

# (SUBTLE) DIFFERENCES FROM C# Strings Can use Single or Double Quotes (must match) Escape characters with backslash Statement terminator (;) Be explicit! Place open brace on same line "use strict" "Error: Variable undefined in strict mode" All slides copyright Philip Japikse http://www.skimedic.com

## OPERATORS AND DATA TYPES All slides copyright Philip Japikse http://www.skimedic.com

# OPERATORS Standard Order of Operations applies Parenthetical groupings Exponents/Roots (Math.pow(x,y) || XeY, Math.sqrt(x)) Multiplication/Division/Remainder (\*,/,%) Addition/Subtraction (+,-) Unary Type/To Number/Negation/Logical Not (typeof,+,-,!) Ternary (boolean) ? DolfTrue : DolfFalse; All slides copyright Philip Japikse http://www.skimedic.com



```
EQUALITY

> Equality

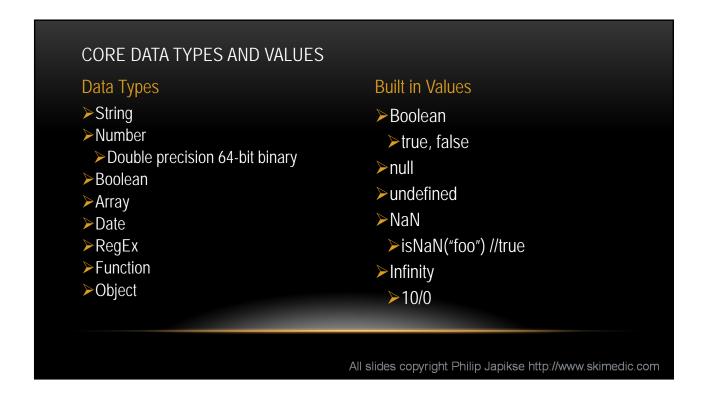
> With type conversion (==,!=)

> ("1" == 1) //true

> Without type conversion (===,!==)

> ("1" === 1) //false

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STATEMENTS

if (condition) { /* DoIfTrue; */ } else { /* DoIfFalse;*/ }

while (false) { /* do work */ }

do { /* work */ } while (false);

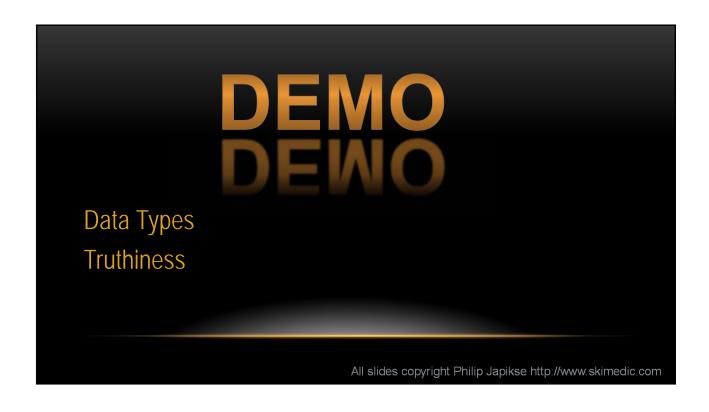
for (var x=0;x<10;x++) { /* do work */}

var arr = [1,2]; for (var key in arr) { /* do something */ }

try {} catch (ex) {}

switch (x) {
   case 1: /* do something */ break;
   case 2: /* falls through */
   case 3: break;
   default:</pre>

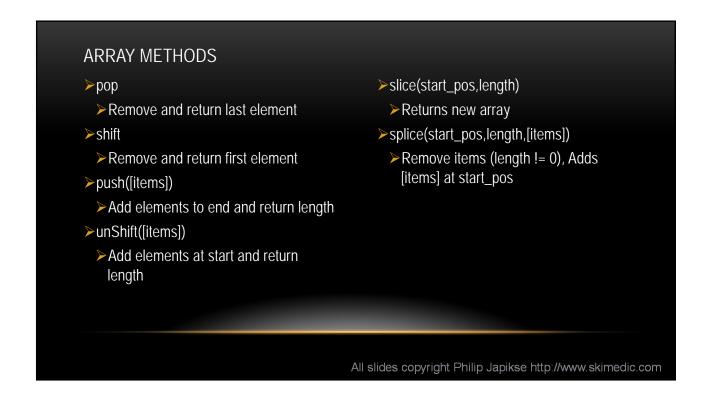
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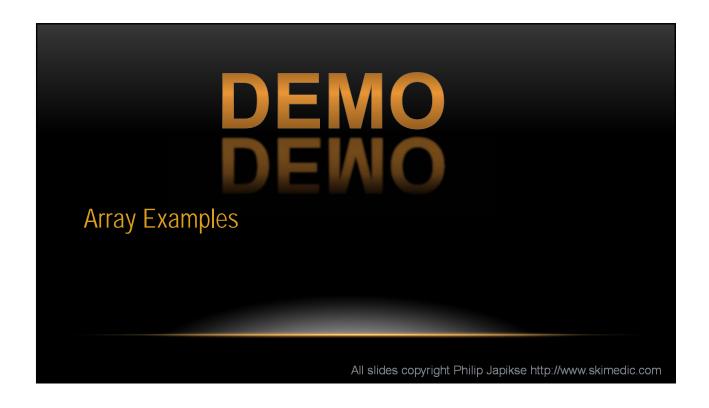






## ARRAY METHODS ➤ forEach(function(index,value) >join([separator]) > Executes function for each element ➤ Create string from all values > every(functionTest(value,index)) >map(function(value,index)) > True if all elements match test Creates a new array from return value > some(functionTest(value,index)) of the function > True if one element matches test >reduce[Right](function(previousValue, > filter(functionTest(value,index)) currentValue, index) [, initialValue]) ➤ New array where elements match test ➤ Recursively process the elements All slides copyright Philip Japikse http://www.skimedic.com







### **FUNCTIONS**

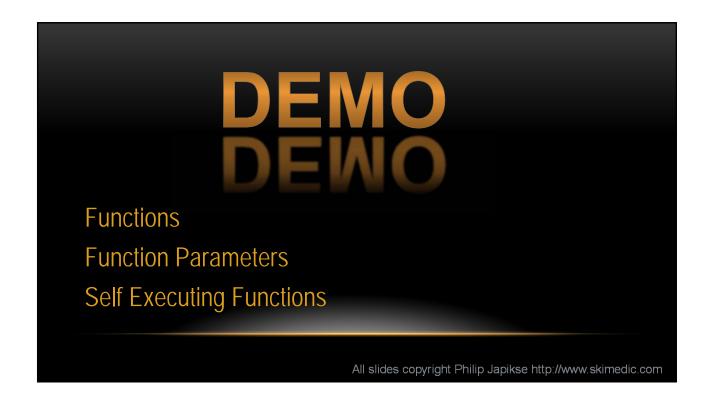
- Functions in JavaScript are first class objects
- Can be named or anonymous
- ➤ Can be passed as arguments to other functions
- ➤ All arguments are optional
- ➤ Additional arguments can be passed in
  - > Accessed through the arguments collection

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## IMMEDIATELY INVOKED FUNCTION EXPRESSIONS (IFFE)

- ➤ Used to ensure all necessary code is executed on load
- ➤ Creates private scope of included variables
- ➤ Default pattern in most libraries

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### SIMPLE OBJECTS

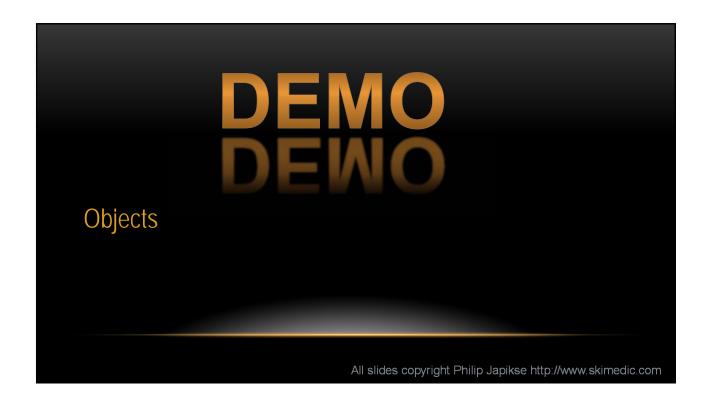
- ➤ Create simple objects with name/value pair (similar to JSON)
- ➤ JavaScript is Dynamic
  - ➤ Properties can be added at anytime
    - ➤ Properties can be removed via "delete"
  - ➤ Validate existence with hasOwnProperty()
- ➤ Accessed through "dot" notation or brackets
- ➤ Objects can be nested
- ➤ Properties can be functions

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## **CUSTOM TYPES**

- ➤ All features of simple objects
- ➤ Created using a constructor function
  - ➤ Create new instances using "new"
- >Access/Add shared properties through object's prototype
  - Creates pseudo inheritance (copy on write)
- ➤ Can use Object. Create to lock down prototypes
- ➤ Can have static members

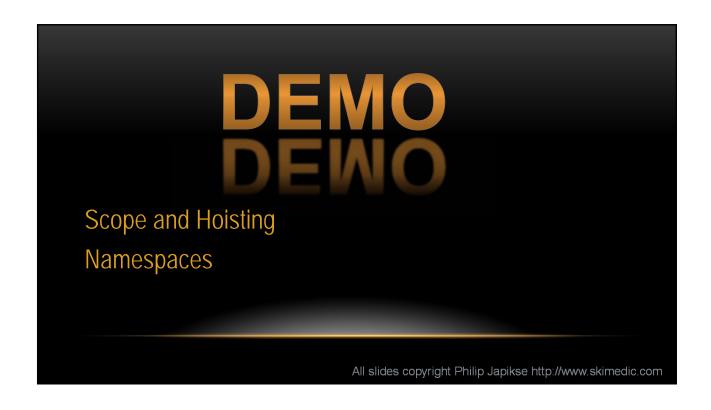
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## SCOPE Only two options – Global or Function Blocks don't encapsulate variables Order doesn't matter As long as they are declared, variables get hoisted Can (and should) force explicit scoping "use strict" All slides copyright Philip Japikse http://www.skimedic.com

# NAMESPACES Encapsulate Variables Much like C#, VB.NET Helps prevent collisions with other frameworks Leverage dynamic nature of JavaScript All slides copyright Philip Japikse http://www.skimedic.com





### **CLOSURES**

- Local variables for a function kept alive after the function has returned
  - Created by using a function inside of a function
- >Internal function can reference local variables inside returned function
  - ➤ In C#, this would have been destroyed
- ➤ A nice little tutorial:
  - >http://www.javascriptkit.com/javatutors/closures.shtml

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