

Functions 1

Javascript

[https://github.com/nicklasdean/
ita-23-1-sem-code](https://github.com/nicklasdean/ita-23-1-sem-code)

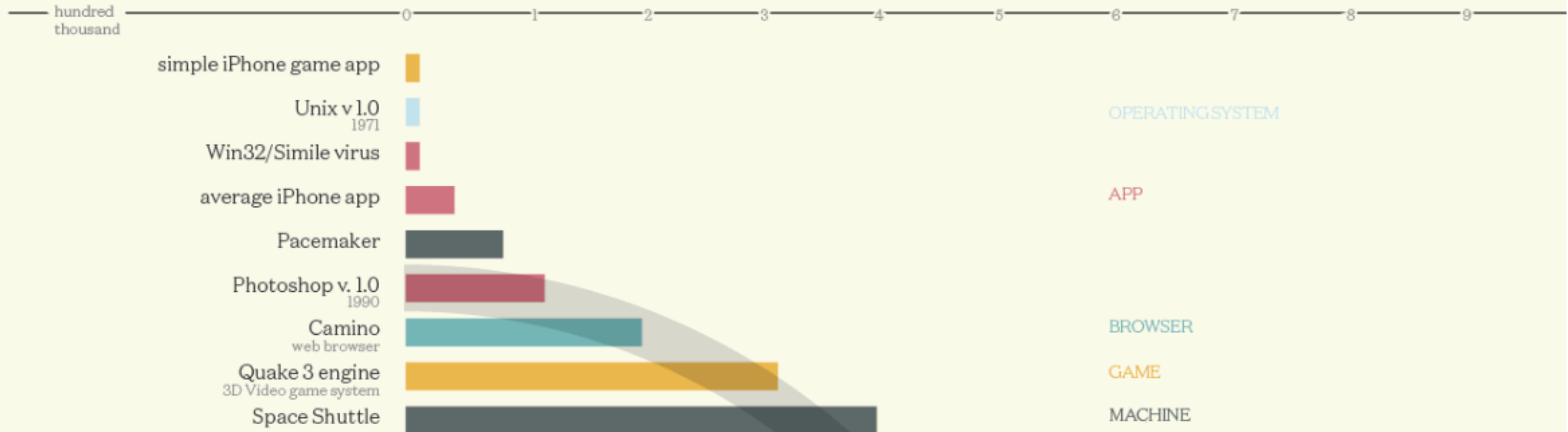
Agenda

Javascript Functions

- Why Functions?
- Using functions
 - Utility Functions: Arrays
- Defining custom functions
 - Scope/Body
 - Argument/Parameters
 - Return values

Codebases

Millions of lines of code



<https://www.visualcapitalist.com/millions-lines-of-code/>

Applications are code

Code needs structure

Functions

Provide structure

```
function() {}
```

An application


```
function doSomething() {  
    Line of code  
    Line of code  
    Line of code  
    Line of code  
    Line of code  
    Line of code  
    Line of code  
}
```

```
function doSomethingElse() {  
    Line of code  
    Line of code  
    Line of code  
}
```

```
function doSomethingCompletelyElse() {  
    Line of code  
    Line of code  
    Line of code  
}
```


An application

`function() {}`

`function() {}`

`function() {}`

`function() {}`

`function() {}`

`function() {}`

`function() {}`

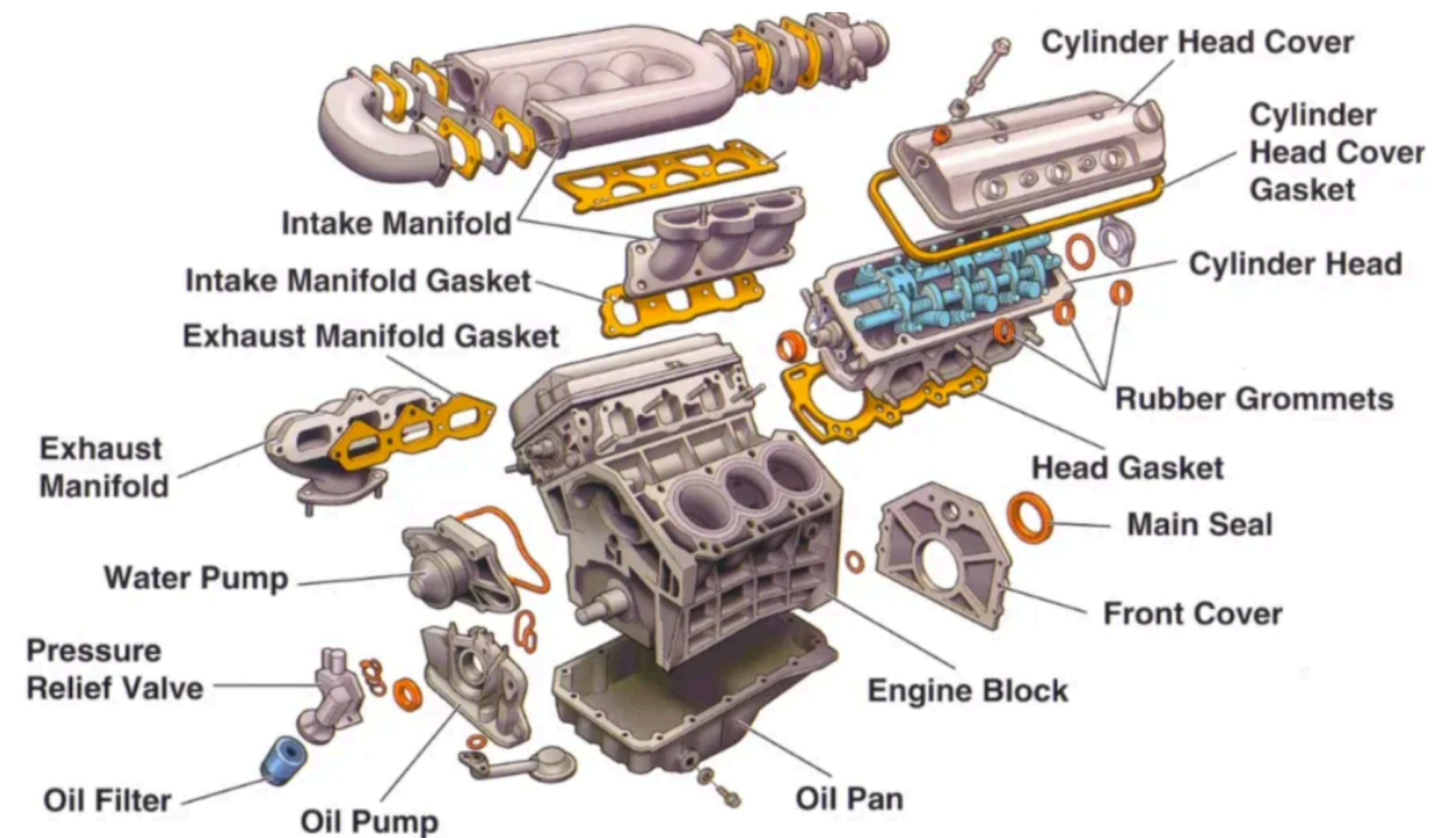
`function() {}`

`function() {}`

Functions

Why?

- Engineer codebases of reusable & modular parts
- Organise code into manageable & reasonable sizes
- Better readability
- Provide abstraction
- Reduce duplication of code
- Organise work & tasks



Today's focus: Building small parts

Functions

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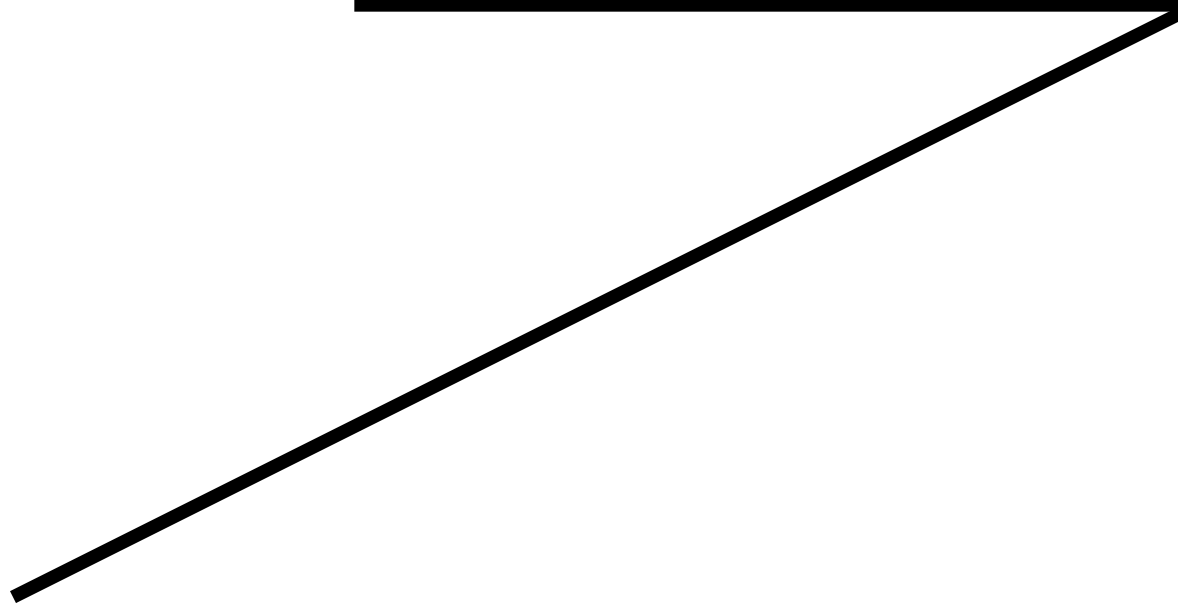
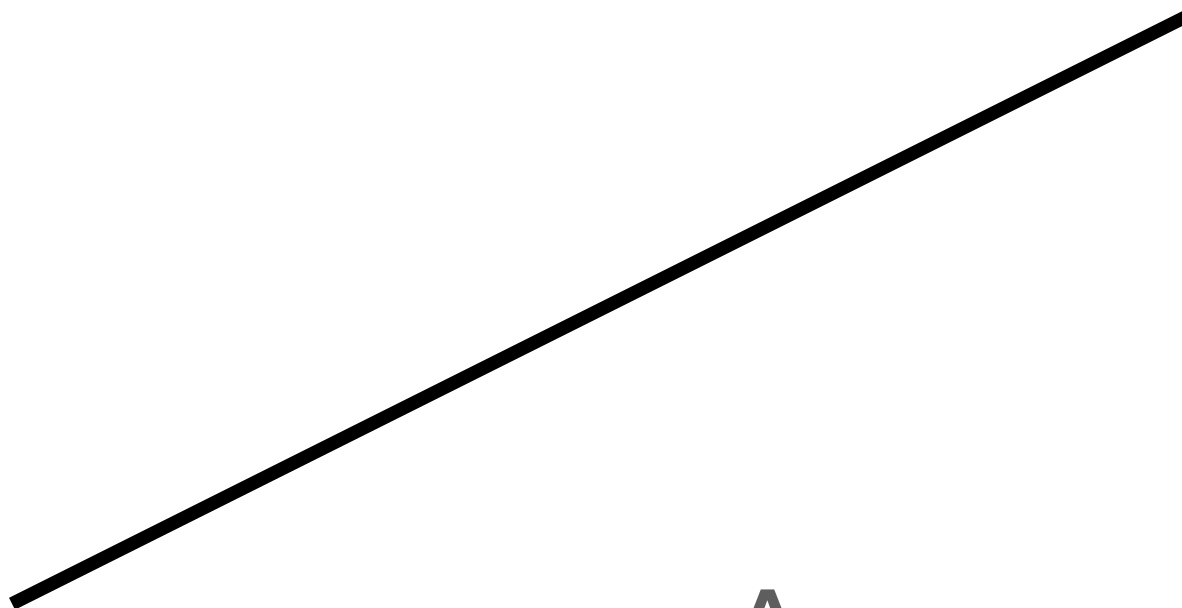
How do we call a function?

Provide it with arguments (or not?)

```
console.log("Hello World");
```

Function

Argument



How do we call a function?

Provide it with arguments (or not?)

```
array = [5, 2, 4, 3, 4, 4, 123, 4, 5, 6, 7, 2, 3, 4];  
array.sort();
```

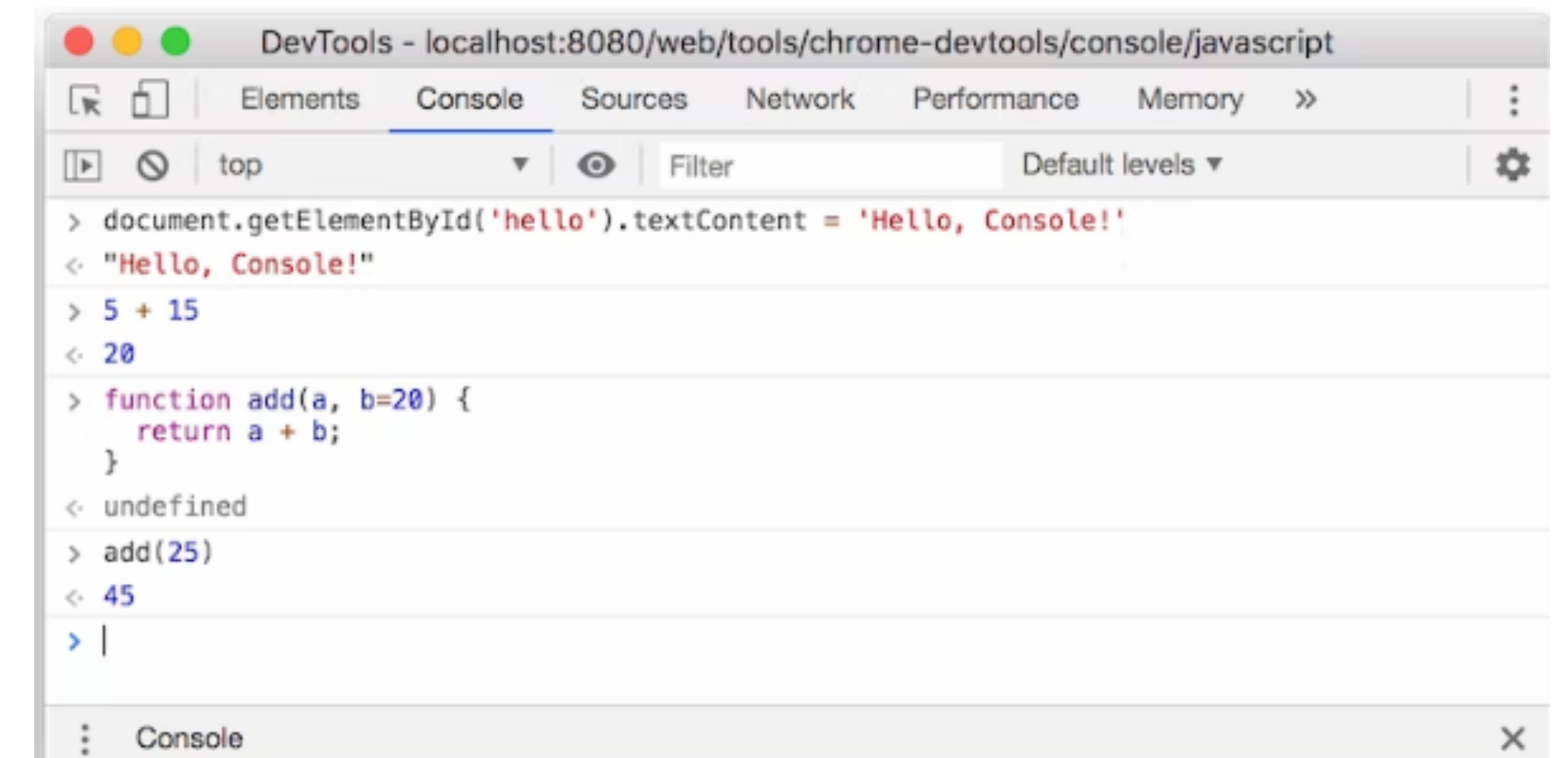


No argument

Using functions

Built-in functions

- Certain objects have built-in functions
- Common operations such as:
 - String manipulation
 - Datatype parsing (from string to number)
 - Array functionality
 - Regular expressions
 - Date handling



The screenshot shows the Chrome DevTools Console with the following code and output:

```
> document.getElementById('hello').textContent = 'Hello, Console!'
< "Hello, Console!"
> 5 + 15
< 20
> function add(a, b=20) {
  return a + b;
}
< undefined
> add(25)
< 45
> |
```


Why does this function (charAt) need an argument?

Provide it with arguments (or not?)

JS



```
"cat".charAt(1); // gives value "a"
```

Why does this function (toUpperCase) **not** need an argument?

Provide it with arguments (or not?)

JavaScript Demo: String.toUpperCase()

```
1 const sentence = 'The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.';
2
3 console.log(sentence.toUpperCase());
4 // Expected output: "THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPS OVER THE LAZY DOG."
5
```

split & concat example

Exercises set A

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Anatomy of a

`function() {}`

```
function sumTwoNumbers(a,b){  
    let result = a + b;  
    console.log(result);  
}
```


Name (action)

Parameters

```
function sumTwoNumbers(a, b) {  
    let result = a + b;  
    console.log(result);  
}
```

```
function sumTwoNumbers(a, b) {  
  let result = a + b;  
  console.log(result);  
}
```

Function body

Scope

Function scope

- The scope is like a house of mirror walls
- We can look outside
- The outside cannot look inside



Global scope

Local scope

Scope

Function scope

- Not all variables or constants are created equal
- If a variable or function is created within a function, they **cannot be reached** outside of the function
- That is why the example on the right will generate an error

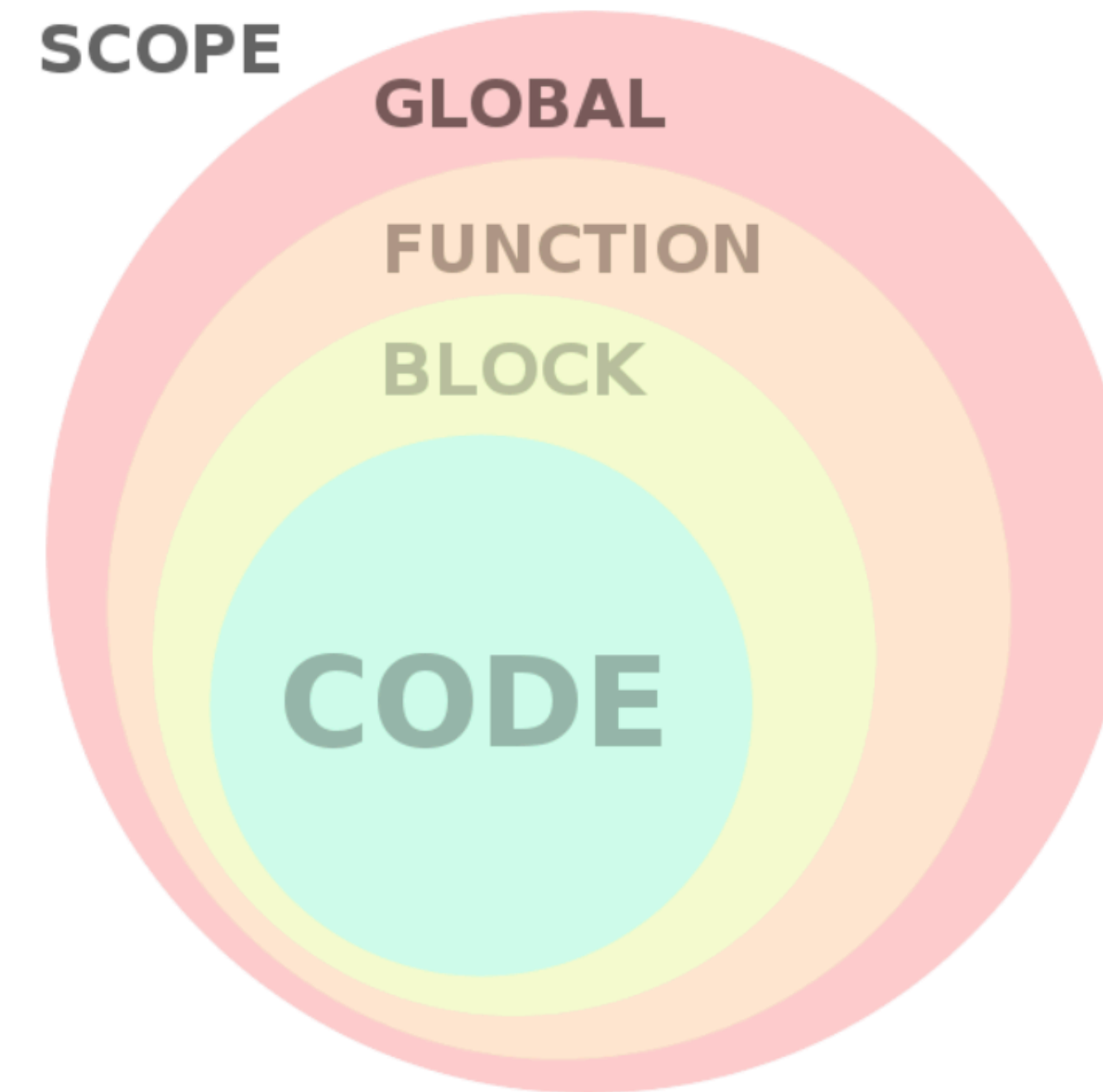
```
function sumTwoNumbers(a,b){  
    let result = a + b;  
    console.log(result);  
}
```

```
console.log(result);
```

Scope

Function scope

- Global variables **can** be reached within local functions
- Function scope **cannot** be reached within the global scope
- It will make sense with time



```
const applicationName = "calculator";
function sumTwoNumbers(a,b){
  let result = a + b;
  console.log(applicationName + " just printed " + result);
}
```

```
function sumTwoNumbers(a,b){  
    let result = a + b;  
    console.log(result);  
}
```

Error: Due to local scope

```
console.log(result);
```

```
const applicationName = "calculator";  
function sumTwoNumbers(a,b){  
    let result = a + b;  
    console.log(applicationName + " just printed " + result);  
}
```

Fine: applicationName is
global

Return keyword

In **functions** we have two basic options:

- Get something
- Do something

Functions

Return or not

- **Return**: Get something from the fridge
- **Void**: Rearrange the fridge



Functions that **get** something will have a **return** value

```
function sumTwoNumbers(a, b) {  
    let result = a + b;  
    return result;  
}
```

Functions that **does not** return are called '**void**' functions

```
function sumTwoNumbers(a,b){  
    let result = a + b;  
    console.log(result);  
}
```

Examples

Printing the length of a string

Returning the length of a string

Exercise set B

Learning objectives

Javascript Functions

- Why Functions?
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