**\*\*\*\*Functions\*\*\*\***

1. **Functions:**

A function is block of statement  that performs a task or calculates a value,  it should take some input and return an output.

Ex=>function addition(a,b)

{

return a+b;

}

1. **Built in functions in browser:**

There are some built-in functions which are generated by browser.

Ex=>alert(), blur(), onclick(), onchange(), confirm(), fetch() etc.

1. **Invoking functions:**

The code inside a JavaScript function will execute when "something" invokes it. The code inside a function is executed when the function is **invoked**.

Ex=>function myFunction(a, b) {  
  return a \* b;  
}  
myFunction(10, 2);

1. **Anonymous functions:**

In JavaScript, an anonymousfunction is that type of function that has no name or we can say which is without any name. When we create an anonymousfunction, it is declared without any identifier.

Ex=>let show = function () {

console.log('Anonymous function');

};

show();

1. **Parameters to functions:**

Function **parameters** are the **names** listed in the function definition. JavaScript functions do not check the number of arguments received. JavaScript functions do not perform type checking on the passed arguments.

Ex=> function addition(a, b) {

return a + b;

}

1. **Function scope and conflicts (define same function in two files and try to invoke it from html file):**

Function scope means where we can access the variable which is declared.

There are two scopes as listed below:

I) **Local Scope:** local scope means you can access the variable only for that particular function where it is declared.

II) **Global Scope:** Global scope means you can access the variable throughout the script. Doesn’t matter where it is declared.

Function conflicts occurs when we define same function in two files and try to invoke it from html file.

1. **First class functions:**

In JavaScript the functions are first class functions meaning we can store them in variable, objects and array. The higher order functions can take function, return them or do both.

A programming language is said to have First-classfunctions when functions in that language are treated like any other variable. For example, in such a language, a function can be passed as an argument to other functions, can be returned by another function and can be assigned as a value to a variable.