

# JavaScript Session 2

## Array

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INTERNAL

# Definition

Definition in JavaScript

# Usage

Create, read and write, length, operate

# Array Method

Find, Convert to string, add elements, delete elements, sort

# Multi-dimensional Array

Create Bidimensional Array

# Iterator

Do not generate new array,  
Generate new array

**Definition**

**Standard Definition, Definition in JS**

## Definition in JavaScript

Store multiple values in a single variable.

```
var cars = ["Volvo", "Ford", "BMW", "Benz"];
```



element

```
> cars;  
["Volvo", "Ford", "BMW", "Benz"]
```

```
> cars.length;  
4
```

```
> cars[0];  
Volvo
```

```
var examples = ["Volvo", 2, "BMW", [1, 3, 5]];
```

**Usage**

**Create, read and write, length**

# Usage Create

```
var empty = [];  
var primes = [2,3,5,7,11];
```

//没有元素的数组，长度为0的空数组  
//有5个数值的数组

```
var base = 1024 ;  
var table = [base, base+1, base+2, base+3];
```

 //数组中直接量的值不一定是常量，可以是任意的表达式

```
var a = [[1,{x:1,y:2}], [2, {x:3, y:4}]];
```

//其他数组或对象

```
var b = [1,,3];  
var undefs = [,,];
```

//数组有3个元素，中间的元素值为undefined

//数组有2个元素，都是undefined

```
console.log(empty.length);  
console.log(primes.length);
```

//显示0

//显示5

# Usage Create

调用时没有参数值

```
var a = new Array();                                     //没有元素的空数组                                     console.log(a.length); //显示0
```

调用时只传入一个参数，用来指定数组的长度

```
var a = new Array(10);                                   //可以预分配一个数组空间，前提：预先知道所需要元素个数  
                                                         //该数组中没有存储值，数组的索引属性都没有定义。  
                                                         //该数组中每个元素的值预定义为undefined  
                                                         console.log(a.length); //显示10
```

明确指定数组元素的值

```
var a = new Array(5 , 4 , 3 , 2 , 1 , “testing , testing”);
```

判断一个对象是否是数组：

```
var a = 3 ;  
var arr = [1,2,3];  
console.log(Array.isArray(a)); // 显示false  
console.log ( Array.isArray(arr)); //显示true
```

## Usage Read and write

使用[]操作符将数据赋给数组

```
var nums = [];  
for (var i= 0;i<100;++i){  
    nums[i] = i+1;  
}
```

//将1-100的数字赋给一个空数组

使用[]操作符读取数组中的元素

```
var numbers = [1,2,3,4,5];  
var sum = numbers[0]+ numbers[1]+ numbers[2]+ numbers[3]+ numbers[4] ;  
alert (sum);
```

//显示15

```
var numbers = [1,2,3,5,8,13,21];  
var sum = 0 ;  
for (var i= 0; i<numbers.length;++i){  
    sum+= numbers[i];  
}  
alert (sum);
```

//使用for循环来依次读取数组中的所有元素  
//使用length属性来控制循环的次数，可以确保循环遍历了数组中的所有元素

//显示53



# Usage **length**

`[]`.length

`['a','b','c']`.length

//=> 0: 数组没有元素

//=> 3: 最大索引为2，length为3

`a = [1,2,3,4,5];`

`a.length = 3;`

`a.length = 0;`

`a.length = 5;`

//从5个元素的数组开始

//删除了最后两个元素，此时a=[1,2,3]

//删除所有元素，a = []

//长度为5，但是没有元素，就像new Array ( 5 )

`var a = [1,2,3];`

`Object.defineProperty(a,"length",{writable: false});`

`a.length = 0;`

//Object.defineProperty()让数组的length属性变成只读

//a不会改变

# Usage Create

调用split()方法也可以生成数组

```
var sentence = "the quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog" ;  
var words = sentence.split(" ");  
for (var i=0;i<words.length;++i){  
    alert("word" + i+ ":" +words[i]);  
}
```

word 0 : the

word 1 : quick

word 2 : brown

word 3 : fox

word 4 : jumped

.....

# Usage Create

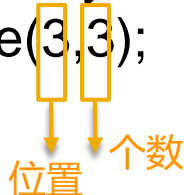
由已有数组创建新数组

```
var cisDept = ["David", "Cynthia", "Roy", "Tom", "Jennifer", "Jack"];  
var dmpDept = ["Mike", "Lynn", "Bryan"];  
var itDiv = cisDept.concat(dmpDept);  
alert(itDiv);  
itDiv = dmpDept.concat(cisDept);  
alert(itDiv);
```

执行程序，输出为：

David, Cynthia, Roy, Tom, Jennifer, Jack, Mike, Lynn, Bryan  
Mike, Lynn, Bryan, David, Cynthia, Roy, Tom, Jennifer, Jack

```
var itDiv = ["Mike", "Lynn", "Bryan", "David", "Cynthia", "Roy", "Tom", "Jennifer", "Jack"];  
var dmpDept = itDev.splice(3, 3);  
var cisDept = itDiv;  
alert(dmpDept);  
alert(cisDept);
```



执行程序，输出为：

David, Cynthia, Roy  
Mike, Lynn, Bryan, Tom, Jennifer, Jack

## Usage operation

将一个数组赋给另一个数组

```
var nums = [ ] ;  
for (var i=0;i<10;++i){  
    nums[i]=i+1;  
}  
var samenums = nums;
```

```
function copy(arr1, arr2){  
    for(var i=0;i<arr1.length;++i){  
        arr2[i] = arr1[i];  
    }  
}
```

```
var nums = [ ] ;  
for (var i=0;i<100;++i){  
    nums[i]=i+1;  
}  
var samenums = nums;  
nums[0] = 400;  
alert(samenums[0]);           //显示400
```

```
var nums = [ ] ;  
for (var i=0;i<100;++i){  
    nums[i]=i+1;  
}  
var samenums = [ ];  
copy(nums, samenums);  
nums[0] = 400;  
alert(samenums[0]);           //显示1
```

## **Array Method**

**Find, convert to string, add elements, delete elements, sort**

## find element

## indexOf

`lastIndexOf()` //返回位置，例：-1 没有找到相同元素，1，5表示在数组中的[1], [5]位置

```
var names = ["David", "Cynthia", "Roy", "Tom", "Jennifer", "Jack"];
prompt("Enter a name to search for: ");
var name = readline();
var position = names.indexOf(name);
if (position >= 0) {                                     //在这个数组中至少有一个元素，即判断其是否存在
    alert("Found" + name + "at position" + position);
}
else{
    alert(name + "not found in array.");
}
```

执行程序，输入Cynthia，输出为：  
Found Cynthia at position 1

执行程序，输入Lee，输出为：  
Lee not found in array.

# find element

indexOf

lastIndexOf()            //返回位置，例：-1 没有找到相同元素，1，5表示在数组中的[1], [5]位置

```
var names = ["David", "Cynthia", "Roy", "Cynthia", "Jennifer", "Jack"];  
var name = "Cynthia";  
var firstPosition = names.indexOf(name);  
alert("First found" + name + "at position" + firstPosition);  
var lastPosition = names.lastIndexOf(name);  
alert("Last found" + name + "at position" + lastPosition);
```

执行程序，输出为：

First found Cynthia at position 1

Last found Cynthia at position 3

# Convert to string

join()

toString()

```
var names = ["David", "Cynthia", "Roy", "Tom", "Jennifer", "Jack"];  
var namestr = names.join();  
alert(namestr);  
namestr = names.toString();  
alert(namestr);
```

执行程序，输出为：

David, Cynthia, Roy, Tom, Jennifer, Jack

David, Cynthia, Roy, Tom, Jennifer, Jack



## Add element

push()                   //将一个元素添加到数组末尾

unshift()               //将一个元素添加到数组开头      需要将后面的每一个元素都相应地向后移一个位置

```
var nums = [1,2,3,4,5];  
nums.push(6);  
alert(nums);      //程序输出 1,2,3,4,5,6
```

```
var nums = [1,2,3,4,5];  
nums[nums.length] = 6;   //把[nums.length]设置为6，就是在这个数组nums末尾加一个6  
alert(nums);      //程序输出 1,2,3,4,5,6
```

```
var nums = [2,3,4,5];  
var newnums = 1;  
var N = nums.length;  
for (var i=N;i>=0;- i){   //数组不为空，往前一位  
    nums[i] = nums[i-1];  
}  
nums[0] = newnums;   //插入  
alert(nums);      //程序输出 1,2,3,4,5
```

```
var nums = [2,3,4,5];  
var newnums = 1;  
nums.unshift(newnums);  
alert(nums);      //程序输出 1,2,3,4,5
```

```
//通过一次调用，为数组添加多个元素  
nums = [3,4,5];  
nums.unshift(newnums,1,2);  
alert(nums);      //程序输出 1,2,3,4,5
```

# Delete element

pop()               //删除数组末尾的元素

shift()             //删除数组的第一个元素

```
var nums = [1,2,3,4,5,9];  
nums.pop();  
alert(nums);        //程序输出 1,2,3,4,5
```

```
var nums = [9,1,2,3,4,5];  
for(var i=0;i<nums.length;++i){  
    nums[i]=nums[i+1];  
}  
alert(nums);        //程序输出 1,2,3,4,5 ,
```

需要将前面的每一个元素都相应地向前移一个位置，低效  
此外，还多出了一个元素，会多出了一个，

```
var nums = [9,1,2,3,4,5];  
nums.shift();  
alert(nums);        //程序输出 1,2,3,4,5
```

```
nums = [3,4,5];  
nums.unshift(newnums,1,2);  
alert(nums);        //程序输出 1,2,3,4,5
```

会将删掉的元素作为方法的返回值返回，  
因此可以使用一个变量来保存删除的元素

```
var nums = [6,1,2,3,4,5];  
var first = nums.shift();                //first 拿到value 6  
nums.push(first);  
alert(nums);        //程序输出 1,2,3,4,5,6
```

## 补充：从数组中间位置添加和删除元素

splice()

为数组添加元素

- 起始索引（希望开始添加元素的地方）
- 需要删除的元素个数（添加元素时该参数设为0）
- 想要添加进数组的元素

```
var nums = [1,2,3,7,8,9];  
var newElements = [4,5,6];  
nums.splice(3,0,newElements);  
alert(nums);    //程序输出 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9
```

不需要var一个新数组

```
var nums = [1,2,3,7,8,9];  
nums.splice(3,0,4,5,6);  
alert(nums);    //程序输出 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9
```

删除数组元素

```
var nums = [1,2,3,100,200,300,400,4,5];  
nums.splice(3,4);  
alert(nums);    //程序输出 1,2,3,4,5
```

# Sort

`reverse()`           //将数组中元素的顺序进行翻转

`sort()`

```
var nums = [1,2,3,4,5];  
nums.reverse();  
alert(nums);                       //5,4,3,2,1
```

如果元素时字符串类型

```
var names =["David", "Mike", "Cynthia","Clayton", "Bryan","Raymond"];  
names.sort();  
alert(names);                       //Bryan,Clayton,Cynthia,David,Mike,Raymond
```

如果是数字类型

```
var nums = [3,1,2,100,4,200];  
nums.sort();  
alert(nums);                       //1,100,2,200,3,4
```

传入一个大小比较函数

```
function compare ( num1,num2){  
    return num1 - num2;  
}
```

```
var nums = [3,1,2,100,4,200];  
nums.sort(compare);  
alert(nums);                       //1,2,3,4,100,200
```

**Multi-dimensional Array**

**Create Bidimensional array**

# Bidimensional Array

JS 不支持二维或多维数组，通过元素包含数组的方式，可以间接创建复杂的多维数组。

```
var grades = [[89,99,34],[34,55,70],[1,5,90]];
alert(grades[2][2]);    //显示90
```

处理二位数组的元素，**按列访问**/ 按行访问

```
var grades = [[89,99,77],[89,100,70],[91,88,90]];
```

```
var total = 0;
```

```
Var average = 0.0;
```

```
for(var row=0;row<grades.length;++row){
    for(var col=0;col<grades[row].length;++col){
        total +=grades[row][col];
    }
```

//因为每一行都是一个数组，可以使用length属性判断每行包含多少列

```
average = total/grades[row].length;
```

```
alert("Student" + parseInt(row+1)+"average:"+average.toFixed(2));
```

```
total = 0;
```

```
average = 0.0; 解析一个字符串，并返回一个整数
```

把 Number 四舍五入为指定小数位数的数字

程序输出：

Student 1 average:88.33

Student 2 average:86.33

Student 3 average:89.67

# Bidimensional Array

处理二维数组的元素，按列访问/ 按行访问

```
var grades = [[89,99,77],[89,100,70],[91,88,90]];
var total = 0;
Var average = 0.0;
for(var col=0;col<grades.length;++col){
    for(var row=0;row<grades[col].length;++row){
        total +=grades[row][col];
    }
    average = total/grades[col].length;
    alert("Test" + parseInt(col+1)+"average:"+average.toFixed(2));
    total = 0;
    average = 0.0;
}
```

计算一个学生的各科的平均成绩，程序输出：

Test 1 average:89.67

Test 2 average:95.67

Test 3 average:79

# Ragged Array

数组中的每行元素个数彼此不同

```
var grades = [[89, 77],[76,82,81],[91,94,89,99]];
var total = 0;
Var average = 0.0;
for(var row=0;row<grades.length;++row){
    for(var col=0;col<grades[row].length;++col){
        total +=grades[row][col];
    }
    average = total/grades[row].length;
    alert("Student" + parseInt(row+1)+"average:"+average.toFixed(2));
    total = 0;
    average = 0.0;
}
```

因为在for循环的内层，计算了每个数组的长度，也就是 数组中每一行的长度不一样

程序输出：

Student 1 average:83

Student 2 average:79.67

Student 3 average:93.25



**Iterator**

**Do not generate new array, Generate new array**

# Do not generate the array

forEach()

//接受一个函数作为参数，对数组中的每个元素使用函数

```
function square(num){  
    console.log(num, num*num);  
}
```

```
var nums = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10];  
nums.forEach(square);
```

执行程序，输出为：

```
1 1  
2 4  
3 9  
4 16  
5 25  
6 36  
7 49  
8 64  
9 81  
10 100
```

every()

//接受一个返回值为布尔类型的函数，对数组中的每个元素使用函数

```
function isEven(num){  
    return num % 2 == 0;  
}
```

```
var nums = [2,4,6,8,10];  
var even = nums.every(isEven);  
if (even) {  
    alert("all numbers are even");  
}  
else {  
    alert("not all numbers are even");  
}
```

//当所有元素运用该函数且都返回true，那么这个方法返回true

执行程序，输出为：

all numbers are even

var nums = [2,4,6,7,8,10];  
执行程序，输出为：  
not all numbers are even

# Do not generate the array

`some()` //接受一个返回值为布尔类型的函数，对数组中的每个元素使用函数

//只要有一个元素应用该函数返回true，那么这个方法返回true

```
function isEven(num){  
    return num % 2 == 0;  
}
```

```
var nums = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10];  
var someEven = nums.some(isEven);  
if (someEven) {  
    alert("some numbers are even");  
}  
else {  
    alert("no numbers are even");  
}
```

执行程序，输出为：  
some numbers are even

—————→ `var nums = [1,3,5,7,9];`

执行程序，输出为：  
no numbers are even

# Do not generate the array

reduce() / reduceRight() //接受一个函数，返回一个值

数组中的元素求和

```
function add(runningTotal, currentValue){  
    return runningTotal + currentValue;  
}
```

```
var nums = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10];  
var sum = nums.reduce(add);  
alert(sum);           // 显示55 ( 返回一个值 )
```

将数组中的元素连接成一个长的字符串

```
function concat(concatenateString, item){  
    return concatenateString + item;  
}
```

```
var words = ["the", "beautiful", "girl"];  
var sentence = words.reduce(concat);  
alert(sentence);           // 显示the beautiful girl
```

---

```
function concat(concatenateString, item){  
    return concatenateString + item;  
}
```

```
var words = ["the", "beautiful", "girl"];  
var sentence = words.reduceRight(concat);  
alert(sentence);           // 显示girl beautiful the
```

# Generate a new array

map()      //对数组中的每个元素使用函数,返回一个新的数组

```
function plus(grade){  
    return grade += 5;  
}
```

```
var grades = [89,90,77,80,92];  
var newgrades = grades.map(plus);  
alert(newgrades);                      // 94,95,82,85,97
```

```
function get(word){  
    return word[0];  
}
```

```
var words = ["as", "soon", "as", "possible"];  
var first = words.map(get);  
alert(first.join(" "));                      // asap
```

```
alert(first.toString());      // a, s, a, p
```

# Generate a new array

filter() //接受一个返回值为布尔类型的函数，对数组中的每个元素使用函数

```
function isEven(num){  
    return num % 2 == 0;  
}  
function isOdd(num){  
    return num % 2 != 0;  
}
```

```
var nums = [ ];  
for(var i=0; i<20;++i){  
    num[i]=i+1;  
}  
var evens = nums.filter(isEven);  
alert("Even numbers: ");  
alert(evens);  
var odds= nums.filter(isOdd);  
alert("Odd numbers: ");  
alert(odds);
```

//当所有元素应用该函数 且 都返回true，那么这个方法返回一个新的数组

执行程序，输出为：

Even numbers:

2,4,6,8,10,12,14,16,18,20

Odd numbers:

1,3,5,7,9,11,13,15,17,19

# Thank you.

Contact information:  
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