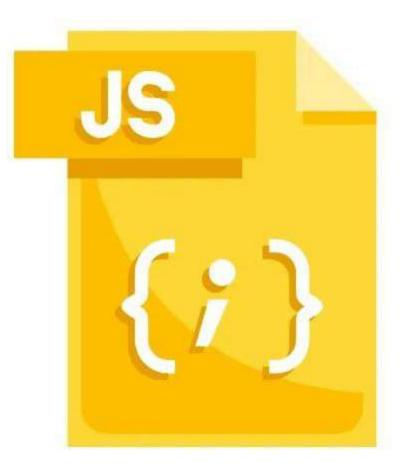


## Fun Facts About JavaScript











The new at method for arrays allows you to **access elements** from either end easily.

```
const arr = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'];

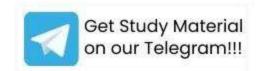
arr.at(0); // 'a'

arr.at(1); // 'b'

arr.at(-1); // 'd'

arr.at(-3); // 'b'
```







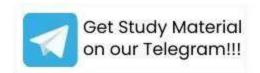
The Date object is smart enough to automatically adjust any overflows in month, date or time values.

```
const foo =
  new Date('December 31, 2022 00:00:00');

foo.setDate(foo.getDate() + 1);

foo
// -> January 1, 2022
```



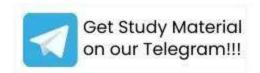


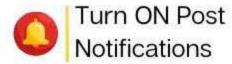


Underscore can be used as **separator** for numbers. This is **useful** for large values to improve readability.

```
const largeNum = 1_000_000;
```







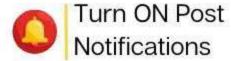
Since Strings are iterables, they can be **split into an array** of characters by using the spread operator.

```
const arr = [...'hello'];
arr

// -> ['h', 'e', 'l', 'l', 'o']
```







The Performance API can be used to calculate time between two events precisely (useful for benchmarking).

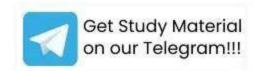
```
const start = performance.now();

// ...

cost duration = performance.now() - start;

// Precise time duration
```



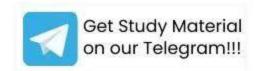


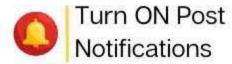


Using **await** before a **for** loop with promises waits for each promise to resolve before proceeding.

```
async function test() {
  const promises = [ /* */ ];
  for await (const result of promises) {
      // ...
  }
}
```



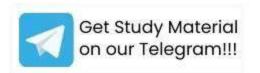




The following syntax provides both the **index** and **value** when iterating over an array.

```
const arr = ['foo', 'bar', 'baz'];
for (const [key, value] of arr.entries()){
  console.log(key, value);
}
```



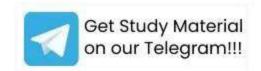




Any piece of code inside a Class is automatically evaluated in strict mode, even if there is no use strict.

```
class MyClass {
    // Evaluation here is strict
}
```





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