Announcements

- Check class announcements daily
- You must implement programming projects by yourself
Reviewing One-Dimensional Arrays

- How do we define an array?
- How do we represent arrays?
- How can we access the elements of an array?
- What can we do with the elements of an array?
- Which iteration statement is frequently used with arrays?
- Arrays are created in a memory area called the heap
- Array variable holds address of array
- Arrays are objects
  - Object → Entity that has values and operations (functions)
- Fundamental loop you should remember
  
  ```java
  for (k = 0; k < a.length; k++) { }
  ```
  
  where a is an array
Passing Arrays to Functions

- Let’s review how we pass numbers to functions
- How we pass arrays to functions?
  - **Example:** PassReturnArrays.html

**Memory Diagram**
- Tool we will use to illustrate the associations between variables and entities (e.g., objects, arrays, etc.)
typeof Operator

- **Syntax:**
  - `typeof operand`
  - `typeof (operand)`

- **Semantics:**
  Returns a string indicating the type of the operand

- **Example:** TypeOf.html
**NaN**

- NaN → Not-A-Number (Same as Number.NaN)
  - Unequal to any number including itself
  - Use isNaN function → determines (returns true or false) whether an argument is not a number. It attempts to convert the argument to a number
    - The following comparisons return false
      
      NaN == NaN, NaN === NaN
  
- **Example:** NaN.html
null

- What is null?
  - Represents no value
  - Represents no address

- Example: Null.html

- When can use null?

- Example: ValidityCheck.html
null and undefined

- null → indicates no value
- undefined
  - Value associated with uninitialized variables
  - Value associated with object properties that do not exist
- == considers null and undefined equal
- === considers null and undefined different
Parsing Strings into Numbers

- **Number**
  - Returns `NaN` if the argument does not represent a well-formed numeric literal; otherwise a number

- **parseFloat**
  - Takes a string as argument and converts the string to a floating point number. It stops parsing the string once it founds a character that cannot be part of a floating point number
  - Returns `NaN` if a number cannot be generated
  - Leading and trailing spaces are allowed

- **parseInt**
  - Takes two parameters: a string and a radix (defaults to 10)
  - With a string parameter behaves like `parseFloat` but returning an integer

- **Example: ParseStringNum.html**