Date: 26 - 06 - 2020 Morning Session: 9am – 11 PM By ~ Sundeep Charan Ramkumar Today

TOPICS: ES6 Day 5 (FP and Higher order functions)

Higher order methods:

- forEach
- Map
- Filter
- Reduce

forEach: straight forward function which will allows you to traverse each value inside an array as well as index .

```
const users = [
      id: 1,
      email: "george.bluth@reqres.in",
     first_name: "George",
     last_name: "Bluth",
      avatar: "https://s3.amazonaws.com/uifaces/faces/twitter/calebogden/128.jpg"
     id: 2,
      email: "janet.weaver@reqres.in",
     first_name: "Janet",
     last_name: "Weaver",
      avatar: "https://s3.amazonaws.com/uifaces/faces/twitter/josephstein/128.jpg"
     id: 3,
      email: "emma.wong@reqres.in",
      first_name: "Emma",
     last_name: "Wong",
      avatar:
        "https://s3.amazonaws.com/uifaces/faces/twitter/olegpogodaev/128.jpg"
```

```
id: 4,
 email: "eve.holt@reqres.in",
 first_name: "Eve",
 last_name: "Holt",
 avatar:
    "https://s3.amazonaws.com/uifaces/faces/twitter/marcoramires/128.jpg"
},
 id: 5,
 email: "charles.morris@reqres.in",
 first_name: "Charles",
 last_name: "Morris",
 avatar: "https://s3.amazonaws.com/uifaces/faces/twitter/stephenmoon/128.jpg"
 id: 6,
 email: "tracey.ramos@reqres.in",
 first_name: "Tracey",
 last_name: "Ramos",
  avatar: "https://s3.amazonaws.com/uifaces/faces/twitter/bigmancho/128.jpg"
```

```
users.forEach(function (element, index) {
  console.log(element, index);
});
```

```
app.js:49

▼ Object ⑤

avatar: "https://s3.amazonaws.com/uifaces/faces/...
email: "george.bluth@reqres.in"
first_name: "George"
id: 1
last_name: "Bluth"

▶ __proto__: Object

▼ Object ⑥

app.js:49

▼ Object ⑥

avatar: "https://s3.amazonaws.com/uifaces/faces/...
email: "janet.weaver@reqres.in"
first_name: "Janet"
id: 2
last_name: "Weaver"

▶ __proto__: Object

1
```

Map: The **map()** method is used for creating a new array from an existing one, applying a function to each one of the elements of the first array.

```
const inputArray = [1, 4, 5, 8, 4, 3, 9];
const result = inputArray.map(element => element ** 2);
console.log(result);
```

```
▼ (7) [1, 16, 25, 64, 16, 9, 81] app.js:55

0: 1

1: 16

2: 25

3: 64

4: 16

5: 9

6: 81
length: 7
```

Filter: The **filter()** method takes each element in an array and it applies a conditional statement against it.

```
const numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4];
const evens = numbers.filter(item => item % 2 === 0);
console.log(evens); // [2, 4]
```

Reduce

The reduce() method reduces an array of values down to just one value. To get the output value, it runs a reducer function on each element of the array.

```
arr.reduce(callback[, initialValue])
```

```
const numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4];
const sum = numbers.reduce(function (result, item) {
   return result + item;
}, 0);
console.log(sum); // 10
```

The callback argument is a function that will be called once for every item in the array. This function takes four arguments, but often only the first two are used.

- accumulator the returned value of the previous iteration
- *currentValue* the current item in the array
- *index* the index of the current item
- array the original array on which reduce was called
- The initialValue argument is optional. If provided, it will be used as the initial accumulator value in the first call to the callback function.

