

# **Functions** in JS

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**Block of code that performs a specific task, can be invoked whenever needed**

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# Functions in JS

redundancy remove

## Function Definition

```
function functionName( ) {  
    //do some work  
    return  
    after code not execute  
}
```

```
function functionName( param1, param2 ...) {  
    //do some work  
}
```

## Function Call

```
functionName( );
```

# Arrow Functions

Compact way of writing a function

```
const functionName = ( param1, param2 ...) => {  
  
    //do some work  
  
}
```

```
const mul=(a,b)=>{  
    console.log(a*b);  
}
```

```
const sum = ( a, b ) => {  
  
    return a + b;  
  
}
```

# Let's Practice

Qs. Create a function using the “function” keyword that takes a String as an argument & returns the number of vowels in the string.

```
function contvowels(str)
{let c=0;
for(const i of str)
{
if(i==='a' || i==='e' || i==='o' || i==='u' || i==='i')
```

Qs. Create an arrow function to perform the same task.

```
C++;
console.log(i,c);
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
</script>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<script>
```

```
contvowels('abcd');
```

# forEach Loop in Arrays

arr.**forEach**( callbackFunction )

**CallbackFunction** : Here, it is a function to execute for each element in the array

*\*A callback is a function passed as an argument to another function.*

```
let arr=[1,2,3,4,5];
```

```
arr.forEach( ( val ) => {  
    console.log(val);  
} )
```

print 1  
2  
3  
4  
5

```
let name=["bloo","ms","ubr","google","ibm"];  
name.forEach((val)=>{  
    console.log(val.toUpperCase());  
})
```

# Let's Practice

**Qs. For a given array of numbers, print the square of each value using the forEach loop.**

```
let arr=[1,2,3,4,5];  
arr.forEach((val)=>{  
  console.log(val*val);  
})
```

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# Some More **Array Methods**

## Map

Creates a new array with the results of some operation. The value its callback returns are used to form new array

```
arr.map( callbackFnx( value, index, array ) )
```

```
let newArr = arr.map( ( val ) => {  
    return val * 2;  
} )
```

The map() method of Array instances creates a new array populated with the results of calling a provided function on every element in the calling array.

## Some More **Array Methods**

### Filter

Creates a new array of elements that give true for a condition/filter.

Eg: all even elements

```
let newArr = arr.filter( ( val ) => {  
    return val % 2 === 0;  
})
```

The filter() method of Array instances creates a shallow copy of a portion of a given array, filtered down to just the elements from the given array that pass the test implemented by the provided function.



# Some More **Array Methods**

## Reduce

Performs some operations & reduces the array to a single value. It returns that single value.

```
let arr=[1,2,3,4,5];
let op =arr.reduce((preval,currval)=>{
return preval>currval?preval:currval;
});
console.log(op);
```

### JavaScript Demo: Array.reduce()

```
1 const array1 = [1, 2, 3, 4];
2
3 // 0 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4
4 const initialValue = 0;
5 const sumWithInitial = array1.reduce(
6   (accumulator, currentValue) => accumulator + currentValue,
7   initialValue,
8 );
9
10 console.log(sumWithInitial);
11 // Expected output: 10
```

```
let arr=[1,2,3,4,5];
let op =arr.reduce
((preval,currval)=>{
return preval+currval;

});
console.log(op);
```

# Let's Practice

**Qs. We are given array of marks of students. Filter out of the marks of students that scored 90+.**

```
let arr=[10,200,30,140,115];  
let newarr=arr.filter((val)=>{  
  return val>90;  
});  
console.log(newarr);
```

**Qs. Take a number n as input from user. Create an array of numbers from 1 to n.**

**Use the reduce method to calculate sum of all numbers in the array.**

**Use the reduce method to calculate product of all numbers in the array.**

```
let arr[];  
let n=prompt("enter number");  
for(let i=1;i<=n;i++)  
  arr[i-1]=i;  
console.log(arr);
```

```
let arr=[1,2,3,4,5];  
let newarr=arr.reduce((res,curr)=>  
{  
  return res+curr;  
});  
console.log(newarr);
```

```
let arr=[1,2,3,4,5];  
let newarr=arr.reduce  
((res,curr)=>  
{  
  return res*curr;  
});  
console.log(newarr);
```