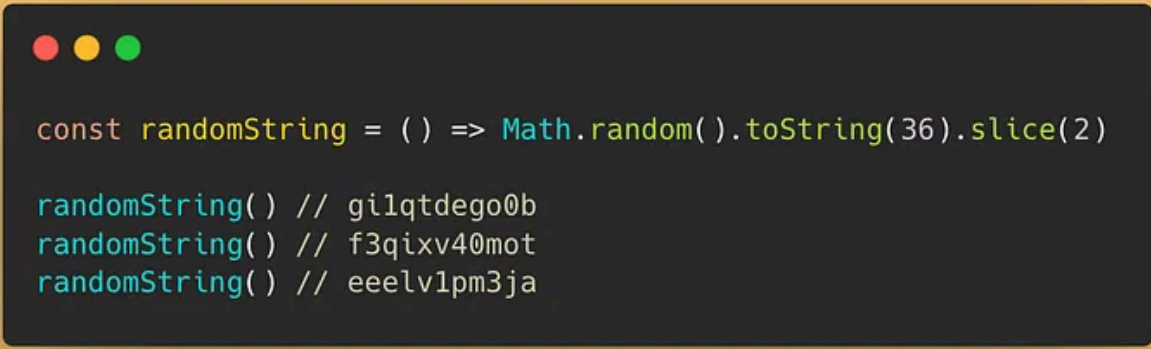


## 1. Generate a Random String

Creating a random string is a common task, especially when you need unique identifiers. You can achieve this with `Math.random()`, converting the number to base-36, and slicing off the leading "0."



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

randomString() // gilqtdego0b
randomString() // f3qixv40mot
randomString() // eeelv1pm3ja
```

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

randomString() // gl1qtdego0q
randomString() // f4qixv40moc
randomString() // eielv1pm3ju
```

[Documentation for Math.random\(\)](#)

## 2. Escape HTML Special Characters

To prevent cross-site scripting (XSS) attacks, it's essential to escape HTML special characters in strings. This function replaces characters like `&`, `<`, `>`, `"`, and `'` with their corresponding HTML entities.

```
const escape = (str) => str.replace(/[\<>'"]/g, (m) => ({ '&': '&amp;', '<': '&lt;', '>': '&gt;', '"': '&quot;', "'": '&#39;' }[m]))

escape('<div class="medium">Hi Medium.</div>')
// &lt;div class=&quot;medium&quot;&gt;Hi Medium.&lt;/div&gt;
```

```
const escape = (str) => str.replace(/[\<>'"]/g, (m) => ({ '&': '&amp;', '<': '&lt;', '>': '&gt;', '"': '&quot;', "'": '&#39;' }[m]))
```

## Documentation for Regular Expressions

### 3. Uppercase the First Character of Each Word in a String

Capitalize the first letter of each word in a string with this function.

```
const uppercaseWords = (str) => str.replace(/^(.)|\s+(.)/g, (c) => c.toUpperCase())

uppercaseWords('hello world'); // 'Hello World'
```

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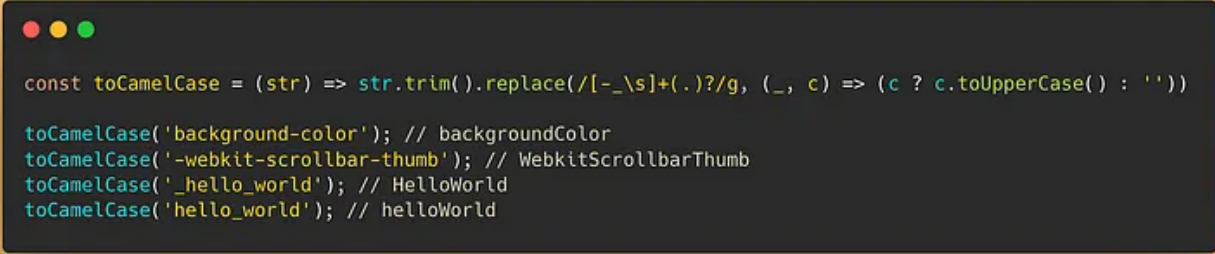
✍ Write



[Documentation for String.prototype.replace\(\).](#)

## 4. Convert a String to camelCase

This function transforms a string with spaces, hyphens, or underscores into camelCase.



```
const toCamelCase = (str) => str.trim().replace(/[-_\s]+(?:.)/g, (_, c) => (c ? c.toUpperCase() : ''))

toCamelCase('background-color'); // backgroundColor
toCamelCase('-webkit-scrollbar-thumb'); // WebkitScrollbarThumb
toCamelCase('_hello_world'); // HelloWorld
toCamelCase('hello_world'); // helloWorld
```

```
const toCamelCase = (str) => str.trim().replace(/[-_\s]+(?:.)/g, (_, c) => (c ? c
```

[Documentation for String.prototype.trim\(\).](#)

## 5. Remove Duplicate Values in an Array

Use a Set to effortlessly remove duplicate values from an array.

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

console.log(removeDuplicates([1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6]))
// [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
```

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

## Documentation for Set

## 6. Flatten an Array

Flatten a nested array into a one-dimensional array with either recursion or the `reduce` method.

```
const flat = (arr) =>
  [].concat.apply(
    [],
    arr.map((a) => (Array.isArray(a) ? flat(a) : a))
  );
// Or
const flat = (arr) => arr.reduce((a, b) => (Array.isArray(b) ? [...a, ...flat(b)] : [...a, b]), [])

flat(['cat', ['lion', 'tiger']]); // ['cat', 'lion', 'tiger']
```

```
// Using recursion
const flat = (arr) => [].concat.apply([], arr.map((a) => (Array.isArray(a) ? flat(a) : a)))

// Using reduce
const flat = (arr) => arr.reduce((a, b) => (Array.isArray(b) ? [...a, ...flat(b)] : [...a, b]), [])
```

[Documentation for Array.isArray\(\).](#)

## 7. Remove Falsy Values from an Array

This function filters out all falsy values (e.g., 0, null, undefined, false) from an array.

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

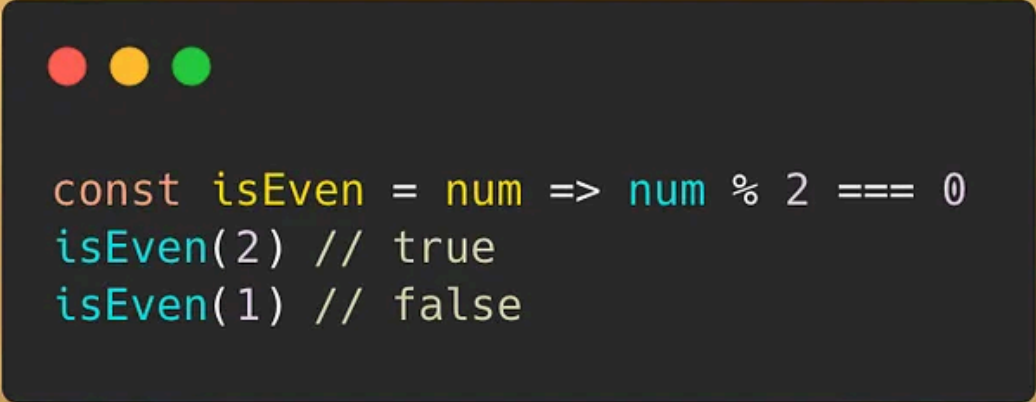
removeFalsy([0, 'a string', '', NaN, true, 5, undefined, 'another string', false])
// ['a string', true, 5, 'another string']
```

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

[Documentation for Array.prototype.filter\(\).](#)

## 8. Check if a Number Is Even or Odd

Determine whether a number is even or odd with a straightforward modulo operation.



```
const isEven = num => num % 2 === 0
isEven(2) // true
isEven(1) // false
```

```
const isEven = (num) => num % 2 === 0;
```

## Documentation for Arithmetic Operators

### **9. Get a Random Integer Between Two Numbers**

Obtain a random integer within a specified range using this function.



```
const random = (min, max) => Math.floor(Math.random() * (max - min + 1) + min)

random(1, 50) // 25
random(1, 50) // 34
```

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

[Documentation for Math.floor\(\)](#).

## 10. Calculate the Average Value of Arguments

Find the average value of multiple arguments using the `reduce` method.



```
const average = (...args) => args.reduce((a, b) => a + b) / args.length

average(1, 2, 3, 4, 5); // 3
```

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

## Documentation for Array.prototype.reduce().

These **JavaScript one-liners** can simplify your code and showcase your expertise. Stay tuned for more coding tricks, and happy coding!

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