Some JavaScript Fun Facts

01

The new at () method for arrays allows you to access elements from either end easily

```javascript
const arr = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'];

arr.at(0);  // 'a'
arr.at(1);  // 'b'
arr.at(-1); // 'd'
arr.at(-3); // 'b'
```

02

The `Date` object is smart enough to automatically adjust any overflows in month, date or time values

```javascript
const foo =
  new Date('December 31, 2022 00:00:00');

foo.setDate(foo.getDate() + 1);

foo
// -> January 1, 2022
```

03

Underscore can be used as separator for numbers. This is useful for large values to improve readability.

```
const largeNum = 1_000_000;
```

04

Since Strings are iterables, they can be split into an array of characters by using the spread operator

```
const arr = [...'hello'];
arr
// -> ['h', 'e', 'l', 'l', 'o']
```

05

The Performance API can be used to calculate time between two events precisely (useful for benchmarking)

```
const start = performance.now();

// ...

cost duration = performance.now() - start;
// Precise time duration
```

06

The classic for loop can be prefixed with await to iterate over an array of promises, but wait for each promise to resolve before moving to the next

```javascript
async function test() {
    const promises = [ /* */ ];
    for await (const result of promises) {
        // ...
    }
}
```

07

The following syntax provides both the index and value when iterating over an array

```javascript
const arr = ['foo', 'bar', 'baz'];

for (const [key, value] of arr.entries()){
  console.log(key, value);
}
```

08

Any piece of code inside a Class is automatically evaluated in strict mode, even if there is no `use strict`

```
class MyClass {
  // Evaluation here is strict
}
```

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