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JAVASCRIPT TRICKS YOU SHOULD KNOW



YOU MUST KNOW



SHUFFLE ARRAY ELEMENTS

```
var array=[11,12,13,14,150,15,555,556,545]  
console.log(array.sort(function(){  
  return Math.random()-0.5  
}));  
//150,15,555,556,545,12,11,13,14
```

We all need to get random data sometimes. But sometimes we need to get random data from a specific dataset. At that time we can use the below snippet that will save your time.

FILTER UNIQUE VALUES

```
var array=[11,12,12,222]  
const unique =[...new Set(array)]  
console.log(unique) // [11 ,12 , 222]
```

Sometimes we need to filter unique values right. For example, if you are on social media, we have mutual friends. Those mutual friends are the negation of non-mutual friends i.e unique friends. For that, we are using sets.

COMMA OPERATOR

```
let x=1;  
x=(x++,x)  
  
console.log(x)  
// 2  
x=(2,3)  
console.log(x)  
//3
```

The comma operator (,) evaluates each of its operands (from left to right) and returns the value of the last operand.

SWAP VALUES WITH ARRAY

```
let x=5,y=10  
[x,y]=[y,x]  
console.log(x) //10  
console.log(y) //5
```

Swapping values has never been easy like this, usually, we introduce a temporary variable then `temporary = b; b = a; a = temporary;`. But that produces a headache, right?

Well, now you can just swap using array destructuring

SUM VALUES FROM AN ARRAY

```
var numbers = [3, 5, 7, 2];  
var sum = numbers.reduce((x, y) => x + y);  
console.log(sum); // returns 17
```

Suppose we have an array of numbers: let numbers = [2,52,55,5].

To get the sum we usually use a for loop and traverse through the list right

You can easily do that with this line of code: let sum = numbers.reduce((x,y) => return x+y).

And you can print the result via console.log(sum).