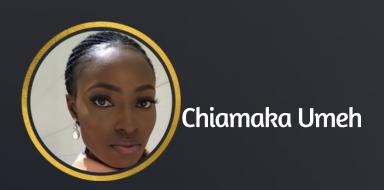
HOW TO USE JAVASCRIPT array.map

METHOD



JavaScript's `map` method is a versatile tool for transforming arrays. It applies a function to each element, which returns a new array with the results



HOW IT WORKS

'map' loops through an array and executes a provided function on every element in that array and returns a new array, leaving the original array unchanged.



Syntax of `map`

```
array.map((currentValue, index, array) => {/ *code* /})
```

The syntax is straightforward. It consists of the array to be mapped and the callback function as its argument.



EXAMPLE

Doubling value

```
//js
const numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];
const doubled = numbers.map(number => number * 2);
console.log(doubled); // [2, 4, 6, 8, 10]
```

Creating a new array where each number is doubled

Advanced Example: Object Transformation

```
//js
const products = [
  { name: 'Phone', price: 700 },
  { name: 'Laptop', price: 1200 },
  { name: 'Tablet', price: 500 }
];
const pricesWithTax = products.map(product => ({
  ...product,
  price: product.price * 1.1 // Adding 10% tax
}));
console.log(pricesWithTax);
// { name: "Phone", price: 770.00000000000001 },
// { name: "Laptop", price: 1320 },
// { name: "Tablet", price: 550 }
```

Adding a 10% tax to each product's price. The map method modifies each item and returns a new array with the updated objects.

USE CASES FOR 'MAP'

`map` is most ideal for cases where you need to transform the elements of an array into a new array of the same length, such as data manipulation or UI rendering."

'map' is a basic tool in JavaScript and using it, helps you maintain immutability, ensure functional purity, and enhance readability for array transformations



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