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Track: Open Source – Alexandria
Intake 44

Day 3 Report

ForEach:

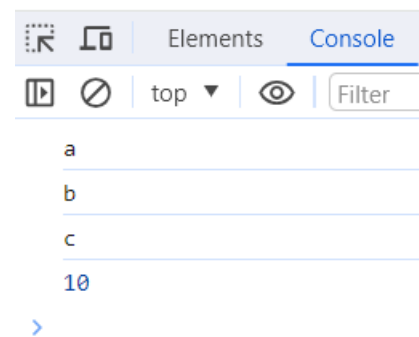
The **forEach** () method is an iterative method. It calls a provided function once for each element in an array in ascending-index order.

Example:

```
<script>
  //Ex1
  const array1 = ['a', 'b', 'c'];
  array1.forEach((element) => console.log(element));

  //Ex2
  let sum = 0;
  const numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4];
  numbers.forEach(addition);
  console.log(sum);

  function addition(item)
  {
    sum += item;
  }
</script>
```



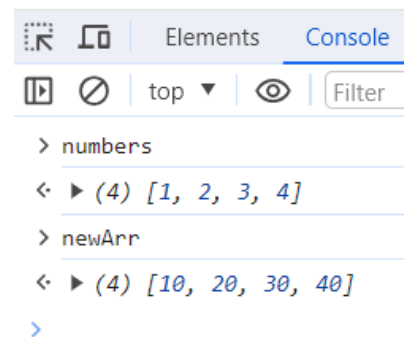
Map:

The **map** () method is an iterative method. It calls a provided function once for each element in an array and constructs a new array from the results. It doesn't change the original array.

Example:

```
<script>
  const numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4];
  const newArr = numbers.map(myFunction)

  function myFunction(num)
  {
    return num * 10;
  }
</script>
```



Find:

The **find ()** method of Array instances returns the first element in the provided array that satisfies the provided testing function. If no values satisfy the testing function, undefined is returned.

- It returns the value of the first element that passes a test.
- It executes a function for each array element.
- It returns undefined if no elements are found.
- It does not execute the function for empty elements.
- It does not change the original array.

```
<script>
  const array1 = [5, 12, 8, 130, 44];
  const found = array1.find((element) => element > 10);
  console.log(found);
</script>
```

