

Cubstart Web

Lecture 3



[start recording]

Administrivia

Reminder on attendance policy: lecture & first hour of lab are required

You are allowed up to 4 total unexcused absences and 2 homework drops

[Excused Absences Form](#) can be found on Ed



Administrivia

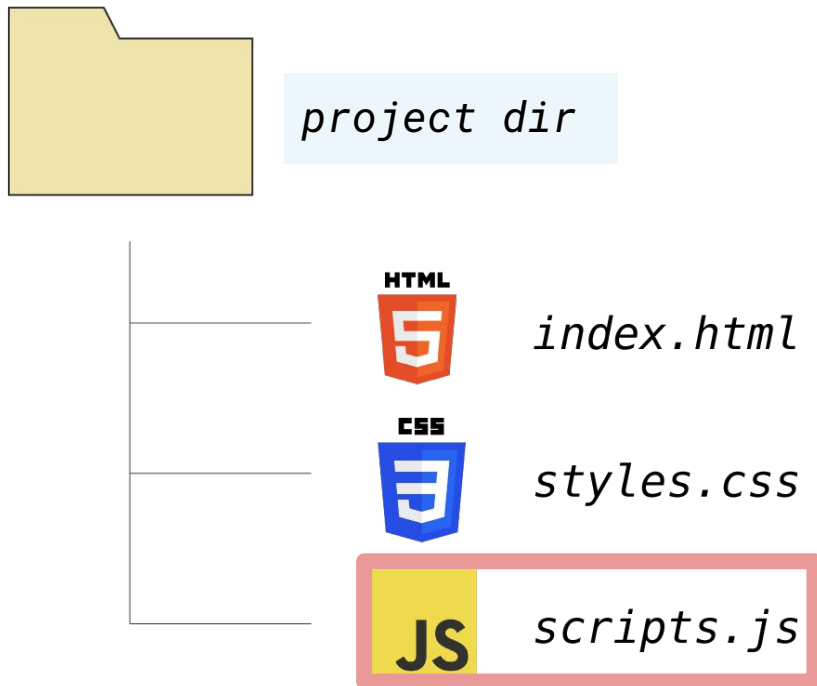
- HW2 is due this Friday Sept 29th at midnight
- Lab: Friday @ Physics 3 from 4-6PM
 - HW2 walkthrough at the end of lab!
- HW3 will be posted in the next few days
- Today might be a bit slow for those with programming experience, hang tight until the second half!



Recap



Webpage Filesystem



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<input type="checkbox"/>	CS 170 on Piazza	Inbox	[Instr Note] Grades Released for HW13 - post on piazza along with a proof of correctness on why you think your solution is correct. This will allow for						12/20/21
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<input type="checkbox"/>	CS 170 on Piazza	Inbox	[Instr Note] CS 170 Final exam is at 8:10-11AM tomorrow Dec 15 - preferences. CS 170 Final exam is at 8:10-11AM tomorrow Dec 15 I did not modify the						12/14/21
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<input type="checkbox"/>	CS 170 on Piazza	Inbox	[Instr Note] [Final] Exam Confirmation + Seating Assignments Released - Please email cs170@berkeley.edu if you did not receive this information. Go to						12/13/21
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<input type="checkbox"/>	CS 170 on Piazza	Inbox	[Instr Note] Homework 8 and 10 Grades Released - post on piazza along with a proof of correctness on why you think your solution is correct. This will						12/12/21
<input type="checkbox"/>	CS 170 on Piazza	Inbox	[Instr Note] [Final] Logistics - make a Piazza post announcing when emails are sent). 2. Remote Exam We will offer a remote option for taking the exam at						12/8/21
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<input type="checkbox"/>	CS 170 on Piazza	Inbox	[Instr Note] Project Party Friday 2-3 pm in Wheeler 224! - //piazza.com/class?cid=kwo6qbwkbqj1&nid=ksqkov16j8j6b4&token=UwiTmvGAnMX to view.						11/28/21
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<input type="checkbox"/>	CS 170 on Piazza	Inbox	Activity Digest since 12:34AM for CS 170 on Piazza - happened in CS 170 on Piazza: Homework 13 (due during						11/24/21
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<input type="checkbox"/>	CS 170 on Piazza	Inbox	Activity Digest since 2:44PM for CS 170 on Piazza - happened in CS 170 on Piazza: CS 170 Office Hours (11/23/21
<input type="checkbox"/>	CS 170 on Piazza	Inbox	[Instr Note] Lecture Thread 11/23 - //piazza.com/class?cid=kwcgtmd0ngy65&nid=ksqkov16j8j6b4&token=UwiTmvGAnMX to view. Search or link to						11/23/21
<input type="checkbox"/>	CS 170 on Piazza	Inbox	Activity Digest since 9:36PM for CS 170 on Piazza - happened in CS 170 on Piazza: Final Exam Distributions						11/23/21
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JavaScript

Server:

- How did all the emails load?
- How does Gmail know who I am?
- How am I shown as active when I'm online?

Client:

- How do I switch between inboxes?
- How do I initiate a search through the search bar?
- How can I delete an email?

Simple Example: Email Deletion

User clicks trash icon next to an email

Tell the server to delete email from database

Check if it's been deleted successfully

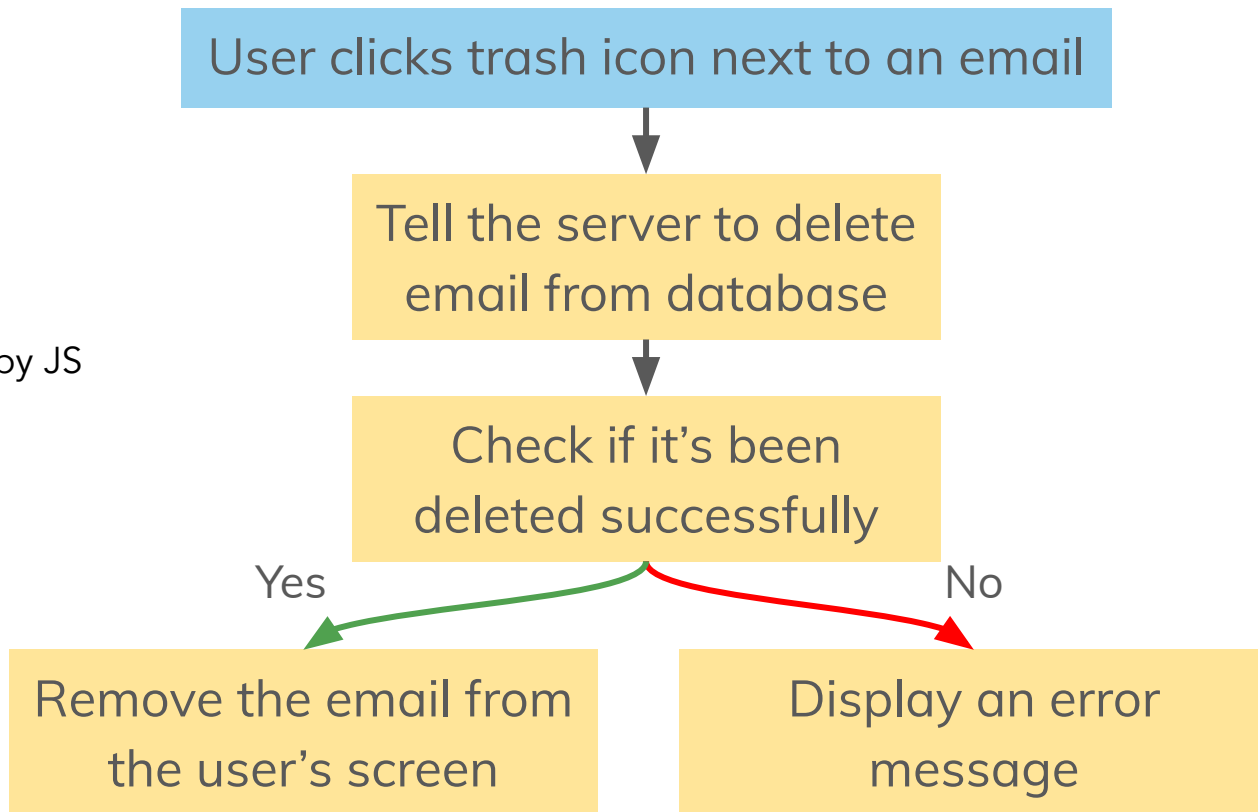
Yes

Remove the email from the user's screen

No

Display an error message

Handled by JS



JavaScript (JS) Crash Course



What is JS?

A scripting language

Interpreted (run) by browsers

Allows you to modify the DOM dynamically



Where to put JS Code?

- Just like CSS, we want to put our JS in a separate file (.js)
- Put this tag at the **bottom** of your HTML file

```
<script src="filename.js"></script>
```

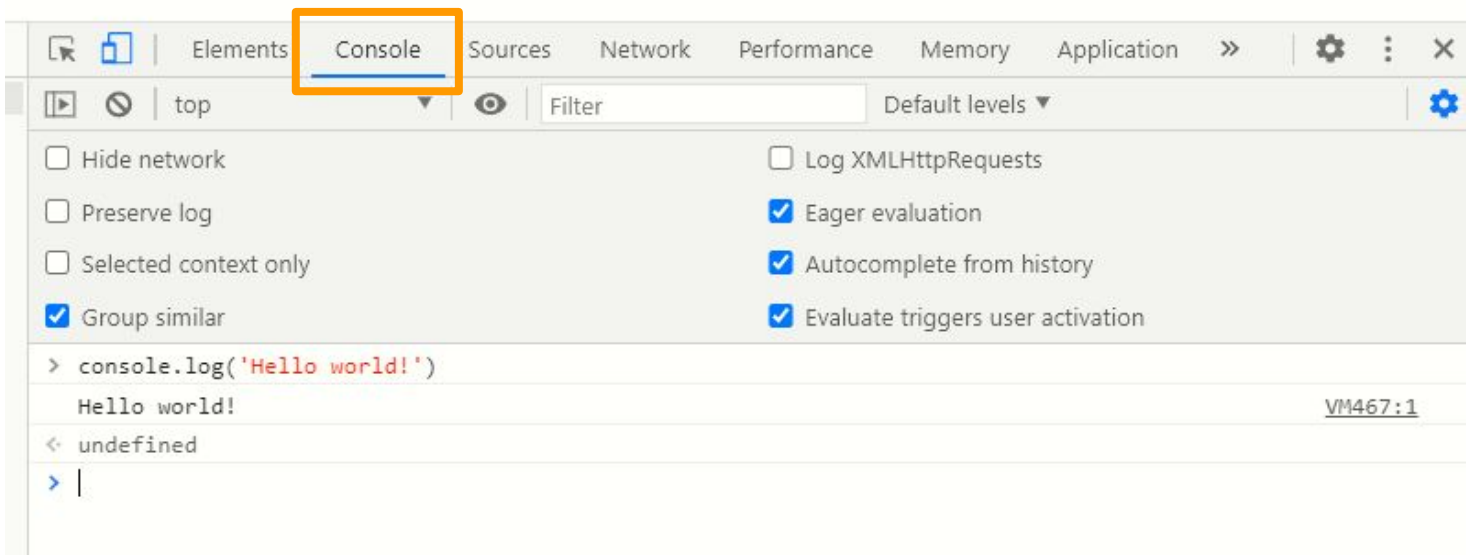
- Why at the bottom? Your JS might rely on your HTML elements existing. If JS is at top, browser will run it before the rest of your HTML is rendered, causing errors.



Running JavaScript

All browsers are JavaScript interpreters!

- Inspect Element -> Console



Printing to the console

In your JS code!

`console.log(value)`

```
> console.log('Hello world!')  
Hello world!  
< undefined  
> |
```

`console.log(value1, value2, ...)`

```
> console.log('Hello', 'world!', 1, 2, 3)  
Hello world! 1 2 3  
< undefined  
>
```



Declaring Variables

Here are a couple ways to **declare** variables and store values with unique names for use:

- `let` hello = "world";
- `const` world = 100;
- `var` random = false; // Don't use this!

ASSIGNED VALUE

```
let hello = "world";
```

VARIABLE NAME



let

- block scoped
- can be reassigned

const

- block scoped
- cannot be reassigned

var

- globally/function scoped
 - Accessible within the entire function body
- can be reassigned

let vs. const vs. var



let:

Block scoped Reassignable

```
let greeting = "say Hi";  
greeting = "say Hello instead";
```

```
let greeting = "say Hi";  
let times = 4;
```

Block (enclosed by curly brackets)

```
if (times > 3) {  
  let hello = "say Hello instead";  
  console.log(hello); // "say Hello instead"  
}
```

```
console.log(hello) // hello is not defined
```

const:

Block scoped
Not reassignable

```
const greeting = "say Hi";  
greeting = "say Hello instead";// error: Assignment to constant variable.
```

Check-in: Declaring variables

What would you fix/change about the following code?

```
const a = 3  
a = a + 4  
var b = 10  
console.log(a + b)
```

ANSWER:

```
let a = 3  
a = a + 4  
let/const b = 10  
console.log(a + b)
```



Primitive types in JS

- **number:** 1, 200, 1.8, 0.5, -1000, 10e5, ...
- **string:** "hello", 'world', ...
- **boolean:** true, false
- **null** //empty or blank value
- **undefined** //variable has been declared, but not defined

Everything else is an “Object”, including arrays and functions!



Another type: arrays/lists

Lists can be used to store multiple values.

For example:

```
let lst = ["go", "bears", ":)"];
```

Types in a list can be different:

```
let vals = [true, "hi", 3.9];
```

[Some useful operations you can do on arrays.](#)

Getting values from lists

```
console.log(lst[1]);  
  
// Output: bears
```

Setting values in lists

```
lst[0] = "hi!"  
  
console.log(lst[0]);  
  
// Output: hi!
```



Arrays/lists

```
let lst = ["go", "bears", ":)"];
```

```
lst.push(1);  
console.log(lst);  
// Output: ["go", "bears", ":)", 1]
```

```
lst.pop();  
console.log(lst);  
// Output: ["go", "bears", ":)"]
```

Arrays/lists

```
let lst = ["go", "bears", ":)"];
```

```
lst.sort();  
console.log(lst);  
// Output: [":)", "bears", "go"]
```

```
console.log(lst.includes("hello"));  
// Output: false
```


Another type: objects

Objects are basically dictionaries/maps. They have a set of “keys”, which each correspond to a “value”. Values can be anything: primitives, functions, lists, even other objects. Keys can only be strings or symbols.

For example:

```
let obj = { a: 'go', b: 'bears' };
           KEY  VALUE  KEY  VALUE
```

```
console.log(obj.a); // go
```

```
obj.b = 'fish'
```

```
console.log(obj.b); // fish
```

[Some useful operations you can do on objects.](#)



Check-in: Types

What **types** are the following?

1. `'true'`
2. `false`
3. `5.8`
4. `'6'`
5. `['cub', 8]`
6. `{ name: 'terrance', food: 'taco' }`

ANSWER:

1. String
2. Boolean
3. Number
4. String
5. Array/Object
6. Object



Arguments = data that you
pass into a function

```
function functionName(arg1,...) {  
    // Do something...  
    return returnValue;  
}
```

```
function magic(num) {  
    return num * 2 + 10;  
}
```

```
console.log(magic(5)); // 20  
console.log(magic(28)); // 66  
console.log(magic(14)); // 38
```

Functions

Functions let you reuse a chunk of code without having to write the code again.

They help reduce repetitions in your code.



Basic Math

Some basic math operations

- General: `+, -, *, /`
- Power: `base ** exponent`
- Modulo: `dividend % divisor`
 - Example: `7 % 3 == 1` (Floor div: `7 / 3 == 2`)



Basic Strings

split: splits the string into an array of substrings using the delimiter

includes: checks if string includes specific character(s)

toUpperCase & **toLowerCase**: converts the string to upper or lowercase

slice: returns the specified part of the string (substring)

replace: returns the same string, but with the specified replacements

indexOf: returns the index of the character(s) within the string and -1 if the character(s) don't exist in the string

charAt: returns the character of the string at a given index

For more: check out the [MDN page on JS string methods](#)



```
//example console.log()  
console.log("here")
```

```
//example list  
let list1 = ["a", "b", "c"]
```

```
//lists can hold different data types  
let list2 = ["dog", 18, false]
```

```
//get values from list  
console.log(list1[1])
```

```
//set values in list  
list2[2] = true
```

```
//add an element to list  
list1.push("d")
```

```
//remove the last element from list  
list2.pop()
```

```
//example object  
const person = {name: "Jessica", age: 19, student: true}
```

```
//get value from object by key  
console.log(person.name)
```

```
//set value by key  
person.age = 20
```

```
//example function  
function magic(num1, num2) {  
    | return num1 + num2 - 100  
}  
console.log(magic(5, 13))
```

```
//example string manipulation  
let s = "hello"  
console.log(s.charAt(4))  
console.log(s[4])
```



What is the DOM?

Representation of the webpage elements

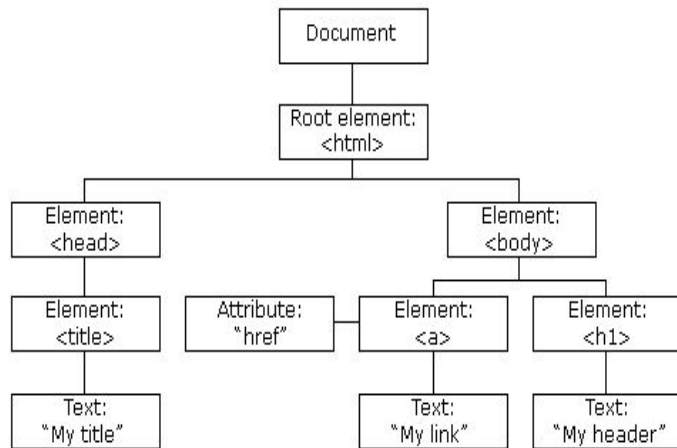
Generated from HTML

Can be manipulated by JavaScript dynamically!



Document Object Model (DOM)

- How the browser “thinks” about elements on the webpage
- Browser generates DOM tree from HTML
- Hierarchy between parent and children (hence a tree)



Inspecting the DOM

fundamentals Tools Updates Case Studies

Search

Language



View DOM nodes

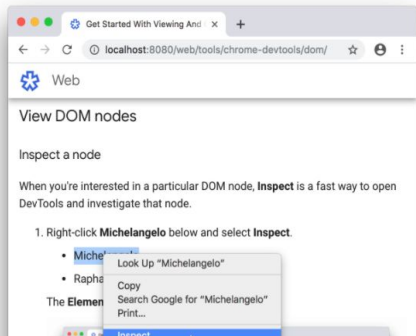
The DOM Tree of the Elements panel is where you do all DOM-related activities in DevTools.

Inspect a node

When you're interested in a particular DOM node, **Inspect** is a fast way to open DevTools and investigate that node.

1. Right-click **Michelangelo** below and select **Inspect**.

- Michelangelo
- Raphael



Contents

View DOM nodes

Inspect a node

Navigate the DOM Tree with a keyboard

Scroll into view

Search for nodes

Edit the DOM

Edit content

Edit node type

Reorder DOM nodes

Force state

Hide a node

Delete a node

Access nodes in the Console

Reference the currently-selected node with \$0

Store as global variable

Copy JS path

Break on DOM changes

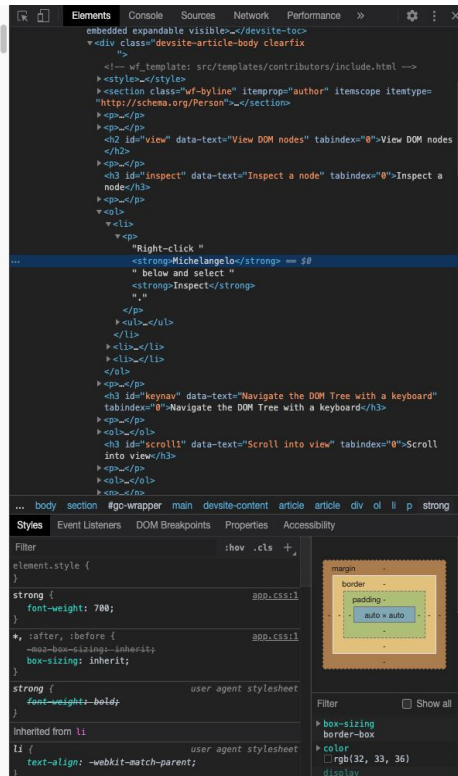
Break on attribute modifications

Break on node removal

Break on subtree modifications

Next steps

Annex: HTML



Inspect Element!



Interacting with the DOM



Modifying DOM Elements

Adding, removing and replacing elements in the DOM

Here's the full [MDN reference of the DOM API](#)



Creating Elements

Create elements in the DOM using... `createElement`

```
document.createElement(tag);
```

For example, here's how to create a `div` element:

```
document.createElement('div');
```

Note: this returns an Element object in JS, but doesn't attach it to the DOM yet...



Accessing Elements

Access elements in the DOM by using `getElementById`

```
document.getElementById(id);
```

Similarly:

- `getElementsByTagName`
- `getElementsByClassName`



Adding Elements

Add one DOM element as a child of another using `appendChild`

Syntax

```
parentElement.appendChild(childEl);
```

Now we can create and add our own elements to the page like this:

```
let button = document.createElement('button');  
  
let box = document.getElementById('boxId');  
  
box.appendChild(button);
```



Removing Elements

Remove an element from a parent element using `removeChild`

Syntax

```
parent.removeChild(child);
```



Replacing Elements

Replace an element inside a parent element using `replaceChild`

Syntax

```
parent.replaceChild(newChild, oldChild);
```



DOM Element Properties

Here are some useful properties of DOM elements:

- **.className** returns the class property of the element
 - ``
- **.id** returns the id of the element
 - ``
- **.textContent** returns the text contained within the element
 - `"Element text"`
- **.style** returns the style property of the element
 - ``
- **.value** returns the value of input elements
 - `<input value={someValue}>`



<> index.html X JS scripts.js

<> index.html > html

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4    <meta charset="UTF-8">
5    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6    <title>Cubstart Lecture 2</title>
7  </head>
8  <body>
9    <h1 id="title">Welcome to Cubstart Lecture 2: JavaScript!</h1>
10   <div class="box">box1</div>
11   <div class="box">box2</div>
12   <script src="scripts.js"></script>
13 </body>
14 </html>
```

<> index.html JS scripts.js X

JS scripts.js > ...

```
1  let titleEl = document.getElementsByTagName("h1")
2
3  titleEl.textContent = 'We have updated this!'
4
5  let newDivEl = document.createElement("div");
6  let boxEl = document.getElementsByClassName("box")
7
8  newDivEl.textContent = "hello world"
9  boxEl.appendChild(newDivEl);
10
11 let boxEls = document.getElementsByClassName("box")
12
```

Event Handlers

Event handlers are used to trigger **actions** (execute functions) when an **event** occurs on a **target** (element), e.g. when a user clicks a button.

Syntax

```
target.addEventListener('eventName', doAction);
```

```
let button = document.getElementById('btn');
```

```
function doAction() {
```

```
    console.log('Button clicked!');
```

```
}
```

```
button.addEventListener('click', doAction);
```



Check-in: Modifying the DOM

How do I add a paragraph element to the document body?

A: `document.body.appendChild(document.createElement('p'))`

B: `document.body.createElement(document.appendChild('p'))`

C: `document.body.appendChild(document.createElement('p'))`

D: `document.body.createElement(document.appendChild('p'))`



[IF THERE IS TIME]

5

Arrow Function Expression =>

```
const magic = (num) => {  
  return (num * 2) + 10;  
}
```

```
console.log(magic(5)); // 20  
console.log(magic(28)); // 66
```

Function name

Arguments

```
const magic = (num1, num2) => {  
  return (num1 * num2) + 10;  
}
```

```
console.log(magic(5, 5)); // 35  
console.log(magic(28, 2)); // 66
```

[IF THERE IS TIME]

6

Arrow Functions in Use

```
let lst = [1, 5, 10, 15, 20];
```

```
const helper = (element) => {  
  return element > 5;  
};  
  
console.log(lst.find(helper));  
  
// Output: 10
```

```
console.log(lst.find((element) => { return elt > 5 }));  
  
// Output: 10
```

Control Flow

Conditionals, loops, and more functions



```
if (condition) {  
    // Do something...  
} else {  
    // Do something else...  
}  
  
if (condition1) {  
    /* logic if condition1 is true */  
} else if (condition2) {  
    /* logic if condition1 is false  
and condition2 is true */  
} else {  
    /* logic if condition1 and  
condition2 are false */  
}
```

If Statements

if, else if, else statements

If statements allow you to execute code based on certain **conditions**

if runs the block if the condition is **truthy**.

Falsey values:

- false
- 0
- null
- undefined
- ''
- NaN

Everything else is truthy!



Conditionals: loose equality operators

`==` and `!=` are **loose equality** operators (they don't compare the value types, only the values).

Some examples:

```
true == 1 // true
```

```
[] == 0 // true
```

```
6 == '6' // true
```

```
5 == 6 // false
```

`===` and `!==` are **strict equality** operators (they compare the type of the object and its value).

Some examples:

```
true === 1 // false
```

```
[] === 0 // false
```

```
6 === '6' // false
```

```
6 === 6 // true
```



Conditionals: && and ||

`condition1 && condition2`

&&: and operator evaluates first falsey value, or the last value if there are none

Example:

```
true && 1 // 1
```

```
0 && false // 0
```

```
5 < 6 && 4 + 5 == 1 // false
```

`condition1 || condition2`

||: or operator evaluates to first truthy value, or the last value if there are none

Example:

```
true || false // true
```

```
5 == 6 || 1 + 1 == 2 // true
```

```
5 == 6 || 4 == 6 // false
```



Check-in: Conditionals

What would the following print?

```
let lst = [0, 1]
if (lst) {
  console.log('nice')
} else {
  console.log('oops')
}

console.log(lst[0] && lst[1])

console.log(lst[1] == '1')
```



While Loops

```
while (condition) {  
    console.log("Condition true");  
}  
console.log("Condition false");  
// Output  
// Condition true  
// Condition true  
// ...  
// Condition false
```

- While loops are used to iterate as long as a certain **condition is true**
- When the condition becomes false we exit the loop stop executing the code inside



For Loops

```
for (let i = 0; i < n; i++) {  
    console.log("Num: " + i);  
}
```

// Output

// Num: 0

// Num: 1

// ...

// Num: n

Really just a fancy while loop.

- Mostly used when you are iterating a certain **number of times**
- Examples...
 - Printing numbers from 0 to n
 - Iterating through every value in a list



Check-in: Loops

What would the following print?

```
let a = 1
while (a < 10) {
  a = a + 1
}
console.log(a)
```

```
for (let b = 0; b < 10; b++) {
  a += b
}
console.log(a)
```





[stop recording]

Attendance: Lecture 3

<https://forms.gle/LAAZ28LAEzEcpfP59>

cubstartattendance.web.app

Secret word:

