Trainer guide Examples and exercises

JS-7 – Array map()

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This exercise gives learners practice on using the Array map() method in JavaScript.

index.js

 In this exercise, you will get the chance to practice using the Array map() method.

Demo

- Let's take a look at the first exercise.
- We have an array of numbers, and the task is to create a new array that contains all the numbers in the original array multiplied by two.
- Replace the line const doubledNumbers = [] with the following:
 const doubledNumbers = numbers.map()
 - Like Array filter(), we always call map() on an existing array.
- And, like Array filter(), the map() method takes in a callback function as an argument.
 - This function will run for each element in the array. Whatever is returned from that function will become an element in the new array.
 - So, we want this function to take each number and return the result of multiplying it by two.
- Again, we'll write this callback function as an arrow function.
 - o const doubledNumbers = numbers.map((number) => {})
 - o The variable "number" represents the element of the array that is processed on each iteration so, this function will run once with the value of "number" being equal to 1, then again with the value 2, then 3, etc.
 - Since we now have access to the individual numbers, we can double them:

```
const doubledNumbers = numbers.map((number) => {
  return number * 2
})
```

- View the console and see that the output is [2, 4, 6, 8, ...] success!
- Because our callback function only contains one line that simply returns a value, we can rewrite it with an implied return:

Exercise

- Look at this array of objects called "painters".
- Each element in the array has two properties firstName and lastName.
- Your task is to use the map() method to create a new array of strings, where each value in the array is the full name of a painter.

Solve the exercise live before moving on.

Solution reference