**JS Array Methods**

1. push(): adds one or more elements to the end of an array.

Example: array.push(‘Hamza’);

2. pop(): removes the last element from the an array and returns that element.

Example: array.pop();

3. unshift(): adds one or more elements to the beginning of an array.

Example: array.unshift(‘Hamza’);

4. shift(): removes the first element from an array and returns that element.

Example: array.shift();

5. concat(): merges two or more arrays into one.

Example: let allArrays = arr1.concat(arr2);

6. slice(): returns a portion of an array in a new array without affecting the original array.

Example: arr.slice(2,5);

7. splice(): changes the original array by removing, replacing, or adding elements and returns an array with the deleted elements.

Example: arr.splice(1,1,’Hamza’);

8. join(): a method is used to join all elements of an array into a string. They will be separated by a specified separator. The default separator is the comma ‘,’.

Example: array.join(“ “);

9. reverse(): a method used to reverse the order of the elements in array. It mutates the original array.

Example: array.reverse();

10. indexOf(): a method used to search an array for a specific element and returns its first element. If the element is not found it returns -1.

Example: arr.indexOf(‘hamza’);

11. Array.isArray(): a method is used to determine whether the passed value is an Array. It returns a Boolean.

Example: Array.isArray(arr);

12. includes(): is a method used to determine weather an array includes a certain value among its entries. Returns true or false;

Example: array.includes(“Hamza”);

13. fill(): is a method that changes all the elements of an array to a static value. It returns a modified array.

Example: array.fill(“Hello”);

14. flat(): a method that reduces the depth of a nested array into a single array. The default is 1 level deep.

Example: arr = [1, [2,3]];

arr.flat();

15. find(): a method returns the value of the first element in the provided array that satisfies the provided testing function. If no values satisfy the testing function, undefined is returned.

Example: let numbers = [5, 12, 8, 130, 44];

let found = numbers.find(num => num > 12);

console.log(found);

16. map(): a method creates a new array with the results of calling a provided function on every element in the calling array.

let numbers = [1, 4, 9, 16];

let roots = numbers.map(Math.sqrt);

17. every(): a method that tests whether all elements in the array pass the test implemented by the provided function. It returns a Boolean value.

let numbers = [1, 30, 39, 29, 10, 13];

let isBelowThreshold = (currentValue) => currentValue < 40;

let result = numbers.every(isBelowThreshold);