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| Topic/Title  Javascript Array methods | |
| Keywords/Questions  map()  filter()  reduce()  find()  includes() | Notes  **array.map()** -- takes a function as an argument and loops through each element of the array. As an argument to the function the particular array element is passed in. map() returns a new array.  const myArr = [1,2,3,4];  myArr.map((myArrElement) => myArrElement + 1)  // [2,3,4,5]  **array.filter()** – similar to map() in that it takes a function that gets iterated over each element in the array. It returns a new array based on the function passed in and whether the function evaluates to true or false. If true the element is included in the new array. If false it filters out of the new array. It doesn’t change the original array.  const myArr = [1,2,3,4];  myArr.filter((myArrElement) => myArrElement > 2)  // [3,4]  **array.includes()** – this takes 2 arguments. The first argument checks to see if that argument exists in the array. If it does it returns true. The second argument is an index number that tells includes where to start searching for the first argument value. If the element is an object then includes() compares the reference of the object and not the value.  const myArr = [1,2,3,4];  myArr.includes(2) // true  myArr.includes(5) // false  myArr.includes(2, 2) // false  const o3 = {id: 3};  const myArr2 = [{id: 1}, {id: 2}, o3];  myArr2.includes({id: 1}); // false  myArr2.includes(o3); // true |
| Summary | |
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