



# Remove Duplicates From ARRAY



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# Using Set



```
1  Array.from(new Set(originalArray));
```

- **Efficiency:** Utilizes the Set data structure, ensuring uniqueness without the need for manual checks, resulting in a concise and efficient solution.
- **Conciseness:** Provides a succinct one-liner using the Set constructor and Array.from, making the code easy to read and understand.


# Using Spread Operator and Set



```
1 [...new Set(originalArray)];
```

- **Compact Syntax:** Leverages the spread operator to create a new array from the set, providing a clean and concise syntax.
- **Readability:** Offers a straightforward and readable approach, making it an elegant solution for removing duplicates.

# Using Filter



```
1  originalArray.filter(  
2      (value, index, self) =>  
3          self.indexOf(value) === index  
4  );
```

- **Clarity:** Utilizes the filter method with an inline condition to create a new array containing only unique elements, enhancing code clarity.
- **Flexibility:** Allows for customization by adjusting the condition inside the filter function, making it adaptable to various scenarios.


# Using Reduce



```
1 originalArray.reduce((accumulator, currentValue) => {  
2     if (!accumulator.includes(currentValue)) {  
3         accumulator.push(currentValue);  
4     }  
5     return accumulator;  
6 }, []);
```

- **Controlled Accumulation:** Uses the reduce method for controlled accumulation, ensuring duplicates are not added to the resulting array.
- **Versatility:** Provides a foundation for more complex logic within the reduce function, offering flexibility for additional processing.

# Using `forEach` and `indexOf`



```
1  const uniqueArray = [];  
2  originalArray.forEach(item => {  
3      if (uniqueArray.indexOf(item) === -1) {  
4          uniqueArray.push(item);  
5      }  
6  });
```

- **Elementary Approach:** Implements a basic loop using `forEach` and `indexOf` for a straightforward way to filter out duplicates.
- **Intuitiveness:** Offers an intuitive method suitable for smaller arrays and scenarios where simplicity is prioritized.

# Using Map



```
1  const map = new Map();  
2  originalArray.forEach(item => map.set(item, true));  
3  const uniqueArray = Array.from(map.keys());
```

- **Key-Value Pairs:** Leverages the unique key feature of a **Map** to store distinct elements, taking advantage of the Map's inherent uniqueness.
- **Conversion to Array:** Transforms the map keys into an array, providing a neat way to obtain the array of unique elements.

# THANK you



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