

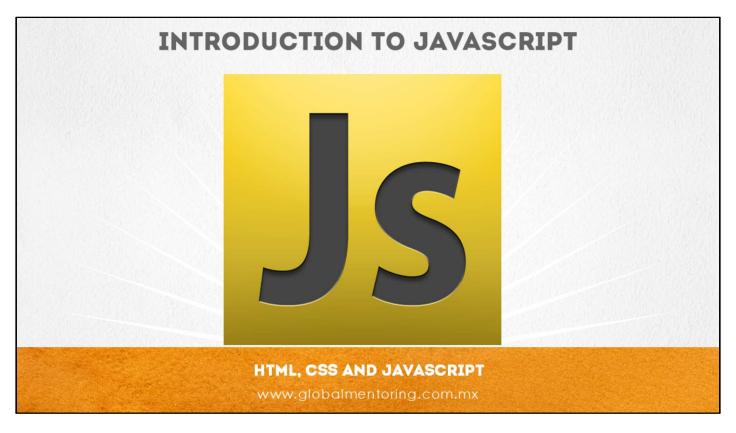


Hello, Ubaldo Acosta greets you. Welcome again. I hope you're ready to start with this lesson.

We are going to study an introduction to the JavaScript course.

Are you ready? OK let's go!





In this lesson we will first check what JavaScript is.

JavaScript is a language that allows you to add dynamic code to an HTML page. For example, if we have observed some pages that have effects, validations of forms, etc. then JavaScript is the one that allows us to add this type of features to an HTML page.

JavaScript is known as a scripting language, that is, we do not need a compiler, but each of its lines are interpreted at runtime and in turn also any modification we make directly on the code is reflected automatically once we have reloaded the web browser page.

JavaScript can be included directly in the HTML code or it can be added to an external file, similar to the use we have seen in the CSS style sheets.

It should be noted that JavaScript is not Java, although the syntax is very similar, the JavaScript language is a more compact and NOT OBJECT-oriented language, because it is a scripting and Java type language as we have seen in previous courses, it is a language much more robust. There are several similarities, but in general, each language has its own applications and its own uses.



## JAVASCRIPT UTILITIES WHY DO WE USE JAVASCRIPT?

- Create interactive HTML interfaces
- Validate HTML forms
- Create dynamic HTML on the fly
- Use of AJAX
- Control web browsers

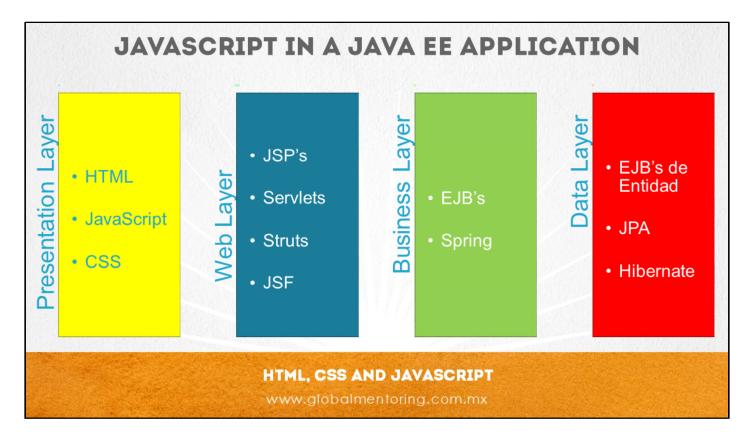
## HTML, CSS AND JAVASCRIPT

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JavaScript allows us to create interactive HTML interfaces, in turn it also allows us to validate HMTL forms. JavaScript will also allow us to create HTML code dynamically, that is, on the fly, it also allows us to use AJAX technology to handle asynchronous requests, however it is beyond the scope of this course, but it is one of the most interesting now and we can study it in later courses.

JavaScript also allows us to control certain features of web browsers, because we can validate what type of web browser we are using, among many other issues. From the point of view of JavaScript on the client side, we will NOT use it to write information to text files, or to communicate with a database. We can perform these types of features with a server-side language, such as the Java, PHP or .Net language.





As we can see in the figure, the place of JavaScript in a Java business application is the following:

On the one hand we have the presentation layer, this is where we have the client code, normally they are web browsers and later the following layers are usually found on the server side, in this case it can be a web server.

So as we observed in the presentation layer, we found the following technologies: the use of HTML, including the JavaScript language and style sheets (CSS). Therefore, it is in this place where we use this type of technology.

Later on the server side we will use technologies such as JSPs, Servlets or Frameworks in the web layer, such as Struts, JavaServer Faces, Spring, among others.

And on the same side of the server we have the business layer in which we can use Java technology such as session EJBs or Java Frameworks such as Spring.

Finally, in the data layer, which allows us to access the information stored in a database, we can use technologies such as JDBC, JPA or the Hibernate Framework, among others.

This is how we can classify our Java business applications and we can see the place that Java Script has compared to Java.



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Por: Ing. Ubaldo Acosta



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