App Development & Modeling

BSc in Applied Computing



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Javascript Part 1b

Objects & Arrays

- The fundamental building blocks of java programs are
 - Object
 - Array
 - Functions

Creating & Using Objects

- The simplest way to create an object is either through:
 - the object constructor
 - · the shorthand syntax known as object literal.
- Objects are unordered key/value pairs.
 - The *key* is formally known as a property and the value can be any valid JavaScript type, even another object.
- To create or access a property on an object, we use
 - dot notation
 - bracket notation

Creating Objects ...

Object Constructor

```
var person1 = new Object;

person1.firstName = "John";
person1.lastName = "Doe";
```

Object Literal

```
var person2 =
{
  firstName: "Jane",
  lastName: "Doe"
};
```

Using Objects...

Dot Notation

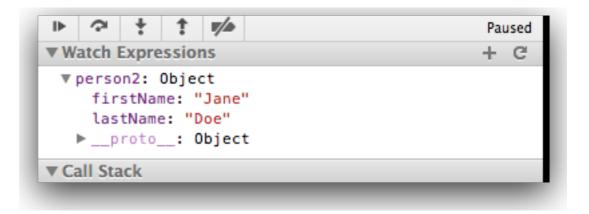
```
person1.firstName = "John";
person1.lastName = "Doe";
```

Bracket Notation

```
person['firstName'] = "Mary";
person['lastName'] = "Smith";
```

Tracing Objects

 Object structure and contents can be explored in detail in Chrome Developer Tools



Creating & Using Arrays

- Arrays are a type of object that are ordered by the index of each item it contains.
- The index starts at zero and extends to however many items have been added, which is a property of the array known as the "length" of the array.
- Similar to objects, an array can be created with the array constructor or the shorthand syntax known as array literal.

Creating Arrays...

Array Constructor

var foo = new Array;

Array Literal

var bar = [];

Creating Arrays with Dimensions

Array Constructor

```
var foo = new Array(5);
```

• In general, dont do this. Better to create empty array:

Array Literal

```
var bar = [];
```

And the append items via as needed

```
bar.push(23);
bar.push(32);
```

Using Arrays...

- Insertion into arrays can be via:
 - [] notation (like Java)
 - Using 'push' which appends to the end of the array

```
var foo = [];
foo.push("a");
foo.push("b");
alert( foo[ 0 ] ); // => a
alert( foo[ 1 ] ); // => b
alert( foo.length ); // => 2
foo.pop();
alert( foo[ 0 ] ); // => a
alert( foo[ 1 ] ); // => undefined
alert( foo.length ); // => 1
```



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