#### JS第二周第三天

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# JS第二周第三天

#### 1.数组

```
<script>
   Number();
   Boolean();
   Array();//将参数变成数组
   console.log(Array(1, 2, 3));
   console.log(Array(7));//[,,,,,,]
   Array(7).fill(1);
   console.log([[[[[[1, 2], [3, 4]]]]]].toString());//1,2,3,4
   console.log([[[[[[1, 2], [3, 4]]]]]].join());//1,2,3,4
   console.log([[[[[[1, 2], [3, 4]]]]]]+"");//1,2,3,4
   Array.of();//跟Array方法一样 唯一不同的是解决了 只有一个参数是数字的情况
   console.log(Array.of(7));//[7]
   console.log(Array("哈哈"));//["哈哈"]
   function sum() {
     let total=null;
     for(let i=0;i<arguments.length;i++){</pre>
       total+=arguments[i];
```

```
return total;
    function sum(){
     return eval(Array.from(arguments).join("+"));
    console.log(sum(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8));
    let ary=[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8];
    let total=eval(ary.join("+"));
    console.log(ary);
    let arr1=[1,2,3];
    let arr2=[10,20,30];
    console.log(arr1.concat(arr2));
    console.log([...arr1, ...arr2]);
    let arr3=[1,13,45,63,80,57];
    Math.max(1,13,45,63,80,57);
    console.log(Math.max(...arr3));
    ["js",...arr1,"css"]
    let s1="12345";
    console.log([...s1]);
    function f() {
      console.log([...arguments]);
   f(1,2,3,4,5)
</script>
```

### 2.数组的解构赋值

```
<script>
   let ary1=[1,2,3];
   let x1,x2,x3;
    [x1,x2,x3]=[1,2];
   console.log(x1);
    console.log(x2);
   console.log(x3);
   let [y1,y2,y3]=["JS","CSS"];
   var a=12;
   var b=13;
    [a,b]=[b,a];
   let [,,n,m]=[1,2,3,4];
   let [n1,...n2]=[0,12,13,14,15,16];
</script>
```

## 3.数组去重

```
for (let i=0;i<ary.length;i++){</pre>
     if (!arr.includes(ary[i])){
       arr.push(ary[i]);
   console.log(arr);
   let arr=[];
   for (let item of ary){
     if(!arr.includes(item)){
       arr.push(item)
   let arr=[];
   ary.forEach(function (item) {
     if(!arr.includes(item)){
       arr.push(item)
   });
   console.log(arr);
   let arr=ary.filter(function (item, index) {
     //判断在index之前的项组成的数组(ary.slice(0,index))中有没有item
     //有 不留下,没有留下
     return !ary.slice(0,index).includes(item)
   });
   console.log(arr);
    */
   for (let i=0;i<ary.length;i++){</pre>
     if(i!=ary.lastIndexOf(ary[i])){
       ary.splice(i,1);
       i--;
   console.log(ary);
</script>
```

### 4.数组去重(利用对象)

```
<script>
```

```
//利用对象的属性名不可以重复的特点,让对象的属性名和属性值都变成数组的每一项
let ary=[1,1,2,1,1,3,4,2,1,4,3];
let obj={};
for (let item of ary){
    obj[item]=item;
}
let arr=[];
for (let key in obj){
    //将属性值放进数组中 key属性名是字符串
    arr.push(obj[key])
}
console.log(arr);
</script>
```

#### 5.遍历接口

```
let ary=["js","css","vue","react","node"];
    for (let item of ary) {
   for (let index of ary.keys()) {
     console.log(index);
   for (let e of ary.entries()){
     console.log(e);
   for (let [index,item] of ary.entries()){
     console.log(index,item);
</script>
```

#### 6.冒泡排序

```
<script>
 let ary = [1, 34, 16, 3, 18, 10];
  for (var i = 1; i < ary.length; i++) {</pre>
   for (var j = 0; j < ary.length - i; j++) {
     if (ary[j] > ary[j + 1]) {
 console.log(ary);
</script>
<script>
 arr = [100, 34, 16, 3, 18, 70];
 //第一轮 i=1;
 //j=0 arr[j]>arr[j+1] arr[0]>arr[1] 100>34
                                               交换位置 [34,10]
0,16,3,18,70];
  //j=1 arr[j]>arr[j+1] arr[1]>arr[2] 100>16
                                               交换位置 「34,1
6,100,3,18,70];
                                               交换位置 「34,1
 //j=2 arr[j]>arr[j+1] arr[2]>arr[3] 100>3
6,3,100,18,70];
 //j=3 arr[j]>arr[j+1] arr[3]>arr[4]
                                      100>18
                                                交换位置 「34,1
6,3,18,100,70];
                                               交换位置 [34,1
 //j=4 arr[j]>arr[j+1] arr[4]>arr[5] 100>70
6,3,18,70,100,];
 //j<5 arr.length-i
 //第二轮 i=2; [34,16,3,18,70,100,];
 //j=0 arr[j]>arr[j+1] arr[0]>arr[1] 34>16
                                                交换位置
4,3,18,70,100,];
                                                交换位置
 //j=1 arr[j]>arr[j+1] arr[1]>arr[2] 34>3
6,3,34,18,70,100,];
 //j=2 arr[j]>arr[j+1] arr[2]>arr[3] 34>18
                                                交换位置
6,3,18,34,70,100,];
        arr[j]>arr[j+1] arr[3]>arr[4] 34<70
 //j=3
                                                不交换位置 [1
6,3,18,34,70,100,];
 //j<4
 //第三轮 i=3; [16,3,18,34,70,100,];
 //j=0 arr[j]>arr[j+1] arr[0]>arr[1]
                                       16>3
                                                交换位置
6,18,34,70,100,];
                                               不交换位置 [3,1
 //j=1
        arr[j]>arr[j+1] arr[1]>arr[2] 16<18
6,18,34,70,100,];
                                               不交换位置 [3,1
 //j=2 arr[j]>arr[j+1] arr[2]>arr[3] 18<34
```

```
6,18,34,70,100,];

let f=null;
for (var i = 1; i < arr.length; i++) {
    f=true;
    for (var j = 0; j < arr.length - i; j++) {
        if (arr[j] > arr[j + 1]) {
            f=false;
            [arr[j], arr[j + 1]] = [arr[j + 1], arr[j]];
        }
        if(f)break;
    }
    console.log(arr);
```

### 7.插入排序

```
<script>
   let ary=[3,12,5,7,8,34,1,10,16,57,32];//桌上的牌
   let ary1=[];//手里的牌
   ary1[0]=ary[0];//手里的牌是 [3]
   for (var i=1;i<ary.length;i++){</pre>
     for(var j=ary1.length-1;j>=0;j--){
       if(ary[i]>ary1[j]){
         ary1.splice(j+1,0,ary[i]);
         break;
        if(j==0){
         ary1.unshift(ary[i]);
   console.log(ary1);
</script>
```