Introduction to Javascript.

In javascript, strings are usually numbers, but when it’s a word, it must be in quote and end with a semi colon.

‘Let’ is used when the variable is changeable, while ‘const’ is used when the variable is constant.

There are 4 good reasons why you need to learn and deeply understand JavaScript:

JavaScript is the only language that works in the browser

It's fairly easy to learn (but hard to master)

It's an essential language for making web applications

There are many career opportunities for JavaScript devs

Top javascript command:

Pwd; print working directory

Cd; change directory

Clear; erases previous output

Ls; shows all the files and directories in the current directory

To create a new file, use the touch command followed by the file name and extension

To create a new directory, use the mkdir command followed by the directory name

Console.log means to show the answer, in python its print

A statement is a single instruction for the computer to run. Think of it like a sentence, but for computers. We can end a statement by using a semicolon ; just like we can end a sentence using a dot .

To write a comment in JavaScript, you need to add two forward slashes //

Javascript is highly case sensitive

**Variable naming**

JavaScript has a few naming rules that you need to know to avoid naming errors.

Variable names can only contain alphabet letters, numbers, and underscores (\_). This means you can name your variable message, message\_1, message\_2.

The first character of the variable name must not be a number. message\_1 is okay. 1\_message is not.

You can't use reserved keywords such as console because they are used by JavaScript to do certain things. There are many other keywords used by JavaScript that you'll learn in the following sections such as if, for, and while.

Variable names are case-sensitive, which means Message, MESSAGE, and message can be used to create three different variables. But of course, I don't recommend using similar names as it causes confusion.

Sometimes, you need more than one word to declare a variable name. JavaScript has two naming conventions that are used worldwide:

1. camelCase
2. snake\_case

Camel case is a naming convention that uses an uppercase letter for the first character for subsequent words

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Keyword** | **Description** |
| var | Declares a variable |
| let | Declares a block variable |
| const | Declares a block constant |
| if | Marks a block of statements to be executed on a condition |
| switch | Marks a block of statements to be executed in different cases |
| for | Marks a block of statements to be executed in a loop |
| function | Declares a function |
| return | Exits a function |
| try | Implements error handling to a block of statements |

### JavaScript has 8 Datatypes

String= words in quote  
Number  
Bigint = integers  
Boolean  
Undefined  
Null  
Symbol  
Object

A variable is a container that stores a value

When you want to output a result in java script, use console.log()

Let developer = ”Naomi”;

Console.log(developer);

Let count = 8;

Rows[rows.length – 1]; used to called out the value of the last index in the array.

Event Attribute Description

onclick Triggered when an element is clicked.

onmouseover Fired when the mouse pointer moves over an element.

onmouseout Occurs when the mouse pointer leaves an element.

onkeydown Fired when a key is pressed down.

onkeyup Fired when a key is released.

onchange Triggered when the value of an input element changes.

onload Occurs when a page has finished loading.

onsubmit Fired when a form is submitted.

onfocus Occurs when an element gets focus.

onblur Fired when an element loses focus.

<!-- how to write a function;

function functionName(parameters) {

logic goes here

} -->