

CS 106: Web Technology - I Assignment #5

Anup Adhikari

anup.adhikari@gandakiuniversity.edu.np

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1 Introduction to Control Flow Statements

JavaScript supports a compact set of statements, specifically control flow statements, that you can use to incorporate a great deal of interactivity in your application.

1.1 Block Statements

The most basic statement is a block statement, which is used to group statements. The block is delimited by a pair of curly brackets:

```
{
    statement1;
    statement2;
    // ...
    statementN;
}
```

Here statement1 through statementN are block statements.

Block statements are commonly used with control flow statements (if, for, while).

```
while (x < 10) {
    x++; // block statement
}
```

1.2 Conditional Statements

A conditional statement is a set of commands that executes if a specified condition is true. JavaScript supports two conditional statements: if...else and switch.

1.2.1 if...else statements

```
if (condition) {
    statement1;
} else {
    statement2;
}

if (condition1) {
    statement1;
} else if (condition2) {
    statement2;
} else if (conditionN) {
    statementN;
} else {
    statementLast;
}
```

The following values evaluate to false:

1. false
2. undefined
3. null
4. 0
5. NaN
6. the empty string ("")

1.2.2 switch Statement

```
switch (expression) {  
  case label1:  
    statements1;  
    break;  
  case label2:  
    statements2;  
    break;  
  // ...  
  default:  
    statementsDefault;  
}
```

1.3 Loops and Iteration

1. for statement
2. do...while statement
3. while statement
4. labeled statement
5. break statement
6. continue statement
7. for...in statement
8. for...of statement

```
for ([initialExpression]; [conditionExpression]; [incrementExpression])  
  statement
```

```
do  
  statement  
while (condition);
```

```
while (condition)  
  statement
```

Other Statements

```
continue;
continue label;

for (variable in object)
    statement

for (variable of object)
    statement
```

2 Lab Objectives

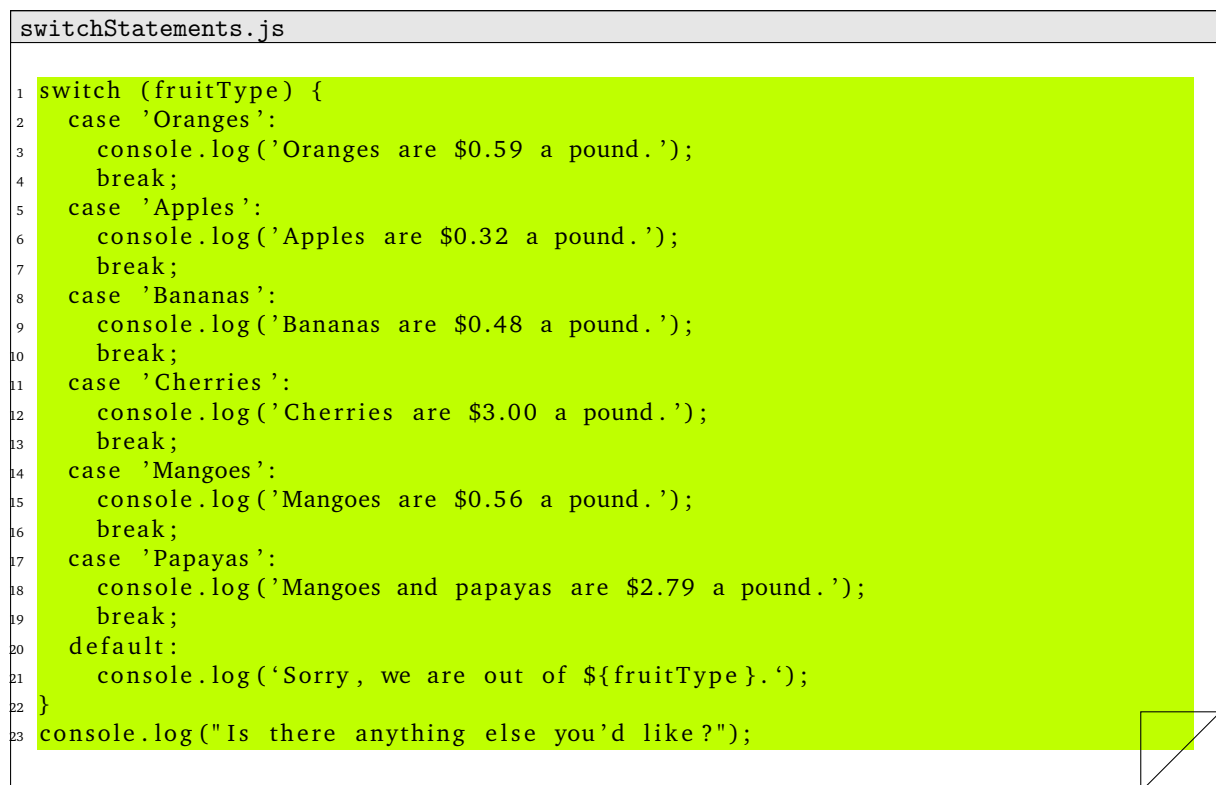
The lab Objectives are:

1. To understand the basic control statements in JS.
2. To understand the basics loops and iteration statements in JS.


3 Examples

```
switchStatements.js


1 switch (fruitType) {
2   case 'Oranges':
3     console.log('Oranges are $0.59 a pound.');
```




```
4     break;
5   case 'Apples':
6     console.log('Apples are $0.32 a pound.');
```




```
7     break;
8   case 'Bananas':
9     console.log('Bananas are $0.48 a pound.');
```




```
10    break;
11   case 'Cherries':
12     console.log('Cherries are $3.00 a pound.');
```




```
13    break;
14   case 'Mangoes':
15     console.log('Mangoes are $0.56 a pound.');
```



```
16    break;
17   case 'Papayas':
18     console.log('Mangoes and papayas are $2.79 a pound.');
```



```
19    break;
20   default:
21     console.log('Sorry, we are out of ${fruitType}.');
```



```
22 }
23 console.log("Is there anything else you'd like?");
```

```
loops.js
24 for (let step = 0; step < 5; step++) {
25     // Runs 5 times, with values of step 0 through 4.
26     console.log('Walking east one step');
27 }
28
29
30 let i = 0;
31 do {
32     i += 1;
33     console.log(i);
34 } while (i < 5);
35
36
37 let n = 0;
38 let x = 0;
39 while (n < 3) {
40     n++;
41     x += n;
42 }
```

3.0.1 Breaking to a label

```
let x = 0;
let z = 0;
labelCancelLoops: while (true) {
    console.log('Outer loops: ', x);
    x += 1;
    z = 1;
    while (true) {
        console.log('Inner loops: ', z);
        z += 1;
        if (z === 10 && x === 10) {
            break labelCancelLoops;
        } else if (z === 10) {
            break;
        }
    }
}
```

4 Questions



Info: Questions Are Coming. Please recheck after sometime. First work on examples.