

**Briefly explain  
different types of  
functions in  
JavaScript?**

# Types of functions in JavaScript:

- Lambda or Arrow Function
- First Class Function
- First Order Function
- High Order Function (HOF)
- Unary Function
- Currying Function
- Pure Function

# Arrow Function

An **arrow function** is a shorter syntax for a function expression and does not have its own this, arguments, super, or new.target. These functions are best suited for non-method functions, and they cannot be used as constructors.

## Example



```
1 const arrowFunction = () => console.log('Arrow Function');
2
```

# First Class Function

First-class functions means when functions in that language are treated like any other variable.

A function can be passed as an argument to other functions, can be returned by another function and can be assigned as a value to a variable.

## Example



```
1 const handleClick = () => console.log('Handle Click Events');
2 document.addEventListener('click', handleClick);
```

# First Order Function

First-order function is a function that doesn't accept another function as an argument and doesn't return a function as its return value.

## Example



```
1 const arrowFunction = () => console.log('Arrow Function');  
2
```

# High Order Function (HOF)

Higher-order function is a function that accepts another function as an argument or returns a function as a return value or both.

## Example



```
1 const regularFunction = () => console.log('Regular Function');
2
3 const highOrderFunction = (normalFunction) => normalFunction();
4
5 highOrderFunction(regularFunction);
```

# Unary Function

Unary function (i.e. monadic) is a function that accepts exactly one argument. It stands for a single argument accepted by a function.

## Example



```
1 const unaryFunction = (singleParam) => console.log(`Hello ${singleParam}`);
```

# Currying Function

Currying is the process of taking a function with multiple arguments and turning it into a sequence of functions each with only a single argument. By applying currying, a n-ary function turns it into a unary function.

Currying functions are great to improve code reusability and functional composition.

Let's take an example of n-ary function and how it turns into a currying function,

# Currying Function Example



```
1 const curryingFunction = (a) => (b) => (c) => a + b + c;  
2  
3 curryingFunction(1); // b => c => 1 + b + c  
4 curryingFunction(1)(2); // c => 3 + c  
5 curryingFunction(1)(2)(3); // 6
```

# Pure Function

A Pure function is a function where the return value is only determined by its arguments without any side effects. i.e, If you call a function with the same arguments 'n' number of times and 'n' number of places in the application then it will always return the same value.

## Example



```
1 // Pure Function
2 const pureFunction = (a, b) => a + b;
3
4 // Impure Function
5 const impureFunction = (sideEffects) => fetch('Fetching data from an API');
```

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**Mohit Sehrawat**  
**Full Stack Developer**

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