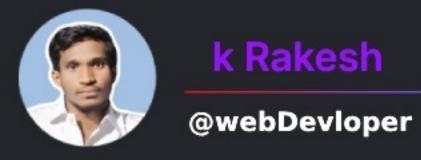




Javascript Neat Tricks you should know

JS





1. Smart Functions

Arrow functions are one of the functions introduced in ES6 JavaScript and are mainly used to implement short functions and to make the code cleaner and easier to read compared to regular functions. Below is an example:

```
// Smart Function (Arrow fun)
function yourquorum(str){
  console.log(str)
}
// Arrow Functions
let yourquorum2 = (str) => { console.log(str) }
yourquorum("Sign in Yourquorum")
yourquorum2("Create a question")
```



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2. Short Conditions

Instead of writing multiple lines of conditional code, you can write it in a single line. This hack shows you how to do it. This is useful when working in multiple conditions at the same time.

```
// Short Conditions
var condtion = true
if(condtion)
{
   console.log("Login Successful")
}
// Short condtion
condtion && console.log("Login Successful")
```



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3. Flat Multi-dimension Array

This hack will help you flatten matrices in a way, see code snippet below.

```
//deep flatten
var array = [100, [200, [300, 400, 500], 600],
[700, 800,[900,[1000]]]]

console.log(array.flat(Infinity)) // [100, 200,
300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000]
```







4. Multiple Replace

We know we can use the replace() method to replace words in a string, but what about multiple replaced words in the same string? This trick will help you do it with the replace() method by adding a /g keyword at the end. Look at the following code to understand it.

```
// Multiple Replace
var data = "JavaScript is JavaScript"
//Single
console.log(data.replace(/JavaScript/, "TypeScript"))
// TypeScript is JavaScript

//Multiple
console.log(data.replace(/JavaScript/g, "TypeScript"))
// TypeScript is TypeScript
```



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5. Number and String Conversion

Conversion is a part of every programming language and in JavaScript you can easily convert numbers to strings and strings to numbers. See the code below.

```
// Number to String
let data1 = 200
data1 = data1 + ""
console.log(data1) // 200
console.log(typeof(data1)) //String
// String to number
let data2 = "200"
data2 =+ data2
console.log(typeof(data2)) //number
```



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