4 Function

A function is simply a bunch of code bundled in a section. This bunch of code ONLY runs when the function is called. Functions allow for organizing code into sections and code reusability.

Using a function has ONLY two parts. (1) Declaring/defining a function, and (2) using/running a function.

```
// Function declaration / Function statement
function someName(param1, param2){

    // bunch of code as needed...
    var a = param1 + "love" +  param2;
    return a;
}

// Invoke (run / call) a function
someName("Me", "You")
```

Name of function
Thats it, its just a name you give to your function. Tip: Make your function names descriptive to what the function does.

Parameters / Arguments (optional)
A function can optionally take parameters (a.k.a arguments). The function can then use this information within the code it has.

Code block
Any code within the curly braces { ... } is called a "block of code", "code block" or simply "block". This concept is not just limited to functions. "if statements", "for loops" and other statements use code blocks as well.

Return (optional)
A function can optionally spit-out or "return" a value once its invoked. Once a function returns, no further lines of code within the function run.

Invoke a function
Invoking, calling or running a function all mean the same thing. When we write the function name, in this case someName, followed by the brackets symbol () like this someName(), the code inside the function gets executed.

Passing parameter(s) to a function (optional)
At the time of invoking a function, parameter(s) may be passed to the function code.