
FUNCTIONAL PROGRAMMING



Technical Communication

FORMAT

- 👁 Question prompt
- 👁 5 minutes to research / discuss with partner
- 👁 5 minutes to interview each other
- 👁 Share thoughts with the class



Question 1

- ▶ **Explain currying.**
 - ▶ **What are situations where you might use it?**
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- ▶ Currying is a process in functional programming in which we can transform a function with multiple arguments into a sequence of nesting functions that take fewer arguments.
 - ▶ Currying always returns another function with only 1 argument until all of the arguments have been applied.
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```
function multiply(a) {  
  return (b) => {  
    return (c) => {  
      return a * b * c  
    }  
  }  
}  
log(multiply(1)(2)(3)) // 6
```

Example use case:

- ▶ Redux thunks
- ▶ Event handlers



Question 2

- ▶ **What is closure?**
 - ▶ **How do you use it in JavaScript?**
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Closure

Why do you use it?

Feature in JavaScript where where an inner function has access to the outer function's variables.

```
1  function outerFunction(a){  
2      let sum = a  
3      return (num) => sum + num  
4  }  
5  
6  let adder = outerFunction(1)  
7  
8  adder(3) //=> 4  
9  
10
```

- ▶ Commonly used to give objects data privacy.
- ▶ A **closure** gives you **access** to an outer function's scope from an inner function.
- ▶ Closures are used for partial application and currying



Question 3

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- ▶ **What is statically typed Language?**
 - ▶ **What is the benefit of statically typed Languages?**
 - ▶ **Given that, why choose JavaScript?**
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Statically typed languages

Statically Typed Benefits

Why choose JS?

- ▶ STL do **type** checking (i.e. the process of verifying and enforcing the constraints of types) at compile-time as opposed to run-time.
- ▶ For some languages, this means that you as a programmer must **specify** what **type** each variable is (Java, C, C++, TypeScript)

- ▶ Better code completion
- ▶ **Static typing** makes it easier to work with relational DBs
- ▶ Main advantage is that all kinds of checking can be done by the compiler, and therefore a lot of trivial bugs are caught at a very early stage

- ▶ Dynamic types make code flexible
- ▶ Variables' types are *dynamic*, meaning after you set a variable to a type, you CAN change it.
- ▶ No compilation step, can immediately run/test code

**YOU COME TO ME AT
RUNTIME**

**TO TELL ME THE CODE YOU ARE
EXECUTING DOES NOT COMPILE**

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