

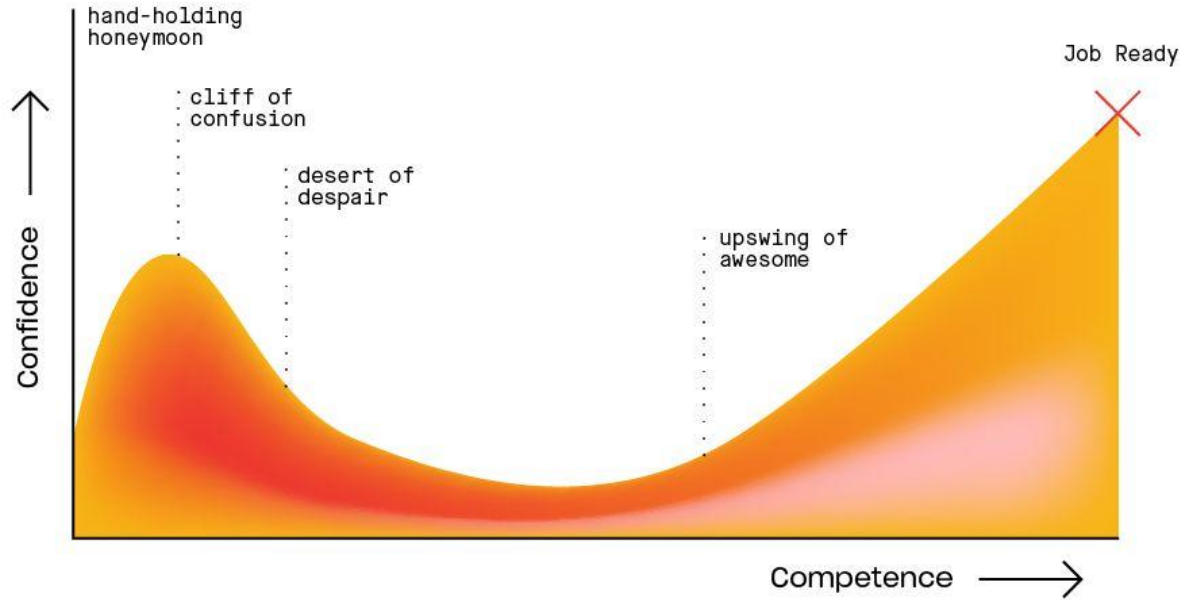
Week 3: Arrays & Functions

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Agenda

- Introductions
- Questions?
- Arrays
- Functions
- Objects
- Next Week: ES6 and Intermediate Javascript

Coding Confidence vs Competence



<https://www.thinkful.com/blog/why-learning-to-code-is-so-damn-hard/>

What questions do you have?

Arrays

Stores a **list of data**, any type:

```
let arrayOfManyThings = ["hello", 5, true]
```

You can **add and remove** from an array:

```
arrayOfManyThings.push("a new thing")  
arrayOfManyThings.pop()
```

You can **access** an element in an array **by its index**:

```
alert(arrayOfManyThings[2])  
arrayOfManyThings[0] = "hola"
```

You can get the **length** of an array:

```
arrayOfManyThings.length
```

Arrays are used **very frequently** to store lists of data to display (messages, products, emails, tasks)

Array Methods

Map - creates a new array by calling a function on each element in an array

Reduce - gets a value by calling a function on each element in an array

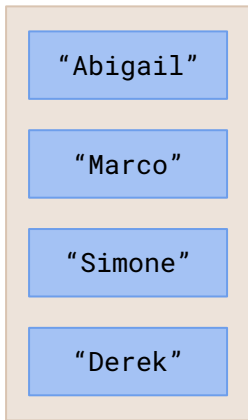
Foreach - calls a function on each element in an array

Filter - calls a function on each element in an array and creates a new array with the values that the function returned true on

Splice - a method that can add, remove or replace elements in an array

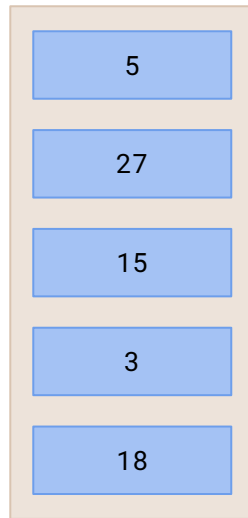
```
let names = [  
  "Abigail",  
  "Marco",  
  "Simone",  
  "Derek"  
]
```

names



```
let prices = [5, 27, 15, 3, 18]
```

prices



Objects

A **group** of **data** and **functionality**

Property = Variable = Data

Method = Function = Functionality

```
let message = {  
  from: "Simone",  
  to: "Annapurna",  
  text: "Are you here yet?",  
  toString() {  
    return this.text;  
  }  
}
```

It's very common to put **objects** inside an **array**:

```
let friends = [  
  {  
    name: "Annapurna",  
    age: 39,  
    online: false  
  },  
  {  
    name: "Simone",  
    age: 45,  
    online: true  
  }  
]
```

```
let abbyUser = {  
  id: 0,  
  username: "abby324",  
  isAdmin: false  
}
```

abbyUser

| | |
|----------|-----------|
| id | 0 |
| username | "abby324" |
| isAdmin | false |

```
let task = {  
  text: "Laundry"  
  tags: ["home", "annoying"]  
}
```

task

| | |
|------|---|
| text | "Laundry" |
| tags | <div>"home"</div> <div>"annoying"</div> |


```
let users = [  
  {  
    id: 0,  
    username: "abby324",  
    isAdmin: false  
  },  
  {  
    id: 1,  
    username: "mcp23",  
    isAdmin: true  
  },  
  {  
    id: 3,  
    username: "derek55",  
    isAdmin: false  
  }  
]
```

users

| | |
|----------|-----------|
| id | 0 |
| username | "abby324" |
| isAdmin | false |

| | |
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| isAdmin | true |

| | |
|----------|-----------|
| id | 3 |
| username | "derek55" |
| isAdmin | false |

```
let tasks = [  
  {  
    text: "Laundry"  
    tags: [  
      "home",  
      "annoying"  
    ]  
  },  
  {  
    text: "Emails"  
    tags: [  
      "work"  
    ]  
  },  
]
```

users



Functions

Why use functions?

1) Reusability

DRY = Don't Repeat Yourself

Having the same code in two (or more) places means you have to **keep them in sync**, a huge headache

2) Organization

Functions are the **building blocks** of Javascript

It's much **easier to read and understand** code that is broken into functions.

Multiple people working on the same app can **work on different functions** (often in different files) without stepping on each other's toes

Input & Output

Input = parameters

```
function myFunction(parameter1, parameter2) {
```

Output = return

```
return "output"
```

Showing something on the screen is NOT the same thing as **returning** something from a function

```
console.log("something") ≠ return "something"
```

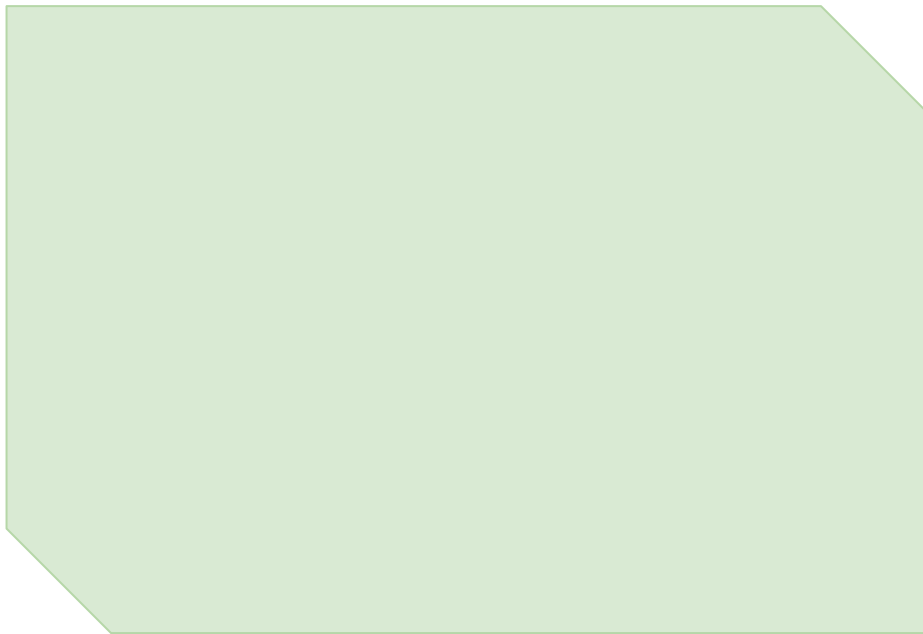
Returning gives the info to another part of the code
Showing on the screen gives the info to the user

```
function cookInOven(food, temperature) {  
  let cookedFood = "Cooked " + food + " at " + temperature;  
  return cookedFood;  
}
```

```
let cookedRice = cookInOven("rice", 200)  
console.log(cookedRice)
```

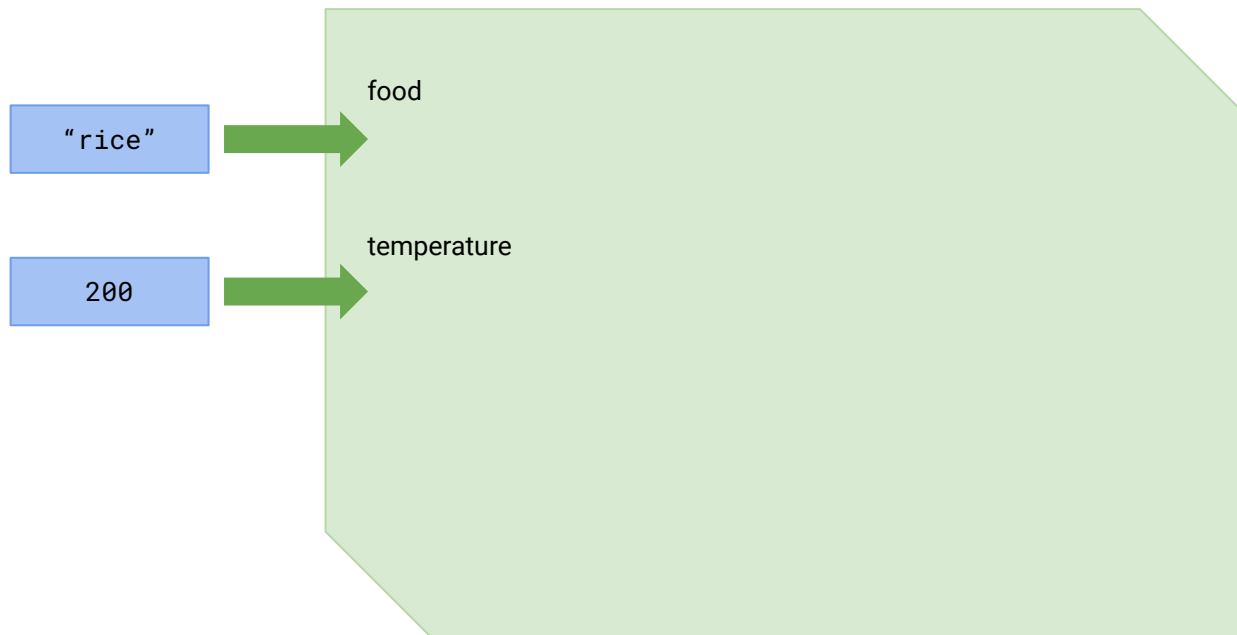
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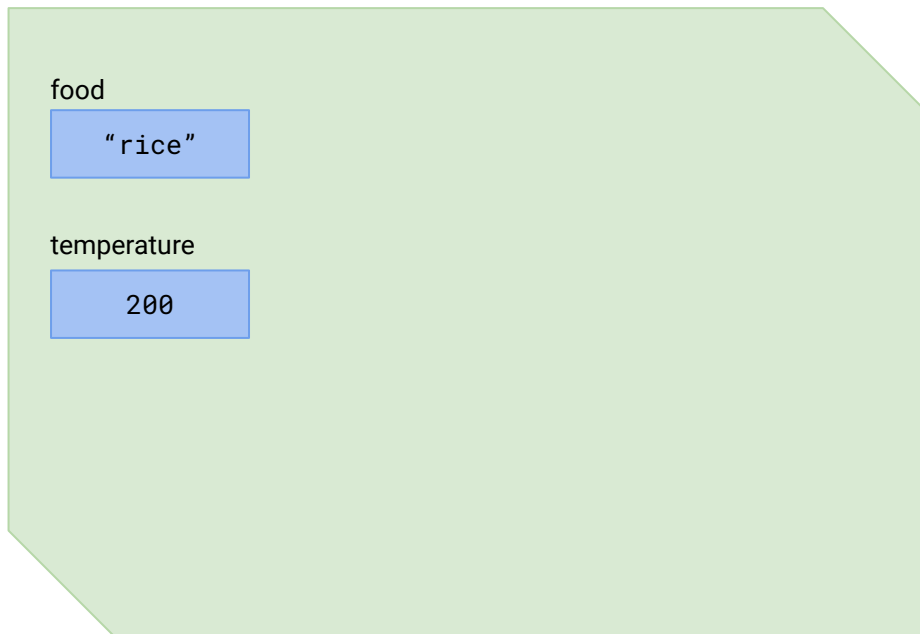
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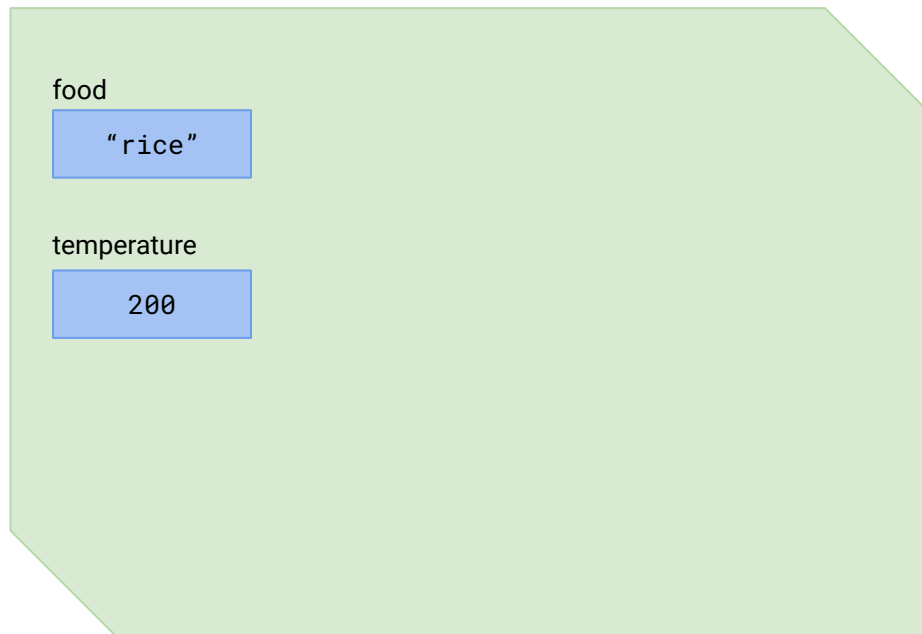
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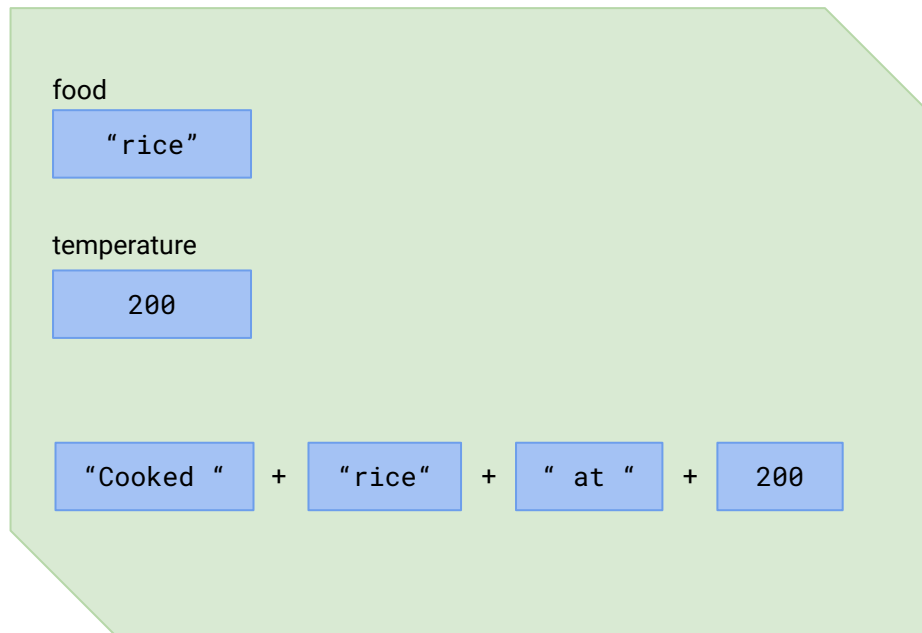
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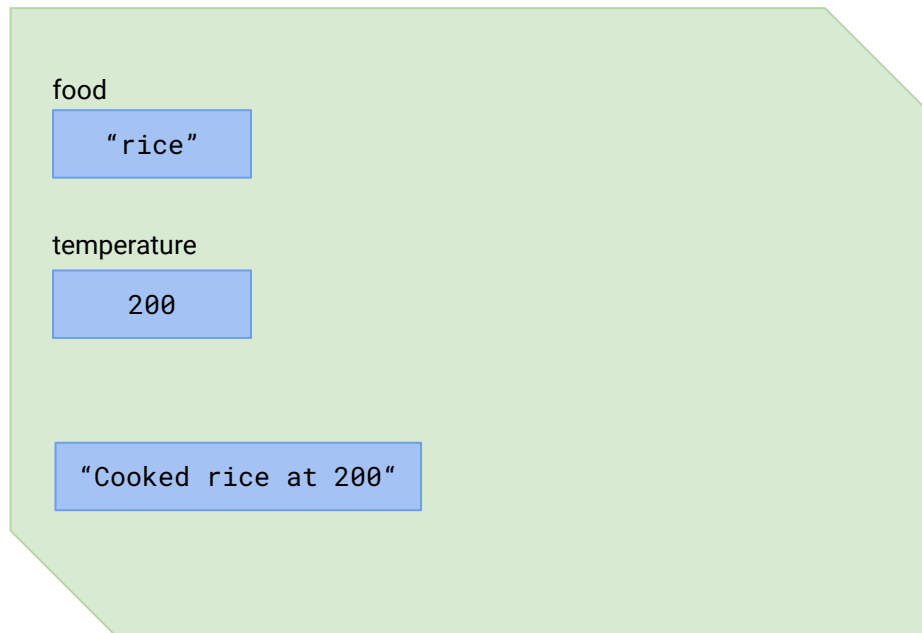

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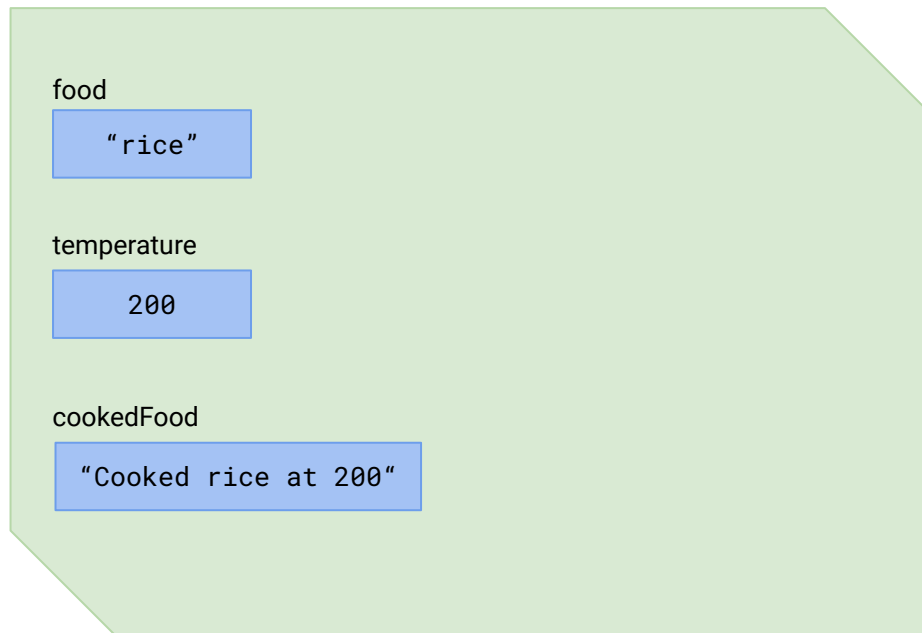
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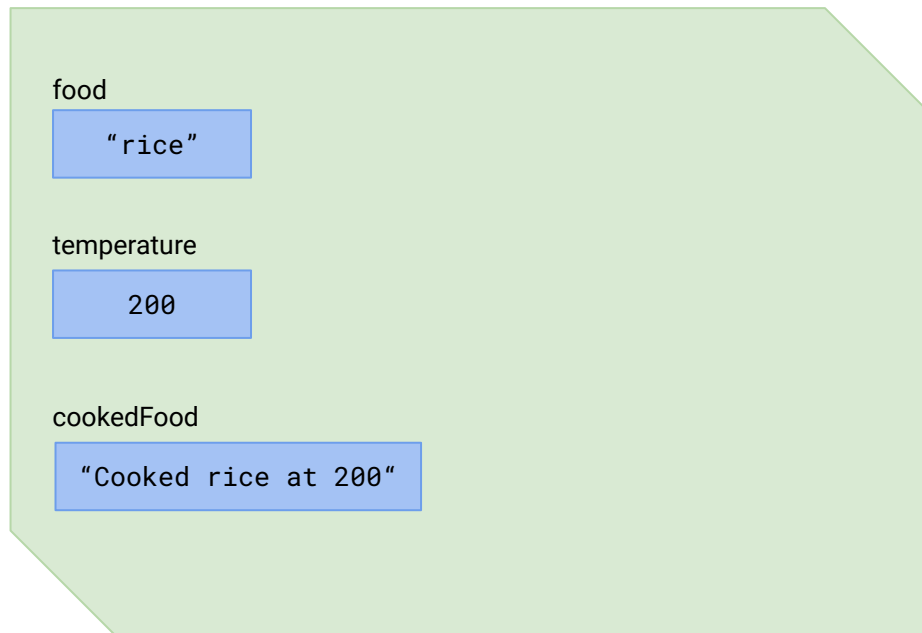
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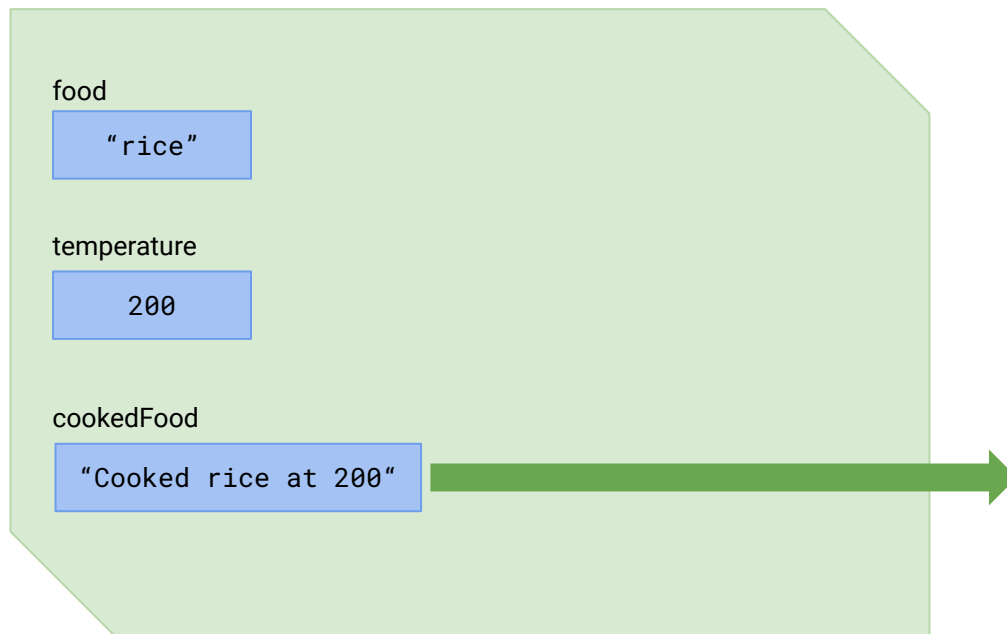
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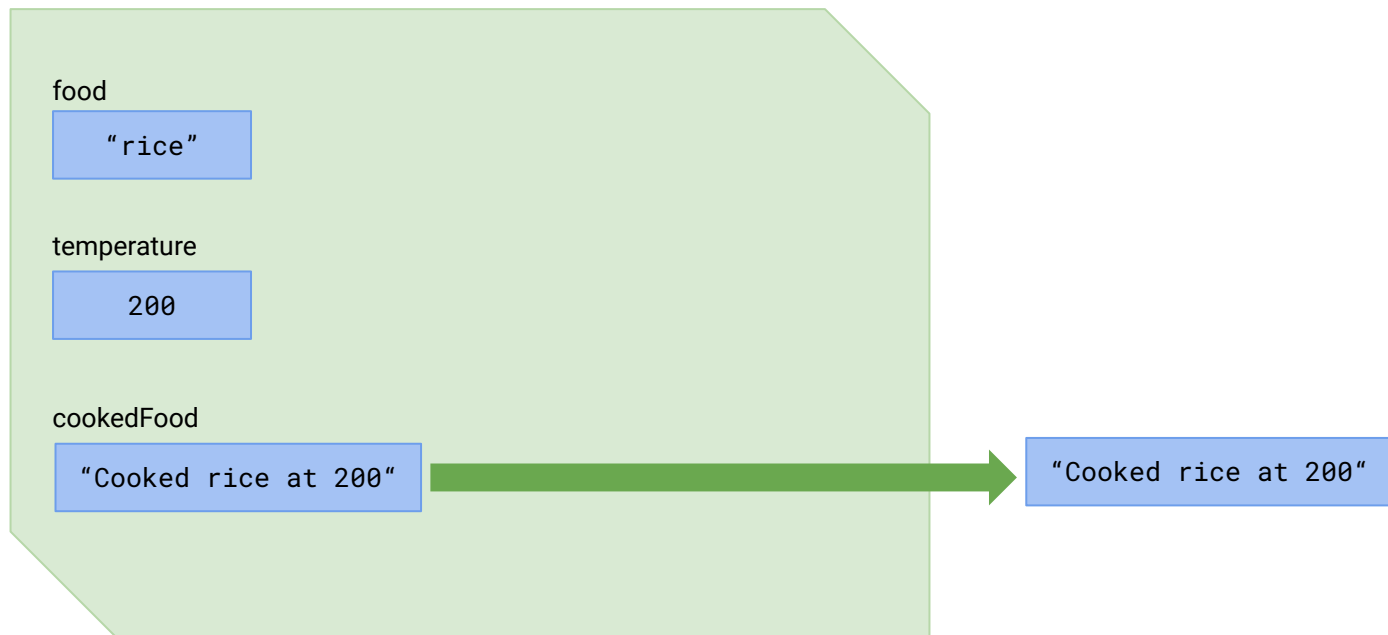
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"Cooked rice at 200"

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cookedRice

"Cooked rice at 200"


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}
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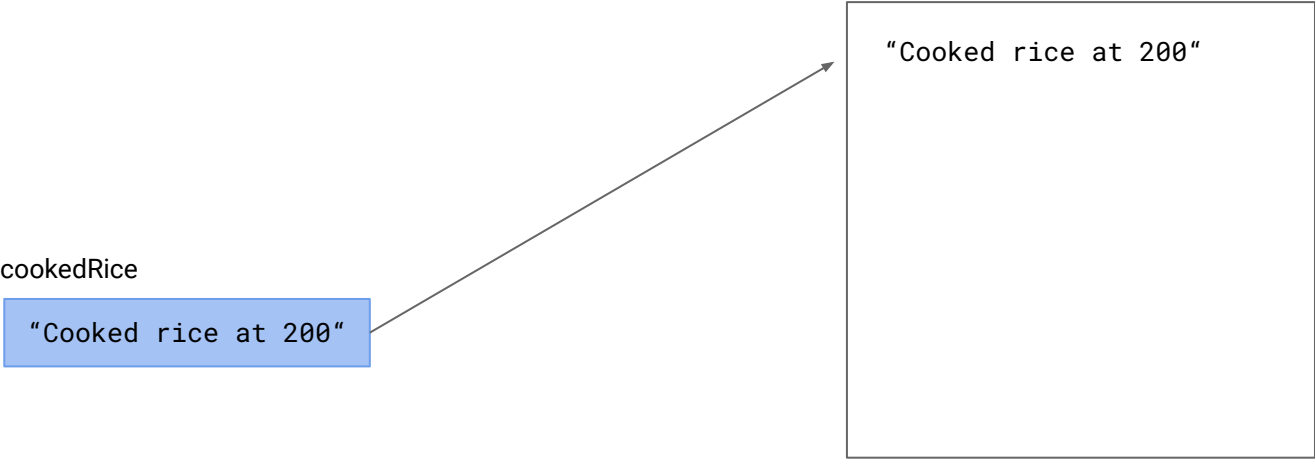
```
let cookedRice = cookInOven("rice", 200)  
console.log(cookedRice)
```

cookedRice

"Cooked rice at 200"

CONSOLE

"Cooked rice at 200"



Tip: Calling Functions from Buttons

If you'd like a little more flexibility with your Javascript, you can set up **buttons that call your Javascript functions** when they are clicked.

1) Add this to your HTML body **before your <script>**:

```
<body>
  <button onclick="myFunction()">Button</button>
  <script src="yourjsfile.js"></script>
</body>
```

2) And make sure you have a function in your Javascript **with a matching name**:

```
function myFunction() {
  alert("You clicked the button!");
}
```

Additional Resources

Mosh Video on Functions

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N8ap4k_1QEQ&t=148s

The Net Ninja Video on Functions

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xUI5Tsl2JpY>

(includes some arrow functions and array methods that we'll dig into next week)