

10 Amazing

JavaScript One-Liners

To Simplify Your Code



JavaScript is a powerful language, but it also offers many shortcuts that can simplify your code.

One-liners can tackle common tasks like removing duplicates, checking if a string is a palindrome, or shuffling arrays, all in just a single line.

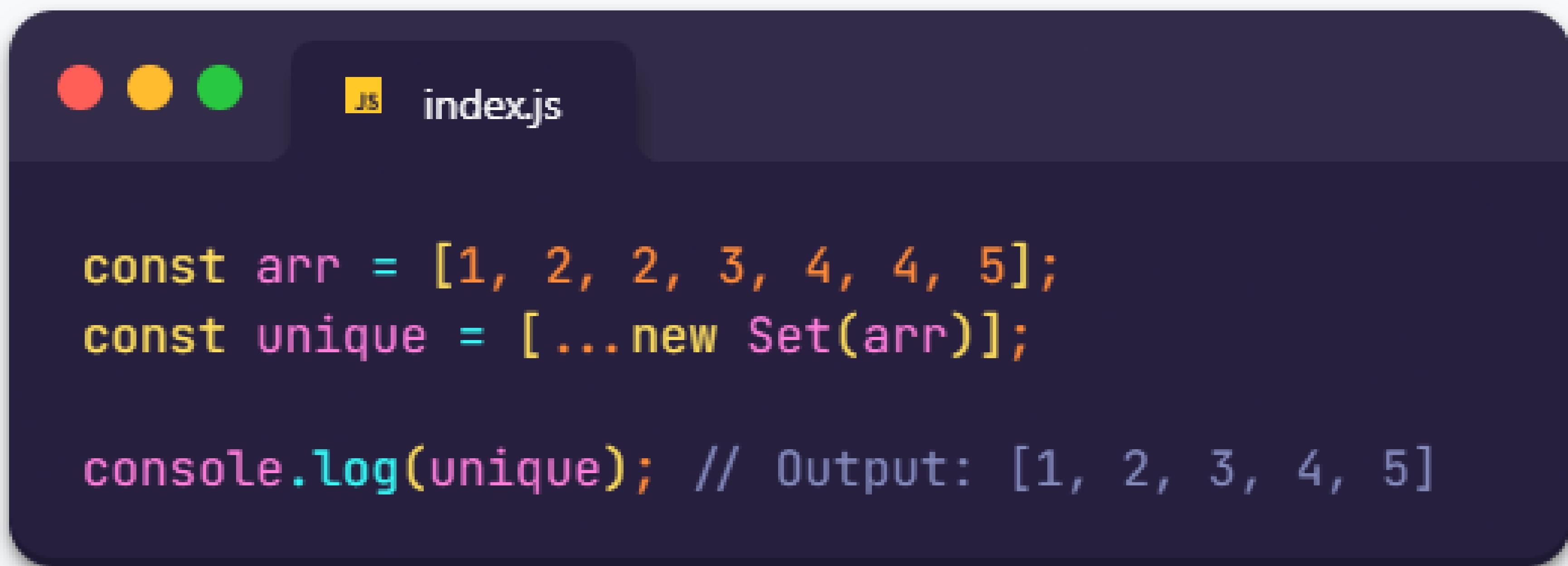
These concise solutions not only reduce code but also make it cleaner and easier to maintain.

In this post, we'll explore **10 JavaScript One-Liners** that will simplify your coding process and make you a more effective developer. Let's dive in!



Remove Duplicates from an Array

This one-liner uses the **Set** object to automatically filter out duplicate values from an array.



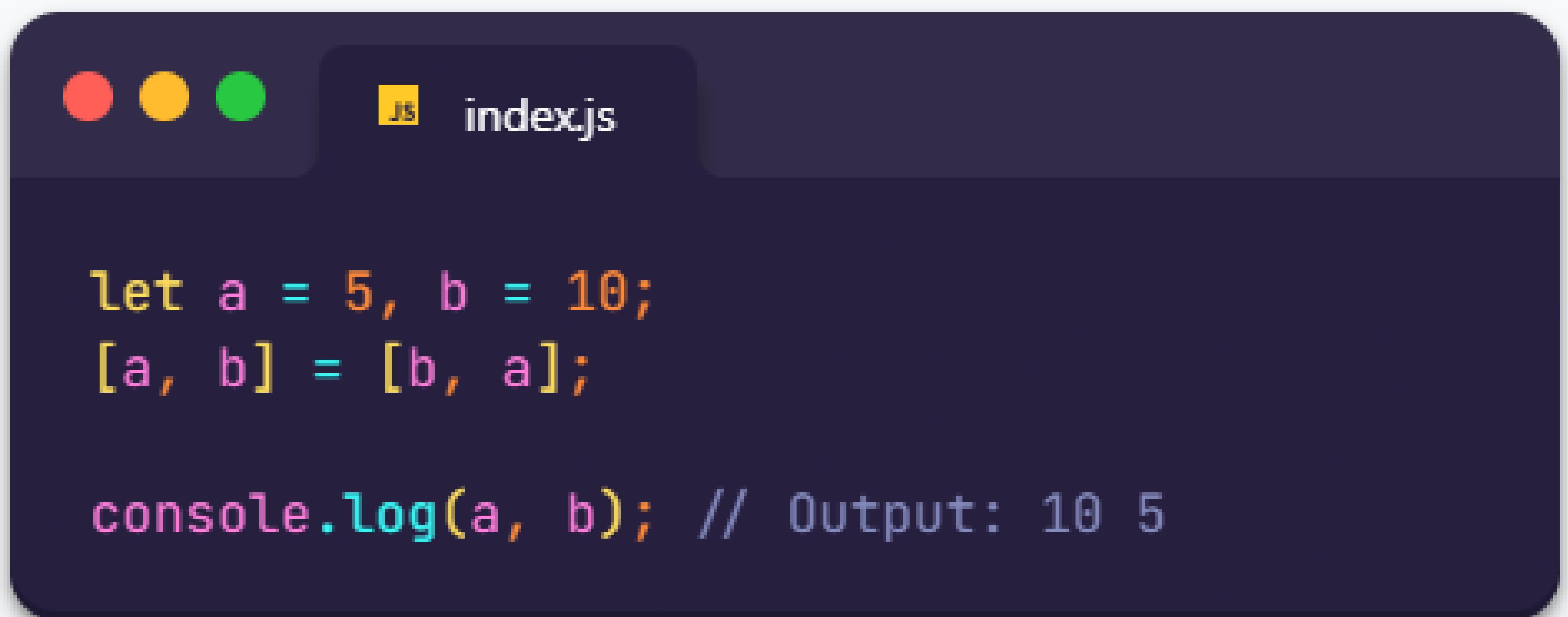
The screenshot shows a code editor window with a dark theme. At the top, there are three colored circular icons (red, yellow, green) followed by a file icon labeled "index.js". The code area contains the following JavaScript code:

```
const arr = [1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 4, 5];
const unique = [...new Set(arr)];

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

Swap Two Variables Without Temp

Easily **swap** the values of variables using array destructuring, without needing a temporary variable.



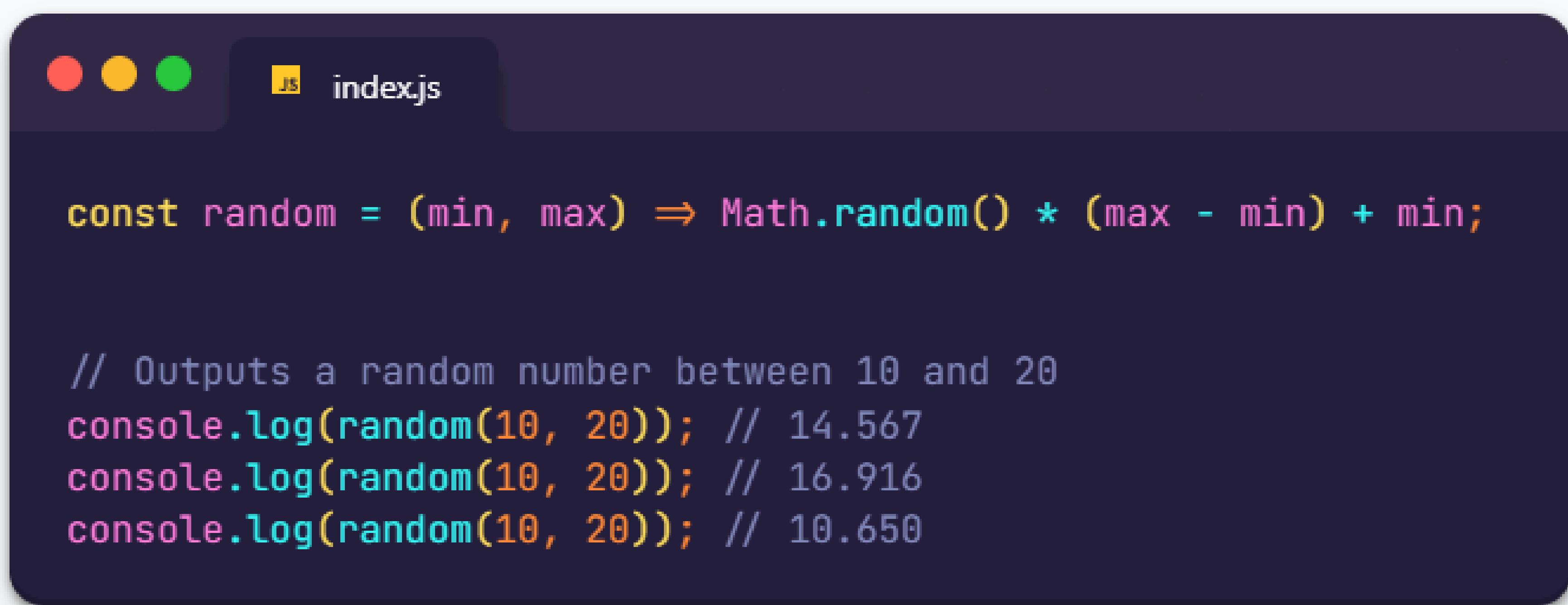
The screenshot shows a code editor window with a dark theme. At the top, there are three colored circular icons (red, yellow, green) followed by a file icon and the filename "index.js". The code area contains the following JavaScript code:

```
let a = 5, b = 10;
[a, b] = [b, a];

console.log(a, b); // Output: 10 5
```

Generate a Random Number Between a Range

This one-liner generates a **random** decimal number between the provided minimum and maximum range.



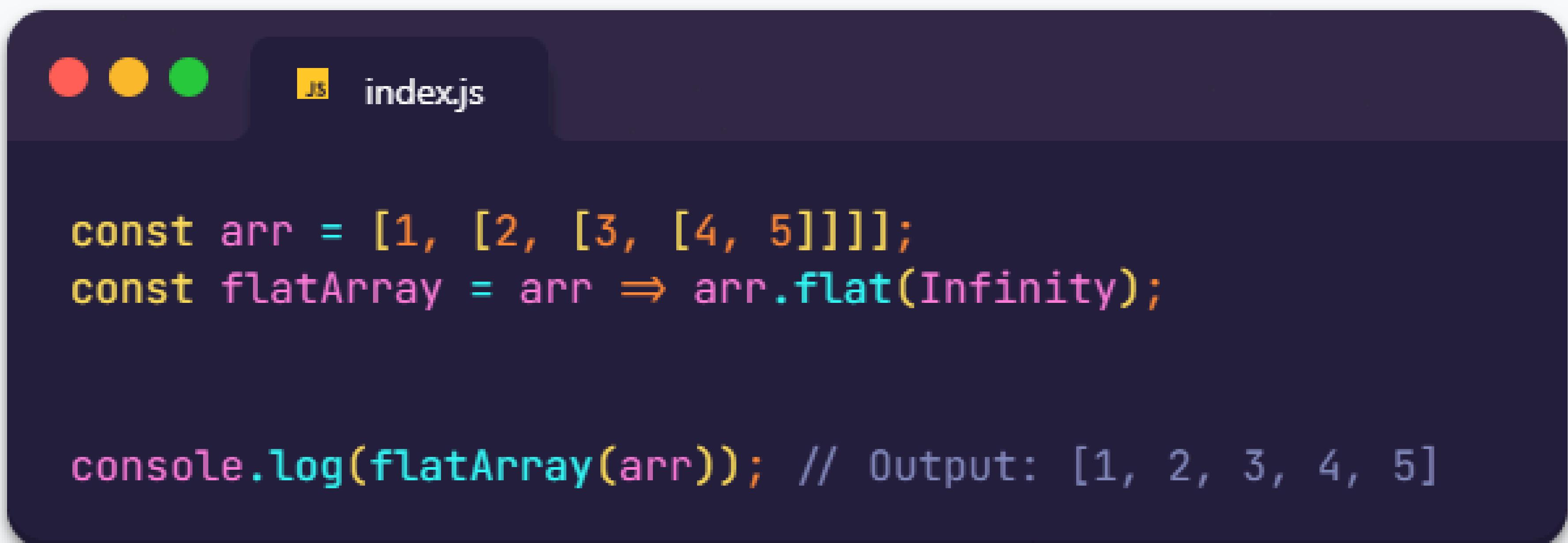
The image shows a dark-themed code editor window. At the top, there are three circular icons (red, yellow, green) followed by the text "index.js". The code editor contains the following JavaScript code:

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

// Outputs a random number between 10 and 20
console.log(random(10, 20)); // 14.567
console.log(random(10, 20)); // 16.916
console.log(random(10, 20)); // 10.650
```

Flatten a Multi-dimensional Array

Use **flat()** with Infinity to completely flatten deeply nested arrays.



The screenshot shows a code editor window with a dark theme. At the top, there are three circular icons (red, yellow, green) and a file tab labeled "index.js". The code area contains the following JavaScript code:

```
const arr = [1, [2, [3, [4, 5]]]];
const flatArray = arr => arr.flat(Infinity);

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



Swipe

Short-Circuit Default Value

This assigns "Default Value" because **someVariable** is null. The OR (||) operator helps set a fallback value.



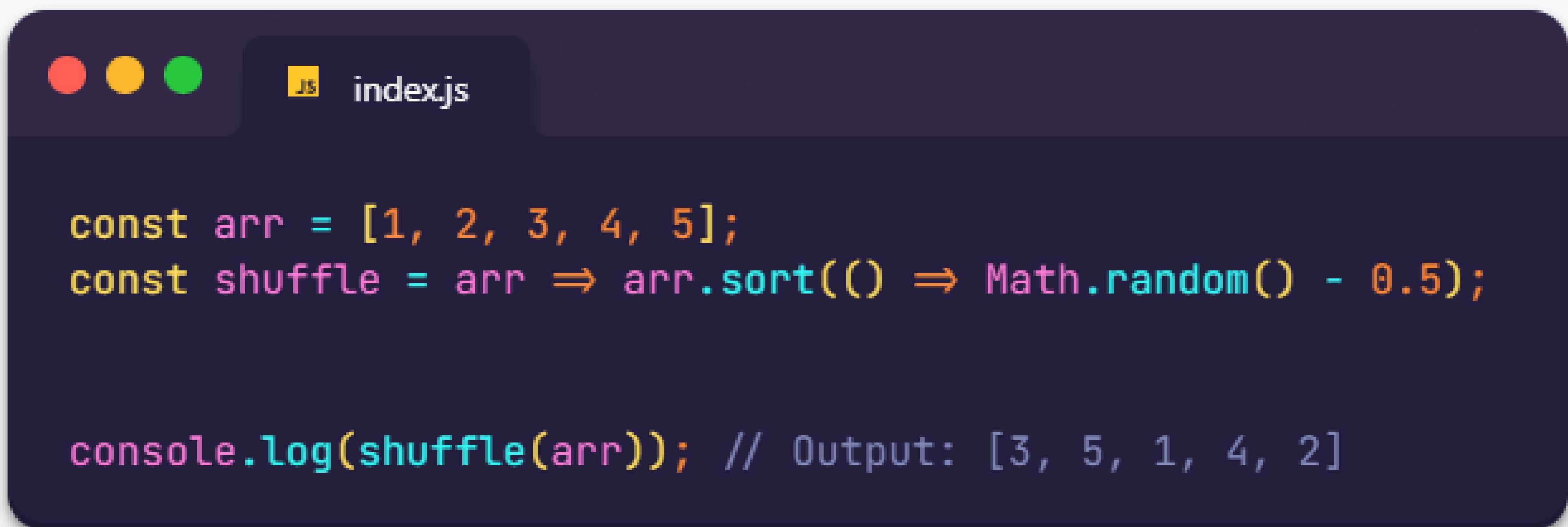
index.js

```
const someVariable = null;
const value = someVariable || 'Default Value';

console.log(value); // Output: 'Default Value'
```

Shuffle an Array

This one-liner randomly **shuffles** the elements in an array.



The screenshot shows a dark-themed code editor window. At the top, there are three circular icons (red, yellow, green) and a tab labeled "index.js". The code area contains the following JavaScript code:

```
const arr = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];
const shuffle = arr => arr.sort(() => Math.random() - 0.5);

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

Get the **Last Element** of an Array

This one-liner allows you to grab the **last element** from an array by using negative slicing.



index.js

```
const arr = [10, 20, 30, 40];
const last = arr => arr.slice(-1)[0];

console.log(last(arr)); // Output: 40
```

Convert a Number to a String

Simply adding an **empty string** to a number converts it into a string.

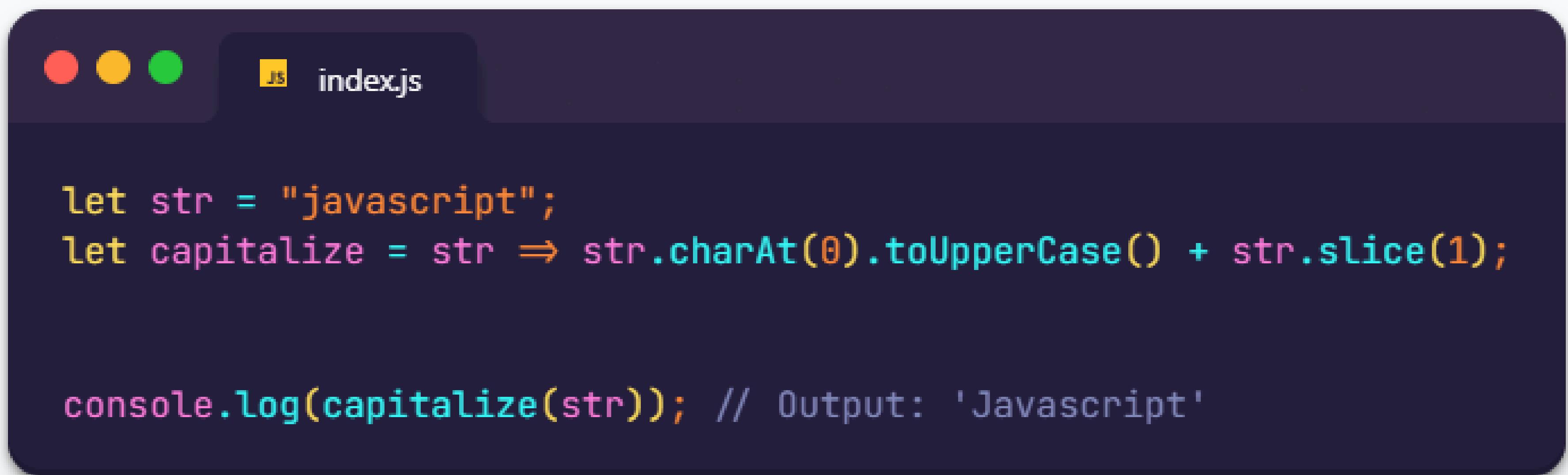
The screenshot shows a code editor window with a dark theme. At the top, there are three circular icons (red, yellow, green) followed by a file icon labeled "index.js". The code in the editor is:

```
const num = 123;
const strNum = num + '';

console.log(strNum); // Output: '123' (as a string)
```

Capitalize the First Letter of a String

This one-liner **capitalizes** the first letter of a string and appends the rest of the string as-is.



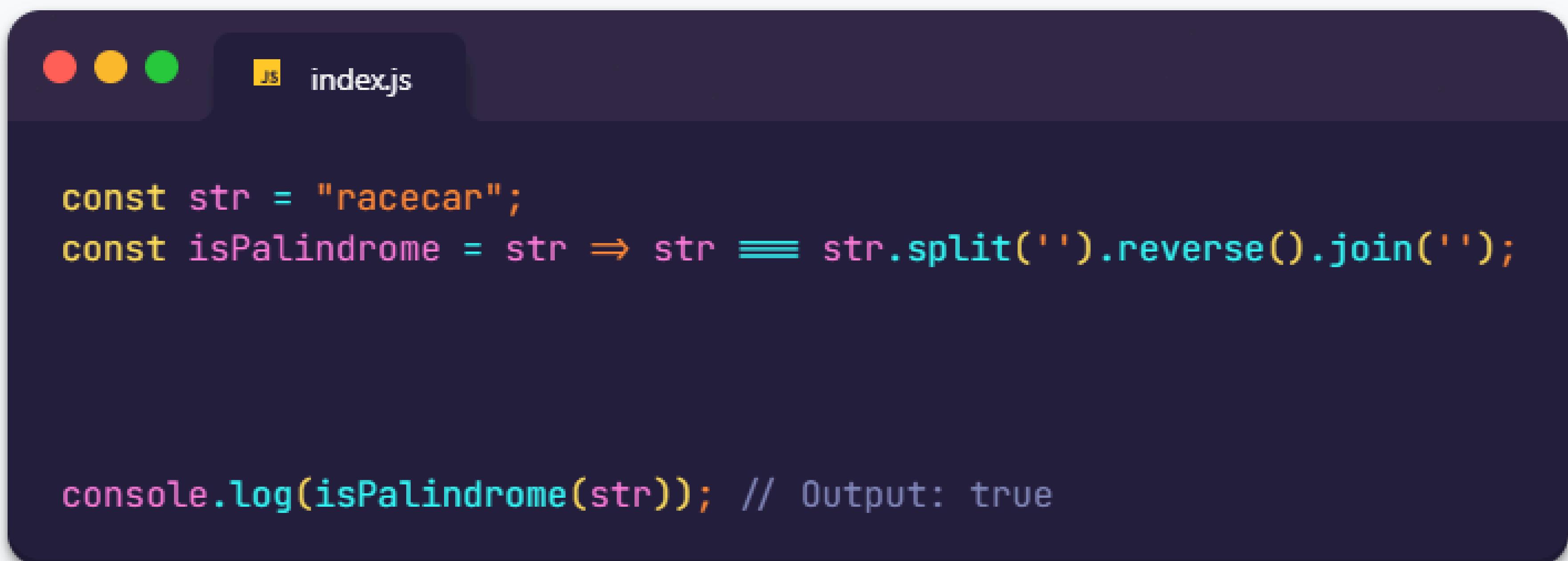
The screenshot shows a code editor window with a dark theme. At the top, there are three colored circular icons (red, orange, green) followed by the file name "index.js". The code itself is written in a light-colored font:

```
let str = "javascript";
let capitalize = str => str.charAt(0).toUpperCase() + str.slice(1);

console.log(capitalize(str)); // Output: 'Javascript'
```

Check if a String is a Palindrome

It splits the string, reverses the characters, and checks if it's equal to the original. In this case, "racecar" is a **palindrome** so it return true.



The screenshot shows a code editor window with a dark theme. At the top, there are three colored circular icons (red, yellow, green) followed by the text "index.js". The code in the editor is as follows:

```
const str = "racecar";
const isPalindrome = str => str === str.split('').reverse().join('');

console.log(isPalindrome(str)); // Output: true
```

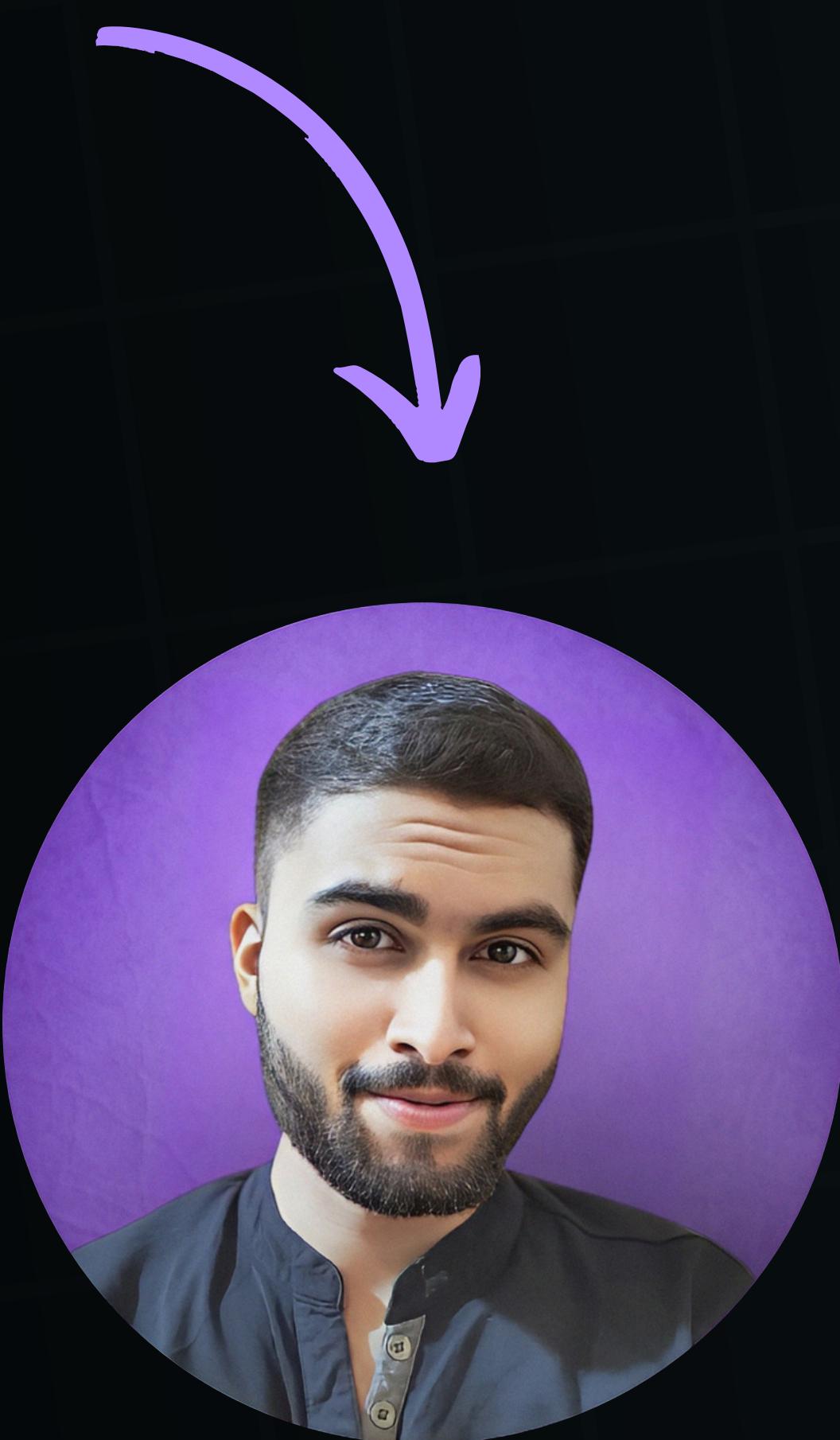
By mastering these **one-liners**, you can drastically reduce the complexity of your JavaScript code and write cleaner, more efficient solutions.

From removing duplicates to swapping variables, these tricks are game-changers!

Which one is your favorite? Let me know in the **comments**.



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