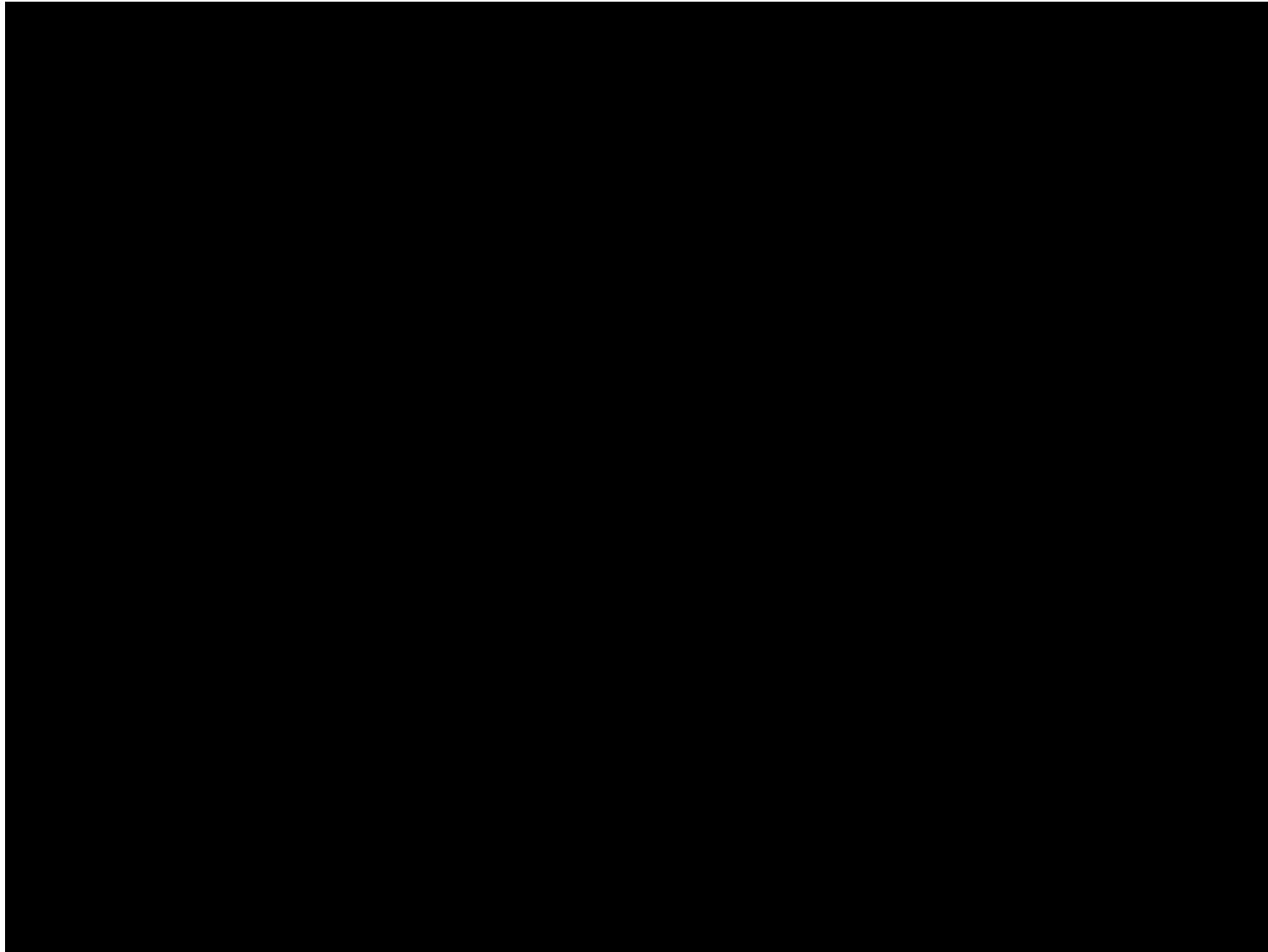


map()
forEach()
filter()
find()
reduce()
Class
Object
Inheritance
Prototypical inheritance



array.map()



How Array map method works?

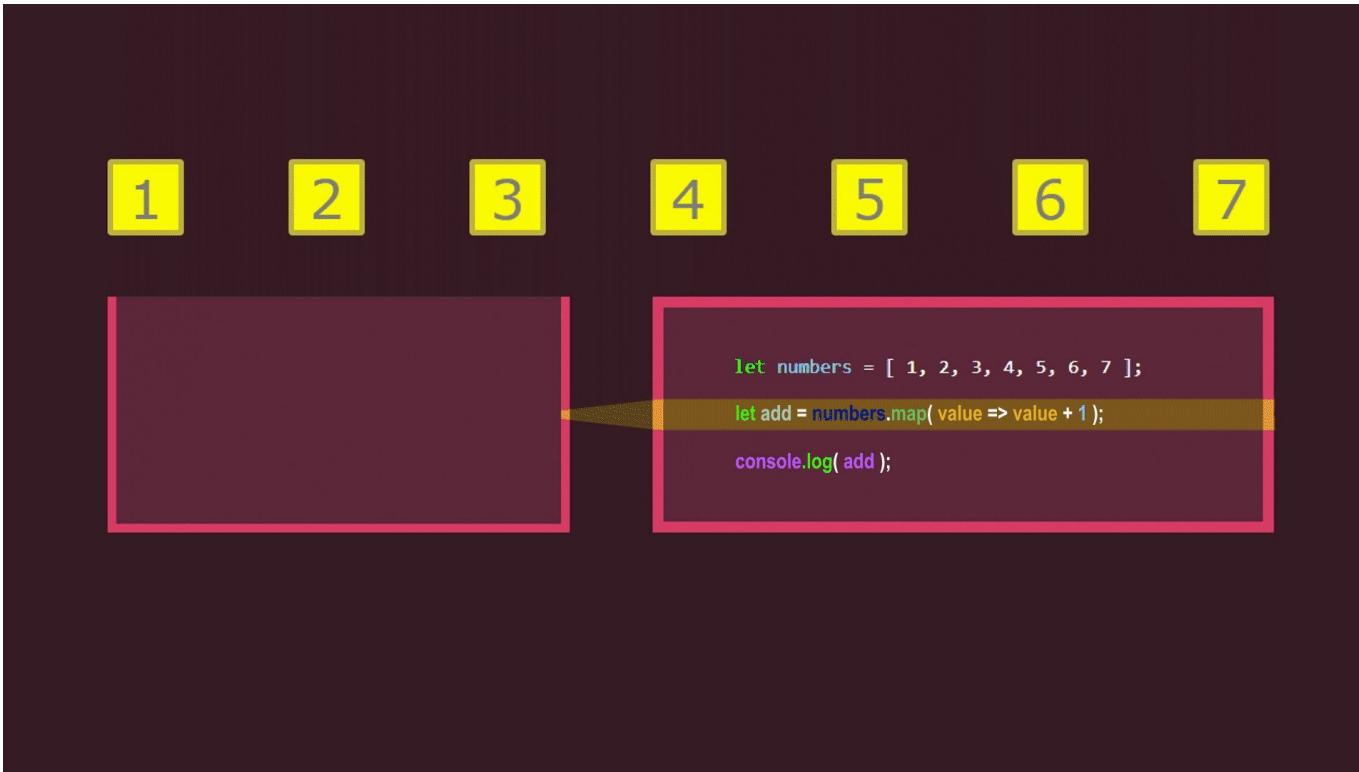
INPUT



↓



Array map to do one line loop magic



Array loop

A screenshot of a browser's developer tools console window, which is highlighted with a red border. The tab bar at the top shows "Inspector", "Console" (which is selected), "Debugger", and "Network". Below the tabs, there are icons for "Copy" and "Delete", and a "Filter Output" dropdown. The console output area contains the following code and its execution results:

```
let numbers = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7];

for (let i = 0; i < numbers.length; i++){
    numbers[i] = numbers[i] + 1;
}

console.log(numbers);
▶ Array(7) [ 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 ]
```



```
1 var arr=[1,2,,4,5];
2
3 arr.forEach(e=>console.log(e))
4
```

PROBLEMS

TERMINAL

...

1

2

4

5



forEach	map
Return value: undefined	Return value: newArray will be created based on your callback function
Original Array: not modified	Original Array: not modified



for

forEach

map

while

for of



6

Ways to loop through an array

1. for loop

```
○○○  
let array = [10,20,30,40];  
  
for (let i = 0; i <= array.length; i++)  
{  
    console.log(array[i]);  
}
```

4. for...of

```
○○○  
let array = [10,20,30,40];  
  
for (let i of array)  
{  
    console.log(i);  
}
```

5. map() method

```
○○○  
const names = ['Lincoln', 'Daniel', 'Tabitha', 'McLeod']  
  
let newArr = names.map((index) => console.log(index));
```

2. do...while

```
○○○  
let i = 0;  
do {  
    console.log(i);  
    i++;  
} while (i < 5)
```

6. forEach()

```
○○○  
let array = [10,20,30,40];  
  
array.forEach((index) => {console.log(index)});
```

3. while loop

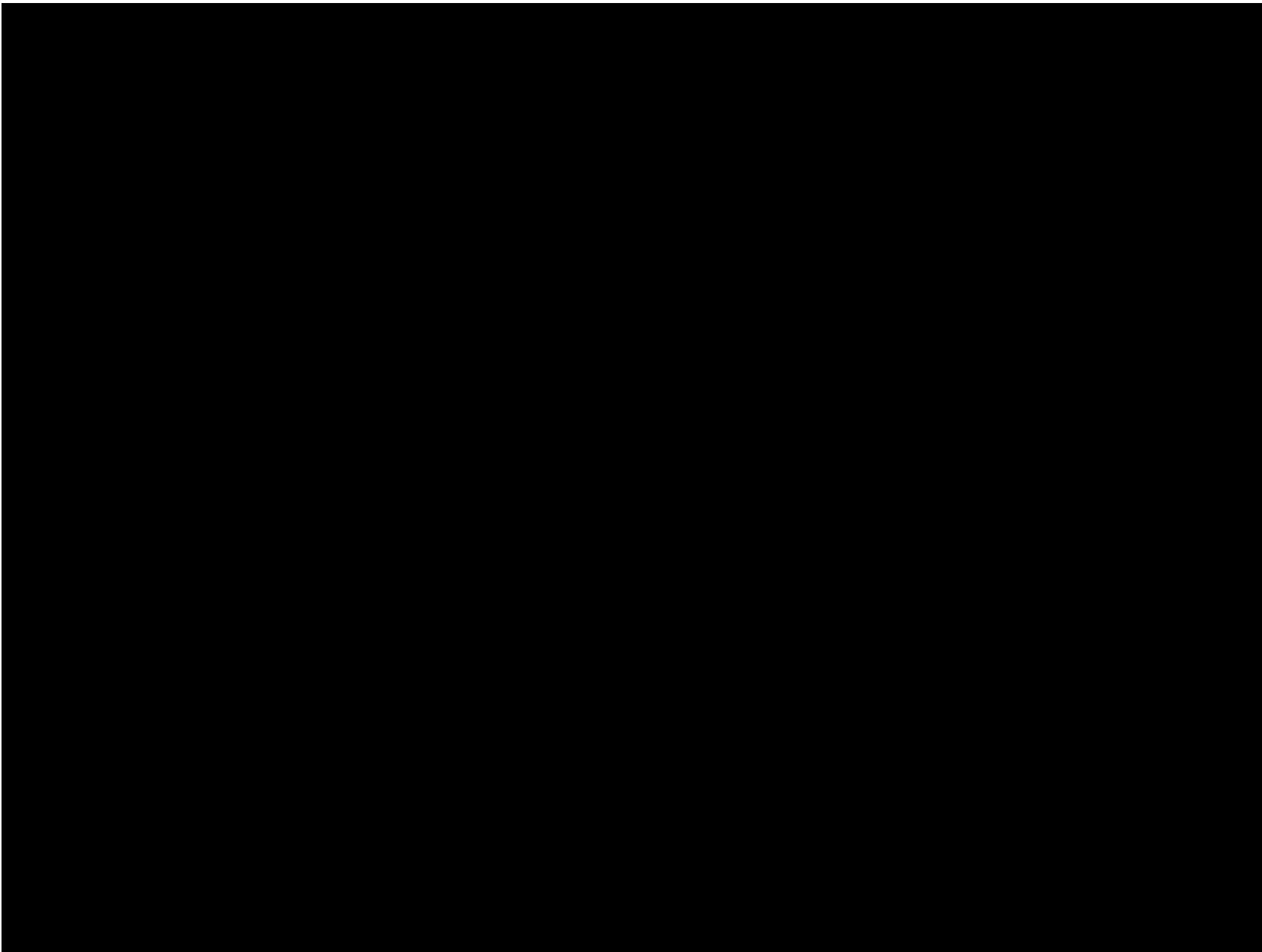
```
○○○  
let array = [10,20,30,40];  
let i = 0;  
while (i < array.length){  
    console.log(array[i]);  
    i++;  
};
```



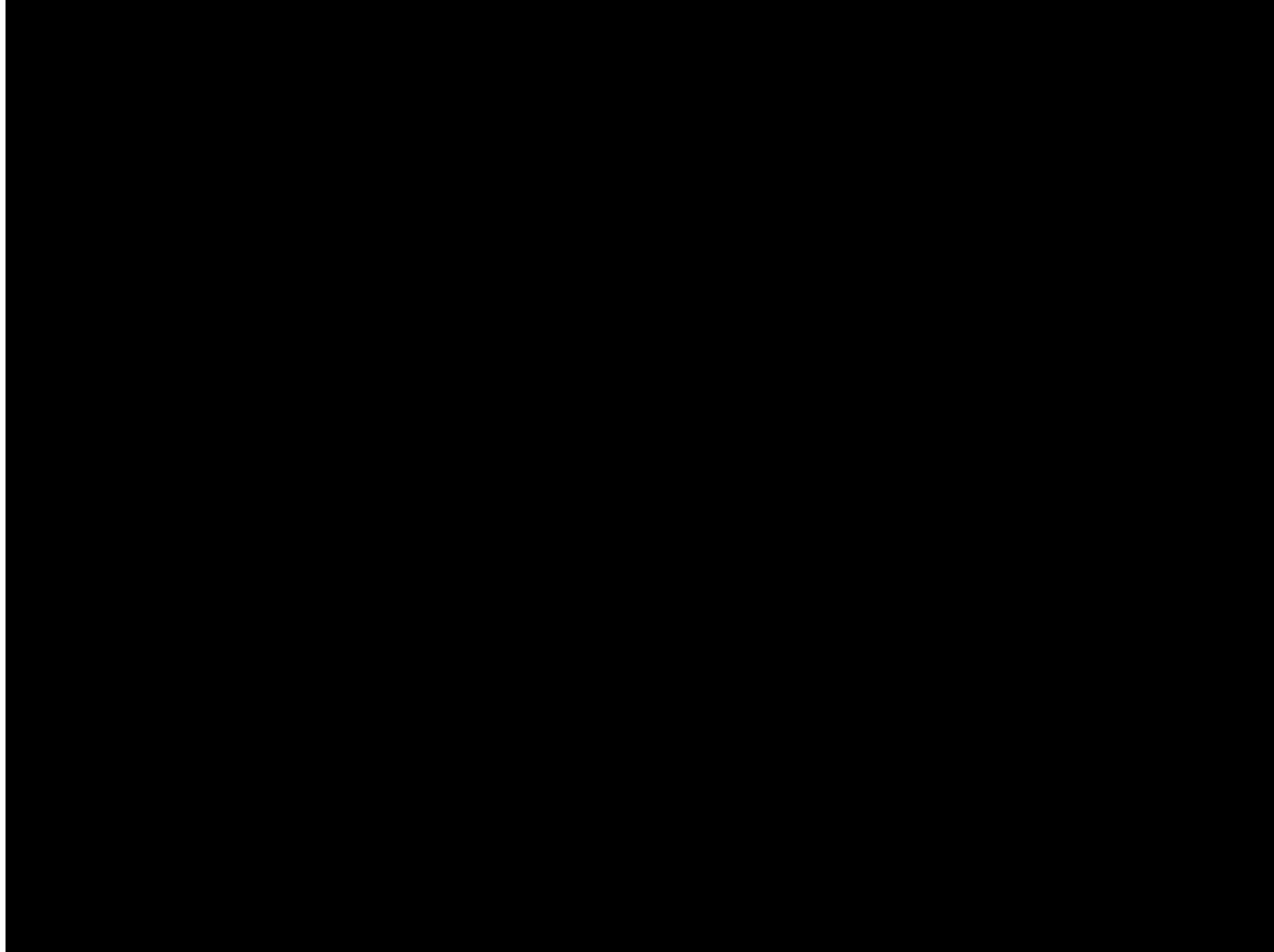
What is filtering?



array.filter()



array.filter()



What are you finding?



array.find()



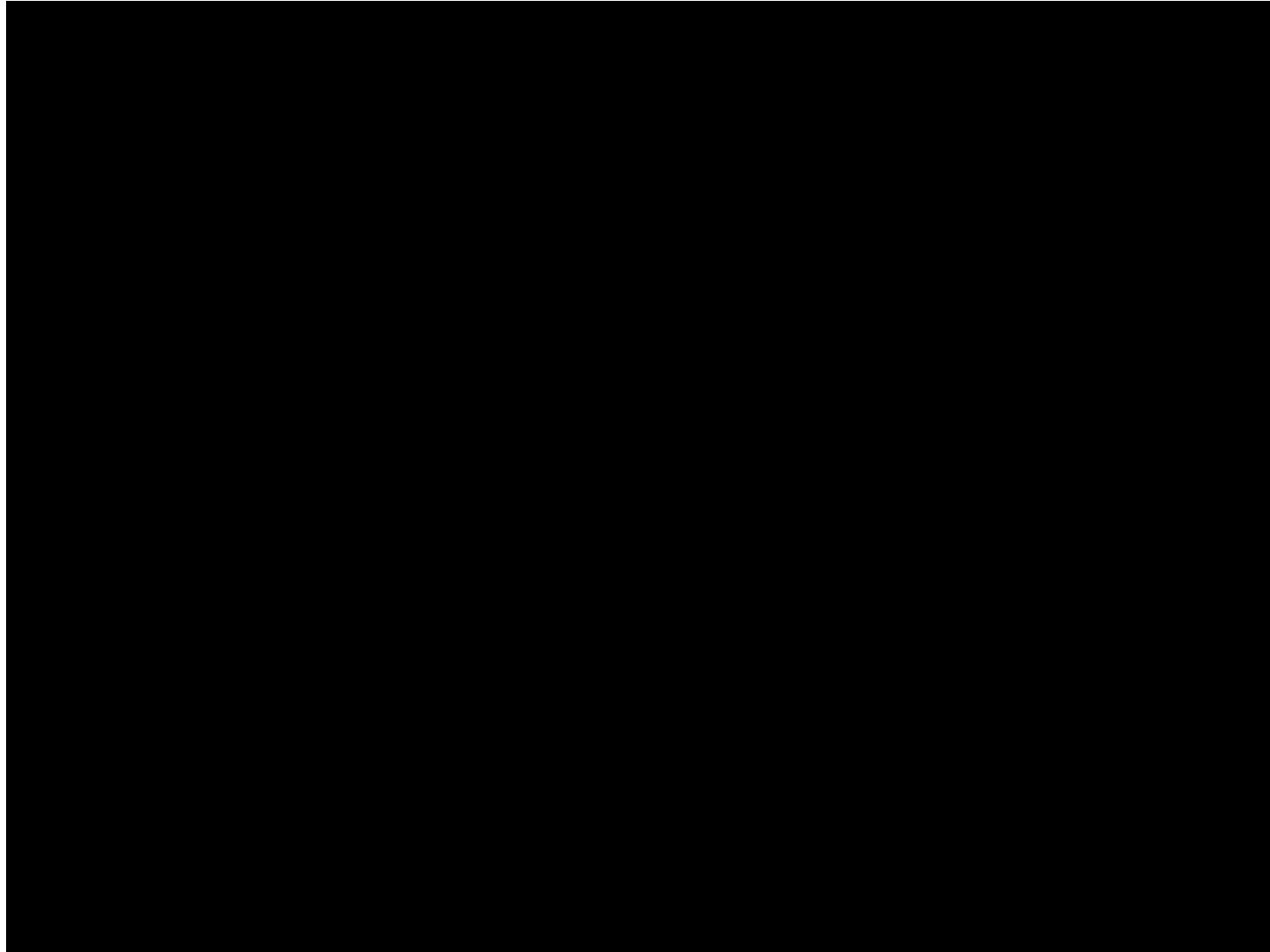
#javascript

```
Shapes = [● ▲ ■ ▲ ▲]
```

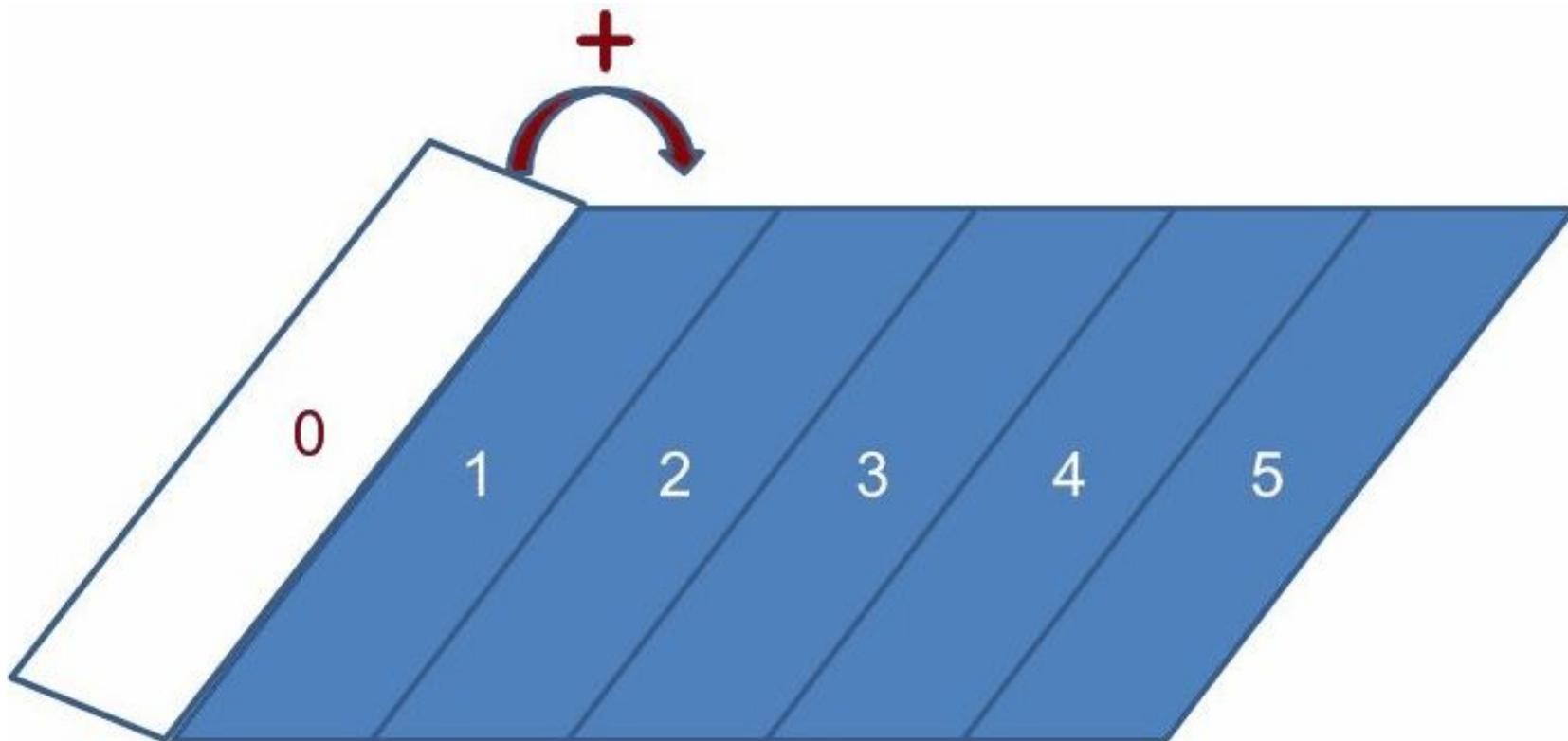
```
Shapes.find(shape => shape == ▲)
```



array.find()

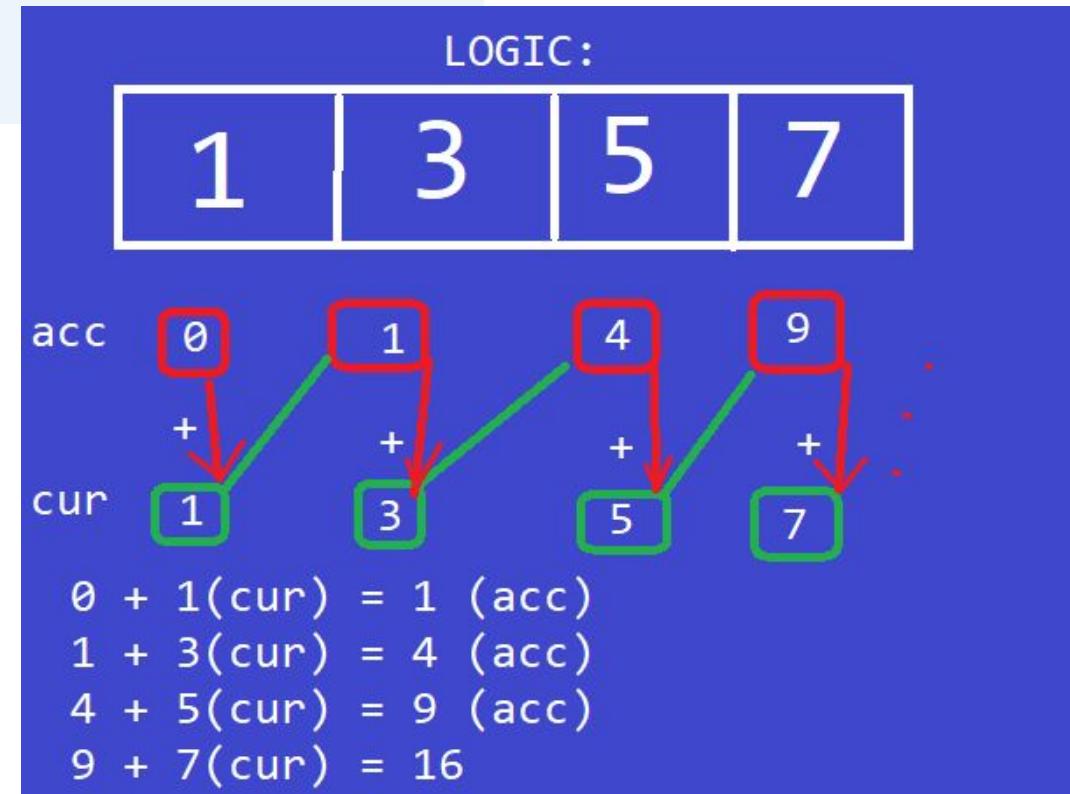


array.reduce()

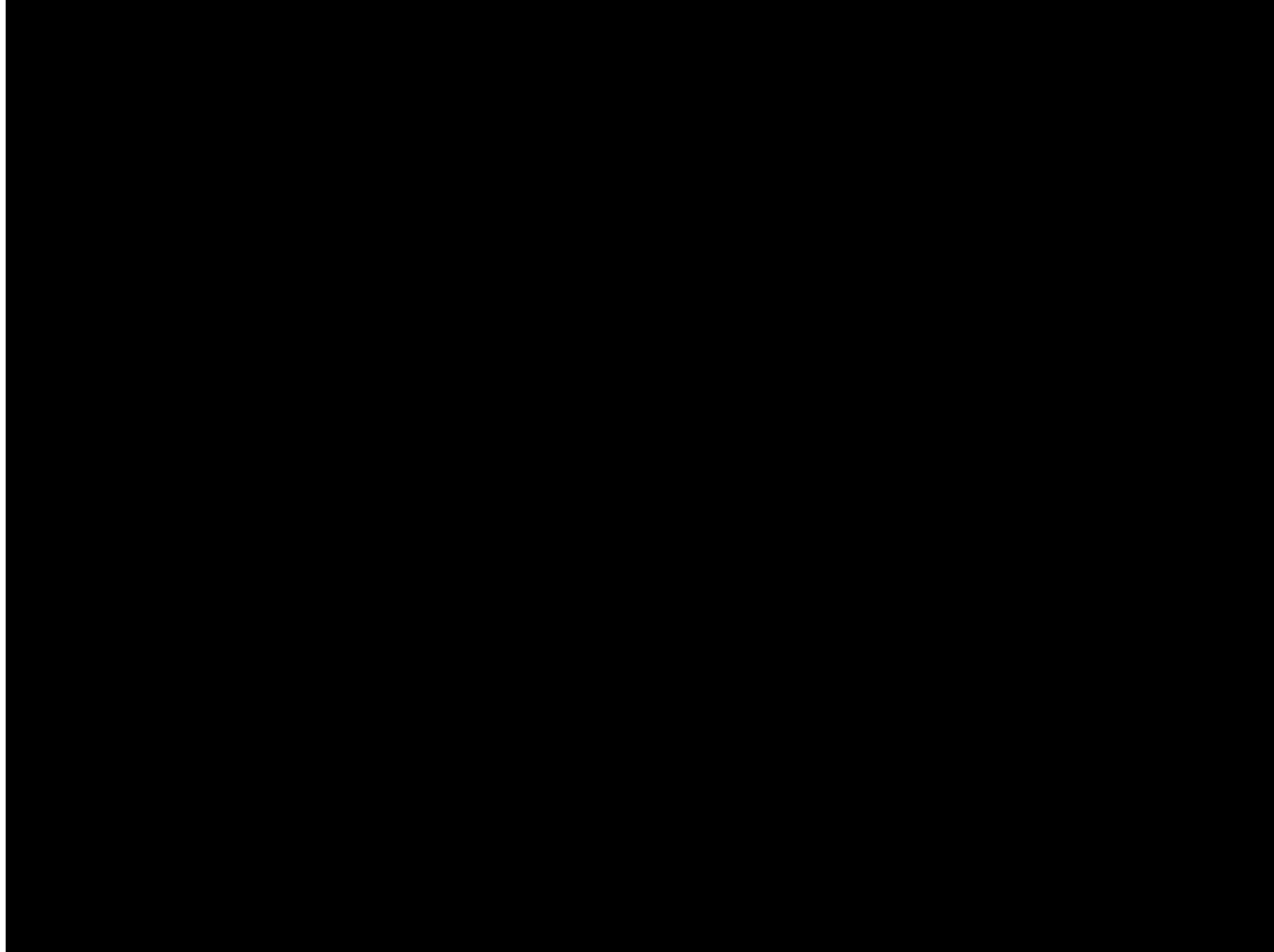


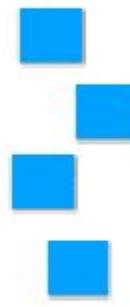
array.reduce()

```
const newNumbers = [1, 3, 5, 7];  
  
const newSum = newNumbers.reduce((accumulator, currentValue) => {  
  
    return (accumulator + currentValue);  
  
}, 0);
```



array.reduce()





Map



Find

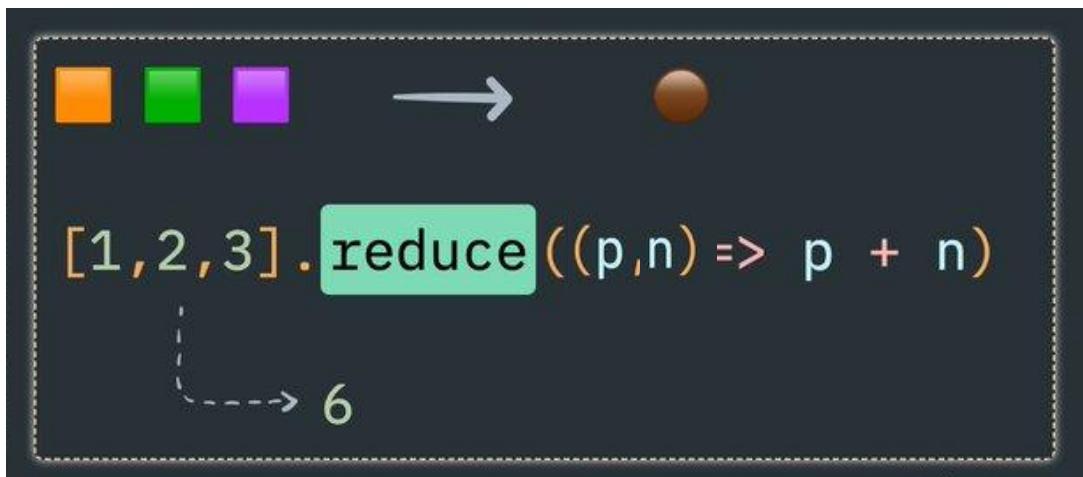
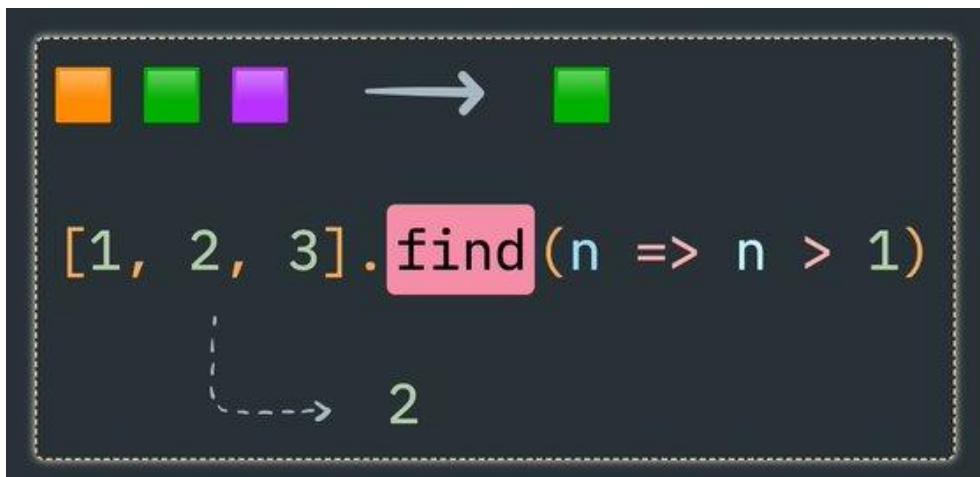
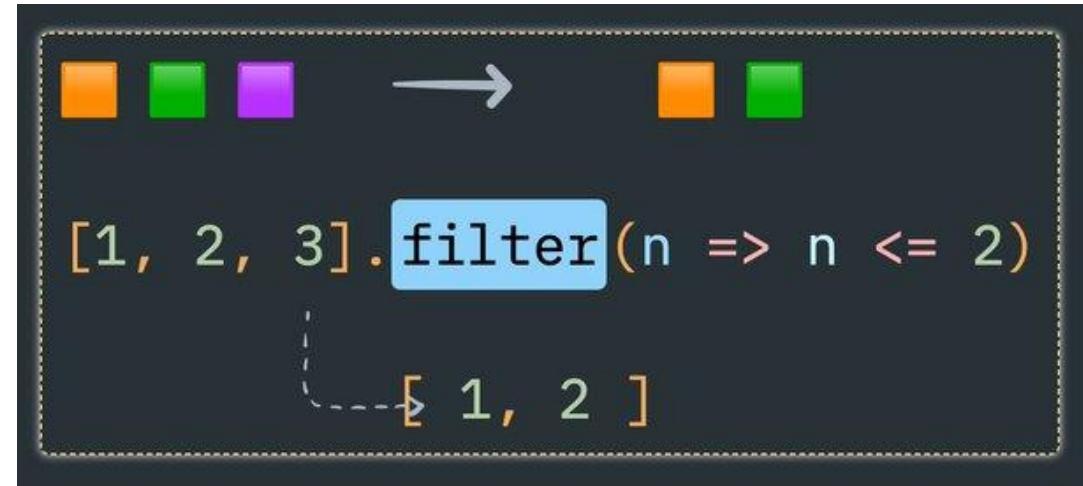
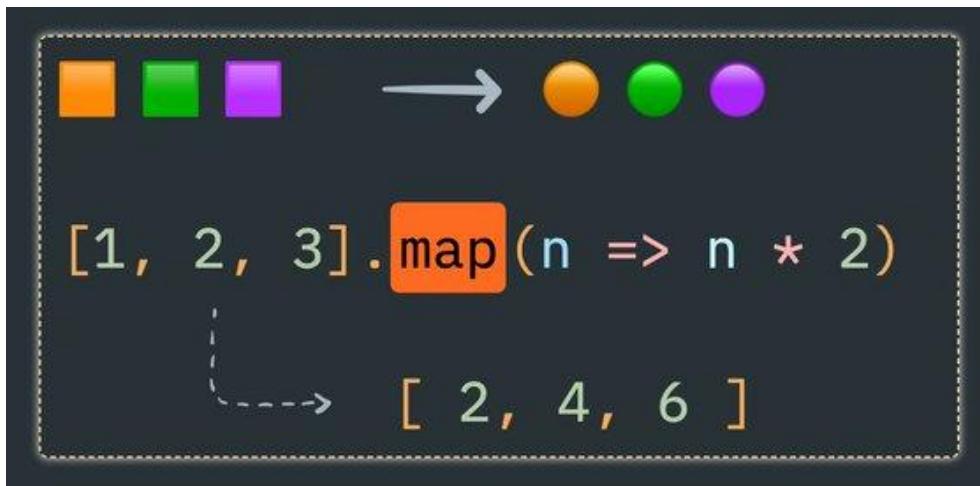


Filter

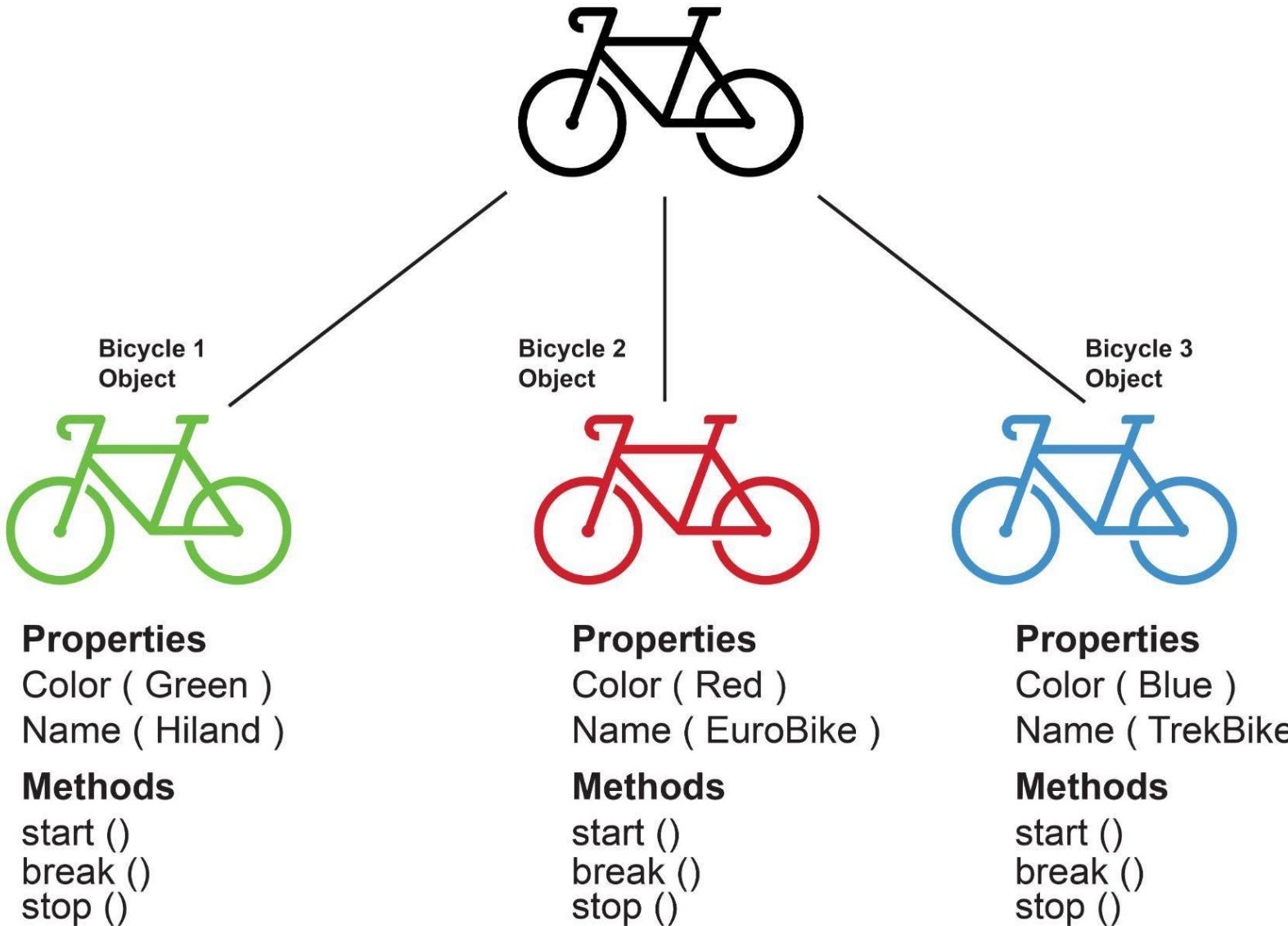


Reduce

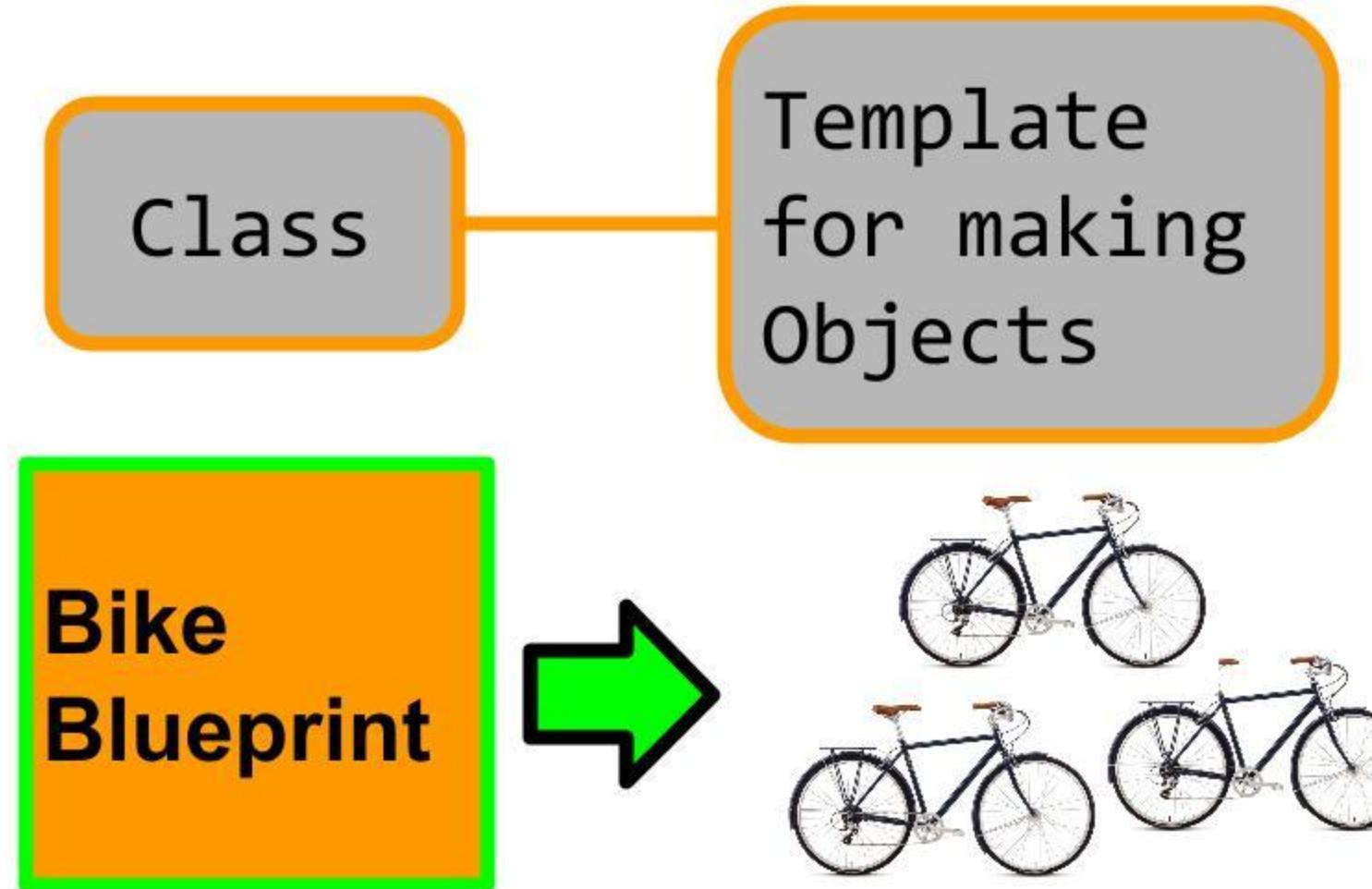


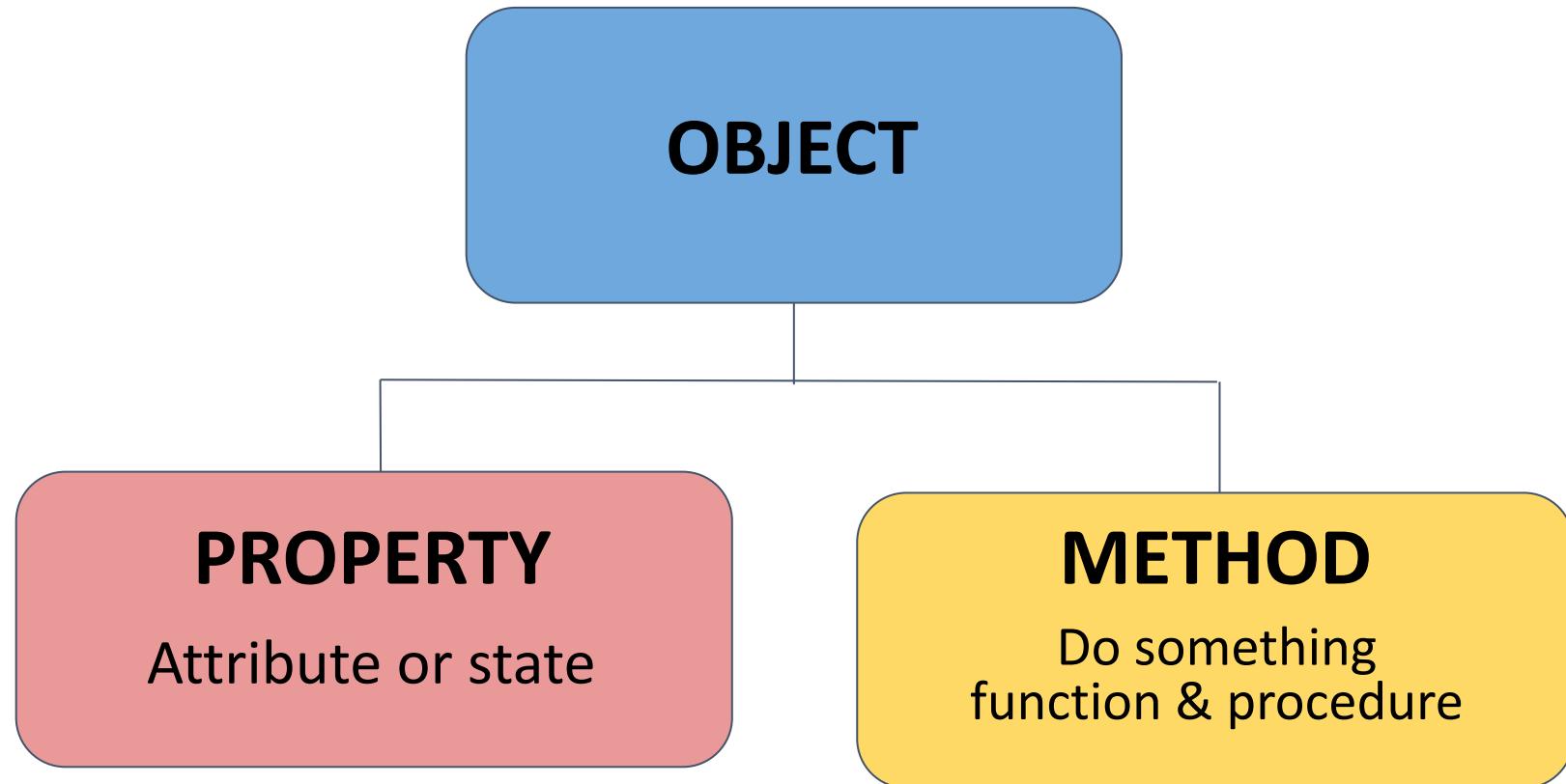


Bicycle Class

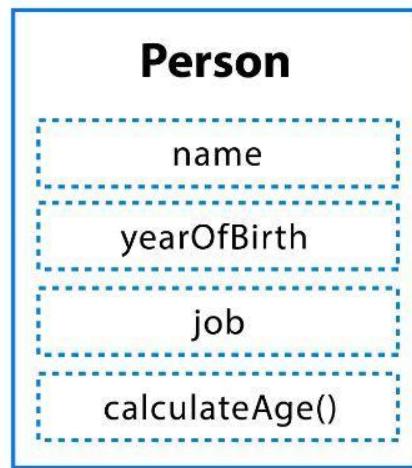


What is an Object?

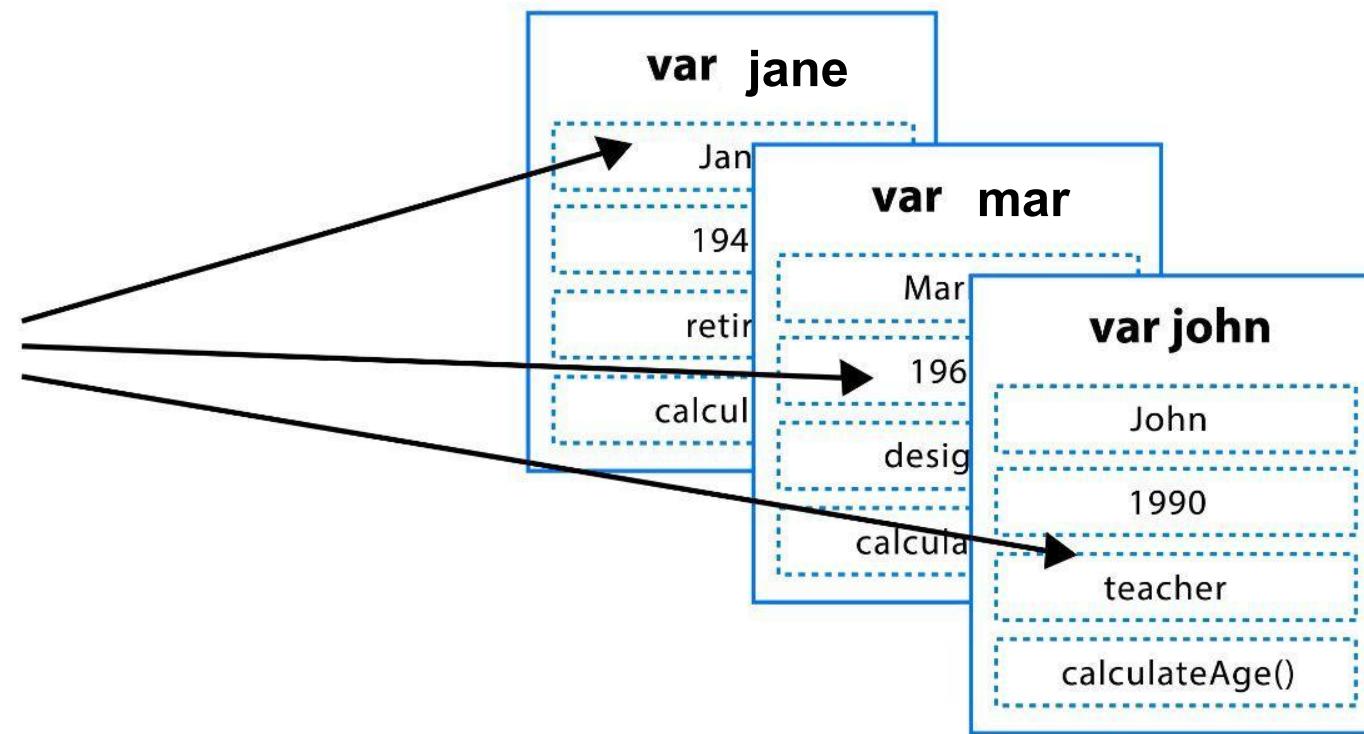




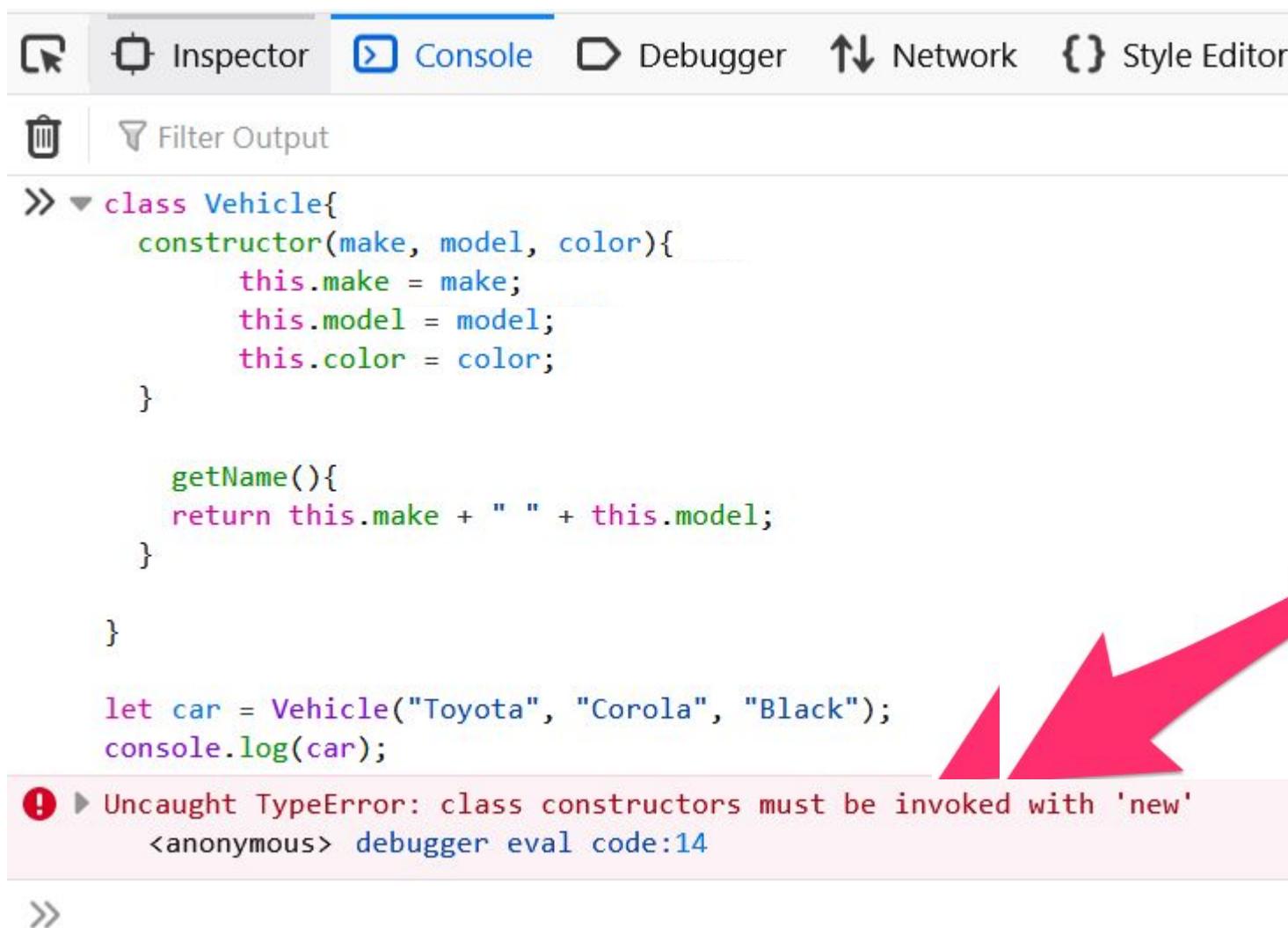
CONSTRUCTOR



INSTANCES



Creating object with constructor



```
Inspector Console Debugger Network Style Editor  
Filter Output  
» > class Vehicle{  
    constructor(make, model, color){  
        this.make = make;  
        this.model = model;  
        this.color = color;  
    }  
  
    getName(){  
        return this.make + " " + this.model;  
    }  
  
}  
  
let car = Vehicle("Toyota", "Corola", "Black");  
console.log(car);
```

! ▶ Uncaught TypeError: class constructors must be invoked with 'new'
<anonymous> debugger eval code:14



Creating object with constructor

The screenshot shows the Chrome Developer Tools Console tab. The URL bar shows 'top' and the filter dropdown shows 'All levels'. The console output is as follows:

```
> class Vehicle {  
  constructor(make, model, color) {  
    this.make = make;  
    this.model = model;  
    this.color = color;  
  }  
  
  getName() {  
    return this.make + " " + this.model;  
  }  
}  
  
let car = new Vehicle("Toyota", "Corolla", "Black");  
console.log(car);
```

A red box highlights the output object:

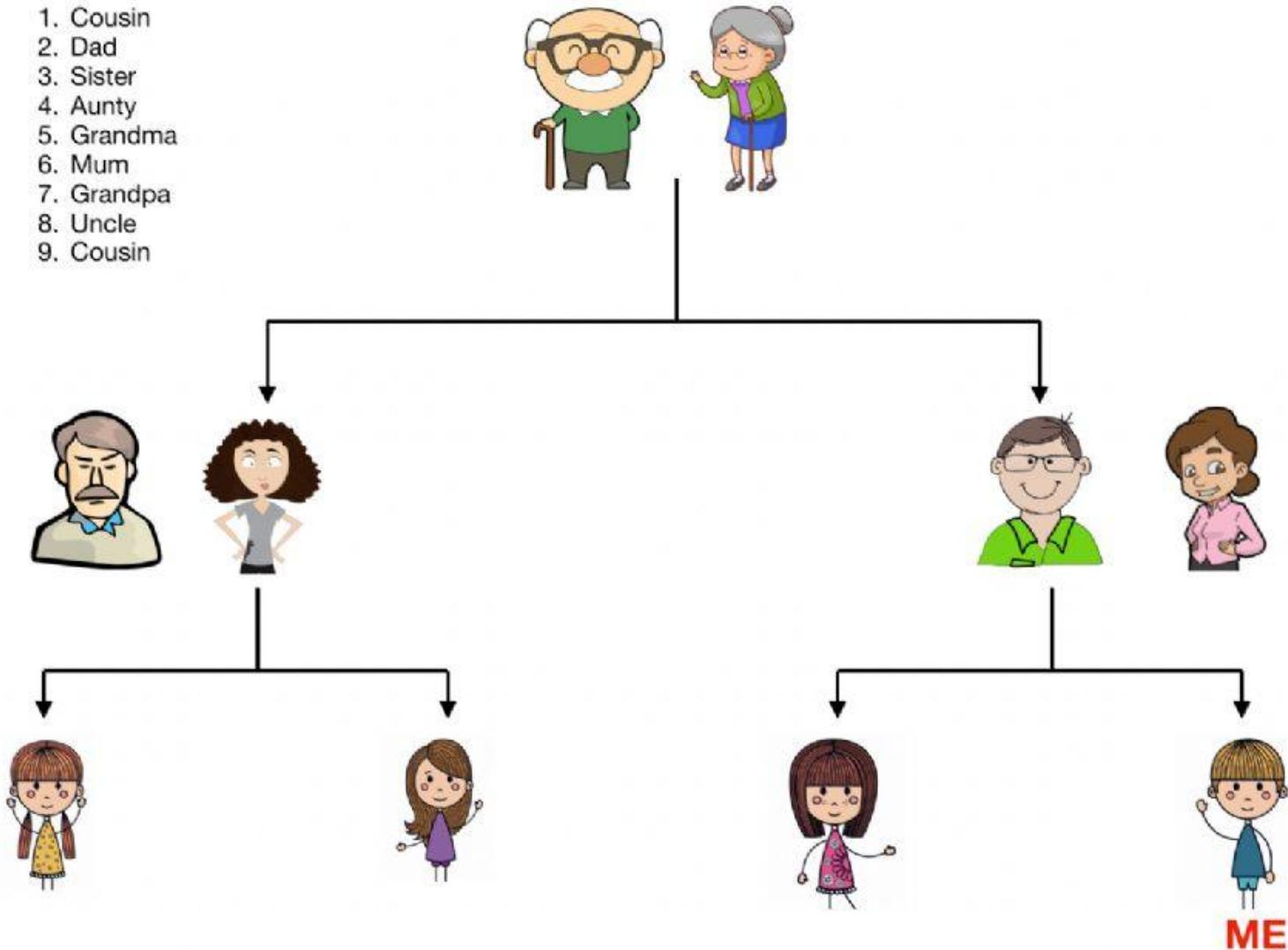
```
▼Vehicle {make: "Toyota", model: "Corolla", color: "Black"} ⓘ  
  color: "Black"  
  make: "Toyota"  
  model: "Corolla"  
▶ __proto__: Object
```

A red arrow points from the word 'Output' to the highlighted object in the console log.

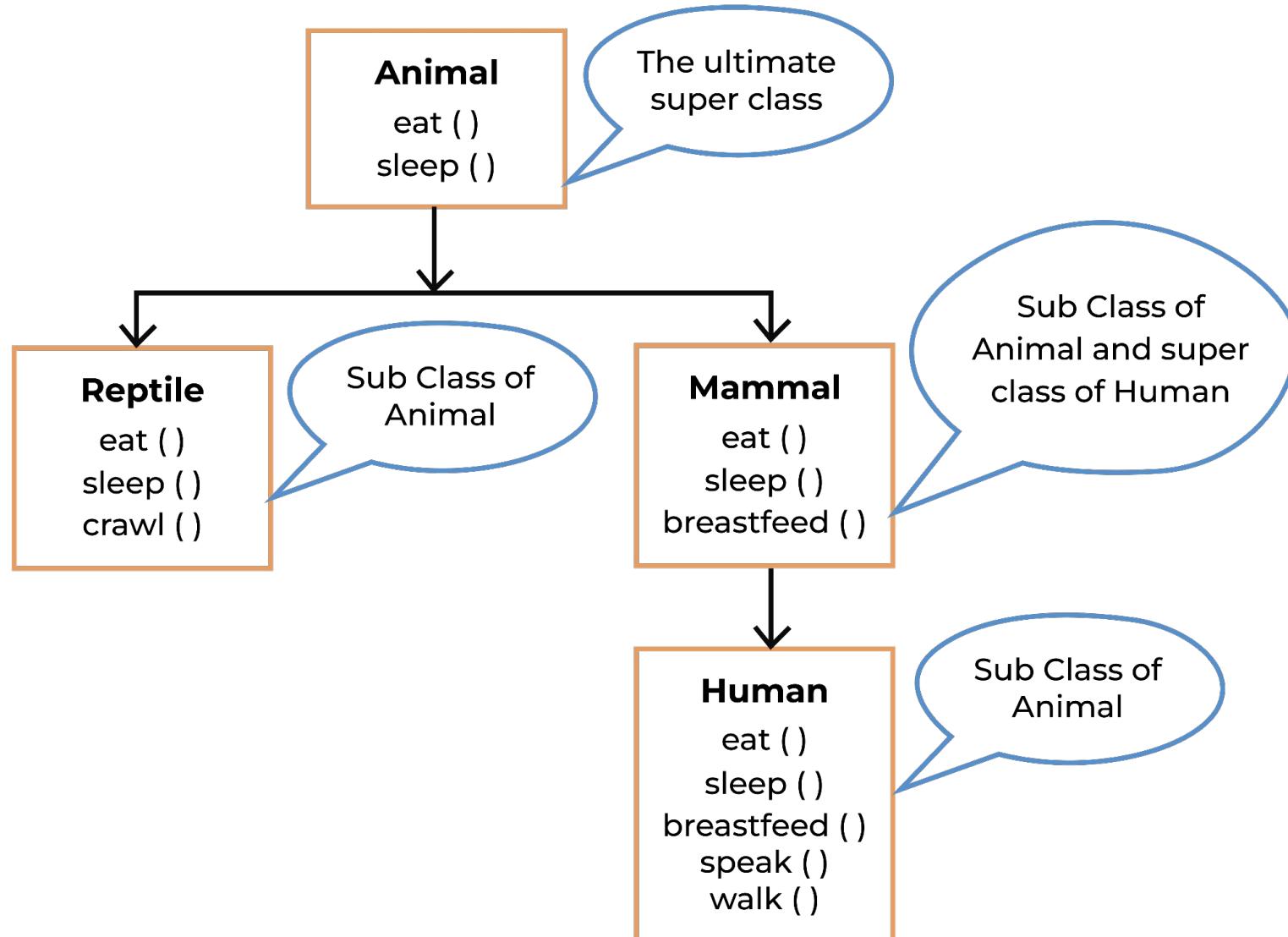


Family tree

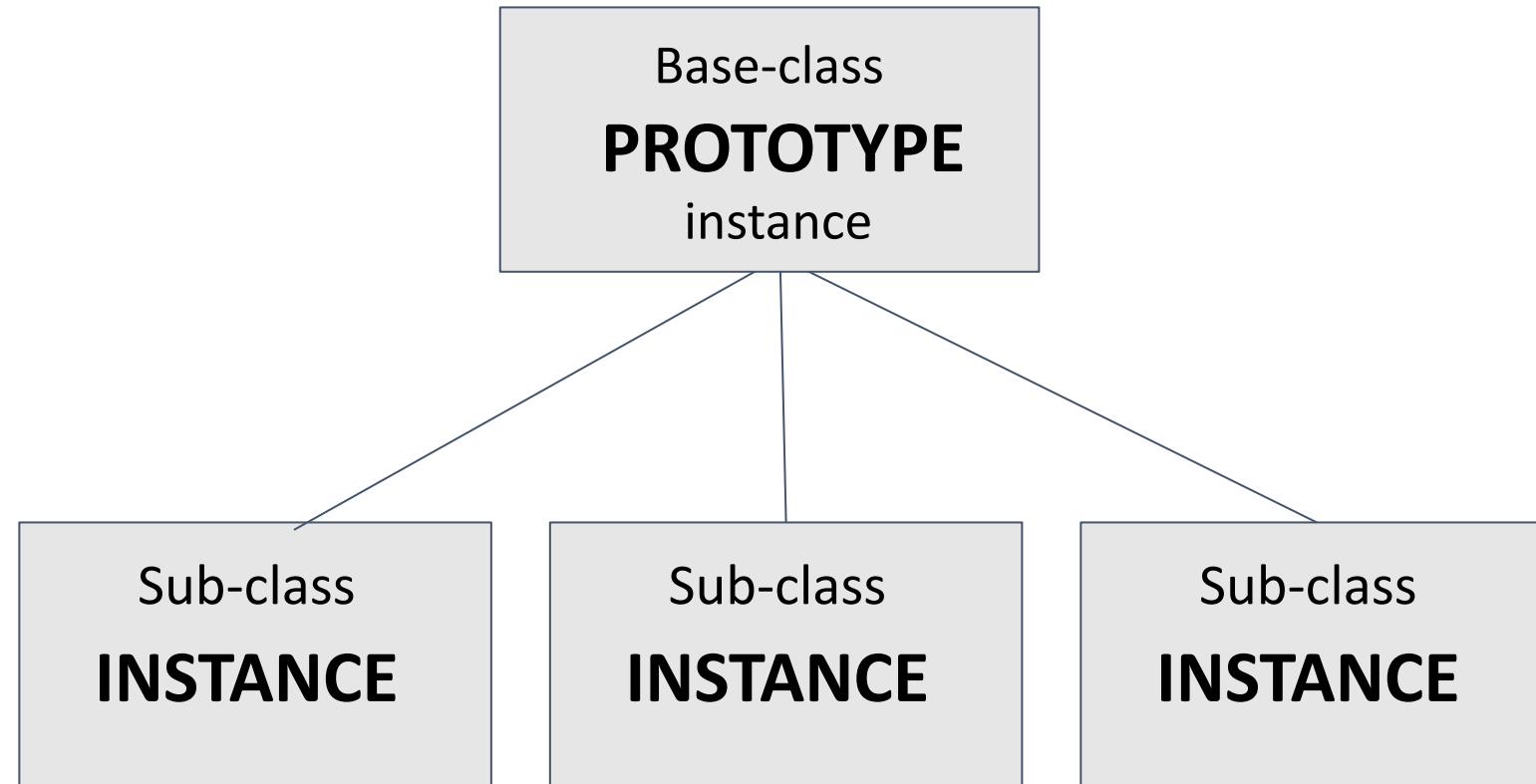
- 1. Cousin
- 2. Dad
- 3. Sister
- 4. Aunty
- 5. Grandma
- 6. Mum
- 7. Grandpa
- 8. Uncle
- 9. Cousin

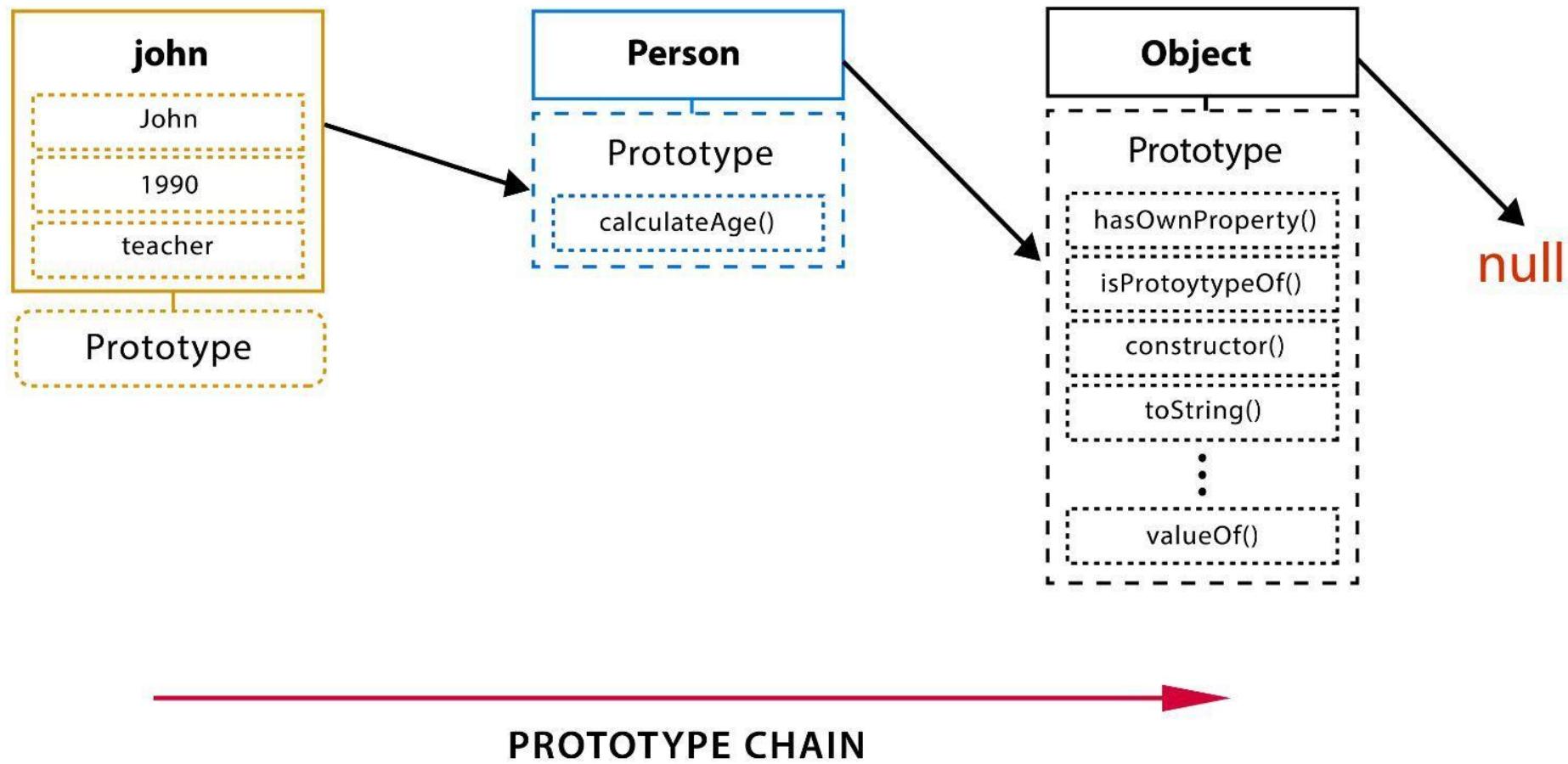


Super class VS Sub class



Prototypical inheritance refers to the ability to access object properties from another object. We use a JavaScript prototype to add new properties and methods to an existing object constructor.





The Prototype Chain

Prototypal inheritance uses the concept of prototype chaining. Let's explore that concept. Every object created contains `[[Prototype]]`, which points either to another object or `null`. Envision an object C with a `[[Prototype]]` property that points to object B. Object B's `[[Prototype]]` property points to prototype object A. This continues onward, forming a kind of chain called the prototype chain.

This concept is used when searching our code. When we need to find a property in an object, it is first searched for in the object, and if not found, it is searched for on that object's prototype, and so on. Thus, the entire prototype chain is traversed until the property is `found` or `null` is reached.



The Prototype Inheritance, Prototype Chain

