



Wahid Halim

ARRAY METHOD CHEAT SHEET

Part 1

JAVASCRIPT



01 CONCAT()

The `concat()` method is used to join two or more arrays. This method does not change the existing arrays, but returns a new array, containing the values of the joined arrays

```
JS script.js

const friends = ['Micheal', 'Peter', 'Steven', 'John'];
const ages = ['20', '19', '23', '22'];
console.log(friends.concat(ages));

// output

// ['Micheal', 'Peter', 'Steven', 'John', '20', '19', '23', '22']
```



02 INCLUDES()

The `includes()` method determines whether an array contains a specified element.

```
JS script.js

const friends = ['Micheal', 'Peter', 'Steven', 'John'];
console.log(friends.includes('Banana'));

// output

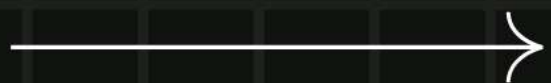
// false
```



03 INDEXOF()

The `indexOf()` method searches the array for the specified item, and returns its position.

```
JS script.js  
  
1  const friends = ['Micheal', 'Peter', 'Steven', 'John'];  
2  console.log(friends.indexOf('Steven'));  
3  
4  // output  
5  
6  // 2
```

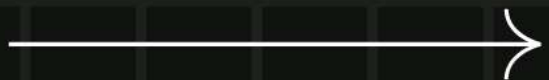


04 SORT()

The `sort()` method sorts the items of an array.

A ----> Z

```
JS script.js
1 const friends = ['Micheal', 'Peter', 'Steven', 'John'];
2 console.log(friends.sort());
3
4 // output
5
6 // ['John', 'Micheal', 'Peter', 'Steven']
```

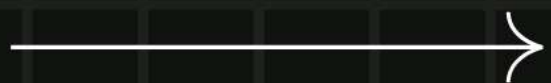


05 REVERSE()

The `reverse()` method reverses the order of the elements in an array.

```
JS script.js

1  const friends = ['Micheal', 'Peter', 'Steven', 'John'];
2  console.log(friends.reverse());
3
4  // output
5
6  //  ['John', 'Steven', 'Peter', 'Micheal']
```



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