JavaScript Function Definitions

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JavaScript functions are **defined** with the `function` keyword.

You can use a function **declaration** or a function **expression**.

Function Declarations

Earlier in this tutorial, you learned that functions are **declared** with the following syntax:

```
function functionName(parameters) {
  // code to be executed
}
```

Declared functions are not executed immediately. They are "saved for later use", and will be executed later, when they are invoked (called upon).

Example

```
function myFunction(a, b) {
  return a * b;
}
```

Try it Yourself »

Semicolons are used to separate executable JavaScript statements.
Since a function **declaration** is not an executable statement, it is not common to end it with a semicolon.

Function Expressions

A JavaScript function can also be defined using an **expression**.

A function expression can be stored in a variable:

Example

```
var x = function (a, b) {return a * b};
```

Try it Yourself »

After a function expression has been stored in a variable, the variable can be used as a function:

Example

```
var x = function (a, b) {return a * b};
var z = x(4, 3);
```

Try it Yourself »

The function above is actually an **anonymous function** (a function without a name).

Functions stored in variables do not need function names. They are always invoked (called) using the variable name.

The function above ends with a semicolon because it is a part of an executable statement.

The Function() Constructor

As you have seen in the previous examples, JavaScript functions are defined with the `function` keyword.

Functions can also be defined with a built-in JavaScript function constructor called `Function()`.

Example

```
var myFunction = new Function("a", "b", "return a * b");

var x = myFunction(4, 3);
```

Try it Yourself »

You actually don't have to use the function constructor. The example above is the same as writing:

Example

```
var myFunction = function (a, b) {return a * b};

var x = myFunction(4, 3);
```

Try it Yourself »

Most of the time, you can avoid using the `new` keyword in JavaScript.

Function Hoisting

Earlier in this tutorial, you learned about "hoisting" (JavaScript Hoisting).

Hoisting is JavaScript's default behavior of moving **declarations** to the top of the current scope.

Hoisting applies to variable declarations and to function declarations.

Because of this, JavaScript functions can be called before they are declared:

```
myFunction(5);

function myFunction(y) {
  return y * y;
}
```

Functions defined using an expression are not hoisted.

Self-Invoking Functions

Function expressions can be made "self-invoking".

A self-invoking expression is invoked (started) automatically, without being called.

Function expressions will execute automatically if the expression is followed by ().

You cannot self-invoke a function declaration.

You have to add parentheses around the function to indicate that it is a function expression:

Example

```
(function () {
  var x = "Hello!!";  // I will invoke myself
})();
```

Try it Yourself »

The function above is actually an **anonymous self-invoking function** (function without name).

Functions Can Be Used as Values

JavaScript functions can be used as values:

Example

```
function myFunction(a, b) {
  return a * b;
}

var x = myFunction(4, 3);
```

Try it Yourself »

JavaScript functions can be used in expressions:

Example

```
function myFunction(a, b) {
  return a * b;
}

var x = myFunction(4, 3) * 2;
```

Try it Yourself »

Functions are Objects

The `typeof` operator in JavaScript returns "function" for functions.

But, JavaScript functions can best be described as objects.

JavaScript functions have both **properties** and **methods**.

The `arguments.length` property returns the number of arguments received when the function was invoked:

Example

```
function myFunction(a, b) {
  return arguments.length;
}
```

Try it Yourself »

The `toString()` method returns the function as a string:

Example

```
function myFunction(a, b) {
  return a * b;
}

var txt = myFunction.toString();
```

Try it Yourself »

A function defined as the property of an object, is called a method to the object.
A function designed to create new objects, is called an object constructor.

Arrow Functions

Arrow functions allows a short syntax for writing function expressions.

You don't need the `function` keyword, the `return` keyword, and the **curly brackets**.

Example

```
// ES5
var x = function(x, y) {
  return x * y;
}

// ES6
const x = (x, y) => x * y;
```

Try it Yourself »

Arrow functions do not have their own `this` . They are not well suited for defining **object methods**.

Arrow functions are not hoisted. They must be defined **before** they are used.

Using `const` is safer than using `var` , because a function expression is always constant value.

You can only omit the `return` keyword and the curly brackets if the function is a single statement. Because of this, it might be a good habit to always keep them:

Example

```
const x = (x, y) => { return x * y };
```

Try it Yourself »

Arrow functions are not supported in IE11 or earlier.

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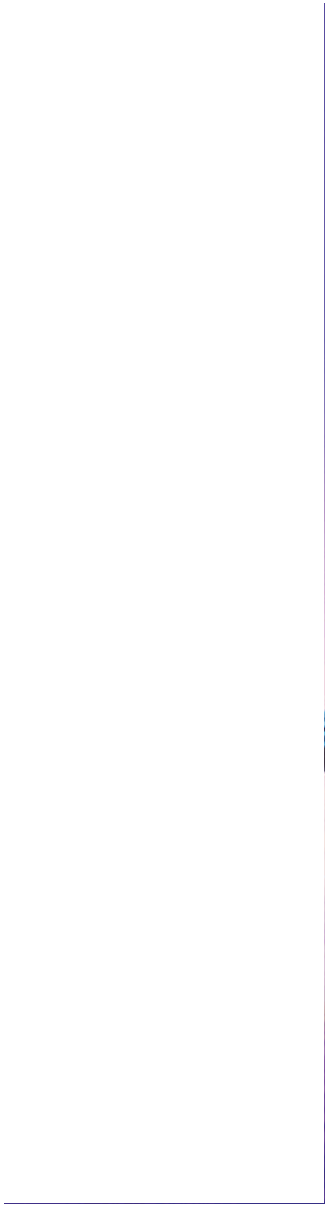

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