The Main Difference between Pure Functions and Impure Functions Is:

Side Effects

Let's explain what the side effects are and then we will get to the examples. 😉

A **side effect** occurs in a program whenever you use *external code* in your function — which, as a result, impacts the function's ability to perform its task.

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SO,
----The Pure Functions Are Functions without any side effects.

Like:

function updateMyName(newName) {
    const myNames = ["Oluwatobi", "Sofela"];
    myNames[myNames.length] = newName;
    return myNames;
}
---- The Impure Functions Are function that contains one or more side effects.

const myNames = ["Oluwatobi", "Sofela"];

function updateMyName(newName) {
    myNames.push(newName);
```

Advantages of Pure Functions

return myNames;

The following are some advantages of pure functions.

Pure functions are independent

Pure functions do not affect any external state, and they are also not affected by external code.

In other words, all external data a pure function uses gets received as parameters — they are not *explicitly used internally*.

Therefore, what you see within is what you get — there are absolutely no strings attached.

As such, you don't need to look for external conditions (states) that might impact your pure function's effective operation as all activities happen within.

Pure functions are easier to read

Pure functions are easier to read and debug than their impure alternatives.

Pure functions are so readable because they are solely dependent on themselves — they neither affect nor are they impacted by external states.

Important Stuff to Know about Pure Functions

Keep these three essential pieces of info in mind whenever you choose to use pure functions.

You can clone an external state into a pure function

Cloning an external state into a pure function does not make the function impure.

Avoid code mutations in pure functions

Technically, you can mutate variables defined locally within a pure function's scope. However, it is best to avoid doing so.