Flavours of Arrow Functions

ES5 vs ES6

By using arrow function we avoid having to type the **function** keyword, **return** keyword (it's implicit in arrow functions), and curly brackets.

```
//ES5
add = function(x, y) {
    return x + y;
}
console.log(add(1,2)); // prints 3


//ES6
add = (x,y) =>  x + y
console.log(add(1,2));  // prints 3
```

Some Tasty Examples

```
1
2  var newFlavour = flavourName => ({flavour: flavourName});
3
4
5  var  getTotalIceNumber = (iceLollies, iceCreams) => iceLollies+iceCreams;
6
7
8  var sortIceFlavours = (TotalIceFlavours) => {return TotalIceFlavours.sort()};
9
10
11
12
```

Basic Syntax

```
(param1, param2, …, paramN) => { statements }
(param1, param2, …, paramN) => expression
// equivalent to: (param1, param2, …, paramN) => { return expression; }

// Parentheses are optional when there's only one parameter name:
(singleParam) => { statements }
singleParam => { statements }
singleParam => expression

// The parameter list for a function with no parameters should be written with a pair of parentheses.
() => { statements }
```

Advanced Syntax

```
// Parenthesize the body of function to return an object literal expression:
params => ({foo: bar})

// Rest parameters and default parameters are supported
(param1, param2, ...rest) => { statements }
(param1 = defaultValue1, param2, …, paramN = defaultValueN) => { statements }

// Destructuring within the parameter list is also supported
let f = ([a, b] = [1, 2], {x: c} = {x: a + b}) => a + b + c;
f();
// 6
```

Raw Horse Flesh Flavour