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JavaScript Array Methods - 5 Examples Each
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1. Array.every()
Example 1: Check if all numbers are positive
[1, 2, 3].every(x => x > 0); // true
Example 2: Check if all are strings
["a", "b", "c"].every(x => typeof x === "string"); // true
Example 3: Validate age > 18
[{age: 20}, {age: 25}].every(p => p.age > 18); // true
Example 4: Check if array is not empty and all elements are truthy
[1, "a", true].every(Boolean); // true
Example 5: Check if all numbers are even
[2, 4, 6].every(x => x % 2 === 0); // true
2. Array.some()
Example 1: Check if any number is even
[1, 3, 4].some(x => x % 2 === 0); // true
Example 2: Check if array has null
[null, "a"].some(x => x === null); // true
Example 3: At least one user is admin
[{admin: false}, {admin: true}].some(u => u.admin); // true
Example 4: Check if any string includes "a"
["cat", "dog"].some(str => str.includes("a")); // true
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[5, 8, 15].some(x => x > 10); // true
3. Array.filter()
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Example 1: Filter even numbers
[1, 2, 3, 4].filter(x => x % 2 === 0); // [2, 4]
Example 2: Get users over 18
[{age: 17}, {age: 22}].filter(u => u.age > 18); // [{age: 22}]
Example 3: Filter out falsy values
[0, "", "hello", null].filter(Boolean); // ["hello"]
Example 4: Words longer than 3 letters
["hi", "hello", "yes"].filter(w => w.length > 3); // ["hello"]
Example 5: Items with price > 10
[{price: 5}, {price: 15}].filter(item => item.price > 10);
4. Array.reduceRight()
Example 1: Subtract from right to left
[10, 1, 1].reduceRight((a, b) => a - b); // 0
Example 2: Concatenate from right
["a", "b", "c"].reduceRight((a, b) => a + b); // "cba"
Example 3: Reduce with initial value
[1, 2].reduceRight((a, b) => a + b, 5); // 8
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Example 5: Some elements are greater than 10

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Example 4: Create reversed string
["1", "2", "3"].reduceRight((a, b) => a + b); // "321"
Example 5: Nest arrays
[[3], [2], [1]].reduceRight((a, b) => [b, a]);
5. Array.reduce()
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Example 1: Sum numbers
[1, 2, 3].reduce((a, b) => a + b); // 6
Example 2: Flatten array
[[1], [2], [3]].reduce((a, b) => a.concat(b), []); // [1, 2, 3]
Example 3: Count occurrences
['a', 'b', 'a'].reduce((acc, val) => {
acc[val] = (acc[val] \mid \mid 0) + 1;
return acc;
}, {});
Example 4: Max value
[1, 5, 3].reduce((a, b) => a > b ? a : b); // 5
Example 5: Build object
['x', 'y'].reduce((obj, key, i) => ({ ...obj, [key]: i }), {});
6. Array.pop()
Example 1: Remove last item
const arr1 = [1, 2, 3]; arr1.pop(); // [1, 2]
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Example 2: Pop from empty array

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Example 3: Chain pop and log
const arr2 = [5, 6]; console.log(arr2.pop()); // 6
Example 4: Pop inside loop
let arr3 = [1,2,3]; while(arr3.length) console.log(arr3.pop());
Example 5: Pop returns removed element
const last = [10, 20].pop(); // 20
7. Array.push()
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Example 1: Add one element
const arr4 = [1]; arr4.push(2); // [1, 2]
Example 2: Add multiple elements
arr4.push(3, 4); // [1, 2, 3, 4]
Example 3: Push returns new length
let len = arr4.push(5); // 5
Example 4: Add array as element
arr4.push([6, 7]); // [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, [6, 7]]
Example 5: Push in loop
let result = []; for (let i = 0; i < 3; i++) result.push(i);
8. Array.shift()
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Example 1: Remove first item
let q = [1, 2, 3]; q.shift(); // [2, 3]
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[].pop(); // undefined

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Example 2: Shift returns removed element
let first = q.shift(); // 2
Example 3: Shift from empty array
[].shift(); // undefined
Example 4: Chain shift
let a = [10, 20, 30]; console.log(a.shift()); // 10
Example 5: Shift in loop
let b = [1,2,3]; while(b.length) console.log(b.shift());
9. Array.unshift()
Example 1: Add element at beginning
let c = [2, 3]; c.unshift(1); // [1, 2, 3]
Example 2: Add multiple items
c.unshift(-1, 0); // [-1, 0, 1, 2, 3]
Example 3: Unshift returns new length
let newLen = c.unshift(-2); // 6
Example 4: Add array as first element
c.unshift(["x", "y"]); // [["x", "y"], -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3]
Example 5: Use in loop (reverse push)
let d = []; for(let i=3; i>0; i--) d.unshift(i); // [1, 2, 3]
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