

Using Arrow Functions

The ECMAScript 6 arrow function syntax is a shorthand for the ECMAScript 5 function syntax. It supports both block and expression bodies. The value of `this` inside the function is not altered: it is the same as the value of `this` outside the function. No more `var self = this` to keep track of the current scope.

In this unit, you add a new function to calculate the mortgage amortization. You also modify the existing functions to use the new ECMAScript 6 arrow function syntax.

Steps

1. Open `js/main.js`. Right after the `calculateMonthlyPayment` function, add a `calculateAmortization` function defined as follows:
2.

```
let calculateAmortization = (principal, years, rate) => {  
    let {monthlyRate, monthlyPayment} = calculateMonthlyPayment(principal,  
years, rate);  
    let balance = principal;  
    let amortization = [];  
    for (let y=0; y<years; y++) {  
        let interestY = 0; //Interest payment for year y  
        let principalY = 0; //Principal payment for year y  
        for (let m=0; m<12; m++) {  
            let interestM = balance * monthlyRate; //Interest payment  
for month m  
            let principalM = monthlyPayment - interestM; //Principal payment  
for month m  
            interestY = interestY + interestM;  
            principalY = principalY + principalM;  
            balance = balance - principalM;  
        }  
        amortization.push({principalY, interestY, balance});  
    }  
    return {monthlyPayment, monthlyRate, amortization};  
};
```
3. Modify the `calculateMonthlyPayment` function signature as follows:

4. `let calculateMonthlyPayment = (principal, years, rate) => {`
5. Modify the signature of the **calcBtn** click event handler as follows:
6. `document.getElementById('calcBtn').addEventListener('click', () => {`
7. In the **calcBtn** click event handler, invoke `calculateAmortization` function instead of `calculateMonthlyPayment`:
8. `let {monthlyPayment, monthlyRate, amortization} =
calculateAmortization(principal, years, rate);`
9. As the last line of the **calcBtn** click event handler, log amortization data to the console (you'll display the amortization table in the application in the next unit):
10. `amortization.forEach(month => console.log(month));`
11. This is an example of an expression body.
12. The complete implementation of the button click handler looks like this:
13.

```
document.getElementById('calcBtn').addEventListener('click', () => {  
    let principal = document.getElementById("principal").value;  
    let years = document.getElementById("years").value;  
    let rate = document.getElementById("rate").value;  
    let {monthlyPayment, monthlyRate, amortization} =  
calculateAmortization(principal, years, rate);  
    document.getElementById("monthlyPayment").innerHTML =  
monthlyPayment.toFixed(2);  
    document.getElementById("monthlyRate").innerHTML = (monthlyRate *  
100).toFixed(2);  
    amortization.forEach(month => console.log(month));  
});
```
14. On the command line, type the following command to rebuild the application:
15. `npm run babel`
16. Open a browser, access <http://localhost:8080>, and click the **Calculate** button. Open the developer console: you should see the amortization values in the console log.



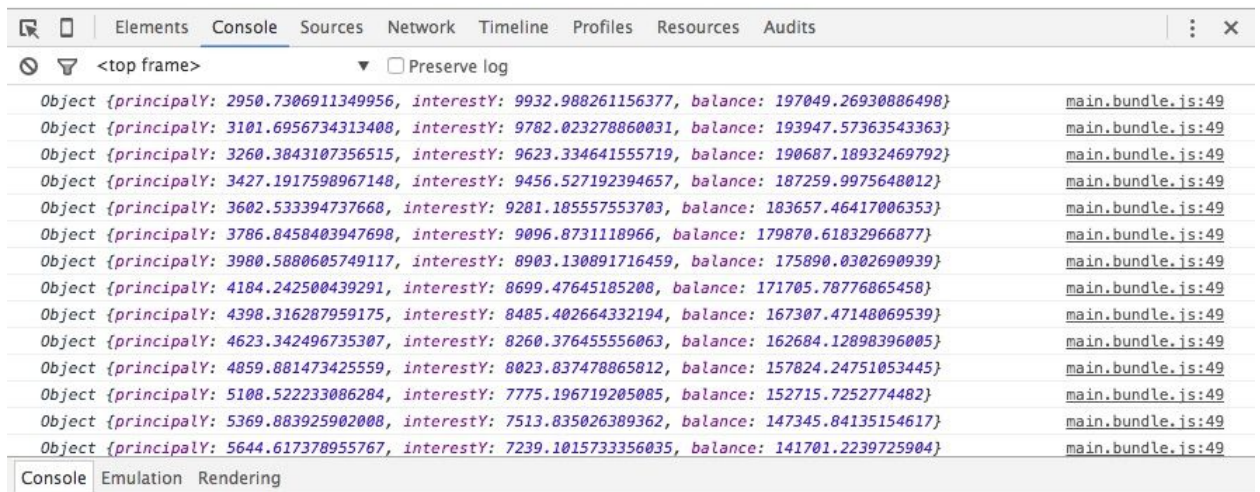
Principal:

Years:

Rate:

Monthly Payment: \$1073.64

Monthly Rate: 0.42



17.