### \*Example 1: Reversing a simple array\*

javascript

let numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];

numbers.reverse(); // Reverses the original array

console.log(numbers); // Output: [5, 4, 3, 2, 1]

### \*Explanation:\*

- The reverse() method modifies the numbers array directly and reverses the order of elements.

- The original array numbers becomes [5, 4, 3, 2, 1].

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### \*Example 2: Reversing an array of strings\*

javascript

let fruits = ["apple", "banana", "cherry", "date"];

fruits.reverse();

console.log(fruits); // Output: ["date", "cherry", "banana", "apple"]

### \*Explanation:\*

- The reverse() method is applied to the fruits array, reversing the order of the elements.

- The output is ["date", "cherry", "banana", "apple"].

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### \*Example 3: Reversing an array without modifying the original array\*

If you want to reverse an array but keep the original array unchanged, you can create a copy of the array before calling reverse():

javascript

let numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];

let reversedNumbers = [...numbers].reverse(); // Creates a copy and reverses it

console.log(reversedNumbers); // Output: [5, 4, 3, 2, 1]

console.log(numbers); // Output: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] (original array remains unchanged)

### \*Explanation:\*

- The ... (spread operator) is used to create a shallow copy of the numbers array.

- The reverse() method is applied to this new array, leaving the original numbers array unchanged.

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### \*Example 4: Reversing a 2D array\*

javascript

let matrix = [[1, 2], [3, 4], [5, 6]];

matrix.reverse();

console.log(matrix); // Output: [[5, 6], [3, 4], [1, 2]]

### \*Explanation:\*

- The reverse() method reverses the order of the outer elements of the 2D array (i.e., the rows of the matrix).

- The matrix is now [[5, 6], [3, 4], [1, 2]].

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### \*Example 5: Reversing a string\*

You can reverse a string using reverse() by converting it to an array:

javascript

let str = "hello";

let reversedStr = str.split("").reverse().join("");

console.log(reversedStr); // Output: "olleh"

### \*Explanation:\*

- split("") converts the string into an array of characters.

- reverse() reverses the array.

- join("") combines the characters back into a string