



8

Array Accesor Methods in JavaScript

by Manish Kumar



1

`arr.at(index)`

Returns the element at the specified index in the array.

```
fruits = ["apple", "banana"]
```

```
firstFruit = fruits.at(0);  
Accesses "apple"
```

2

`arr.concat()`

Returns a new array comprised of this array joined with other array(s) and/or value(s).

```
numbers = [1, 2, 3];  
colors = ["red", "green"]  
combinedArray =  
numbers.concat(colors);  
=> [1, 2, 3, "red", "green"]
```

3

`arr.includes(search
Element, fromIndex)`

Determines whether an array contains a certain element, returning true or false as appropriate.

```
fruits = ["apple", "banana"]
```

```
fruits.includes("banana", 1)  
=> True
```

4

```
arr.indexOf(searchElement[, fromIndex])
```

Returns the first (least) index of an element within the array equal to the specified value, or -1 if none is found.

```
numbers = [1, 2, 3, 2, 1];
```

```
numbers.indexOf(2) => 1
```

5

`arr.join(separator)`

Joins all elements of an array into a string.

Default Separator = `","`

```
colors = ["red", "green"]
```

```
  colors.join(" ")
```

```
=> "red green"
```

6

`arr.slice(begin, end)`

Extracts a section of an array and returns a new array.

```
characters = ["A", "B", "C",  
             "D", "E"]  
characters.slice(1, 3)  
=> ["B", "C"]
```

7

`arr.toString()`

Returns a string representing the array and its elements. Overrides the `Object.prototype.toString()` method.

```
numbers = [1, 2, 3, "apple"]  
numbers.toString()  
=> "1,2,3,apple"
```


8

`arr.lastIndexOf(search
Element, fromIndex)`

Returns the last (greatest) index of an element within the array equal to the specified value, or -1 if none is found.

```
numbers = [1, 2, 3, 2, 1];
```

```
numbers.lastIndexOf(2)  
=> 3
```