

Functional JavaScript

In this lab we'll be working completely within a single new spec/test file. We're going to practice with creating functions in a number of ways, working with default parameters, and using rest parameters.

Writing functions in all three ways

1. Create a new test file called `functions.spec.js`.
2. At the top create three functions called "expression", "statement", and "arrow". Use all three different types of creating functions. All three should just return true for now.
3. Write three tests/specs to make sure that they all work okay.
4. Run those tests and fix any problems until they're passing.
5. Move all of them to the bottom of `functions.spec.js` and re-run your tests. Do they pass? They may or may not depending on how you created them and the functions. Discuss with your partner why they worked or didn't.
6. Get your tests passing again.
7. Go back through all of your specs including those from previous labs and change them all to use arrow functions. Re-run your tests to make sure you haven't broken anything.

Using default parameters

8. Write a function called `makePerson()`. It should do nothing for now.
9. Write these tests:
 - "can create a person". It will pass in a first name, a last name, an email, and a phone number. It should create an object using property shorthand with all of those values and return it.
 - "will throw if no name is passed in". It will pass if the function throws when it is given an email address and a phone number, but either first name or last name is not provided. (Hint: you can pass in `undefined` to simulate that).
 - "will set email to 'no email' if not provided". It will pass in a first and last name, but no email address. Assert that the returned person's email property is 'no email'.
 - "will set phone to 'no phone' if not provided". Same as above but for the phone number.
10. Run those tests. They should fail.
11. Each partner takes turns making these tests pass.

Using rest parameters

In mathematics, a factorial on an integer n is the product of all positive numbers less than n . In this section, we're going to use TDD to create a special function that calculates factorials.

12. At the top of your file, write a function called `factorial()` does nothing.
13. Write a few tests:
 - "can calculate a factorial". It should pass in the number 10 and assert that factorial returns 3628800
 - "can calculate three factorials". It should pass in 3 numbers and get the correct factorials in an output array of size 3.
 - "can calculate 10 factorials". It should pass in 10 numbers and get the correct factorials in an output array of size 10.
 - "will return 1 if given no parameters". It should pass in no parameters and get back the number 1. (Because that is the correct return for the factorial of 0).
14. Run those tests. They should all fail.
15. Each partner should take turns making these tests pass.