

JavaScript 程式設計新手村

單元14 - JavaScript 函數 Function 基礎(下)

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Outline

- 1. 自調用函數
- 2. closure 閉包
- 3. JavaScript 函數式程式設計(map、filter、reduce)

自調用函數/立即函數

自調用函數/立即函數

Self-invoking functions/Immediately-Invoked Function Expression (IIFE) (自調用函數/立即函數) 是一種,不用額外呼叫可自己立刻執行,方便建構自己的生存域

```
(function (name) {
    var cat = name;
    document.write(cat);
})('momo');
alert(cat); //undefined
```

jQuery Plug-in

```
Hello jQuery
<script src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-3.1.0.js"></script>
```

closure 閉包

function scope

```
<script>
   //JavaScript has two levels of scope: Global and funct
   var age = 55;
                                    Global Scope
   alert("Global age: " + age);
   function loopFunction() {
       var age;
       //Age scoped to function
       for (age = 0; age < 5; age++) {
                                     Function Scope
       alert("Age in function: " + age)
   loopFunction();
```

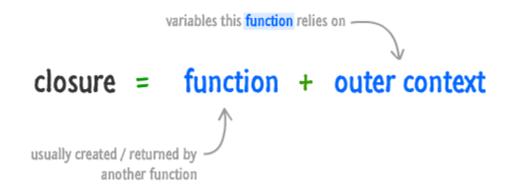
function scope

```
function foo(a) {
      var b = a * 2;
      foo scope
      function bar(c) {
            console.log(a, b, c);
      }
      bar(b * 3);
}
foo( 2 ); // 2, 4, 12
```

closure 閉包

閉包(Closure)是擁有閒置變數(Free variable)的物件。建立函數不等於建立閉包。如果函數的閒置變數與當時語彙環境綁定,該函數才稱為閉包

閒置變數是指對於函式而言,既非區域變數也非參數的變數



延伸閱讀:閉包 (Closure)

closure 閉包範例

```
function makeFunc() {
 var name = "Mozilla";
 function displayName() {
   alert(name);
 return displayName;
// closure,理論上 name 在函數執行完就消失,
// 但由於內部函數 displayName 參考到 name 變數,所以當 displayName
// 生存域突破成全域, 記憶了創建函數時的環境變數參考, 所以 name 活下家
var myFunc = makeFunc();
myFunc();
```

延伸閱讀: MDN Closures

closure 閉包範例

```
function makeAdder(x) {
  return function(y) {
    return x + y;
  };
}

var add5 = makeAdder(5);
var add10 = makeAdder(10);

console.log(add5(2)); // 7
console.log(add10(2)); // 12
```

```
function a() {
    var i = 0; 
    function b() {
        alert(++i);
    }
    return b;
}
var c = a();
c();
```

closure 應用

- 1. 嵌套 callback 函數、非同步處理(Ex. 事件處理)
- 2. 實現 private

closure 模擬 private

使用閉包來定義公共函數,且其可以訪問私有函數和變數。這個方式也稱為模組模式(module pattern)

範例程式

closure 閉包應用嵌套 callback 函數

```
<a href="#" id="size-12">12</a>
<a href="#" id="size-14">14</a>
<a href="#" id="size-16">16</a>
```

```
function makeSizer(size) {
 return function() {
   document.body.style.fontSize = size + 'px';
 };
// 每個函數的創建都會有自己獨特生存環境
var size12 = makeSizer(12);
var size14 = makeSizer(14);
var size16 = makeSizer(16);
document.getElementById('size-12').onclick = size12;
document.getElementById('size-14').onclick = size14;
document.getElementById('size-16').onclick = size16;
```

closure 閉包處理非同步問題

非同步處理問題(callback 只看到迴圈最後結果):

```
for(var i = 0; i < 5; i++){
   setTimeout(function() { console.log(i); }, 1000);
}</pre>
```

使用 closure (每次創建函數都會記憶獨立生存空間):

```
function printLog(i){
   // closure
   return function(){
     console.log(i);
   }
}

for(var i = 0; i < 5; i++){
   setTimeout(printLog(i), 1000);
}</pre>
```

箭頭函數 (Arrow Function)

延伸閱讀: MDN 箭頭函數 (Arrow Function)

箭頭函數 (Arrow Function)

```
(param1, param2, ..., paramN) => { statements }
(param1, param2, ..., paramN) => expression
// 等於: => { return expression; }

// 只有一個參數時,括號才能不加:
(singleParam) => { statements }
singleParam => { statements }

//若無參數,就一定要加括號:
() => { statements }
```

箭頭函數 (Arrow Function) 看起來更簡潔:

```
const a = [
  "Hydrogen",
  "Helium",
  "Lithium",
  "Beryllium"
];

// map 為陣列方法,會迭代陣列內容
var a2 = a.map(function(s){ return s.length });

var a3 = a.map( s => s.length );
```

JavaScript 函數式程式設計(map、filter、reduce)

map 迭代函數

```
const numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4];

const newNumbers = numbers.map(function(number, index){
    return number * 2;
});

console.log("The doubled numbers are", newNumbers); // [2, 4, 6]
```

filter 過濾函數

```
const numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4];

const newNumbers = numbers.filter(function(number){
    return (number % 2 !== 0);
}).map(function(number){
    return number * 2;
});

console.log("The doubled numbers are", newNumbers); // [2, 6]
```

reduce 累計函數

```
var numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4];

var totalNumber = numbers.reduce(function(total, number){
    return total + number;
}, 0);

console.log("The total number is", totalNumber); // 10
```

總結

在這個章節中我們了解了:

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- 2. closure 閉包
- 3. JavaScript 函數式程式設計(map、filter、reduce)