

Q1. Higher order Functions and their work:-

1. for Each \rightarrow For Each is like a loop it iterates all ~~it~~ over all the elements of array. and does ~~not~~ change the original array.
Syntax: $\text{for Each}((\text{element}, \text{Index}, \text{array}) \rightarrow \{ \text{expression} \})$.

For ex:

Let $\text{arr} = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]$

~~let newarr = [];~~

~~newarr~~ $\text{arr}.\text{for Each}((\text{ele}) \rightarrow \{ \text{ele} \% 2 == 0 \})$

$\text{console.log}(\text{ele} \% 2 == 0)$;

and it will give output as

false

True

false

True

false

True.

It simply iterates over an array.

2. Map \rightarrow Map is also like For Each, it only iterates over an array but rather than modifying original array it will return a new array.

Syntax:

$\text{Array.map}((\text{element}, \text{Index}, \text{array}) \Rightarrow \{ \text{expression} \})$;

For ex:

```
Let arr = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6];
```

```
let new arr = arr.map((ele) => {  
  return ele % 2 == 0 ? 3;
```

```
console.log(new arr);
```

The output will be as:

[false, true, false, true, false, true].

3. Filter:

Filter is used to filter element satisfies the condition mentioned in it to a new array.

Syntax: ~~Arr~~

```
Array.filter((element, Index, array) => {  
  return expression ?
```

or ex:

```
Let arr = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6];
```

```
Let new arr = arr.filter((ele) => {
```

```
  return ele % 2 == 0 ?
```

```
console.log(new arr);
```

output will be:

[2, 4, 6].

4. reduce:

Reduce is used to various functions like adding keys in object but first and foremost operation is it will iterate and reduce with the elements in array.

Syntax

Array.prototype.reduce (accumulator, element, index, array) => {expression, initial value};

From ex:

Let arr = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6];
Let sum = arr.reduce((acc, ele) => {
 return acc + ele; 37};

console.log(sum);

Output will be:

21

$1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 = 21$.

5. Sort:

Sort is a function used in arrays to sort or arrange elements in ascending or descending order.

Syntax:

Array.prototype.sort((a, b) => return a - b);

Here, a - b for ascending

b - a for descending

For example:

Let arr = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]

console.log(arr.sort((a, b) => b - a));

Output will be:

[6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1]

2. The differences are +

Map	For Each	reduce	filter	Sort
uses callback	- do -	- do -	- do -	- do -
new array.	NO	value	- do -	NO.
parameter	3 parameter	4 parameter	3 param	2 param

3. Higher-order functions improve the code readability and reusability in manner of reducing long coding for loop and pushing in arrays.

4. Examples are given above and with same operation

4. From above given examples and with their operations help to solve like marks total, etc.

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