

Learn and understand

ES6 HELPERS



/* ------ */
/* ----- Daily JS - Day 1 ----- */
/* ----- */

Day 1: The `forEach` Helper

The `forEach` helper function can be seen as an alternative to the regular for loop. The `forEach()` method basically calls an function (called the `iterator function`) once for each element in the array, in order.

In simple language, the forEach method loops through each element in an array and runs a function on that particular element.

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```
/* ============ Dailv JS - Dav 1 =========== */
/* ====== Helper Functions - The forEach helper ======= */
/* ------ */
// Iteration through array
var fruits = [ 'mango', 'orange', 'pineapple', 'guava' ];
// Baisc Syntax
for (var i=0; i<fruits.length; i++) {</pre>
   console.log (fruits[i]);
// forEach syntax
fruits.forEach (function (fruit) {
   console.log (fruit);
});
// forEach with arrow function
fruits.forEach (fruit ⇒ {
   console.log (fruit);
})
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```

```
/* ============== */
/* =========== Daily JS - Day 1 ========== */
/* ====== Helper Functions - The forEach helper ====== */
/* =========== */
/**
* Sum of each element in array of numbers
* 1. Create an array of numbers
* 2. Create a variable to hold the sum
* 3. Loop over the array and increment the sum value
* 4. print the sum variable
*/
const numbers = [6, 1, 2, 3, 8];
let sum = 0;
numbers.forEach (number \Rightarrow {
   sum += number;
});
console.log (sum);
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```

```
/* ============ */
/* ========== Daily JS - Day 1 ========= */
/* ------ */
# Day 1: The `forEach` Helper | Sytax
···js
array.forEach(function(currentValue, index, arr), thisValue)
- **currentValue**: Required.
   The value of the current element
- **index**: Optional.
   The array index of the current element
- **arr**: Optional.
   The array object the current element belongs to
- **thisValue**: Optional.
   A value to be passed to the function to be used
   as its "this" value.
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```

```
/* ========== */
/* ======= Daily JS - Day 1 ======= */
/* ======== */
```

Day 1: The `forEach` Helper

Why forEach?

- Less Amount of Code
- More Readable
- Less Chances of error

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Stay Tuned!

/* =========== */ /* ========= Daily JS - Day 2 ======== */

/* ------ */

Day 2: The `map` helper

The `map()` helps to make a new array from the elements of the given array by performing some action on each element.

In simple language, The `map` helper takes a function as the argument and performs that function on each element of the given array (in order of index) to create a new array without changing the original array.

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```
/* =================== */
/* ========= Daily JS - Day 2 ========== */
/* ------ */
/**
* Form a new array which contains the square of
* each number of the given array
*/
const numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];
let squaredNumbers = [];
// Without `map()`
for (let i=0; i<numbers.length; i++) {
   squaredNumbers.push (numbers[i]*numbers[i]);
console.log ('Without map: ', squaredNumbers);
// With `map()`, without arrow function
let squaredNumbers2 = numbers.map (function (number) {
   return number*number;
}):
console.log (squaredNumbers2);
// With `map()`, with arrow function
let squaredNumbers3 = numbers.map (number ⇒ number*number);
console.log (squaredNumbers3);
/* ======= madhavbahl.tech/dailyjs/day2 ======== */
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```

```
/* ========== Daily JS - Day 2 ========= */
/* =========== */
## Syntax
···js
array.map(function(currentValue, index, arr), thisValue)
- **currentValue**: Required.
   The value of the current element.
- **index**: Optional.
   The array index of the current element.
- **arr**: Optional.
   The array object the current element belongs to.
/* ======= madhavbahl.tech/dailyjs/day2 ======= */
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```

/* =========== */
/* ========== Daily JS - Day 2 ========= */
/* =========== */

Why creating a new array is a good practise

When the code base is small, we tend to perform all the actions on the same data structure and feel free to change it easily because we know wherever it is being used, but when the code base becomes huge and we are not sure whether a given data structure is being used at other place or not, it is not good to change it directly as it might lead to some inconsistencies at the other places where it is being used

Generally, we try not to mutate any given data structure, because it's possible that the given data structure could have been used in some other place as well and changing it might break our code.

The `map` helper comes to the rescue at such places, it applies a particular function to each element in an array and return a new array without changing the original one.

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/* ============ */ /* ============== Daily JS - Day 2 ========== */ /* ------ */ ## Homework for you (some more questions) 1. Make an array of numbers that are doubles of the first array 2. Take an array of numbers and convert each element into a string. 3. Capitalize the first letter of each name in the names array 4. Given an of news headlines (take some random data),

and enclose the headlines in `<h1>` tag and append them

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to DOM to display the news headlines

```
/* =============== */
/* ========= Daily JS - Day 3 ========= */
# Day 3: The `find` helper
 The `find` helper loops through an array to
 look for a particular element (first occurance),
 which passes the given criteria.
 It runs the provided function over each element,
 and if the particular element passes the criteria,
 it is returned. If no element found, `undefined`
 is returned.
 This helper method does not change the
 original array.
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```

/* ----- */

/* ----- Daily JS - Day 3 ----- */

/* ----- */

The Drawback

The `find` helper will not work when you want to find more than one occurances, it will work only when you need the first occurance.

Which element to choose?

In the find helper we pass an iterator function which iterates over all the elements of the array. The function should have a condition, and the first element which satisfies that condition is returned.

When the condition is passed, the iterator function must return `true`. The element at which the iterator function returns a `true` is taken to be the required element.

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```
/* ------ */
/* ============== Daily JS - Day 3 ============ */
/**
* Given an array of numbers,
* find the first element which is a multiple of 7
 */
const numbers = [1, 13, 15, 18, 28, 32, 47, 50];
let firstMultiple:
// Without the `find` helper
for (let i=0; i<numbers.length; i++) {
   if (numbers[i]%7 == 0) {
      firstMultiple = numbers[i];
      break:
   }
console.log (firstMultiple);
// With `find` helper (without arrow func)
let firstMultiple2 = numbers.find (function (number) {
   if (number\%7 = 0) {
      return true;
});
console.log (firstMultiple2);
// With `find` helper (with arrow func)
let firstMultiple3 = numbers.find (number ⇒ number%7 == 0);
console.log (firstMultiple3);
/* ========= madhavbahl.tech/dailyjs/dav3 ========== */
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```

```
/* =============== */
/* =========== Daily JS - Day 2 ========== */
/**
* Given an array of objects having the data of students,
* find the student having register number 9018
*/
const students = [
   { regNo: 0192, name: "Madhav" },
   { regNo: 1302, name: "Ram" },
   { regNo: 6723, name: "Rahul" },
   { regNo: 9018, name: "John" },
   { regNo: 4211, name: "Taylor" },
1:
let wantedStudent =
   students.find (student ⇒ student.regNo ≡ 9018);
console.log (wantedStudent);
/* ======= madhavbahl.tech/dailyjs/day2 ======== */
/* ====== Join Discord: madhavbahl.tech/discord-c2e ====== */
```

```
/* =========== Daily JS - Day 3 ========== */
/* ============ */
 ## Syntax
 ```js
 array.find(function(currentValue, index, arr),thisValue)
 - **currentValue**: Required.
 The value of the current element
 - **index**: Optional.
 The array index of the current element
 - **arr**: Optional.
 The array object the current element belongs to
 - **thisValue**: Optional.
 A value to be passed to the function to be
 used as its "this" value
/* ======= madhavbahl.tech/dailyjs/day3 ======== */
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```

/\* ========== \*/
/\* ======== Daily JS - Day 4 ======== \*/
/\* ========= \*/

#### # Day 4: The `filter` helper

As the name suggests, the `filter` helper is used to filter out some specific elements from an array of elements.

It creates a new array from the elements of the original array which pass the given criteria.

The criteria is generally given as a condition in the iterator function.

Unlike `find` helper, `filter` returns an arrow of elements which pass the criteria.

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```
/* ================= */
/* ========== Daily JS - Day 4 ========= */
Syntax
 ···js
 array.filter(function(currentValue, index, arr),
 this Value)
 - **currentValue**: Required.
 The value of the current element
 - **index**: Optional.
 The array index of the current element
 - **arr**: Optional.
 The array object the current element belongs to
 - **thisValue**: Optional.
 The array object the current element belongs to
/* ======= madhavbahl.tech/dailyjs/day4 ======= */
/* ===== Join Discord: madhavbahl.tech/discord-c2e ===== */
```

```
/* ============ */
/* ================ Daily JS - Day 4 ============================ */
/* ================ */
 /**
 * Given an array of numbers,
 * find the count of numbers greater than 100
 */
 const numbers = [30, 42, 105, 294, 876, 444, 98, 55, 671];
 // Without filter helper
 const filteredNum = [];
 for (let i=0; i<numbers.length; i++) {
 if (numbers[i] > 100)
 filteredNum.push (numbers[i]);
 console.log ('filteredNum: ', filteredNum);
 // With filter, without arrow fn
 const filteredNum2 = numbers.filter (function (number) {
 return number>100:
 });
 console.log ('filteredNum2: ', filteredNum2);
 // With filter, with arrow fn
 let filteredNum3 = numbers.filter (number ⇒ number>100);
 console.log ('filteredNum3: ', filteredNum3);
/* ======== madhavbahl.tech/dailyjs/day4 ========= */
/* ======= Join Discord: madhavbahl.tech/discord-c2e ======= */
```

```
/* ------ */
/* =============== Daily JS - Day 4 ============ */
/* ----- */
/**
* Extract the information of students
* from an array having information about people
*/
var people = [
 { name: 'John', isStudent: false },
 { name: 'Mark', isStudent: true },
 { name: 'Kepler', isStudent: false },
 { name: 'Stan', isStudent: true },
 { name: 'Ben', isStudent: true },
1:
let students = [];
// Without filter helper
for (let i=0; i<people.length; i++) {
 console.log ('Students1: ', students);
// With filter without arrow fn
let students3 = people.filter(function (person) {
 return person.isStudent;
1)
console.log ('Students2: ', students2);
// With filter with arrow fn
let students3 = people.filter(person ⇒ person.isStudent)
console.log ('Students3: ', students3);
/* ========== madhavbahl.tech/dailyjs/day4 ========= */
/* ======= Join Discord: madhavbahl.tech/discord-c2e ======= */
```

/\* ========== \*/
/\* ======== Daily JS - Day 4 ========= \*/
/\* ========== \*/

#### ## Homework for you

- Make a vegetable shop, given the data about vegetables, their quantity and price, allow user to query the available vegetables based on quantity and budget.
- Filter out the invalid roll numbers (roll numbers which are greater than 100 or less than 0), and return the list of correct roll numbers
- Given an array of student information, find the list of students eligible for final exams based on their attendance (>75%)
- 4. From a list of words find the words having more than 5 letters.

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#### # Day 5: The `find` helper

The `every` helper is used to find whether all the elements in a given list pass a specific condition.

The condition is passed in the iterator function, and it executes that function once for each element in the list.

If, for any element, the iterator function returns false, `every()` returns false. Otherwise, it returns true.

```
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```

```
/* =============== */
/* ============ Daily JS - Day 5 ========== */
/* =========== */
 ## Syntax
 · · · js
 array.every(function(currentValue, index, arr),
 this Value)
- **currentValue**: Required.
 The value of the current element
- **index**: Optional
 The array index of the current element
- **arr**: Optional.
 The array object the current element belongs to
- **thisValue**: Optional.
 A value to be passed to the function to be
 used as its "this" value.
/* ====== madhavbahl.tech/dailyjs/day5 ======= */
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```

```
/* ------ Daily JS - Day 5 ----- */
/* ------ */
* When the users submit a form.
* suppose that all the fields are taken out in an array before submitting.
* You have to validate that every field has atleast 1 character
const fieldData1 = ['Dan', 'abc@xvz.com', '21', 'Delhi', '']:
const fieldData2 = ['John', 'efg@pgr.com', '25', 'Delhi', 'Student'];
// Without `everv`
function validateFields (fields) {
 let allFieldsValid = true;
 for (let i=0; i<fields.length; i++) {
 if (fields[i].length == 0)
 allFieldsValid = false:
 return allFieldsValid;
console.log ("Validating Fields without every: ");
console.log ("fieldData1: ", validateFields(fieldData1));
console.log ("fieldData2: ", validateFields(fieldData2));
// With every, without arrow function
function validateFields2 (fields) {
 return fields.every (function (field) {
 return field.length > 0;
 });
console.log ("Validating Fields with every: ");
console.log ("fieldData1: ", validateFields2(fieldData1));
console.log ("fieldData2: ", validateFields2(fieldData2));
// With every, with arrow function (one liner)
const validateFields3 = fields ⇒ fields.every (field ⇒ field.length>0);
console.log ("Validating Fields with every: ");
console.log ("fieldData1: ", validateFields3(fieldData1));
console.log ("fieldData2: ", validateFields3(fieldData2));
/* ------ madhavbahl.tech/dailyjs/day5 ------ */
/* ------ Join Discord: madhavbahl.tech/discord-c2e ------ Join Discord: madhavbahl.tech/discord-c2e
```

```
/**
* Slots of people are sent for driving license test,
* check whether each person in a slot is 18 years or above
const slot1 = [
 { name: 'John', age: 16 },
 { name: 'Matt', age: 20 },
 { name: 'Dan', age: 17 },
1:
const slot2 = [
 { name: 'Amanda', age: 32 },
 { name: 'Kepler', age: 20 },
 { name: 'Stan', age: 25 },
1:
// Without arrow functions
function validateSlot (slot) {
 return slot.every (function (person) {
 return person.age ≥ 18;
 });
console.log ("Result 1 \n----");
console.log ("Slot 1: ", validateSlot (slot1));
console.log ("Slot 2: ", validateSlot (slot2));
console.log ("----");
// With arrow functions
const validateSlot2 = slot ⇒ slot.every (person ⇒ person.age ≥ 18);
console.log ("Result 2 \n----");
console.log ("Slot 1: ", validateSlot2 (slot1));
console.log ("Slot 2: ", validateSlot2 (slot2));
/* ------ madhavbahl.tech/dailyjs/day5 ------ */
/* ========= Join Discord: madhavbahl.tech/discord-c2e ========== */
```

```
/* ======== Daily JS - Day 5 ======== */
/* ========== */
 ## Homework for you
 Check whether a set of numbers is
 1. Even
 2. Odd
 3. Prime
 4. Negative
 5. Positive
 Perfect Square
 > Feel free to add more :)
/* ====== madhavbahl.tech/dailyjs/day5 ======= */
/* = Join Discord: madhavbahl.tech/discord-c2e = */
```

```
/* ========== */
/* ======== Daily JS - Day 6 ======== */
/* ========= */
```

#### # Day 6: The `some` helper

The `some` helper is used to find if any one or more elements in the given list, pass a specific condition.

The condition is passed in the iterator function, and it executes that function once for each element in the list.

If, for any element, the iterator function returns true, `some()` returns true.
Otherwise, it returns false.

```
/* ===== madhavbahl.tech/dailyjs/day6 ======= */
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```

```
/* =========== */
/* ========== Daily JS - Day 6 ========= */
/* =========== */
 ## Syntax
 ···js
 array.some(function(currentValue, index, arr), thisValue)
 - **currentValue**: Required.
 The value of the current element
 - **index**: Optional
 The array index of the current element
 - **arr**: Optional.
 The array object the current element belongs to.
 - **thisValue**: Optional.
 A value to be passed to the function to be
 used as its "this" value.
/* ====== madhavbahl.tech/dailyjs/day6 ======= */
/* ===== Join Discord: madhavbahl.tech/discord-c2e ===== */
```

```
/* ------*/
/* ------ */
const games = [
 { name: "Counter Strike", ram: 8 },
 { name: "GTA 5", ram: 16 },
 { name: "Need for speed", ram: 12 },
 { name: "Road Rash", ram: 2 },
1
const myRam = 12;
// Without some helper
function canBuy1 (games, requiredRam) {
 let canBuy = false;
 for (let i=0; i<games.length; i++) {</pre>
 if (games[i].ram ≥ requiredRam) {
 canBuy = true;
 break:
 return canBuy;
console.log ('1. Can buy games? ', canBuy1 (games, myRam));
// With some, without arrow functions
function canBuy2 (games, requiredRam) {
 return games.some (function (game) {
 return game.ram ≥ requiredRam;
 });
console.log ('2. Can buy games? ', canBuy2 (games, myRam));
// With some, with arrow function (one liner)
const canBuy3 = (games, requiredRam) ⇒ games.some (game ⇒ game.ram ≥ requiredRam);
console.log ('3. Can buy games? ', canBuy3 (games, myRam));
/* ========= Join Discord: madhavbahl.tech/discord-c2e ======== */
```

.

```
/* =============== Daily JS - Day 6 =============== */
 /**
* Slots of people are sent for driving license test,
* check whether each person in a slot is 18 years or above.
*/
const slot1 = [
 { name: 'John', age: 16 },
 { name: 'Matt', age: 20 },
 { name: 'Dan', age: 17 },
1:
const slot2 = [
 { name: 'Amanda', age: 32 },
 { name: 'Kepler', age: 20 },
 { name: 'Stan', age: 25 },
1;
const validateSlot = slot \Rightarrow !(slot.some (person \Rightarrow person.age<18));
console.log ("Slot 1: ", validateSlot (slot1));
console.log ("Slot 2: ", validateSlot (slot2));
/* ========= madhavbahl.tech/dailyjs/day6 ========== */
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```

```
/* ========= Daily JS - Day 6 ======== */
Homework for you
 Check whether a set of numbers has any element
 which is
 1. Even
 2. Odd
 3. Prime
 4. Negative
 5. Positive
 6. Perfect Square
 > Feel free to add more :)
/* ====== madhavbahl.tech/dailyjs/day6 ======= */
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```

```
/* ------- */
/* ------ Daily JS - Day 7 ------ */
/* ------ */
```

#### # Day 7: The 'Reduce' helper

Probably the toughest in the helpers, that's why I kept it for the last. You might hear people saying it's tough, but it's not, it's all about understanding, once you get it, you will see it's the most flexible helper from which you can implement a lot of things.

#### ## How it works?

.

Let's discuss a very simple use case, to calculate the sum of the numbers given in the array

Just like other helpers, we will call the `reduce` helper on the array. Inside the reduce, we have 2 arguments,

- The iterator function
- initial value

The iterator function requires 2 values

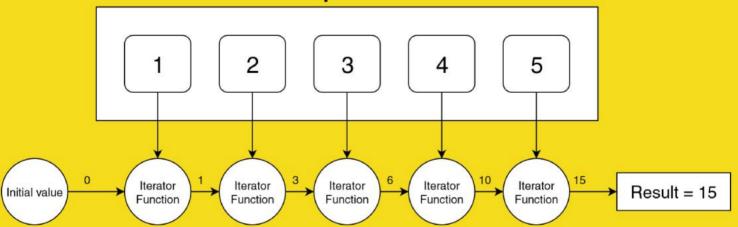
- total
- current value

The idea is that `total` will start with the `initial value` (the second argument of `reduce`). Along with the `total` and `current value`, we will perform some operations (as we need) inside the iterator function and the final value which we return from the iterator function will be used as the value of `total` in the next iteration.

Ok, I know that might sound a little confusing, but reading the syntax, and the flow diagram and going through the example should make it clear.

```
/* ------ */
/* ============= Daily JS - Day 7 =========== */
/* ------ */
 ## Syntax
 · · · js
 array.reduce(function(total, currentValue, currentIndex, arr),
 initial Value)
 - **total**: Required.
 The initialValue, or the previously returned value
 of the function
 - **currentValue**: Required.
 The value of the current element
 - **currentIndex**: Optional.
 The array index of the current element
 - **arr**: Optional.
 The array object the current element belongs to
 - **initialValue**: Optional.
 A value to be passed to the function as the initial value
/* ========= madhavbahl.tech/dailyjs/day7 ========== */
/* ======= Join Discord: madhavbahl.tech/discord-c2e ======= */
```

### The reduce helper



```
/* ======================== Daily JS - Day 5 ================= */
/* ------*/
/**
* Sum the numbers given in the array
*/
const numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];
let sum = 0:
// Without reduce helper
for (let i=0; i<numbers.length; i++) {</pre>
 sum += numbers[i];
console.log ("Sum using normal for: ", sum);
// Using forEach
let sum2 = 0:
numbers.forEach (number ⇒ sum2 += number);
console.log ("Sum using forEach: ", sum2);
// Using reduce
let sum3 = numbers.reduce (function (total, number) {
 return total + number:
}, 0); // Initial value = 0
console.log ("Sum using reduce: ", sum3);
// One liner
let sum4 = numbers.reduce ((sum, number) ⇒ sum+number, 0);
console.log ("One liner: ", sum4);
/* ============== madhavbahl.tech/dailyjs/day5 ============ */
/* ========== Join Discord: madhavbahl.tech/discord-c2e ========= */
```

. .

```
/* ================== */
/* ================== */
/**
* Extract the names of students in an array
* from student information list
*/
const students = [
 { name: 'Amanda', age: 32 },
 { name: 'Kepler', age: 20 },
 { name: 'Stan', age: 25 },
 { name: 'John', age: 16 },
 { name: 'Matt', age: 20 },
 { name: 'Dan', age: 17 }
1;
const studentNames = students.reduce ((names, student) ⇒ {
 names.push (student.name);
 return names;
}, []);
console.log ("Student names: ", studentNames);
/* ========= madhavbahl.tech/dailyjs/day5 ========= */
/* ======= Join Discord: madhavbahl.tech/discord-c2e ======== */
```

. . .

/\* =========== \*/
/\* ======== Daily JS - Day 7 ========= \*/

/\* ----- \*/

#### ## Homework for you

- 1. Multiply all elements in the given array.
- 2. Using reduce helper, remove the repetative elements from the given array.
- 3. A website is scraped and all the `` tags are extracted in an array, preprocess the data to remove the tags and extract information. Store the extracted information in a separate array.
- 4. From a given string, make a new string which is reverse of the original one (using `reduce` helper)

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# Thank you!

Feel free to reach out...

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