

# CS 105

Week 4

Exam

# Overview

- Variables

- Variables
- Operations: +, -, \*, and /

- Variables
- Operations: +, -, \*, and /
- Conditionals: if...else if...else

- Variables
- Operations: +, -, \*, and /
- Conditionals: if...else if...else
- Loops: while, for

- Variables
- Operations: +, -, \*, and /
- Conditionals: if...else if...else
- Loops: while, for
- Functions / return statements

- Variables
- Operations: +, -, \*, and /
- Conditionals: if...else if...else
- Loops: while, for
- Functions / return statements
- Strings

- Variables
- Operations: +, -, \*, and /
- Conditionals: if...else if...else
- Loops: while, for
- Functions / return statements
- Strings
- Arrays

# Arrays

# Arrays

...just a fancy name for a “list”.

Just like numbers and strings,  
arrays are stored in variables.

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

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

Each element inside of an array can be any type of a variable.

Each element inside of an array can be any type of variable.

## Strings

```
var hello = ["Hello", "world"];
```

Each element inside of an array can be any type of variable.

## Numbers

```
var oddNumbers =  
[1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15];
```

Each element inside of an array can be any type of variable.

## Arrays

```
var illiniBasketball =  
[ [39, 48], [58, 67], [60, 55] ];
```

# Array Functions

Just like strings, use `.length` to find the length of an array.

```
var primes = [2, 3, 5, 7, 11];  
var len = primes.length;
```

Unlike Strings, indexing into an array looks different.

```
var primes = [2, 3, 5, 7, 11];  
    var firstPrime = primes[0];  
    var secondPrime = primes[1];
```

Adding to an array also looks different.

```
var primes = [2, 3, 5, 7, 11];  
primes += 13; // WRONG!
```

Adding to an array also looks different. Use `.push()`.

```
var primes = [2, 3, 5, 7, 11];  
    primes.push(13);
```

# Review of Syntax

- Curly Braces: { and }
  - Used after **function**, **if**, **else**, **while**, and **for**. Associates the code inside of the curly braces with the statements immediately preceding the curly brace.

- Curly Braces: { and }

```
var x = 0;  
if (x < 10)  
{  
  
}
```

- Parentheses: ( and )
  - Used to contain the logic associated with **function**, **if**, **else**, **while**, and **for** statements.
  - Used to denote order of operations in equations.

- Parentheses: ( and )

```
var x = 0;  
if (x < 10)  
{  
  
}
```

- Square Brackets: [ and ]
  - Only used with arrays.

Example

# High temperatures for Champaign, IL during January 2014.

```
var highTemps =  
  [35, 20, 20, 36, 33, -1, 11,  
   21, 32, 41, 41, 44, 51, 38,  
   26, 37, 32, 29, 38, 41, 28,  
   21,  6, 26, 34, 44, 16, 14,  
   30, 37, 31];
```

How many days were at or below  
freezing all day?

How many days were at or below  
freezing all day?

```
// set counter to 0
// for each day:
//     if the high temperature <= 32:
//         add one to counter
```

```
var highTemps = [...];
```

```
// set counter to 0
```

```
var counter = 0;
```

```
// for each day:
```

```
    // if the high temperature <= 32:
```

```
        // add one to counter
```

```
var highTemps = [...];

// set counter to 0
var counter = 0;

// for each day:
for (var i = 0;
     i < highTemps.length;
     i++)
{
    // if the high temperature <= 32:
    // add one to counter
}
```

```
var highTemps = [...];

// set counter to 0
var counter = 0;

// for each day:
for (var i = 0;
     i < highTemps.length;
     i++)
{
    // if the high temperature <= 32:
    if ( highTemp[i] <= 32 )
    {
        // add one to counter
    }
}
```

```
var highTemps = [...];

// set counter to 0
var counter = 0;

// for each day:
for (var i = 0;
     i < highTemps.length;
     i++)
{
    // if the high temperature <= 32:
    if ( highTemp[i] <= 32 )
    {
        // add one to counter
        counter++;
    }
}
}
```

MP2