1. Intro to Data Types

Data is everywhere.

1. Numbers

Arithmetic Operators exist in JS. As do logical operators.

1. Comments

// comments

/\*

Like Java

\*/

1. Quiz: First Expression (2-1)

console.log(10 + 50 - 9 \* 4 / 2);

1. Strings

Use quotes when writing strings.

1. String Concatenation

"Hello" + 5\*10 is Hello50 lol

1. Variables

var name = “Zoe”;

var age = 4;

age = age + 1;

5

var greeting = "Hello";

camelCase for your variables names

1. Quiz: Converting Temperatures (2-2)

var celsius = 12;

var fahrenheit = celsius \* 1.8 + 32;

console.log(fahrenheit);

1. String Index
2. Escaping Strings

In JavaScript, you use the backslash to escape other characters. Escaping a character tells JavaScript to ignore the character's special meaning and just use the literal value of the character.

"The man whispered, \"please speak to me.\""

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Code | Character |
| \\ | \ (backslash) |
| \" | '' (double quote) |
| \' | ' (single quote) |
| \n | newline |
| \t | tab |

1. Comparing Strings

"Yes" == "yes" returns false since case sensitive.

1. Quiz: Favorite Food (2-3)

console.log("Pizza");

1. Quiz: String Equality for All (2-4)

var answer = "ALL Strings are CrEaTeD equal" == "ALL Strings are CrEaTeD equal";

1. Quiz: All Tied Up (2-5)

var joke = "Why couldn't the shoes go out and play?\nThey were all \"tied\" up!";

console.log(joke);

1. Quiz: Yosa Buson (2-6)

var haiku = "Blowing from the west" + "\nFallen leaves gather" + "\nIn the east."

console.log(haiku);

1. Booleans

True or False

1. Quiz: Facebook Post (2-7)
2. Null, Undefined, and NaN

null refers to the "value of nothing", while undefined refers to the "absence of value".

NaN = not a number

1. Equality

Implicit type coercion

JavaScript is known as a loosely typed language.

Basically, this means that when you’re writing JavaScript code, you do not need to specify data types. Instead, when your code is interpreted by the JavaScript engine it will automatically be converted into the "appropriate" data type. This is called implicit type coercion and you’ve already seen examples like this before when you tried to concatenate strings with numbers.

Instead, in JavaScript it’s better to use strict equality to see if numbers, strings, or booleans, etc. are identical in type and value without doing the type conversion first. To perform a strict comparison, simply add an additional equals sign = to the end of the == and != operators.

1. Quiz: Semicolons! (2-8)

var thingOne = 1;

var thingTwo = "2";

console.log(thingOne+thingTwo);

1. Quiz: What's my Name? (2-9)

var fullName = "Brian Mascitello"

1. Quiz: Out to Dinner (2-10)

var bill = 10.25 + 3.99 + 7.15;

var tip = bill \* 0.15;

var total = bill + tip

console.log(total)

1. Quiz: Mad Libs (2-11)

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mad_Libs>

var madLib = "The Intro to JavaScript course is " + adjective1 +

". James and Julia are so " + adjective2 +

". I cannot wait to work through the rest of this " + adjective3 +

" content!";

console.log(madLib)

1. Quiz: One Awesome Message (2-12)

var firstName = "Brian";

var interest = "chess";

var hobby = "go walking";

var awesomeMessage = "Hi, my name is " + firstName +

". I love " + interest +

". In my spare time, I like to " + hobby + ".";

console.log(awesomeMessage)

1. Lesson 2 Summary

Congratulations me!

JS Data Types:

* Numbers
* Strings
* Booleans
* Null
* Undefined
* NaN

Storing Data in Variables

Basic Operations