# JavaScript Array Methods



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## 1. Map

The map() method creates a new array with the results of calling a provided function on every element in the array.

```
const numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4];
const squares = numbers.map(x => x * x);
console.log(squares);

// 	Output: [1, 4, 9, 16]
```

#### 2. Filter

The filter() method creates a new array with all elements that pass the test implemented by the provided function.

```
const numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4];
const evens = numbers.filter(n => n % 2 === 0);
console.log(evens);
// 		Output: [2, 4]
```

#### 3. Find

The find() method returns the value of the first element in the array that satisfies the provided testing function. Otherwise, it returns undefined.

```
const numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4];
const found = numbers.find(n => n > 2);
console.log(found);
// 		Output: 3
```

#### 4. FindIndex

The findIndex() method returns the index of the first element in the array that satisfies the provided testing function. Otherwise, it returns -1.

```
const numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4];
const index = numbers.findIndex(n => n > 2);
console.log(index);
// 	Output: 2
```

#### **5. Fill**

The fill() method changes all elements in an array to a static value, from a start index (default 0) to an end index (default array.length).

```
const numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4];
numbers.fill(0, 2, 4);
console.log(numbers);
// 	Output: [1, 2, 0, 0]
```

#### 6. Some

The some() method tests whether at least one element in the array passes the test implemented by the provided function.

### 7. Every

The every() method tests whether all elements in the array pass the test implemented by the provided function. It returns a Boolean value.

```
const numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4];
const allPositive = numbers.every(n => n > 0);
console.log(allPositive);
// 	Output: true
```

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