Array Functions

Array.sort()

What is the array method?

- array.sort() sorts elements of an array
- A function can be passed into this method to produce a different sorting order, this is called a compare function
- If no compare function is passed into it, .sort() will convert the elements to strings and compare their UTF code, sorting by default in ascending order

How is it used?

The syntax for this function is:

```
Array.sort(function (a, b) { return a - b }
for ascending order, and
Array.sort(function (a, b) { return b - a }
for descending order
```

Where Array is the name of the array being sorted.

What does it return?

The array.sort() function mutates the array and returns it sorted rather than creating a new array to store the values.

An example on how to use it.

```
const months = ['March', 'Jan', 'Feb', 'Dec'];
     months.sort();
     console.log(months);
     // expected output: Array ["Dec", "Feb", "Jan", "March"]
     const array1 = [1, 30, 4, 21, 100000];
     array1.sort();
     console.log(array1);
     // expected output: Array [1, 100000, 21, 30, 4]
10
```

Another Example

```
var numbers = [4, 2, 5, 1, 3];
numbers.sort(function(a, b) {
    return a - b;
});
console.log(numbers);
```

```
let numbers = [4, 2, 5, 1, 3];
numbers.sort((a, b) => a - b);
console.log(numbers);
```

1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Some key things to remember about this method

- Mutates the original Array
- Sorts by default in ascending
- Converts elements into strings by default and compares their UTF-16 code values
 - 16-bit Unicode Transformation Format
 - Must specify a compare function for numbers
- If a compare function is applied, any undefined element in the array will be sorted to the end of the array