Frontend Developer

@muhammad-masab002

JAVASCRIPT

Array Methods

{.js} JavaScript

@muhammad-masab002 i_masab01

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JavaScript Array Methods

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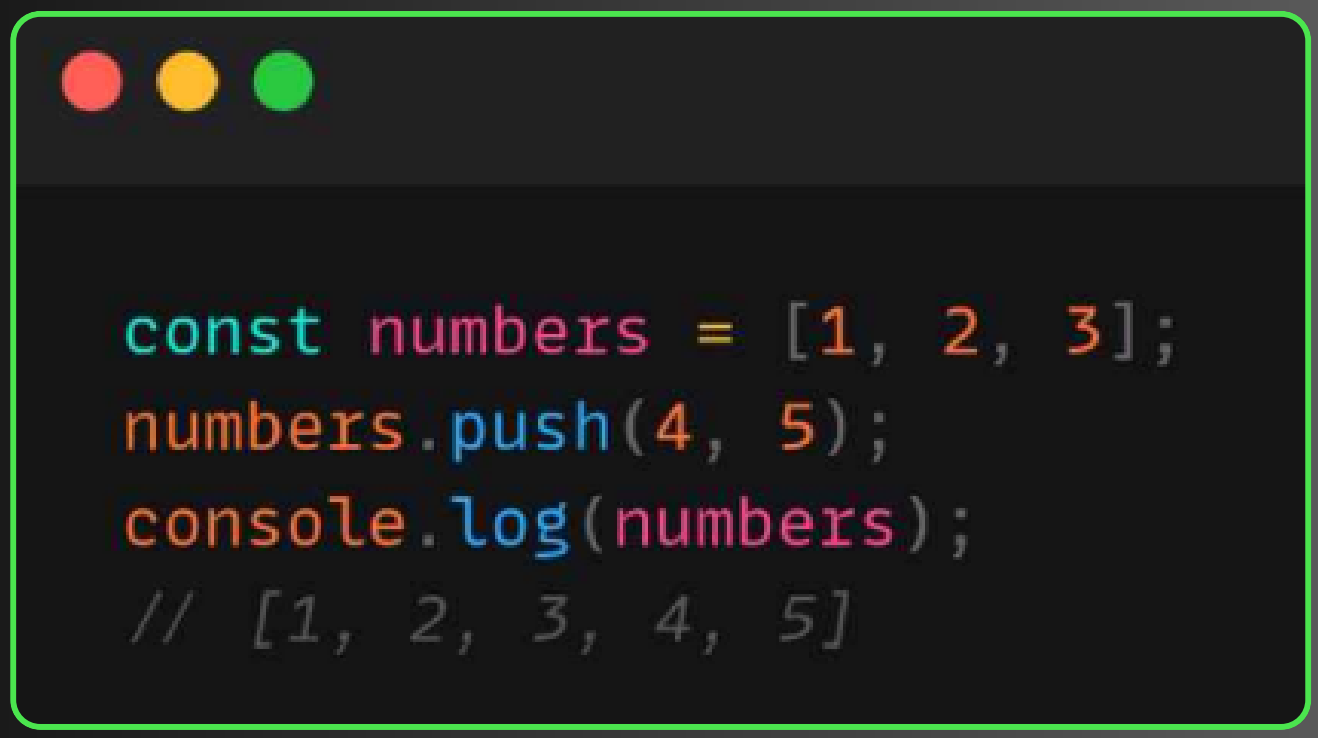
push( )

Adds one or more elements to the end of an array and returns the new length of the array....



```
const numbers = [1, 2, 3];
numbers.push(4, 5);
console.log(numbers);
// [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```

pop( )

Removes the last element form an array and returns that element...

```
const numbers = [1, 2, 3];
const lastNumber = numbers.pop();
console.log(lastNumber); // 3
```

shift( )

Removes the first element form an array and returns that element...

```
const numbers = [1, 2, 3];
const firstNumber = numbers.shift();
console.log(firstNumber); // 1
```

unshift( )

Adds one or more elements to an array's beginning and returns the array's new length...

```
const numbers = [1, 2, 3];
numbers.unshift(0, -1);
console.log(numbers); // [0, -1, 1, 2, 3]
```

find( )

Returns the value of the first element in the array that satisfies the provided testing function. Otherwise, undefined is returned...

```
const numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];
const foundNumber = numbers.find((num) => num > 3);
console.log(foundNumber); // 4
```

some( )

Tests whether at least one element in the array passes the test implemented by the provided function. It returns true if any element passes the test, otherwise it returns false...

```
const numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];
const hasEvenNumber = numbers.some(
(num) ⇒ num % 2 === 0);
console.log(hasEvenNumber); // true
```

every( )

Tests whether all elements in the array pass the test implemented by the provided function. It returns true if all elements pass the test, otherwise it returns false...

```
const numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];
const allEvenNumbers = numbers.every
((num) => num % 2 === 0);
console.log(allEvenNumbers); // false
```

sort( )

Sorts the elements of an array in place and returns the sorted array. The default sort order is built upon converting the elements into strings and comparing their UTF-16 code unit value sequences.

```
const numbers = [100, 20, 200, 30];
numbers.sort((a, b) ⇒ a - b);
console.log(numbers); // [20, 30, 100, 200]
```

includes( )

Determines whether an array includes a certain element, returning true or false as appropriate...

```
const numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];
const includesThree = numbers.includes(3);
console.log(includesThree); // true
```

slice( )

Returns a shallow copy of a portion of an array into a new array object selected form start to end (end not included). The original array will not be modified...

```
const numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];
const slicedNumbers = numbers.slice(0, 2);
console.log(slicedNumbers); // [1,2]
```

map( )

Creates a new array with the results of calling a provided function on every element in the calling array...

```
const numbers = [1, 2, 3];
const doubledNumbers = numbers.map
((num) ⟹ num * 2);
console.log(doubledNumbers); // [2, 4, 6]
```

filter( )

Creates a new array with all elements that pass the test implemented by the provided function...

```
const numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];
const evenNumbers = numbers.filter
((num) => num % 2 === 0);
console.log(evenNumbers); // [2, 4]
```

reduce( )

Executes a reducer function on each element of the array, resulting in a single output value...

```
const numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];
const sum = numbers.reduce((total, num) ⇒
 total + num, 0);
console.log(sum); // 15
```

forEach( )

Executes a provided function once for each array element...

```
const numbers = [1, 2, 3];
numbers.forEach((num) ⇒
console.log(num * 2)); // 2, 4, 6
```

indexOf( )

Returns the first index at which a given element can be found in the array, or -1 if it is not present...

```
const fruits =
['banana', 'apple', 'orange', 'grape'];
const appleIndex = fruits.indexOf('apple');
console.log(appleIndex); // 1
```

lastIndexOf( )

Returns the last index at which a given element can be found in the array, or -1 if it is not present...

```
const fruits =
['banana', 'apple', 'orange', 'grape', 'apple'];
const lastAppleIndex = fruits.lastIndexOf('apple');
console.log(lastAppleIndex); // 4
```

reverse( )

Reverses the order of the elements of an array in place. The first element becomes the last, the last element becomes the first...

```
const numbers = [1, 2, 3];
numbers.reverse();
console.log(numbers); // [3, 2, 1]
```

concat( )

Returns a new array that includes elements from the original array and additional elements...

```
const numbers = [1, 2, 3];
const moreNumbers = [4, 5];
const allNumbers = numbers.concat
(moreNumbers);
console.log(allNumbers);
// [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```

join( )

Joins all elements of an array into a string. The elements are separated by a specified separator string...

```
const fruits =
['banana', 'apple', 'orange', 'grape'];
const joinedFruits = fruits.join(', ');
console.log(joinedFruits);
// 'banana, apple, orange, grape'
```

toString( )

Returns a string representing the specified number or array and its elements...

```
const numbers = [1, 2, 3];
const numbersString = numbers.toString();
console.log(numbersString); // '1, 2, 3'
```

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@muhammad-masab002

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