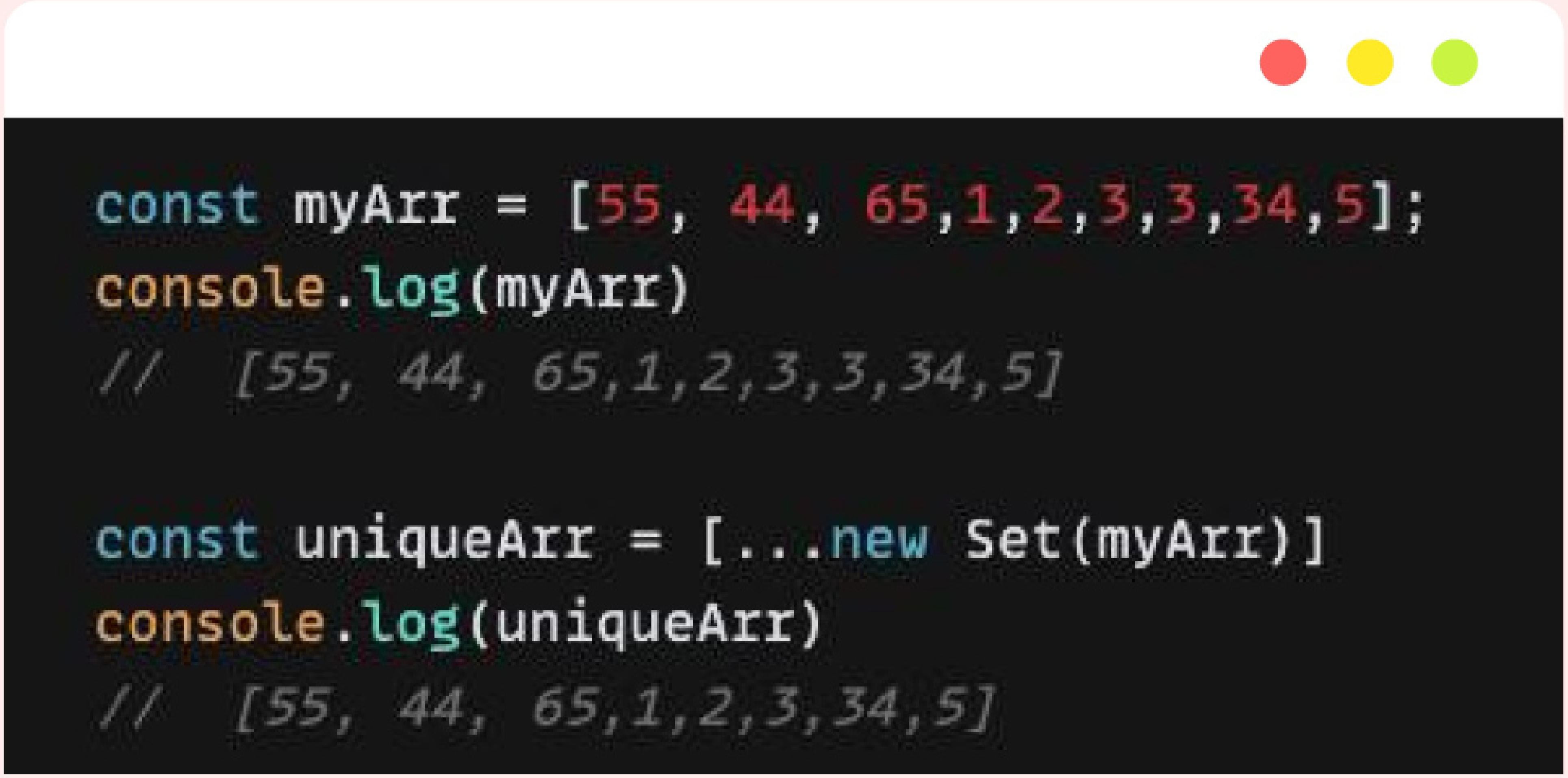
Quokka Labs

5 JAVASCRIPT TRICKS

Swipe Ahead

Unique items in the array

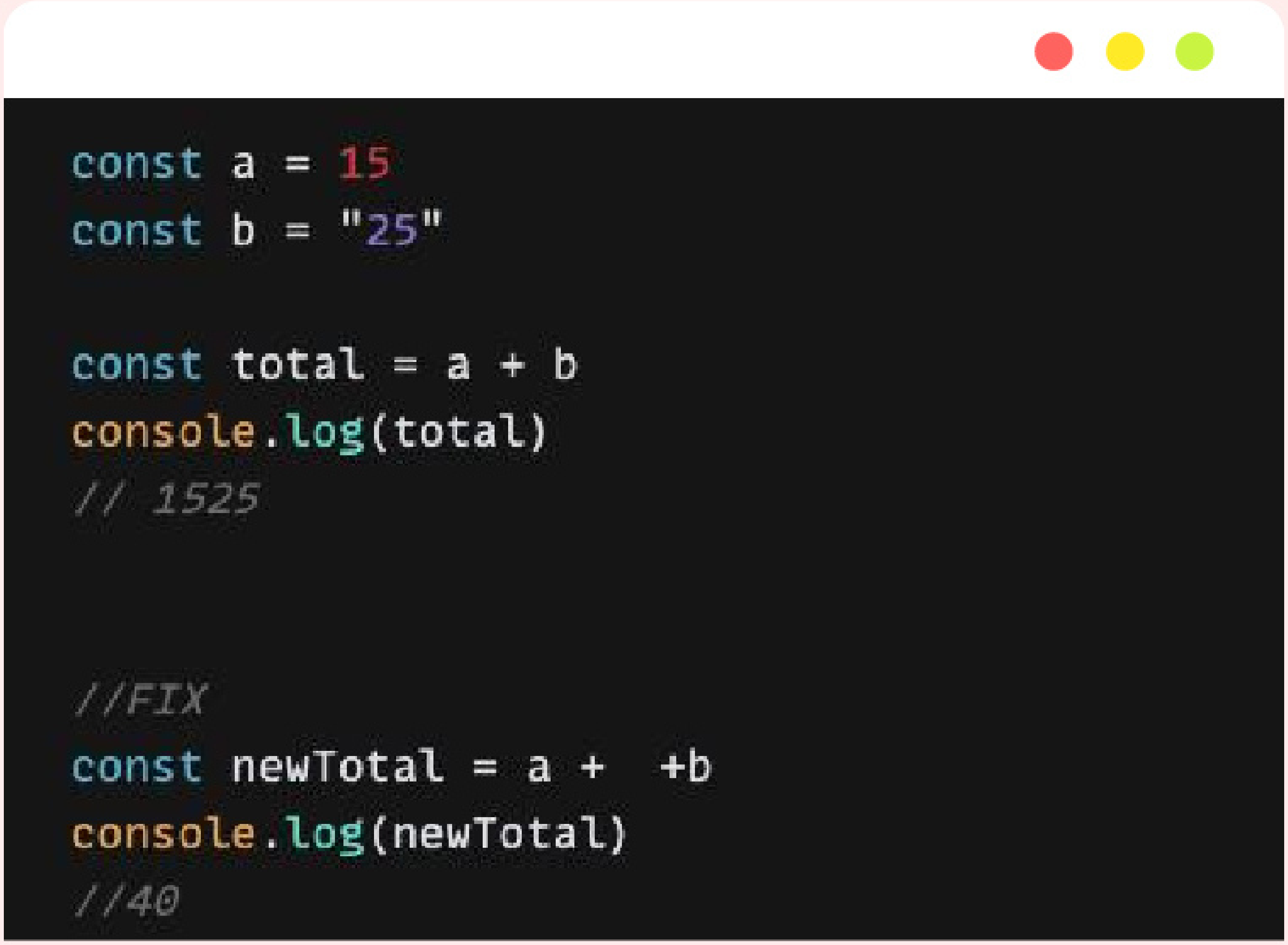
Use the spread operator and sets to create arrays without duplicate values.



```
const myArr = [55, 44, 65,1,2,3,3,34,5];
console.log(myArr)
//  [55, 44, 65,1,2,3,3,34,5]

const uniqueArr = [...new Set(myArr)]
console.log(uniqueArr)
//  [55, 44, 65,1,2,3,34,5]
```

Easy Conversion to number

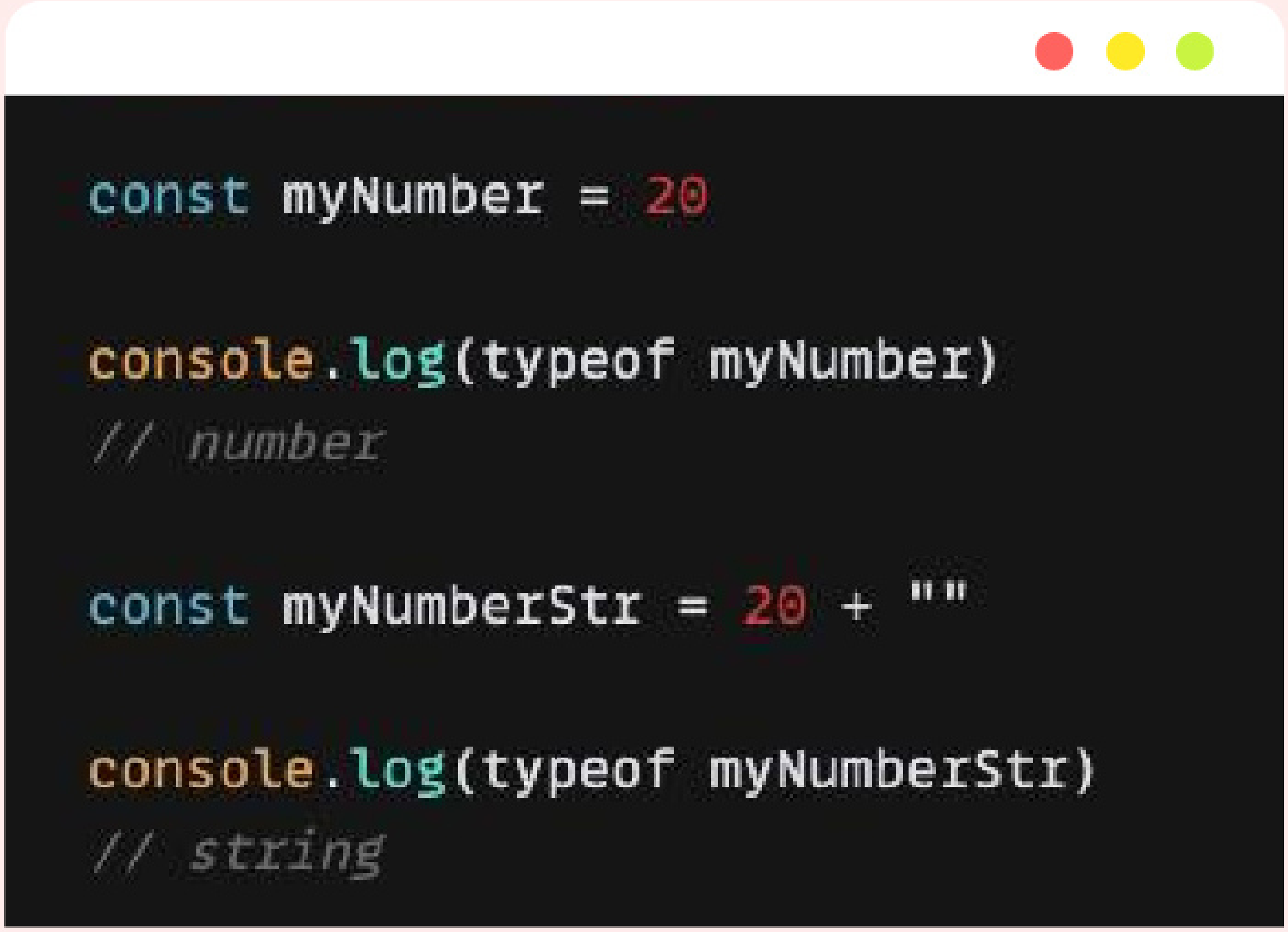
You will see what happens while adding a number to a string and how to solve this problem with a plus sign in front of the string variable.



```
const a = 15
const b = "25"

const total = a + b
console.log(total)
// 1525



//FIX
const newTotal = a +  +b
console.log(newTotal)
//40
```

Easy Conversion to string

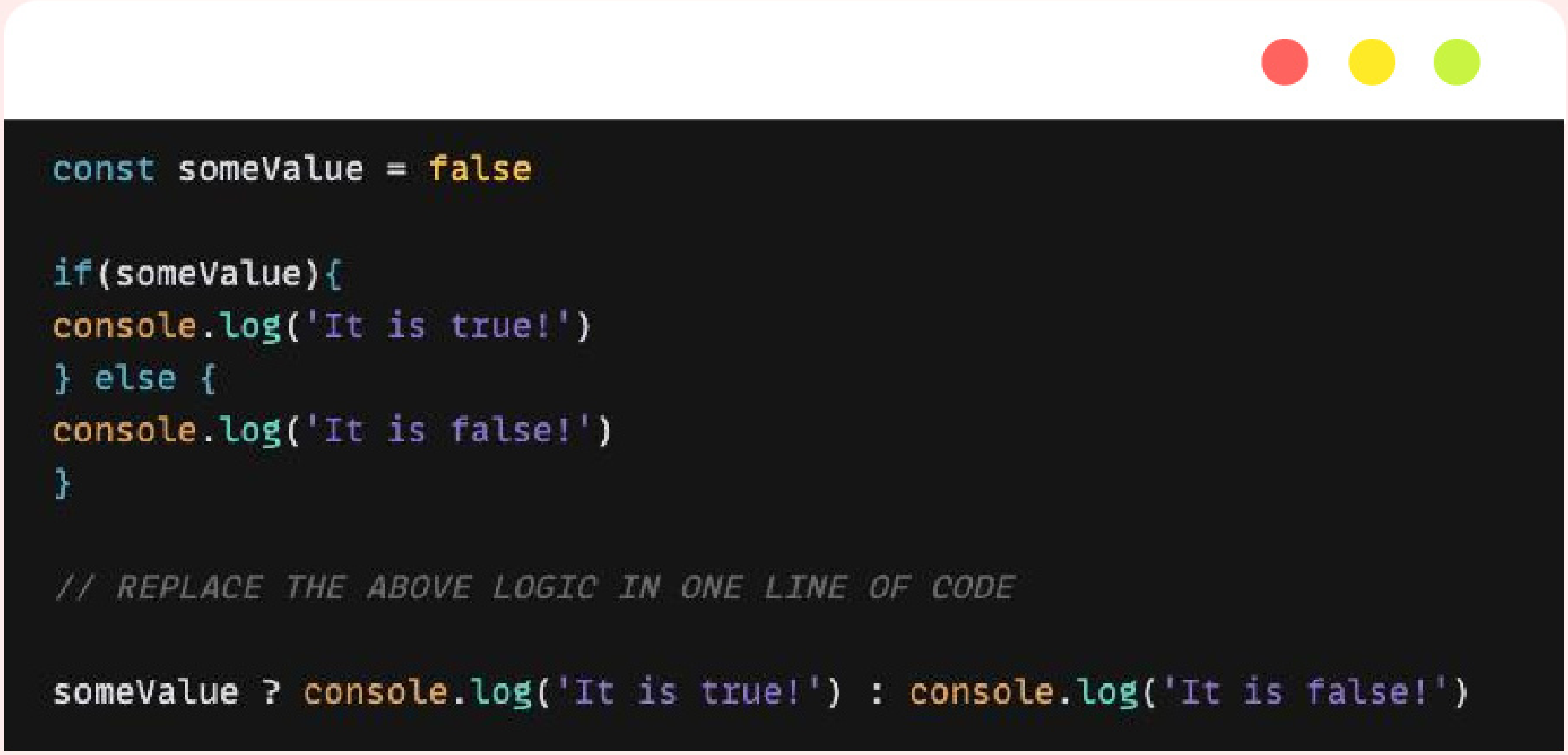
Simple Conversion to a string can take place by adding a plus sign followed by empty quotation marks. See the example below.



```
const myNumber = 20

console.log(typeof myNumber)
// number

const myNumberStr = 20 + ""

console.log(typeof myNumberStr)
// string
```

Avoid if, else statements

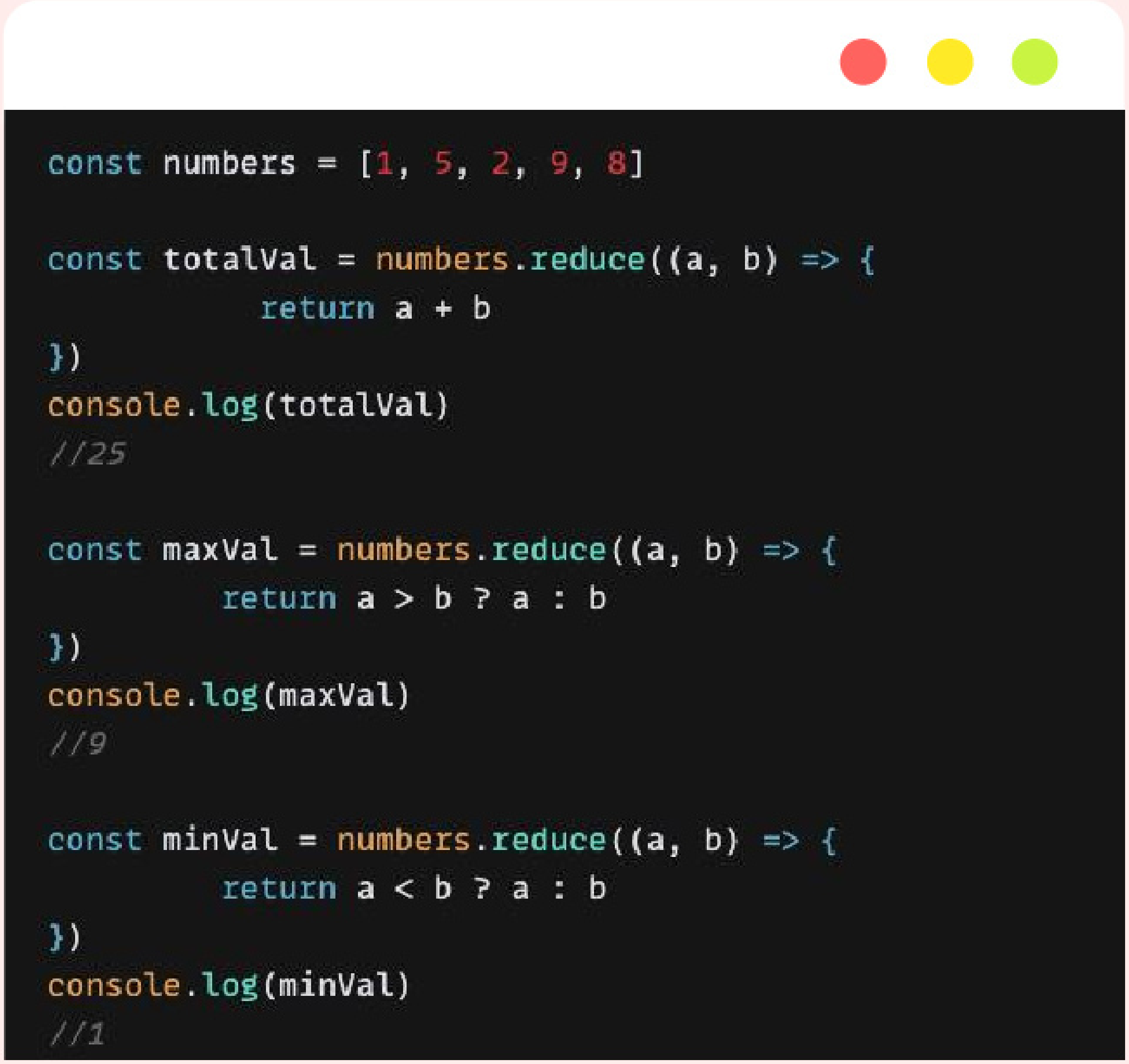
Use ternary operator to replace simple if-else statements- this will make your code shorter and nicer.



```
const someValue = false

if(someValue){
console.log('It is true!')
} else {
console.log('It is false!')
}

// REPLACE THE ABOVE LOGIC IN ONE LINE OF CODE

someValue ? console.log('It is true!') : console.log('It is false!')
```

Get Total, Min & Max

Using the reducing method, quickly calculate the total, minimum and maximum values in the array.



```
const numbers = [1, 5, 2, 9, 8]

const totalVal = numbers.reduce((a, b) => {
           return a + b
})
console.log(totalVal)
//25

const maxVal = numbers.reduce((a, b) => {
         return a > b ? a : b
})
console.log(maxVal)
//9

const minVal = numbers.reduce((a, b) => {
         return a < b ? a : b
})
console.log(minVal)
//1
```