
repeatString("Hi", 5); // "HiHiHiHiHi"
```

将数组逆序

```
var arr = [1, 2, 3];  
arr.reverse(); // [3, 2, 1]  
arr; // [3, 2, 1]
```

原数组被修改


```
var arr = ["a", "d", "c", "b"];  
arr.sort(); // ["a", "b", "c", "d"]
```

```
arr = [13, 24, 51, 3];  
arr.sort(); // [13, 24, 3, 51]  
arr; // [13, 24, 3, 51]
```

原数组被修改

```
arr.sort(function(a, b) {  
    return a - b;  
}); // [3, 13, 24, 51]
```

```
arr = [{age : 25}, {age : 39}, {age : 99}];  
arr.sort(function(a, b) {  
    return a.age - b.age;  
});  
arr.forEach(function(item) {  
    console.log('age', item.age);  
});  
// result:  
// age 25  
// age 39  
// age 99
```



```
var arr = [1, 2, 3];  
arr.concat(4, 5); // [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]  
arr; // [1, 2, 3] 原数组未被修改
```

```
arr.concat([10, 11], 13); // [1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 13]
```

```
arr.concat([1, [2, 3]]); // [1, 2, 3, 1, [2, 3]]
```

```
var arr = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];  
arr.slice(1, 3); // [2, 3] 原数组未被修改  
arr.slice(1); // [2, 3, 4, 5]  
arr.slice(1, -1); // [2, 3, 4]  
arr.slice(-4, -3); // [2]
```

```
var arr = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];  
arr.splice(2); // returns [3, 4, 5]  
arr; // [1, 2];
```

原数组被修改

```
arr = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];  
arr.splice(2, 2); // returns [3, 4]  
arr; // [1, 2, 5];
```

```
arr = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];  
arr.splice(1, 1, 'a', 'b'); // returns [2]  
arr; // [1, "a", "b", 3, 4, 5]
```

```
var arr = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];  
arr.forEach(function(x, index, a){  
    console.log(x + '|' + index + '|' + (a === arr));  
});  
// 1|0|true  
// 2|1|true  
// 3|2|true  
// 4|3|true  
// 5|4|true
```

```
var arr = [1, 2, 3];  
arr.map(function(x) {  
    return x + 10;  
}); // [11, 12, 13]  
arr; // [1, 2, 3]
```

原数组未被修改

```
var arr = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10];  
arr.filter(function(x, index) {  
    return index % 3 === 0 || x >= 8;  
}); // returns [1, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10]  
arr; // [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
```

原数组未被修改

数组判断

```
var arr = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];  
arr.every(function(x) {  
    return x < 10;  
}); // true
```

```
arr.every(function(x) {  
    return x < 3;  
}); // false
```

```
var arr = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];  
arr.some(function(x) {  
    return x === 3;  
}); // true
```

```
arr.some(function(x) {  
    return x === 100;  
}); // false
```

Array.prototype.reduce&reduceRight

```
max = arr.reduceRight(function(x, y) {  
    console.log(x + "|" + y);  
    return x > y ? x : y;  
});  
// 6|9  
// 9|3  
max; // 9
```

```
var arr = [1, 2, 3];  
var sum = arr.reduce(function(x, y) {  
    return x + y  
}, 0); // 6  
arr; //[1, 2, 3] 原数组未被修改
```

```
arr = [3, 9, 6];  
var max = arr.reduce(function(x, y) {  
    console.log(x + "|" + y);  
    return x > y ? x : y;  
});  
// 3|9  
// 9|6  
max; // 9
```



```
var arr = [1, 2, 3, 2, 1];  
arr.indexOf(2); // 1  
arr.indexOf(99); // -1  
arr.indexOf(1, 1); // 4  
arr.indexOf(1, -3); // 4  
arr.indexOf(2, -1); // -1  
arr.lastIndexOf(2); // 3  
arr.lastIndexOf(2, -2); // 3  
arr.lastIndexOf(2, -3); // 1
```

Array.isArray

判断是否为数组

```
Array.isArray([]); // true
```

```
[] instanceof Array; // true
```

```
({}).toString.apply([]) === '[object Array]'; // true
```

```
[] .constructor === Array; // true
```

第四节、数组小结

相同

都可以继承
数组是对象，对象不一定是数组
都可以当做对象添加删除属性

不同

数组自动更新length
按索引访问数组常常比访问一般对象属性明显迅速。
数组对象继承Array.prototype上的大量数组操作方法

```
var str = "hello world";  
str.charAt(0); // "h"  
str[1]; // e
```

```
Array.prototype.join.call(str, "_");  
// "h_e_l_l_o__w_o_r_l_d"
```

数组概念

创建数组、数组增删改查操作

二维数组、稀疏数组

数组方法

数组 VS. 一般对象

数组 VS. 字符串

谢谢