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 from an array and returns that element.

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

shift()

Removes the first element from 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 the beginning of an array and returns the new length of the array.

```
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, then comparing their sequences of UTF-16 code units values.

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

```
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 from 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, and 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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