



Webscripting

Hoofdstuk 3

Functions

DE HOGESCHOOL MET HET NETWERK

Hogeschool PXL – Elfde-Liniestraat 24 – B-3500 Hasselt
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Definitie via binding

Binding tussen naam en stuk code

De functie is enkel beschikbaar na de definitie

const: niet wijzigbaar door toekenning

let: wel wijzigbaar

scope
square

```
const square = function( x ) {  
    return x * x;  
};  
console.log( square( 2 ) );
```



Definitie via binding

Binding tussen naam en stuk code

Functie enkel beschikbaar na de definitie

const: niet wijzigbaar door toekenning

let: wel wijzigbaar

```
let safeMode = true;
let launchMissiles = function() {
  console.log("launching missiles");
};
if ( safeMode ) {
  launchMissiles = function() {
    console.log( "nothing happens" );
  };
}
launchMissiles();
```



Definitie via declaration



Function declaration is 'hoisted' (omhooggebracht)
Je mag de functie aanroepen voor de declaratie:

```
future();  
function future() {  
    console.log("You'll never have flying cars");  
}
```

```
You'll never have flying cars
```

```
future();  
const future = function() {  
    console.log("You'll never have flying cars");  
}
```

```
ReferenceError: future is not defined
```



Definitie via arrow-notation

```
const power = (base, exponent) => {  
  let result = 1;  
  for (let i = 0; i < exponent ; i++) {  
    result *= base;  
  }  
  return result;  
}  
console.log(power(2,3)); // 8
```

```
const square = (x) => {return x*x;}  
console.log(square(2)); // 4
```

```
// 1 argument: haakjes mogen weg  
const square2 = x => {return x*x;}
```

```
// zonder accolades: expression w. teruggeg.  
const square3 = (x) => x*x;
```



Optional arguments

Extra argumenten worden genegeerd

```
function square(x) {  
    return x * x;  
};  
console.log(square(2, "a", 12223));           // 4
```

Niet gespecificeerd bij aanroepen: undefined

```
function minus( a, b ) {  
    if ( b == undefined ) {  
        return -a;  
    } else {  
        return a - b;  
    }  
};  
console.log(minus(3));           // -3  
console.log(minus(3,4));        // -1
```



Scope van bindings

var (nooit gebruiken!)

- scope is function indien var in function
global anders
- hoisting: voor executie worden enkel de declaratie
omhoog gebracht (niet de initialisatie)



```
console.log(a);  
var a = 1;  
console.log(a);
```

```
var a;  
console.log(a); // undefined  
a = 1;  
console.log(a); // 1
```

Scope van bindings

var (nooit gebruiken!)

- scope is function indien var in function
global anders
- hoisting: voor executie worden enkel de declaratie
omhoog gebracht (niet de initialisatie)



```
function test() {  
    console.log(a);  
    var a = 1;  
    console.log(a);  
}  
test();
```

```
function test() {  
    var a;  
    console.log(a); //undef.  
    a = 1;  
    console.log(a); // 1  
}  
test();
```



```
var x = 1;
function test(){
    console.log(x);
}
test();
```

```
var x;
x = 1;
function test(){
    console.log(x); //1
}
test();
```

```
var x = 1;
function test(){
    console.log(x);
    if (1==2){
        // not executed
        var x = -1;
    }
}
test();
```

```
var x;
x = 1;
function test(){
    var x;
    console.log(x); //undefined
    if (1==2){
        // not executed
        x = -1
    }
}
test();
```

Scope

let, const:

- scope is code block indien let/const in code block
global anders
- hoisting: voor executie worden enkel de declaraties omhoog gebracht
- ReferenceError indien gebruikt voor declaratie (temporal dead zone, tdz)

```
console.log(a);  
let a;  
console.log(a);  
a = 1;  
console.log(a);
```

```
let a;  
console.log(a); // referenceError  
  
console.log(a);  
a = 1;
```

```
ReferenceError: a is not defined
```



Scope

let, const:

- scope is code block indien let/const in code block
global anders
- hoisting: voor executie worden enkel de declaraties omhoog gebracht
- ReferenceError indien gebruikt voor declaratie

The diagram illustrates the concept of variable hoisting for 'let' declarations. On the left, a code block is shown with four lines: 'let a;', 'console.log(a);', 'a = 1;', and 'console.log(a);'. A vertical arrow on the far left points downwards, indicating the execution flow. A horizontal arrow points from the first line of the code block to the right, where the hoisted state is shown. This visualizes that the declaration 'let a;' is moved to the top of the scope before any code is executed.

```
let a;  
console.log(a);  
a = 1;  
console.log(a);
```

This part of the diagram shows the result of the hoisting process. The code is now effectively: 'let a;' followed by 'console.log(a); // undefined', 'a = 1;', and 'console.log(a); // 1'. The variable 'a' is now defined at the top of the scope, so the first log statement does not throw an error but outputs 'undefined'. The second log statement outputs '1' after the assignment. A vertical arrow on the far left points downwards, indicating the execution flow.

```
let a;  
console.log(a); // undefined  
a = 1;  
console.log(a); // 1
```



```

let a = 1;
console.log(a);
{
  console.log(a);
}

```

```

let a;
a = 1;

{
  console.log(a); // 1
}

```

```

let a = 1;
{
  console.log(a);
  let a = 2;
  console.log(a);
}
console.log(a);

```

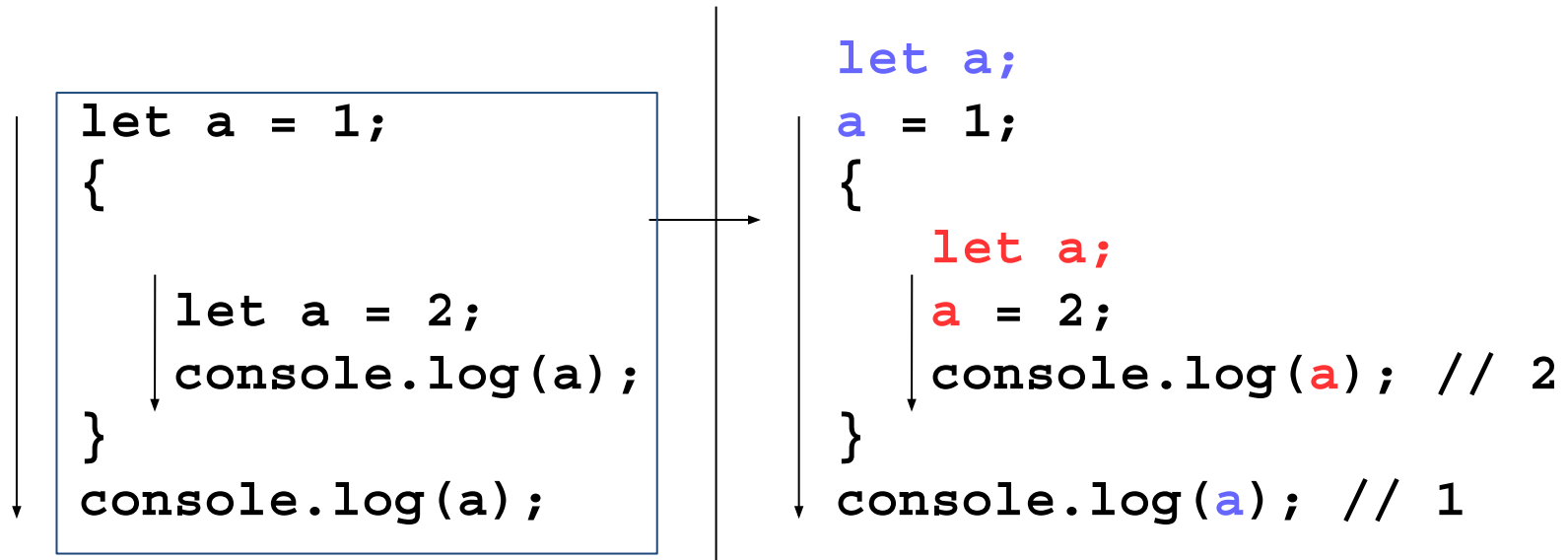
```

let a;
a = 1;

{
  let a;
  console.log(a);
  a = 2;
  console.log(a);
}
console.log(a);

```

Scope



Nested scope

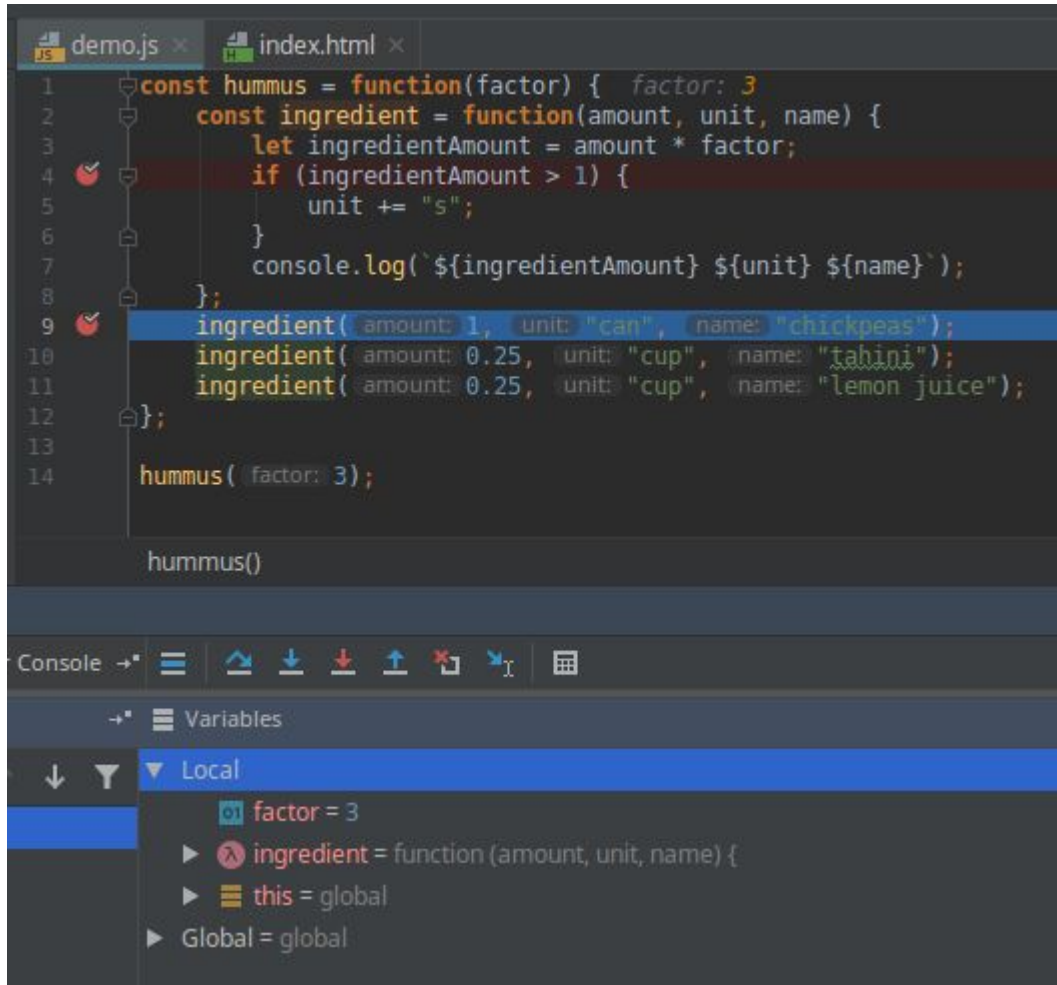
Function ingredient nested in function hummus

```
const hummus = function(factor) {  
  const ingredient = function(amount, unit, name) {  
    let ingredientAmount = amount * factor;  
    if (ingredientAmount > 1) {  
      unit += "s";  
    }  
    console.log(`${ingredientAmount} ${unit} ${name}`);  
  };  
  ingredient(1, "can", "chickpeas");  
  ingredient(0.25, "cup", "tahini");  
  ingredient(0.25, "cup", "lemon juice");  
};  
hummus(3);
```

```
3 cans chickpeas  
0.75 cup tahini  
0.75 cup lemon juice
```



Nested scope



```
1  const hummus = function(factor) { factor: 3
2    const ingredient = function(amount, unit, name) {
3      let ingredientAmount = amount * factor;
4      if (ingredientAmount > 1) {
5        unit += "s";
6      }
7      console.log(`${ingredientAmount} ${unit} ${name}`);
8    };
9    ingredient( amount: 1, unit: "can", name: "chickpeas");
10   ingredient( amount: 0.25, unit: "cup", name: "tahini");
11   ingredient( amount: 0.25, unit: "cup", name: "lemon juice");
12 };
13
14 hummus( factor: 3);
```

hummus()

Console →

Variables

Local

- factor = 3
- ingredient = function (amount, unit, name) {
- this = global
- Global = global

hummus = outer function
2 bindings in hummus:
factor & ingredient



Nested scope

```
demo.js x index.html x
1 const hummus = function(factor) { factor: 3
2   const ingredient = function(amount, unit, name) { amount: 1 unit: "can" name: "chickpeas"
3     let ingredientAmount = amount * factor; ingredientAmount: 3 amount: 1 factor: 3
4     if (ingredientAmount > 1) { ingredientAmount: 3
5       unit += "s"; unit: "can"
6     }
7     console.log(`${ingredientAmount} ${unit} ${name}`); console: Console {_stdout: , _stderr:
8   };
9   ingredient( amount: 1, unit: "can", name: "chickpeas");
10  ingredient( amount: 0.25, unit: "cup", name: "tahini");
11  ingredient( amount: 0.25, unit: "cup", name: "lemon juice");
12 };
13
14 hummus( factor: 3 );

hummus() > ingredient()

Console → Variables
Local
  amount = 1
  console = Console {_stdout: , _stderr: , _times: }
  factor = 3
  ingredientAmount = 3
  name = "chickpeas"
  unit = "can"
  this = global
  Closure
  Global = global
```

ingredient is inner function

4 bindings in ingredient:
amount, unit, name, ingredientAmount & factor

factor afkomstig van outer function!



Closures

Bij een nested function heeft de inner-function ook toegang tot de variabelen van de outer function.

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| generateMultiplier | outer function |
| | geeft function terug |
| returned function | inner function |
| | heeft toegang tot binding factor |

```
const generateMultiplier = function(factor) {  
  return function(number) {  
    return number * factor  
  };  
};
```

```
const twice = generateMultiplier(2);  
const threeTimes = generateMultiplier(3);  
console.log(twice(5)); // 10  
console.log(threeTimes(6)); // 18
```



Closures

```
demo.js x index.html x
1 const generateMultiplier = function (factor) {
2   return function(number) {
3     return number * factor
4   };
5 };
6
7 const twice = generateMultiplier( factor: 2);
8 const threeTimes = generateMultiplier( factor: 3);
9 console.log(twice(5));
10 console.log(threeTimes(6));
```

Console →

Variables

- Local
 - factor = 3
 - number = 6
 - this = global
- Closure
 - factor = 3
 - Global = global



Recursion

Functie die zichzelf aanroept

Machtsverheffing (power)

$\text{base}^{\text{exponent}} = \text{base} * \text{base}^{\text{exponent}-1}$

$\text{base}^0 = 1$

```
function power(base, exponent) {  
    if (exponent == 0) {  
        return 1;  
    }  
    return base * power(base, exponent - 1);  
}  
console.log(power(2, 3));
```



Recursion

Functie die zichzelf aanroept

faculteit (factorial)

$$n! = n * (n-1)!$$
$$0! = 1$$

```
function factorial(number) {  
  if (number == 0) {  
    return 1;  
  }  
  return number * factorial(number - 1);  
}  
console.log(factorial(5));
```



Recursion (extra)

zoek getal beginnend van 1 adhv de operaties: $x + 3$ of $x * 3$

$13 = (((1 * 3) + 5) + 5)$

```
function findSolution(target) {  
  function find(current, history) {  
    console.log(`find : ${current} = ${history}`);  
    if (current == target) {  
      return history;  
    } else if (current > target) {  
      return null;  
    } else {  
      return find(current + 5, `${history} + 5`) ||  
        find(current * 3, `${history} * 3`);  
    }  
  }  
  return find(1, "1");  
}  
console.log(findSolution(13));
```

```
find : 1 = 1  
find : 6 = (1 + 5)  
find : 11 = ((1 + 5) + 5)  
find : 16 = (((1 + 5) + 5) + 5)  
find : 33 = (((1 + 5) + 5) * 3)  
find : 18 = ((1 + 5) * 3)  
find : 3 = (1 * 3)  
find : 8 = ((1 * 3) + 5)  
find : 13 = (((1 * 3) + 5) + 5)
```

Besluit

Declaratie van functions:

```
const twice = function (number) {  
  return number * 2;  
}
```

```
function theeTimes (number) {  
  return number * 3;  
}
```

```
const fourTimes = number => number*4;
```

```
const fiveTimes = (number) => {return number * 5;};
```



Besluit

let, const

- scope is code block indien let/const in code block
 global anders
- hoisting: voor executie worden enkel de declaraties omhoog gebracht
- ReferenceError indien binding gebruikt voor declaratie

closure

Bij een nested function heeft de inner-function ook toegang tot de variabelen van de outer function.

