

JavaScript Array Methods

.push()

adds a new element to the end of an array and returns new length

.pop()

remove the last element from an array and returns that removed element.

.shift()

removes the first element from an array and returns that removed element.

.unshift()

adds new elements to the beginning of an array and returns new length.

.concat()

joins two or more arrays returns a new array containing the joined arrays.

.join()

returns a new string of array elements separated by specified separator

.slice()

returns selection of array from start to end does not change the original array.

.splice()

changes content of array by removing, replacing or adding elements. Overwrites the original array

.includes()

Checks if array has a certain value among its elements returns either true or false

.toString()

converts an array into a string.

.indexOf()

returns the first index of a specified value returns -1 if the value is not found

.length()

returns the number of elements in an array.

.sort()

sorts the elements of an array in ascending order returns the sorted array

.reverse()

reverses the order of the elements in an array. overwrites the original array.

.forEach()

calls a function for each element in an array.

.map()

creates a new array from calling a function for every array element.

.filter()

creates a new array filled with elements that pass a test provided by a function.

.every()

tests if every element in the array pass the test implemented by the provided function. It returns a Boolean value.

.some()

returns true if at least one element in the array passes the test implemented by the provided function.

.reduce()

returns a single value the function's accumulated result.

.flat()

creates a new array with all sub-array elements concatenated up to the specified depth.