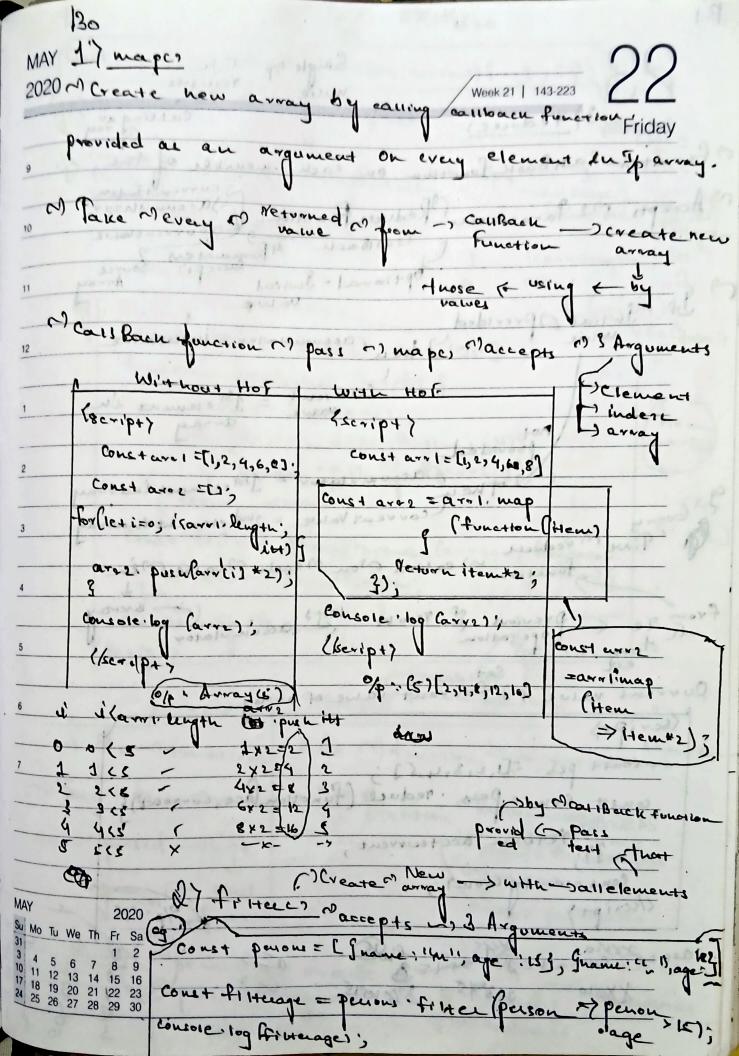
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Map()

The map() method creates a new array by calling a provided function on each element in the original array.

It doesn't change the **original array**; instead, it **returns a new array** with the results of the function applied to each element.

```
// Example: Doubling each number in an array

const numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];
const doubledNumbers = numbers.map(num => num * 2);
console.log(doubledNumbers); // Output: [2, 4, 6, 8, 10]
```

The **filter()** method creates a **new array** with all elements that pass the test implemented by the provided function.

Like **map()** It doesn't change the **original array**; instead, it returns a new array with only the elements that meet the condition.

```
// Example: Filtering even numbers from an array

const numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];
const evenNumbers = numbers.filter(num => num % 2 ===
0);
console.log(evenNumbers); // Output: [2, 4]
```

Reduce()

The **reduce()** method applies a function against an **accumulator** and each element in the array to reduce it to a single value.

It takes a callback function with an accumulator and current value as arguments and returns a single value.

```
// Example: Summing all numbers in an array

const numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];
const sum = numbers.reduce((accumulator, currentValue))
=> accumulator + currentValue, 0);
console.log(sum); // Output: 15 (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5)
```

Summary

Use map() when you want to transform each element of an array into something else and get a new array with those transformed elements.

Use filter() when you want to get a new array with only the elements that meet certain criteria.

Use **reduce()** when you want to transform an array into a **single value**, like summing up all the elements or finding the maximum value.