**HW10**

**1) logical and , logical or**

exp1 && exp2

exp1 is returned if exp1 is a falsy value, else exp2 is returned

If used with Boolean values, logical And operator returns true if both operands are true else returns false.

exp1 || exp2

exp1 is returned if exp1 is a truthy value, else exp2 is returned

If used with Boolean values, logical Or operator returns true if either of the operands is true.

**2) string methods (concat, split, ...)**

**concat()** : The concat() method is used to combine two or more strings and the functionality returns a new string.

**Example:**

Var text1= “Hello”;

Var text2=”World”;

text1=text1.concat(text2);

console.log(text1);

/\***HelloWorld\*/**

**split()** : For converting a string to an array of strings the split() method is used. This is done by separating the string into substrings.

**Example:**

var word=”a,b,c,d,e”;

var array= word.split(“,”);

/\* **array[0]=a**

**array[1]=b**

**array[2]=c**

**array[3]=d**

**array[4]=e** \*/

**charAt()** : charAt() is used to retrieve one character from a string. The method returns the character based on the specified index in the string.

**Example:**

var text= “Hello”;

console.log(word.charAt(1));

/\* **e** \*/

**3) array methods (push, pop, unshift, shift, slice, splice, indexOf, lastIndexOf, forEach, map, contact, reverse, join, ...)**

**Push()** method allows us to add a new element at the end of an array

**Pop()** method removes the last element of an array. The pop() method returns the value which was popped out. If pop() is called on empty array, it returns undefined.

**EXAMPLE:**

var array= [2,3,1,6];

array.push(5);

console.log(array);

/\* **2,3,1,6,5** \*/

array.pop();

/\***2,3,1,6** \*/

Unlike pop() method, the shift() method works at the beginning of the array. The shift() method pulls the first element in the array and returns that element.

This method shifts all other elements to a lower index and also changes the length of the array.

**EXAMPLE:**

var data= [“A”,”B”,”C”];

console.log(data.shift());

/\* **A** \*/

console.log(data);

/\***[“B”, “C”]** \*/

The unshift() method array adds a new element to the array at the beginning . This alters the array on which the method was called i.e., unshifts older elements.

**EXAMPLE:**

var data =[”X”];

data.unshift(“B”, “C”);

console.log(data);

/\* **[“B”, “C”, “X”] \***/

slice() method extracts part of an array and returns a new array.

**EXAMPLE:**

var array=[“one”, “two”,”three”];

console.log(array.slice(1));

/\* **[“two”, “three”]** \*/

splice() method alters the array by removing existing elements or adding new elements.

**EXAMPLE:**

var array=[“one”,”two”,”three”];

console.log(array.splice(0,1));

/\* **[“two”, “three”]** \*/

The indexOf() method returns position of the specified item in an array, it returns -1 if the specified item is not present.

**EXAMPLE:**

var array=[“Hello”, “World”];

var a = array.indexOf(“World”);

console.log(a);

/\* **1** \*/

The lastIndexOf() method returns the position or last index of a specified element in the string. It returns -1 if the given element cannot be found.

**EXAMPLE:**

var array = [4,5,9,4];

array.lastIndexOf(4);

/\***3 \***/

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

**EXAMPLE:**

var array=[“one”, “two”, “three”];

array.reverse();

/\* **three,two,one** \*/

The join() method joins all the elements of an array into a string and returns a string. The elements will be separated by a default separator comma(,).

**EXAMPLE:**

var array=[“one”, “two”, “three”];

array.join();

/\* **one,two,three** \*/