

The image shows the JavaScript logo, which consists of the letters 'JS' in a white, rounded, sans-serif font. The letters are centered within a solid orange square. The 'J' has a curved bottom, and the 'S' is a simple, thick, rounded letter.

JS

JavaScript

Otto Sipe

Otto + JS

- What do I know about JS?
 - Certainly Not Everything
 - Self Taught, Lots of Experience
 - I Have a Few Opinions
- EECS 485 IA
- Michigan Hackers Exec Board
- Feel Free to Interrupt/Ask Questions (really!)

ToDo

Overview

History

Reputation

Stats

Operators

Objects

Functions

Prototypes

Callbacks

Closures

Event Loop

Design

History

- Developed at Netscape
- Brendan Eich
- Originally “Mocha”
- Then “LiveScript”
- Java hot in the 90s...
- Targeted “non-pros”



JS Reputation

- Looked down upon by “pros”
 - Changing with more advanced web apps, AJAX
- Encourages poor style
 - Bad habits w/o constraints like types or classes
- Lots of “Dark Corners”
 - Type coercion, scopes, optional ‘;’, “callback hell”
- Hipsters love JS... (especially Node.js)

Java != JS

- JS stole things from Java (sorry...)
 - parseInt, Date, Math, etc.
 - both have C-like syntax
- JS is prototype based
- JS is dynamically typed
- JS is parsed, Just In Time Compiled (JIT)
- Java is none of these things...

JS Stats

- Dynamic Types
 - `var a = 1; a = "string"; a = {}; a = []; // valid`
- Object Based
- Functions Are Objects too
- Prototypes **not** Classes
- Objects are passed by reference
- string and number passed by value

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Operators

<code>1 == "1"</code>	<code>true</code>
<code>1 === "1"</code>	<code>false</code>
<code>[1] == 1</code>	<code>true</code>
<code>[1] === 1</code>	<code>false</code>
<code>1 == 1</code>	<code>true</code>
<code>1 === 1</code>	<code>true (whew!)</code>

Operators

[] + ""

""

"" + []

""

1 + {}

"1[object Object]"

{ } + 1

1

[] + 1

"1"

1 + []

"1"

Operators

`{}` + `[]`

0

`[]` + `{}`

“[object Object]”

`{}` + `{}`

NaN

`[]` + `[]`

“”

`{}` + “”

0

“” + `{}`

“[object Object]”

Operators

- Yep, it's nasty.
- Important part:
 - `===` checks for the same type
 - `==` will “coerce” the type (just use `===`)
 - `+` and `-` will attempt to do the same
 - Hence, odd corner cases

Objects

Demo

Objects

- Super convenient
- Serialize to JSON
- Mutable
- Enumerable

```
var obj = {  
    name: "Otto",  
    age: 22  
};  
  
var arr = [1,2,3,4];
```

Objects

new Object(1)

new Object("hi");

new Object({x:1})

new Object([1,2,3])

Number {}

String {0:"h",1:"i"}

Object {x: 1}

[1, 2, 3]

Functions

```
function hello(name) {  
    console.log("hello, " + name);  
}
```

hello() // hello, undefined

hello("otto") // hello, otto

hello({}) // hello, [object Object]

hello([1]) // hello, 1

Functions

```
function hello(name) {  
    this.greeting = "hello, " + name  
}
```

```
hello("otto"); // call function
```

```
> undefined
```

```
new hello("otto"); // like a constructor
```

```
> hello { greeting: "hello, otto" } (an object!)
```

Functions

- Nest functions inside functions
- Use “this” to access scope of caller
- JS is Object Oriented
 - create object instances with `new obj()`;
 - delete with “delete”
 - use `this.name = function(){};` to assign methods
 - use `this.name = 1;` to assign variables

Functions

Demo

Functions

- “this” refers to owner of function executed!

```
function test() {  
    console.log(this) // print our owner  
};  
test() // Window{location: ... }  
new test(); // test {} (an object!)
```

Prototypes

- Chain-like inheritance
- If `obj.prop` or `obj["prop"]` is not found:
 - Check `obj`'s prototype, keep moving up until end
- Essentially lazy way to inherit
- Can set `obj.prototype` explicitly
- Existing object's prototype can be altered
 - Extend an existing object, like `Number`, or `Array`

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Callbacks

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Callbacks

- Everything in JS is evented, returns are bad!
- Callback: function an argument to a function
- Very important part of JS!

```
function(data, callback) {  
    // do something with data  
    callback(result); // it's asynchronous!  
}
```


Callbacks

Demo

Closures

- Sorta like an on the fly function object
- Returns a function
- Some piece of memory kept on the stack
- Simulate a private method
- Notorious for messing up when inside loops

Closures

Demo

Event Loop

- Concurrency model for JS: no threads!
- When callstack empty, next message runs
- Message processed fully before next
- Event loop does **not** block - a big deal!

```
while(q.waitForMessage()) {  
    q.processNextMessage();  
}
```

Design

- Use Modular Design
 - Write Objects which model real things
 - Patterns similar to C++
- Think Model View Controller (kinda)
 - Separate data from operation
 - Modules which handles UI
 - Pass events/data to other sub-modules

Design

Demo

What I Didn't Talk About

- The DOM: Document Object Model
- AJAX: Async JS and XML (“Web 2.0”)
- JSON: JS Object Notation
- JQuery: Framework NOT a language
- HTML5: WebWorkers, WebSockets, GeoLoc
- Node.js: V8 on the Server-Side
- Bazillion other amazing JS projects!

Thanks!

Happy Hacking