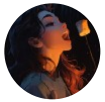




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40+ Killer JavaScript One Liners

Hey Everyone! Comment your Best One-liner Ts/Js code.

1. Get a random boolean

This function will return a boolean (true or false) using `Math.random()` method. It's a 50/50 chance to get either true or false.



```
const RandomBoolean = () => Math.random() >= 0.5;
```

2. Check if the provided date is a weekday or Weekend



1.2K



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```
const isWeekend = date => [0, 6].indexOf(date.getDay()) !== -1;
```

3. Check if a number is even or odd



```
const isEven = num => num % 2 === 0;  
// OR  
const isEven = (n) => !(n & 1);
```

4. Remove all duplicate values in an array



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```
const setArr = arr => [...new Set(arr)];
```

5. Check if a variable is an array

A clean and easy way to check if a variable is an array.

```
const isArray = (arr) => Array.isArray(arr);
```

6. Generate a random number between two numbers

This will take two numbers as params and will generate a random number between those two numbers!



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```
const random = (min, max) => Math.floor(Math.random() * (max - min + 1) + min);  
console.log(random(55, 999));
```

7. Generate a random string (unique id?)

```
const randomString = () => Math.random().toString(36).slice(2);
```

8. Swapping Two Variables || Destructuring

Destructuring assignment that swaps the variables values





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```
let foo = '🥳';  
let bar = '😱';  
[foo, bar] = [bar, foo];
```

9. Calculate number of days between two dates

To calculate the days between two dates, we first find the absolute between two dates and then divide it with $24 * 60 * 60 * 1000 = 86400000$ which is equal to milliseconds in a single day, and at the end, we round the result and return it.



```
const daysDiff = (date, date2) => Math.ceil(Math.abs(date - date2) / 86400000);
```

You can use `Math.round` or `Math.floor` instead of `Math.ceil`.

10. Different ways of merging multiple arrays





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```
// Merge but don't remove the duplications  
const merge = (a, b) => a.concat(b);  
// Or  
const merge = (a, b) => [...a, ...b];  
  
// Merge and remove the duplications  
const merge = [...new Set(a.concat(b))];  
// Or  
const merge = [...new Set([...a, ...b])];
```

11. Get the actual type of javascript primitives



```
const trueType = obj => Object.prototype.toString.call(obj).slice(8, -1).toLowerCase();
```

12. Truncate





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```
// string at the end
const truncateString = (string, length) => {
  return string.length < length ? string : `${string.slice(0, length - 3)}...`;
};

// string from the middle
const truncateStringMiddle = (string, length, start, end) => {
  return `${string.slice(0, start)}...${string.slice(string.length - end)}`;
};

// A number to a fixed decimal point
const toFixed = (n, fixed) => ~~(Math.pow(10, fixed) * n) / Math.pow(10, fixed);
```

13. Capitalizing a string

```
const capitalize = (str) => str.charAt(0).toUpperCase() + str.slice(1);
// OR capitalize all starting words in a sentence
const capitalize = (str, lower = false) =>
  (lower ? str.toLowerCase() : str).replace(/(?:^|\s|'([{}])+\s)/g, match => match.toUpperCase());
```

14. Check if the current tab is in view/focus

This simple helper method returns true or false depending on if a tab is in view/focus





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```
const isTabInView = () => document.hidden;  
isTabInView(); // true/false  
// OR  
document.hidden ? 'hidden' : 'visible';
```

15. Reverse a string



```
const reverse = str => str.split('').reverse().join('');  
// OR  
const reverse = str => [...str].reverse().join``
```

16. Check if an element is currently in focus

We can check if an element is currently in focus using the `document.activeElement` property.





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```
const elementIsInFocus = (el) => (el === document.activeElement);  
elementIsInFocus(anyElement);
```

17. Check if the current user has touch events supported

```
const touchSupported = () => {  
  ('ontouchstart' in window || window.DocumentTouch && document instanceof window.DocumentTouch);  
};
```

18. Scroll to top of the page

```
const goToTop = () => window.scrollTo(0, 0, 'smooth');  
goToTop();  
// OR  
const scrollToTop = (element) =>  
  element.scrollIntoView({ behavior: "smooth", block: "start" });  
// Scroll to bottom of the page  
const scrollToBottom = () => window.scrollTo(0, document.body.scrollHeight);
```

19. Get average value of arguments

We can use the reduce method to get the average value of the arguments.





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```
const average = (...args) => args.reduce((a, b) => a + b) / args.length;  
average(1, 2, 3, 4);
```

20. Convert Fahrenheit / Celsius

Dealing with temperatures can be confusing at times. These 2 functions will help you convert Fahrenheit to Celsius and the other way around.

```
const celsiusToFahrenheit = (celsius) => celsius * 9/5 + 32;  
const fahrenheitToCelsius = (fahrenheit) => (fahrenheit - 32) * 5/9;
```

21. Get query parameters from the URL

To obtain query parameters, we must first divide the URL at “?” and then replace “=” with “:” and “&” with “,”.

```
const getQueryParams = URL =>  
  JSON.parse('{'' + decodeURI(URL.split('?')[1]).replace(/&/g, ',').replace(/=/g, ':') + ''}');  
getQueryParams('https://www.com?search=api&test=true')  
// {search: 'api', test: 'true'}
```





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```
const copy = (text) => navigator.clipboard.writeText(text);
```

To paste text:



```
const text = navigator.clipboard.readText();
```

23. Get Value of a browser Cookie

Retrieve the value of a cookie by accessing with document.cookie



```
const cookie = name => `; ${document.cookie}.split('; ${name}=').pop().split(';').shift();  
cookie('_ga');  
// Result: "GA1.2.1929736587.1601974046"
```





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```
const isValidDate = (...val) => !Number.isNaN(+new Date(...val));  
isValidDate("February 10, 2022 09:19:00");
```

25. Find which is the day by a given date in year.

```
const dayOfYear = (date) =>  
  Math.floor((date - new Date(date.getFullYear(), 0, 0)) / 1000 / 60 / 60 / 24);  
dayOfYear(new Date()); // Result: 272
```

26. Clear All Cookies

You can easily clear all cookies stored in a web page by accessing the cookie using `document.cookie` and clearing it.

```
const clearCookies = document.cookie.split(';').forEach(cookie => document.cookie =  
  cookie.replace(/^ +/, '').replace(=/.*$/, '=;expires=${new Date(0).toUTCString()};path=/'););
```

27. Check if array is empty && Object Is Empty





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```
const isEmpty = arr => arr?.some(x => x);  
// OR  
const isEmpty = arr => Array.isArray(arr) && arr.length > 0;  
  
// Object Is Empty  
const isEmpty = obj => Reflect.ownKeys(obj).length === 0 && obj.constructor === Object;
```

28. Get Selected Text

Get the text the user has select using inbuilt getSelection property.

```
const getSelectedText = () => window.getSelection().toString();
```

29. Detect Dark Mode

```
const isDarkMode = window.matchMedia && window.matchMedia('(prefers-color-scheme: dark)').matches  
console.log(isDarkMode) // Result: True or False
```

30. Shuffle an Array

Shuffling an array is super easy with sort and random methods.





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```
const shuffleArray = (arr) => arr.sort(() => 0.5 - Math.random());
```

31. Generate Random Hex

```
const randomHex = () => '#' + Math.floor(Math.random() * 16777215).toString(16);  
// OR  
const randomHex = () => `#${Math.floor(Math.random() * 0xffffffff).toString(16).padEnd(6, "0")}`;
```

32. Convert RGB to Hex

```
const rgbToHex = (r, g, b) =>  
  "#" + ((1 << 24) + (r << 16) + (g << 8) + b).toString(16).slice(1);  
rgbToHex(0, 51, 255); // Result: #0033ff
```

33. Get Min & max value of an array





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```
const getMinMax = (arr) => [Math.min(...arr), Math.max(...arr)];
```

34. Reload the current page



```
const reload = () => location.reload();  
  
// Or  
const reload = () => (location.href = location.href);
```

35. Check if a string consists of a repeated character sequence



```
const consistsRepeatedSubstring = (str) => `${str}${str}`.indexOf(str, 1) === str.length;
```

36. Convert a letter to associate emoji





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```
const letterToEmoji = (c) => String.fromCodePoint(c.toLowerCase().charCodeAt(0) + 127365);
```

37. Calculate the angle of a line defined by two points

```
// In radians
const radiansAngle = (p1, p2) => Math.atan2(p2.y - p1.y, p2.x - p1.x);

// In degrees
const degreesAngle = (p1, p2) => (Math.atan2(p2.y - p1.y, p2.x - p1.x) * 180) / Math.PI;
```

38. Convert radians to degrees && degrees to radians

```
const radsToDegs = (rad) => (rad * 180) / Math.PI;
// &&
const degsToRads = (deg) => (deg * Math.PI) / 180.0;
```

39. Wait for an amount of time





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```
const wait = async (milliseconds) => new Promise((resolve) => setTimeout(resolve, milliseconds));
```

40. Create an object from the pairs of key and value



```
const toObj = (arr) => Object.fromEntries(arr);
```

41. Get union of arrays



```
const union = (...arr) => [...new Set(arr.flat())];
```

42. Partition an array based on a condition





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```
const partition = (arr, criteria) => arr.reduce((acc, i) => (acc[criteria(i) ? 0 : 1].push(i), acc), [[], []]);  
  
partition([1, 2, 3, 4, 5], (n) => n % 2); // [[1, 3, 5], [2, 4]]
```

43. Remove falsy values from array

```
const removeFalsy = (arr) => arr.filter(Boolean);
```

That's all Aliens! 🙄

Hope you found this helpful, see you in the next one 😊

Please clap 🙌 if you found this article *useful*.

