

Functions and Arrow Functions

Functions, Parameters, Return Value, Arrow Functions (Lambda)



SoftUni Team
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Software University

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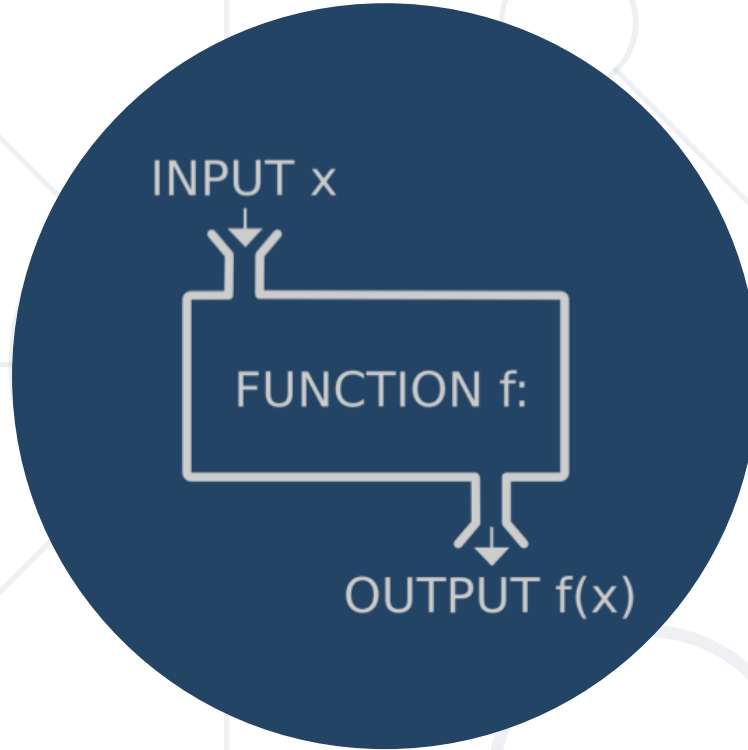
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Have a Question?

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#JSCORE



JavaScript Functions Overview

Declaring and Invoking Functions

Functions in JS

- **Function** == named piece of code
 - Can take **parameters** and return **result**



Function name:
use **camelCase**

Function **parameters**:
use **camelCase**

```
function printStars(count) {  
    console.log("*".repeat(count));  
}
```

The **{** stays at
the same line

```
printStars(10);
```

Invoke the function

Problem: Triangle of Stars

- Write a JS function to print a triangle of stars of size n

1 → *

2 → *

 **

 *

3 → *

 **

 **

 *

4 → *


 **

 **

 *

Solution: Triangle of Stars

- Functions in JS can be nested (function inside a function)



```
function printTriangle(n) {  
  function printStars(count) {  
    console.log("*".repeat(count));  
  }  
  
  for (let i=1; i<=n; i++) printStars(i);  
  for (let i=n-1; i>0; i--) printStars(i);  
}
```

```
*  
**  
***  
**  
*
```

```
printTriangle(3);
```

Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/306>

Default Function Parameter Values

- Functions in JS can have default parameter values



```
function printStars(count = 5) {  
    console.log("*".repeat(count));  
}
```

```
printStars(); // *****
```

```
printStars(2); // **
```

```
printStars(3, 5, 8); // ***
```


Problem: Square of Stars

- Write a JS function to print a square of stars

```
function squareOfStars(n) {  
  function printStars(count = n) {  
    console.log("*" +  
      " *".repeat(count-1));  
  }  
  for (let i=1; i<=n; i++)  
    printStars();  
}
```

3



```
* * *  
* * *  
* * *
```

4




```
* * * *  
* * * *  
* * * *  
* * * *
```

Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/306>

Function Overloading

- In C# / Java / C++ functions can be overloaded
 - **Function overloading** == same name, different parameters
- JavaScript (like Python and PHP) does not support overloading



```
function printName(firstName, lastName) {  
  let name = firstName;  
  if (lastName !== undefined)  
    name += ' ' + lastName;  
  console.log(name);  
}
```


Simulate overloading by
parameter checks

```
printName('Maria');
```

```
printName('Maria', 'Nikolova');
```

Variable Number of Arguments

- JS functions have special array **arguments**



```
function sum() {  
  console.log("args count: " + arguments.length);  
  console.log(arguments);  
  let sum = 0;  
  for (let x of arguments)  
    sum += x;  
  console.log("sum = " + sum);  
}
```

```
sum(); // 0 [] 0
```

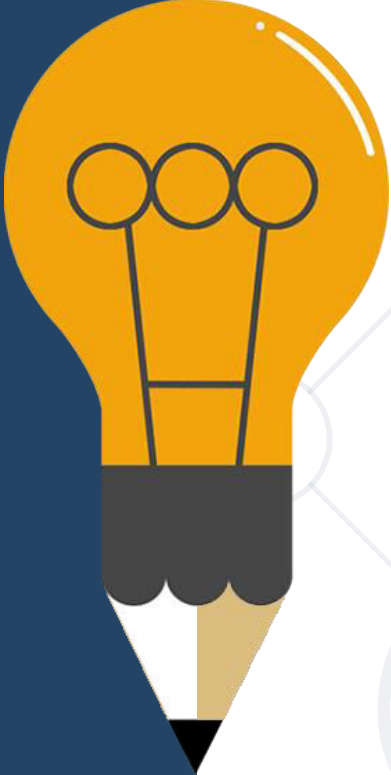
```
sum(5, 3); // 2 [5, 3] 8
```

```
sum(4, 2, 3); // 3 [4, 2, 3] 9
```



Returning Values from a Function

Functions Can Return Values



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

```
let m = multiply(3, 5);  
console.log(m); // 15
```


```
function hello() {  
  console.log("hello");  
}
```

```
let v = hello();  
console.log(v); // undefined
```

Returning Values – Examples

```
function check(a) {  
  if (a > 0)  
    return "positive";  
  if (a < 0)  
    return "negative";  
}
```

The function sometimes
returns a **string**,
sometimes returns
undefined



```
console.log(check(5)); // positive  
console.log(check(-5)); // negative  
console.log(check(0)); // undefined  
console.log(check()); // undefined  
console.log(check("hello")); // undefined
```

Problem: Symmetry Check (Palindrome)

- Write a JS function to check a string for symmetry
 - Examples: "abccba" → true; "xyz" → false

```
function isPalindrome(str) {  
  for (let i=0; i<str.length/2; i++)  
    if (str[i] !== str[str.length-i-1])  
      return false;  
  return true;  
}
```

```
isPalindrome("abba"); // true
```

Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/306>

Problem: Day of Week

- Write a JS function to return the day number by day of week
 - Example: "Monday" → 1, ..., "Sunday" → 7, other → "error"

```
function dayOfWeek(day) {  
  if (day === 'Monday') return 1;  
  ...  
  if (day === 'Sunday') return 7;  
  return "error";  
}
```

JS functions can return
mixed data type: e.g.
number or string

```
dayOfWeek("Monday"); // 1
```

Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/306>




Function Variables

Variables Holding Functions

Variables Holding Functions

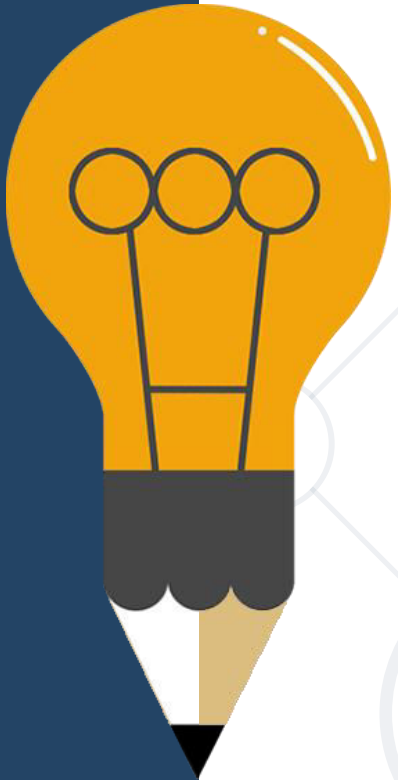


- In JS variables can hold functions as their values



```
let f = function(x) { return x * x; }  
console.log(f(3)); // 9  
console.log(f(5)); // 25  
  
f = function(x) { return 2 * x; }  
console.log(f(3)); // 6  
console.log(f(5)); // 10  
  
f = undefined;  
console.log(f(3)); // TypeError: f is not a function(...)
```

Functions as Parameters



```
function repeatIt(count, func) {  
  for (let i = 1; i <= count; i++)  
    func(i);  
}  
  
let starsFunc = function(i) {  
  console.log("**".repeat(i))  
};  
  
repeatIt(3, starsFunc);  
repeatIt(3, function(x) { console.log(2 * x); } );
```

**

2

4

6

Problem: Functional Calculator

- Write a calculator that takes two numbers and an operator and performs a calculation between them using the operator

```
function calculate(a, b, op) {  
  
  let calc = function(a, b, op) { return op(a, b) };  
  let add = function(a, b) { return a + b };  
  let subtract = function(a, b) { return a - b };  
  let multiply = function(a, b) { return a * b };  
  let divide = function(a, b) { return a / b };  
}
```

Problem: Functional Calculator (2)


```
switch (op) {  
  case '+': return calc(a, b, add);  
  case '-': return calc(a, b, subtract);  
  case '*': return calc(a, b, multiply);  
  case '/': return calc(a, b, divide);  
}  
}
```

```
console.log(calculate(2, 4, '+')) // 6
```

```
console.log(calculate(9, 2, '/')) // 4.5
```

Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/306>

- Immediately-invoked function expression (IIFE)



```
(function (count) {  
  for (let i = 1; i <= count; i++)  
    console.log('+'.repeat(i));  
})(4);
```




```
+  
++  
+++  
++++
```

```
let f = (function () {  
  let x = 0;  
  return function() { console.log(++x); }  
})(); f(); f(); f(); f();
```

This is called
"**closure**" (a state
is closed inside)



```
1  
2  
3  
4
```



`()==>...`

Arrow (Lambda) Functions in JS

Short Syntax for Anonymous Functions


Arrow Functions

- Functions in JS can be written in short form using "`=>`" (**arrow**)

```
let increment = x => x + 1;  
console.log(increment(5)); // 6
```

```
let increment = function(x) {  
    return x + 1;  
}
```

```
let sum = (a, b) => a + b;  
console.log(sum(5, 6)); // 11
```



This is the same as
the above function



Problem: Aggregate Elements

- Write a function to aggregate elements
 - The elements are given as array, e.g. [1, 2, 3]
 - Start by given initial value, e.g. 0
 - At each iteration apply given aggregate function e.g. $a + b$

```
aggregate([10, 20, 30], 0, (a, b) => a + b); // 60
```

```
aggregate([10, 20, 30], 1, (a, b) => a * b); // 6000
```

Input elements

Initial value

Aggregate
function

Problem: Sum / Inverse Sum / Concatenate

- Using the aggregating function, calculate:
 - Sum of elements
 - e.g. $[1, 2, 4] \rightarrow 1 + 2 + 4 \rightarrow 7$
 - Sum of inverse elements ($1/a_i$)
 - E.g. $[1, 2, 4] \rightarrow 1/1 + 1/2 + 1/4 \rightarrow 7/4 \rightarrow 3.5$
 - Concatenation of elements
 - e.g. $['1', '2', '4'] \rightarrow '1' + '2' + '4' \rightarrow '124'$

Solution: Aggregate Elements

```
function aggregateElements(elements) {  
    aggregate(elements, 0, (a, b) => a + b);  
    aggregate(elements, 0, (a, b) => a + 1 / b);  
    aggregate(elements, '', (a, b) => a + b);  
    function aggregate(arr, initVal, func) {  
        let val = initVal;  
        for (let i = 0; i < arr.length; i++)  
            val = func(val, arr[i]);  
        console.log(val);  
    }  
}
```

```
aggregateElements([10, 20, 30]); // 60 1.833 102030
```

Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/306>

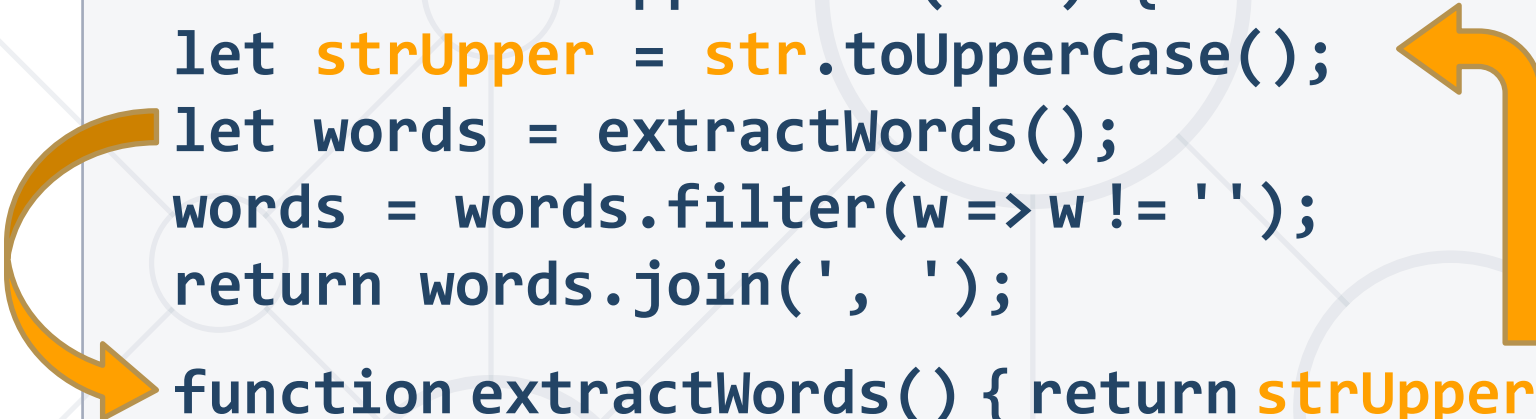


Nested Functions

Problem: Words Uppercase

- Functions in JS can be nested, i.e. hold other functions
 - Inner functions have access to variables from their parent

```
function wordsUppercase(str) {  
  let strUpper = str.toUpperCase();  
  let words = extractWords();  
  words = words.filter(w => w !== '');  
  return words.join(', ');  
  function extractWords() { return strUpper.split(/\W+/); }  
}
```



```
wordsUppercase('Hi, how are you?'); // "HI, HOW, ARE, YOU"
```

```
extractWords('Hello functions'); // ReferenceError
```



Live Exercises

- Function == named piece of code
 - Can take parameters and return result

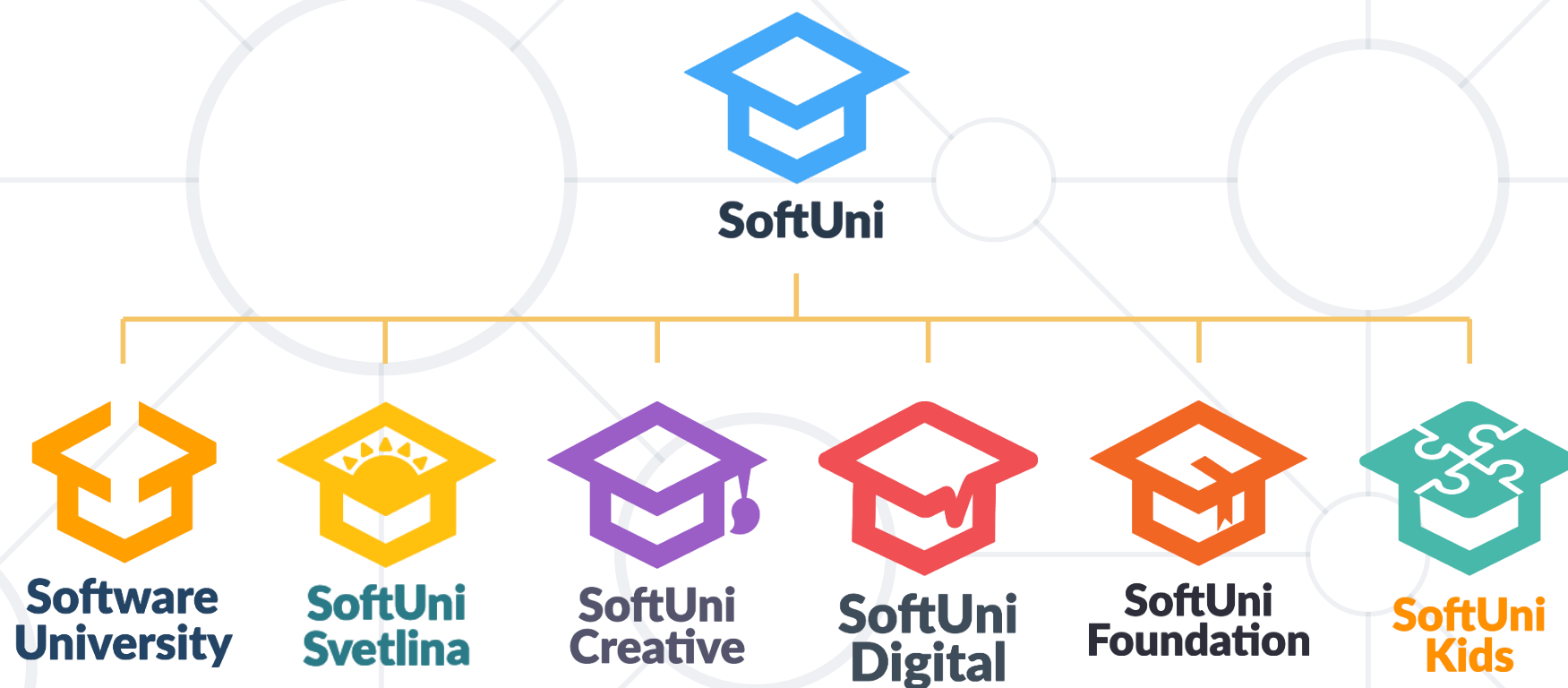
```
function calcSum(a, b) {  
  let sum = a + b;  
  return sum;  
}
```

- Arrow functions ≈ short function syntax

```
[10, 20, 30].filter(a => a > 15);
```



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