3.7. Rest operator

ES6 introduces a new syntax to define variable parameters in functions. As said in the previous part, you could always pass extra arguments to a function and get them with the special `arguments` variable. So you could have done something like that:

```
function addPonies(ponies) {
  for (var i = 0; i < arguments.length; i++) {
    poniesInRace.push(arguments[i]);
  }
}

addPonies('Rainbow Dash', 'Pinkie Pie');
```

But I think we can agree that it's neither pretty nor obvious: since the `ponies` parameter is never used, how do we know that we can pass several ponies?

ES6 gives us a way better syntax, using the rest operator `…`:

```
function addPonies(...ponies) {
  for (let pony of ponies) {
    poniesInRace.push(pony);
  }
}
```

`ponies` is now a true array on which we can iterate. The `for … of` loop used for iteration is also a new feature in ES6. It allows to be sure to iterate over the collection values, and not also on its properties as `for … in` would do. Don't you think our code is prettier and more obvious now?

The rest operator can also work when destructuring data:

```
const [winner, ...losers] = poniesInRace;
// assuming 'poniesInRace' is an array containing several ponies
// 'winner' will have the first pony,
// and 'losers' will be an array of the other ones
```

The rest operator is not to be confused with the spread operator which, I'll give you that, looks awfully similar! But the spread operator is the opposite: it takes an array and spreads it in variable arguments. The only examples I have in mind are functions like min or max, that receive variable arguments, and that you might want to call on an array:

```
const ponyPrices = [12, 3, 4];
const minPrice = Math.min(...ponyPrices);
```