JANSGRPT ARRAY

Part 3)

some() keys() from()
with() flat()
flatMap() find()
includes() fill()
isArray() every()
of() entries()

1 at

The at() method returns an element from an array at specified index.

It makes it easier to get the last element using array.at(-1)

The at method works on both arrays and strings

array.at(index)





2. Of

The Array.of() method creates a new array from any number of specified arguments

The Array.of() method can take any type of arguments

Array.of(elem1, elem2, ..., elemN)





3. ISAITAV

The isArray() method returns **true** if given **value** is an **array**, otherwise **false**.

It helps distinguish arrays from other objects

Array.isArray(obj)





4. includes

The includes() method returns true if an array contains a specified value

The includes() method returns false if the value is not found

The includes() method is case sensitive

array.includes(element, start)





5. flatMap

The flatMap() method maps all array elements and creates a new flat array

flatMap() does **not execute** the function for **empty** elements

flatMap() does not change the original array.

arr.flatMap(fun(currVal, ind, arr), thisVal)





6. With

The with() method updates a specified array element.

The with() method returns a new array

The with() method does not change the original array

array.with(index, value)





7. Values

The values() method returns an Iterator containing the values of an array

The values() method does not change the original array

array.values()





8. some

The some() method checks if at least one element in an array meets a specified condition

It returns **true** if any element **passes** the test otherwise **false**

It does **not execute** the function for **empty** elements

arr.some(fun(val, ind, arr), this)





9. Keys

The keys() method returns an Iterator containing the keys of an array

The keys() method does not change the original array

array.keys()





10. from

The Array.from() method returns an array from any object with a length property

It can also take a mapping function to modify elements while creating the array.

Array.from(object, mapFun, thisVal)





11. flat

The flat() method flattens nested arrays into a single array up to a specified depth value.

We can use flat(Infinity) to completely flatten a deeply nested array

array.flat(depth)





12. find

The find() method returns the value first element that meets a given condition

The find() method does not execute the function for empty elements

The find() method returns undefined if no elements are found.

arr.find(fun(currVal, ind, arr), thisVal)





13.

The fill() method fills all or specified elements in an array with a value

The fill() method overwrites the original array

array.fill(value, start, end)





14. every

The every() method checks if all elements in an array meets a specified condition

It returns true if all elements pass the test otherwise false

It does **not execute** the function for **empty** elements

arr.every(fun(currVal, ind, arr), thisVal)





15. entries

The entries() method returns an Iterator containing the key value pairs from an array

The entries() method does not change the original array

array.entries()





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