

Lesson 03 Demo 05

Implementing Arrays Methods

Objective: To implement the practical application of JavaScript array properties, methods, and iterators by initializing, manipulating, and iterating through an array, ensuring a clear understanding of array operations and their correctness

Tools required: Visual Studio Code and Node.js

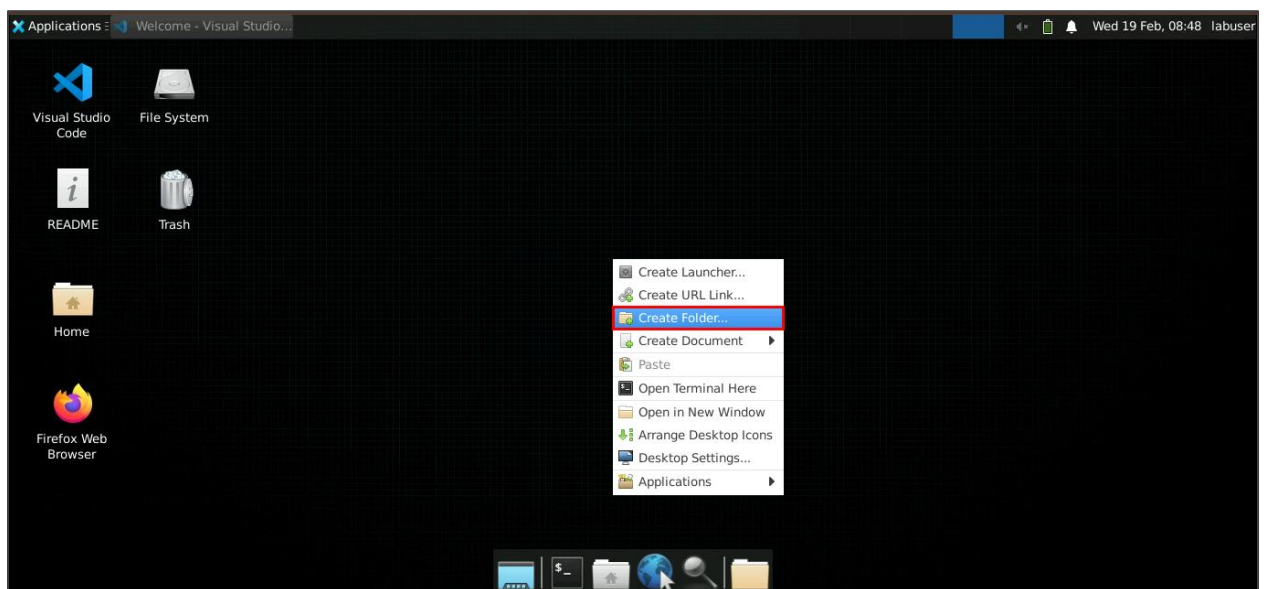
Prerequisites: A basic understanding of array properties, methods, and loops in JavaScript

Steps to be followed:

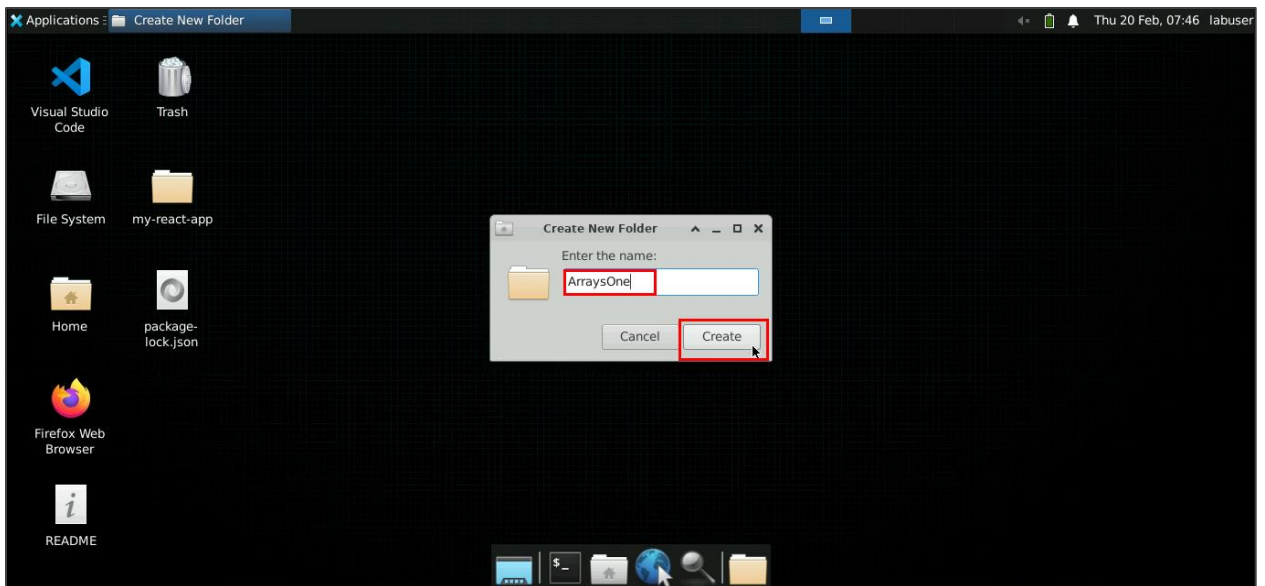
1. Create a folder named ArraysOne
2. Execute the JavaScript file

Step 1: Create a folder named ArraysOne

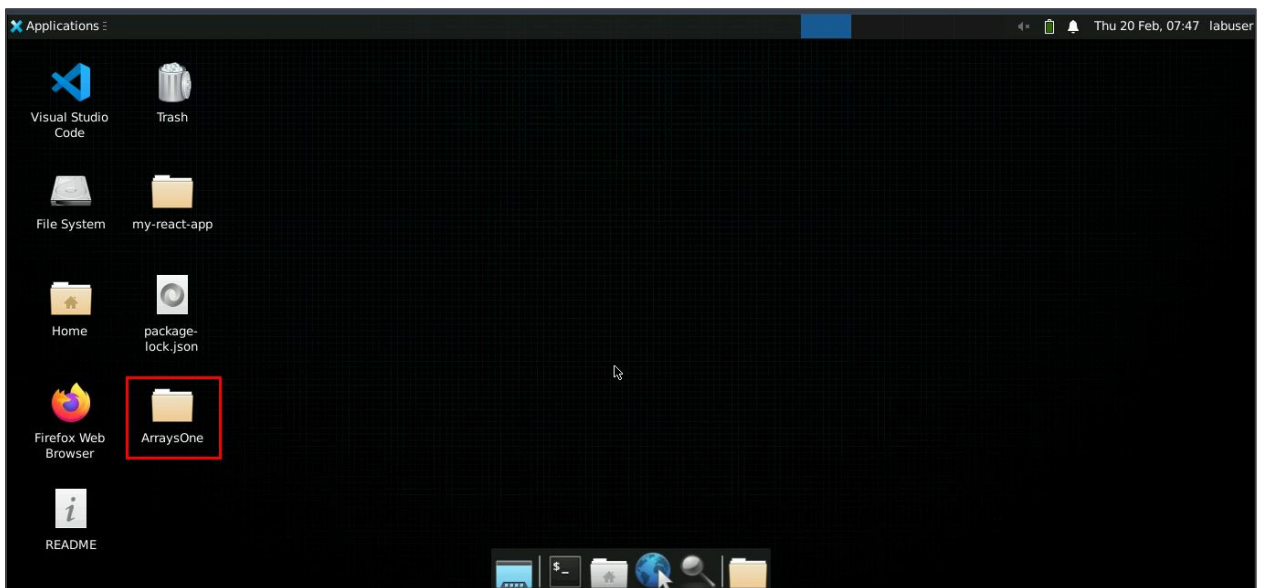
1.1 Right-click on the desktop and click on **Create Folder...**



1.2 Enter the name as **ArraysOne** and click on **Create**

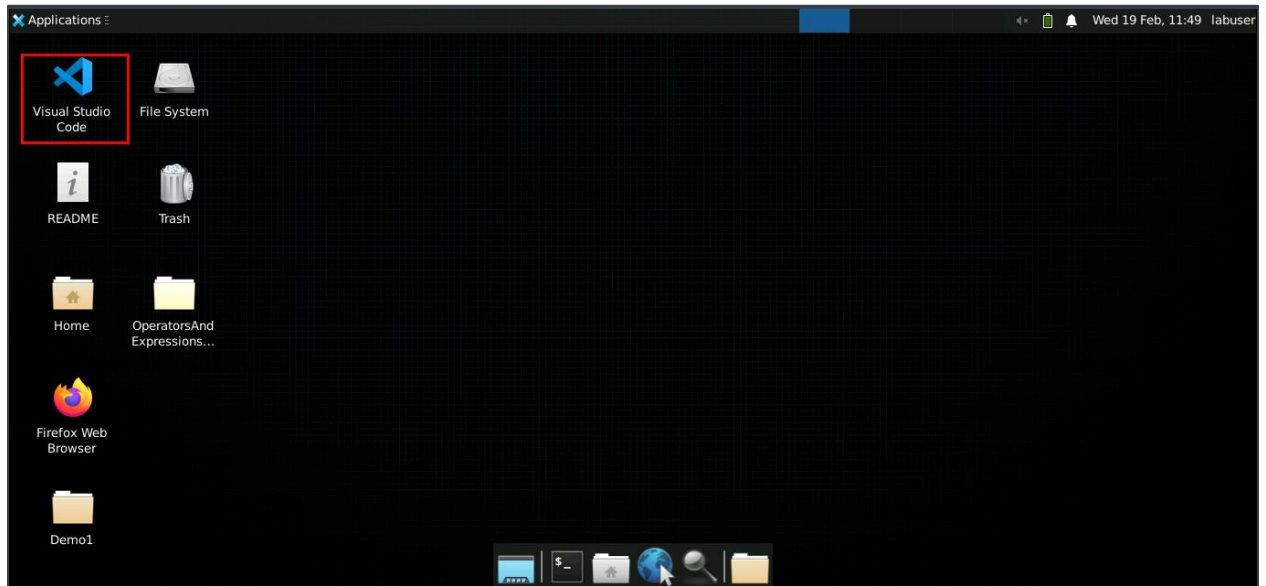


The **ArraysOne** folder gets created as shown below:

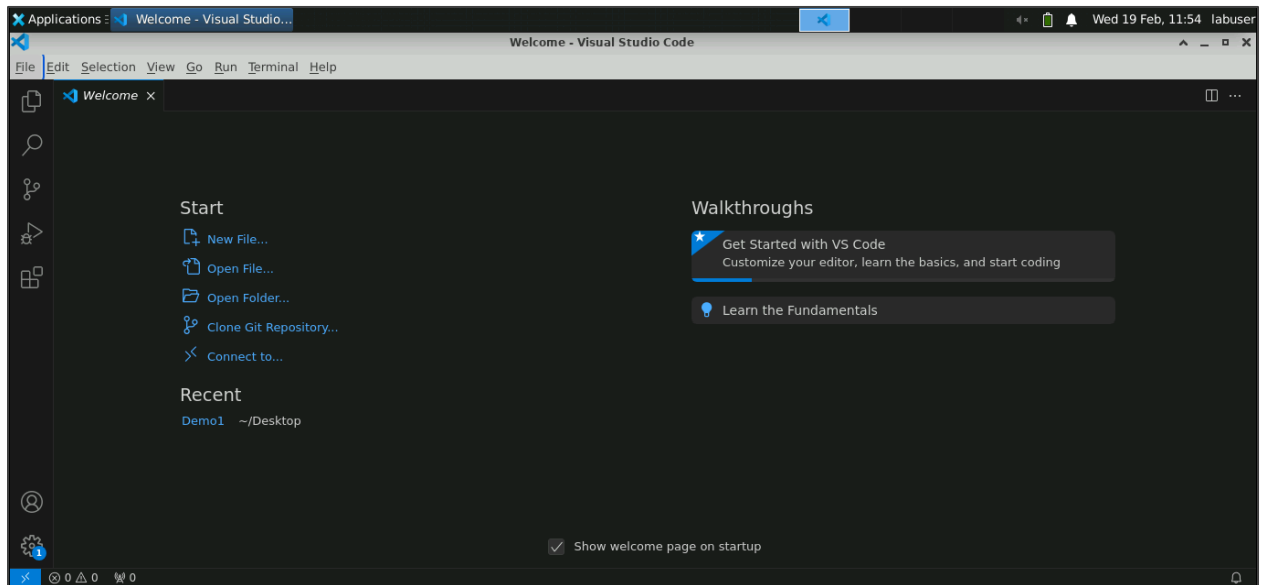


Step 2: Execute the JavaScript file

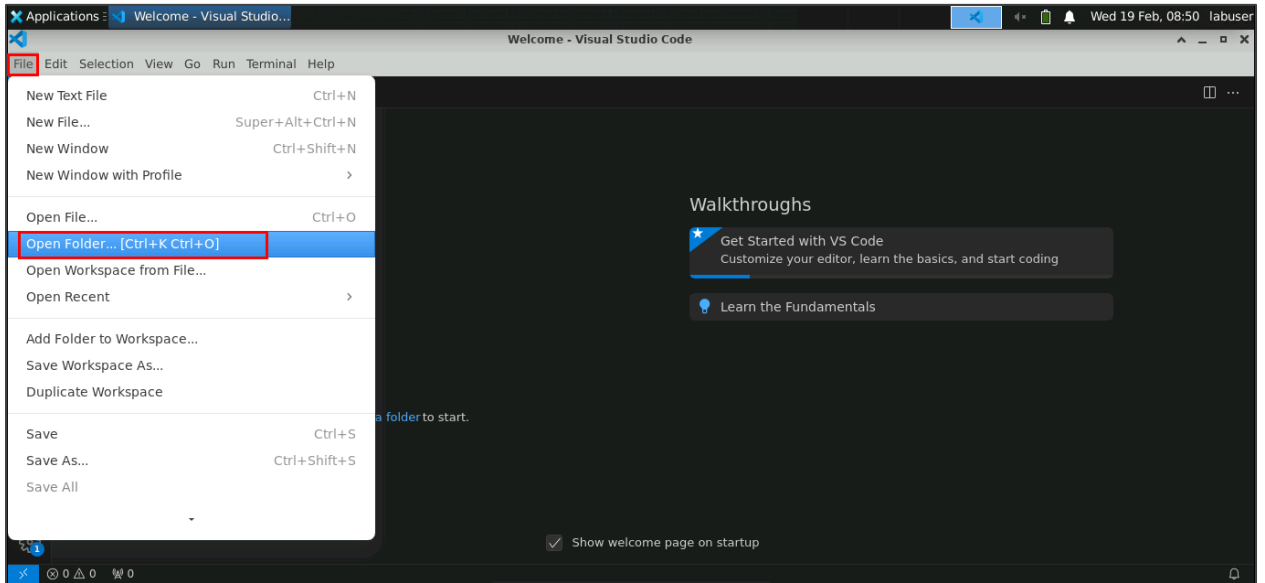
2.1 Double-click on the **Visual Studio Code** icon to open it



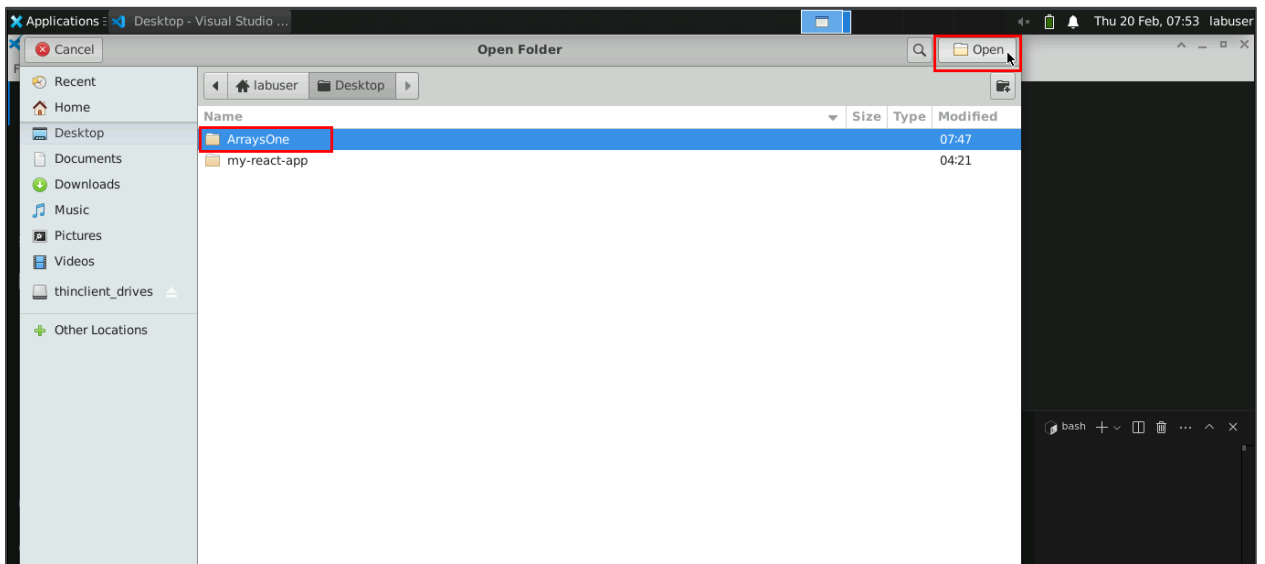
The **Visual Studio Code** opens as shown below:



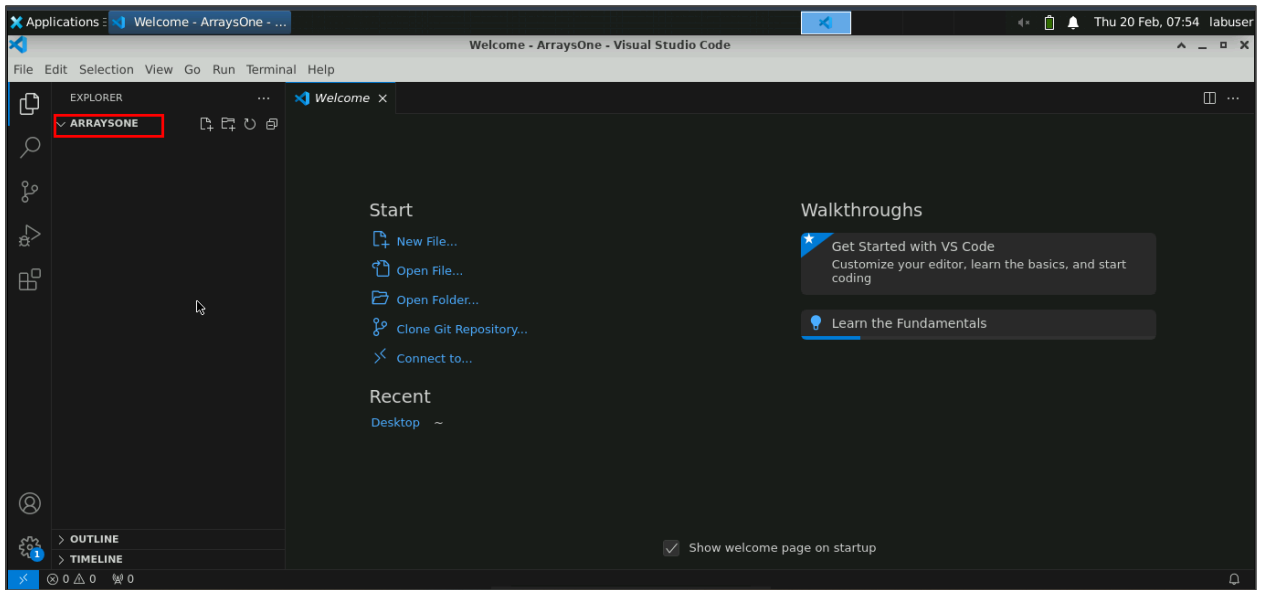
2.2 Click on **File**, then click on **Open Folder...**



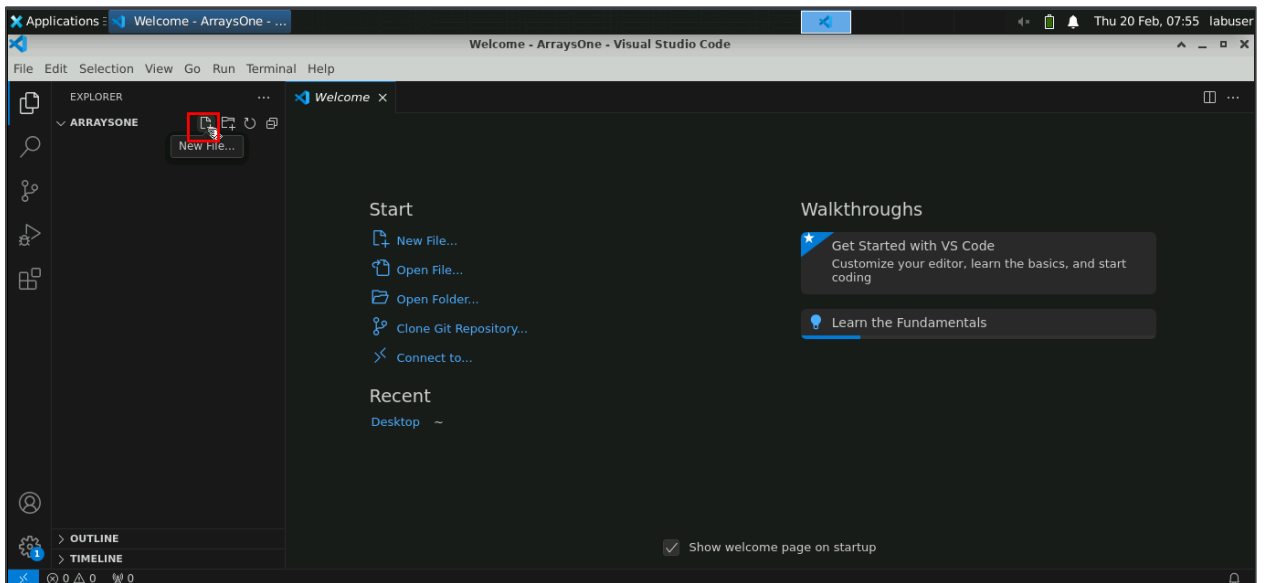
2.3 Select the **ArraysOne** folder and click on the **Open** icon to open the folder in Visual Studio Code



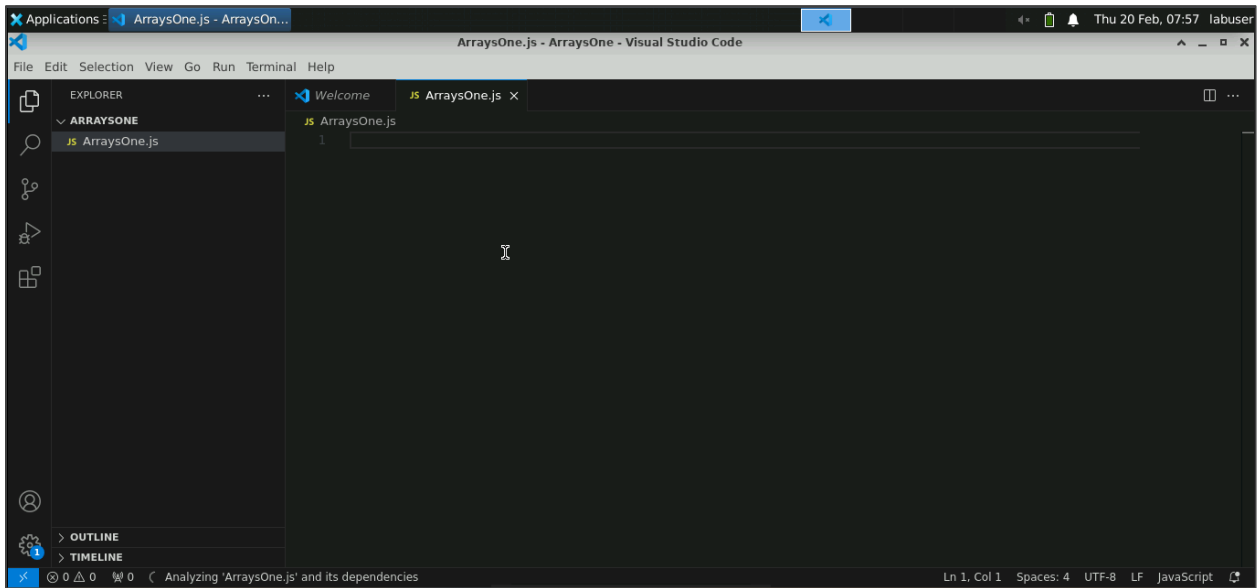
The folder opens in **Visual Studio Code** as shown below:



2.4 Click on the **File** icon to create a new file named **ArraysOne.js**



The file gets created as shown below:



2.5 Enter the code below and save the file:

```
// Explore Array Properties
// Initialize an array and highlight the length property:
let myArray = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];
console.log("Array Length:", myArray.length);

// Display the array's constructor property:

console.log("Array Constructor:", myArray.constructor);

// Access the prototype property of the array:

console.log("Array Prototype:", myArray.constructor.prototype);

//Utilize Array Methods
//Demonstrate the push method to add elements to the end of the array:

myArray.push(6, 7);
console.log("Array after push:", myArray);

// Use the pop method to remove the last element:

let poppedElement = myArray.pop();
console.log("Popped Element:", poppedElement);
console.log("Array after pop:", myArray);
```

// Apply the shift method to remove the first element:

```
let shiftedElement = myArray.shift();  
console.log("Shifted Element:", shiftedElement);  
console.log("Array after shift:", myArray);
```

// Utilize the unshift method to add elements to the beginning of the array:

```
myArray.unshift(0, -1);  
console.log("Array after unshift:", myArray);
```

// Create a new array and demonstrate the concat method to merge arrays:

```
let anotherArray = [8, 9, 10];  
let mergedArray = myArray.concat(anotherArray);  
console.log("Merged Array:", mergedArray);
```

// Use the join method to convert the array elements into a string:

```
let joinedString = myArray.join(" | ");  
console.log("Joined String:", joinedString);
```

// Employ the slice method to extract a portion of the array:

```
let slicedArray = mergedArray.slice(2, 6);  
console.log("Sliced Array:", slicedArray);
```

// Highlight the splice method to add and remove elements at a specific position:

```
let splicedElements = mergedArray.splice(2, 3, "a", "b", "c");  
console.log("Spliced Elements:", splicedElements);  
console.log("Array after splice:", mergedArray);
```

// Implement Iterator Methods

// Use a traditional for-loop to iterate through the array:

```
console.log("For-Loop Iteration:");  
for (let i = 0; i < mergedArray.length; i++) {  
  console.log(mergedArray[i]);  
}
```

// Apply the forEach method for a cleaner iteration:

```
console.log("forEach Iteration:");  
mergedArray.forEach(element => {
```

```
    console.log(element);  
  });  
}
```

// Utilize the map method to transform array elements:

```
let squaredValues = mergedArray.map(element => element * element);  
console.log("Squared Values:", squaredValues);
```

// Demonstrate the filter method to create a new array with selected elements:

```
let filteredArray = mergedArray.filter(element => element % 2 === 0);  
console.log("Filtered Array (Even Numbers):", filteredArray);
```

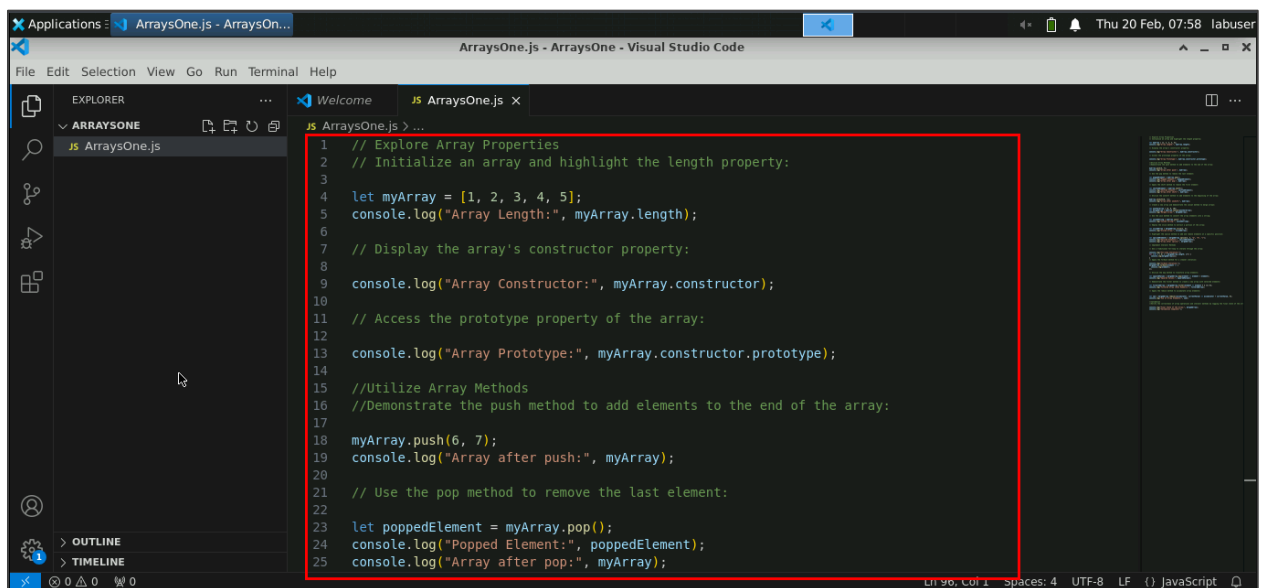
// Apply the reduce method to accumulate array elements:

```
let sum = mergedArray.reduce((accumulator, currentValue) => accumulator +  
currentValue, 0);  
console.log("Sum of Array Elements:", sum);
```

//validation

//Verify the correctness of array operations and iterator methods by logging the final state of the array and the results of each method.

```
console.log("Final State of the Array:", mergedArray);  
console.log("Validation Complete!");
```



```
1 // Explore Array Properties  
2 // Initialize an array and highlight the length property:  
3  
4 let myArray = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];  
5 console.log("Array Length:", myArray.length);  
6  
7 // Display the array's constructor property:  
8  
9 console.log("Array Constructor:", myArray.constructor);  
10  
11 // Access the prototype property of the array:  
12  
13 console.log("Array Prototype:", myArray.constructor.prototype);  
14  
15 //Utilize Array Methods  
16 //Demonstrate the push method to add elements to the end of the array:  
17  
18 myArray.push(6, 7);  
19 console.log("Array after push:", myArray);  
20  
21 // Use the pop method to remove the last element:  
22  
23 let poppedElement = myArray.pop();  
24 console.log("Popped Element:", poppedElement);  
25 console.log("Array after pop:", myArray);
```


This screenshot shows a Visual Studio Code editor window with the file 'ArraysOne.js' open. The code demonstrates several array methods: `pop()` to remove the last element, `shift()` to remove the first element, `unshift()` to add elements to the beginning, `concat()` to merge arrays, `join()` to convert an array to a string, and `slice()` to extract a portion of the array. The code is as follows:

```
25 console.log("Array after pop:", myArray);
26
27 // Apply the shift method to remove the first element:
28
29 let shiftedElement = myArray.shift();
30 console.log("Shifted Element:", shiftedElement);
31 console.log("Array after shift:", myArray);
32
33 // Utilize the unshift method to add elements to the beginning of the array:
34
35 myArray.unshift(0, -1);
36 console.log("Array after unshift:", myArray);
37
38 // Create a new array and demonstrate the concat method to merge arrays:
39
40 let anotherArray = [8, 9, 10];
41 let mergedArray = myArray.concat(anotherArray);
42 console.log("Merged Array:", mergedArray);
43
44 // Use the join method to convert the array elements into a string:
45
46 let joinedString = myArray.join(" | ");
47 console.log("Joined String:", joinedString);
48
49 // Employ the slice method to extract a portion of the array:
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Ln 96, Col 1', 'Spaces: 4', 'UTF-8', 'LF', and 'JavaScript'.

This screenshot shows the continuation of the 'ArraysOne.js' file in Visual Studio Code. The code demonstrates `splice()` to add and remove elements, a traditional `for`-loop for iteration, `forEach()` for cleaner iteration, and `map()` to transform array elements. The code is as follows:

```
51 let slicedArray = mergedArray.slice(2, 6);
52 console.log("Sliced Array:", slicedArray);
53
54 // Highlight the splice method to add and remove elements at a specific position:
55
56 let splicedElements = mergedArray.splice(2, 3, "a", "b", "c");
57 console.log("Spliced Elements:", splicedElements);
58 console.log("Array after splice:", mergedArray);
59
60 // Implement Iterator Methods
61
62 // Use a traditional for-loop to iterate through the array:
63
64 console.log("For-Loop Iteration:");
65 for (let i = 0; i < mergedArray.length; i++) {
66   console.log(mergedArray[i]);
67 }
68
69 // Apply the forEach method for a cleaner iteration:
70
71 console.log("forEach Iteration:");
72 mergedArray.forEach(element => {
73   console.log(element);
74 });
75
76 // Utilize the map method to transform array elements:
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Ln 96, Col 1', 'Spaces: 4', 'UTF-8', 'LF', and 'JavaScript'.

```
71 mergedArray.forEach(element => {
72 });
73
74 // Utilize the map method to transform array elements:
75
76 let squaredValues = mergedArray.map(element => element * element);
77 console.log("Squared Values:", squaredValues);
78
79 // Demonstrate the filter method to create a new array with selected elements:
80
81 let filteredArray = mergedArray.filter(element => element % 2 === 0);
82 console.log("Filtered Array (Even Numbers):", filteredArray);
83
84 // Apply the reduce method to accumulate array elements:
85
86 let sum = mergedArray.reduce((accumulator, currentValue) => accumulator + currentValue, 0);
87 console.log("Sum of Array Elements:", sum);
88
89 //validation
90 //Verify the correctness of array operations and iterator methods by logging the final state of the array
91 console.log("Final State of the Array:", mergedArray);
92 console.log("Validation Complete!");
93
94
95
96
```

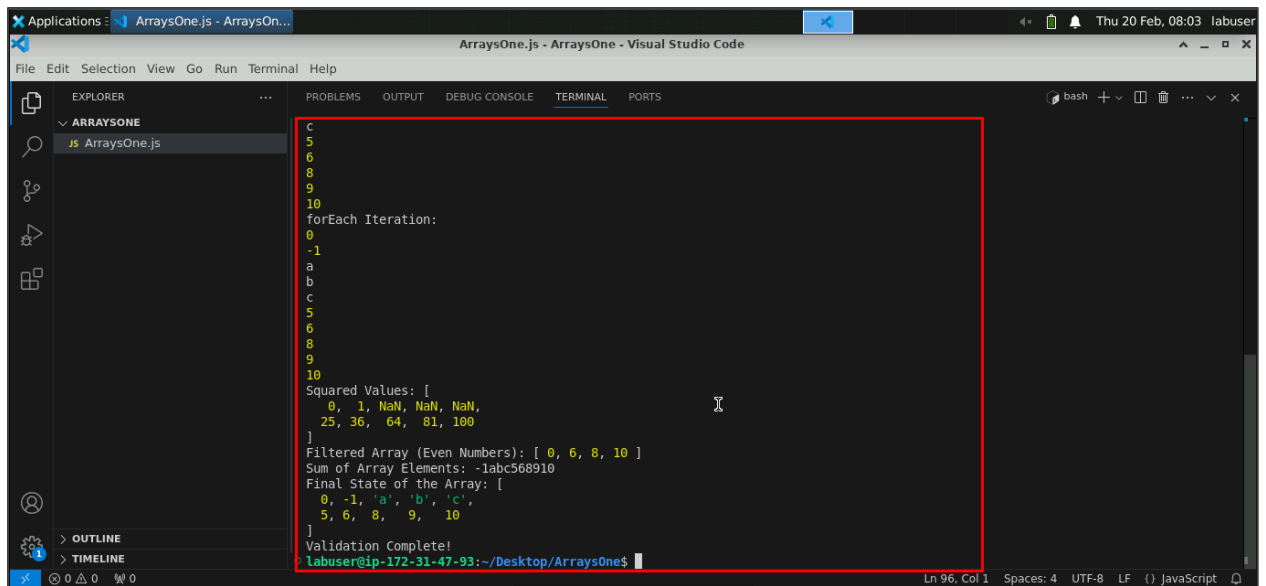
2.6 Save the file and run it using Node.js in the terminal:
node ArraysOne.js

```
1 // Explore Array Properties
2 // Initialize an array and highlight the length property:
3
4 let myArray = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];
5 console.log("Array Length:", myArray.length);
6
7 // Display the array's constructor property:
8
9 console.log("Array Constructor:", myArray.constructor);
10
11 // Access the prototype property of the array:
12
13 console.log("Array Prototype:", myArray.constructor.prototype);
14
15 //Utilize Array Methods
16 //Demonstrate the push method to add elements to the end of the array:
17
18 myArray.push(6, 7);
```

```
labuser@ip-172-31-47-93:~/Desktop/ArraysOne$ node ArraysOne.js
```

```
Applications: ArraysOne.js - ArraysOn...
ArraysOne.js - ArraysOne - Visual Studio Code
File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
EXPLORER PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS
ARRAYSONE
JS ArraysOne.js
labuser@ip-172-31-47-93:~/Desktop/ArraysOne$ node ArraysOne.js
Array Length: 5
Array Constructor: [Function: Array]
Array Prototype: Object(0) []
Array after push: [
  1, 2, 3, 4,
  5, 6, 7
]
Popped Element: 7
Array after pop: [ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 ]
Shifted Element: 1
Array after shift: [ 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 ]
Array after unshift: [
  0, -1, 2, 3,
  4, 5, 6
]
Merged Array: [
  0, -1, 2, 3, 4,
  5, 6, 8, 9, 10
]
Joined String: 0 | -1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6
Sliced Array: [ 2, 3, 4, 5 ]
Spliced Elements: [ 2, 3, 4 ]
Array after splice: [
  0, -1, 'a', 'b', 'c',
  5, 6, 8, 9, 10
]
For-Loop Iteration:
0
```

```
Applications: ArraysOne.js - ArraysOn...
ArraysOne.js - ArraysOne - Visual Studio Code
File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
EXPLORER PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS
ARRAYSONE
JS ArraysOne.js
}
For-Loop Iteration:
0
-1
a
b
c
5
6
8
9
10
forEach Iteration:
0
-1
a
b
c
5
6
8
9
10
Squared Values: [
  0, 1, NaN, NaN, NaN,
  25, 36, 64, 81, 100
]
Filtered Array (Even Numbers): [ 0, 6, 8, 10 ]
Sum of Array Elements: -1abc568910
```



```
Applications: ArraysOne.js - ArraysOn...
ArraysOne.js - ArraysOne - Visual Studio Code
File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
EXPLORER
  ARRAYSONE
    JS ArraysOne.js
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS
bash
c
5
6
8
9
10
forEach Iteration:
0
-1
a
b
c
5
6
8
9
10
Squared Values: [
  0, 1, NaN, NaN, NaN,
  25, 36, 64, 81, 100
]
Filtered Array (Even Numbers): [ 0, 6, 8, 10 ]
Sum of Array Elements: -1abc568910
Final State of the Array: [
  0, -1, 'a', 'b', 'c',
  5, 6, 8, 9, 10
]
Validation Complete!
labuser@ip-172-31-47-93:~/Desktop/ArraysOne$
```

The code initializes, manipulates, and iterates through an array, highlighting properties such as length, constructor, and prototype. Essential array methods—including push, pop, shift, unshift, concat, join, slice, and splice—along with iterator methods such as forEach, map, filter, and reduce are demonstrated. The final state of the array and validation messages confirm the correctness of the operations.

By following these steps, you have successfully demonstrated the practical application of JavaScript array properties, methods, and iterators, enhancing your programming proficiency.