



Currying for JavaScript Devs

5 ways to use currying in
your front-end flow.



Case 1:

Dynamic Notification

Scenario:

You want to show different types of notifications (error, warning, info) with consistent formatting.

Where to use:

Toast messages, form validations, API error handlers.



```
const notify = type ⇒ message ⇒ `[${type.toUpperCase()}: ${message}]`;
const showError = notify("error");
console.log(showError("Something went wrong")); // [ERROR]: Something went wrong
```

Case 2:

Dynamic Text Formatter

Scenario:

User names from the database need to be consistently formatted (e.g., title case).

Where to use:

User profile, contact list, reviews/testimonials.

```
const formatName = casing ⇒ name ⇒ {  
  if (casing ≡ "title") {  
    return name  
      .toLowerCase()  
      .split(" ")  
      .map(w ⇒ w.charAt(0).toUpperCase() + w.slice(1))  
      .join(" ");  
  }  
  return name;  
};  
const toTitleCase = formatName("title");  
console.log(toTitleCase("john DOE")); // John Doe
```



Case 3:

Password Validator

Scenario:

You want to validate passwords with customizable rules like minimum length and requiring numbers.

Where to use:

Sign-up pages, change password forms, account security settings.

```
const validatePassword = minLength => requireNumber =>
password => {
  const hasMinLength = password.length >= minLength;
  const hasNumber = /\d/.test(password);
  return hasMinLength && (requireNumber ? hasNumber :
true);
};
const strongPassword = validatePassword(8)(true);
console.log(strongPassword("test1234")); // true
```

Case 4:

CSS Class Generator

Scenario:

You want to generate class names dynamically based on component states or BEM structure.

Where to use:

Design systems, component libraries, dynamic UI rendering.

```
const createClass = base ⇒ modifier ⇒ `${base}--${modifier}`;  
const buttonClass = createClass("btn");  
console.log(buttonClass("primary")); // btn--primary
```

Case 5:

Currency Formatter

Scenario:

Your website needs to display prices based on user's location and selected currency.

Where to use:

e-commerce websites, travel apps, hotel websites.



```
const formatCurrency = locale ⇒ currency ⇒ amount ⇒  
  new Intl.NumberFormat(locale, { style: "currency", currency  
}).format(amount);  
const formatINR = formatCurrency("en-IN")("INR");  
console.log(formatINR(1500)); // ₹1,500.00
```

FOUND THIS HELPFUL?

FOLLOW FOR MORE.

