Javascript

Before we start...

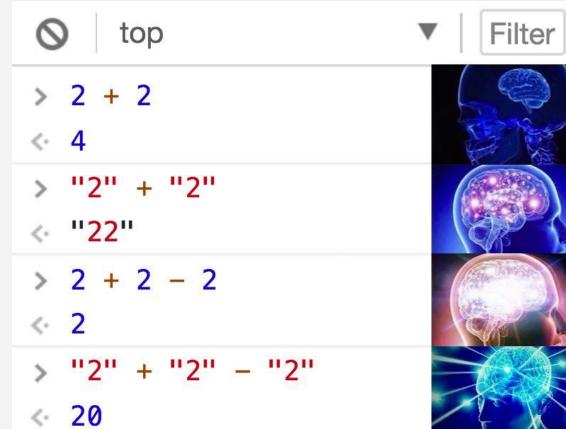
Practical next week is going to the usual practical format

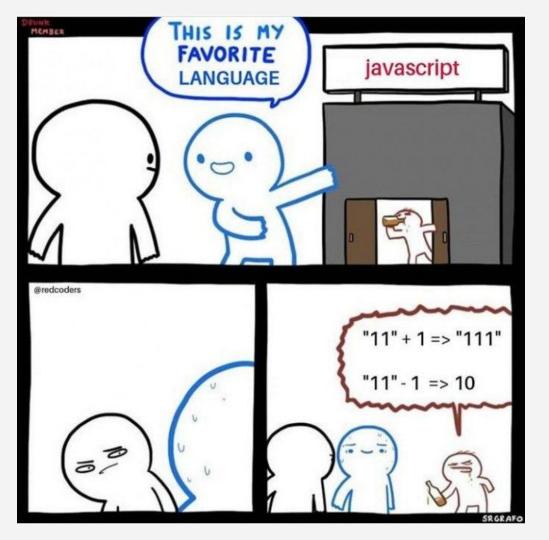
When it comes to practicals, make sure you read the instructions

Tomorrow is guest lecture









Online Javascript Compiler

Going to be using Javascript Playground @ https://playcode.io/javascript

== VS ===

Loose equality (==)

Same value after attempting to convert them to a common type

Sometimes useful, such as checking for null / undefined

Strict equality (===)

Same type, same value

== vs ===

What would console.log(1 == "1") return?

What would console.log(1 === "1") return?

console.log(1 + "1")

What is the answer?

Javascript performs a concatenation when using the + operator when a string and a number are used

Class Exercise - 10 minutes

Using the destructing assignment, write an arrow function that takes an array as the parameter and returns the second value of the array

console.log(secondValue([1,2,3])); should return 2

const second value = ([,value]) => value;

Strings

let message = "Hello " + name + " " + surname + "."; -> bad and boring

let message = `Hello \${name} \${surname}.`; -> good and fun

Class Exercise - 10 minutes

Using the spread operator, write a function that takes an array and any number of individual parameters and returns an array with all values in a single array

```
console.log(addToArray([1, 2,3], 4, 5, 6, 7)); should return [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]

const addToArray = function(arr) {

return [...arr, ...(Array.prototype.slice.apply(arguments).slice(1))];
}
```

Note from after class

You can't access the arguments object in an arrow function, in order to use something like the arguments object, you will need to use the rest parameter syntax

```
const arrowFunction = (...arguments) => {
    console.log(arguments);
}
```

Codewars

Fun place to practice coding... in any language

https://www.codewars.com/