

Introduction to JavaScript Fundamental

What is JavaScript?

HTML controls the content of the webpage and CSS controls the styling of the webpage. JavaScript controls the behaviour/interactivity of a webpage based on user inputs such as clicking, hovering, scrolling etc.

Unlike HTML and CSS which are markup and styling language, JavaScript is a programming language and was initially a front-end language. JavaScript has developed over the years and is also now used in both front-end and back-end development for web applications. There are many JavaScript framework, however, in this tutorial we will only look at vanilla JavaScript to understand the fundamentals first before diving into frameworks as all frameworks uses vanilla JavaScript. A final point — JavaScript is not the same as Java.

How to Include JavaScript on a Website?

To write JavaScript in the HTML we would use the `<script></script>` tags and everything within the tags will be seen as JavaScript.

In the past you needed to put the type in our opening script tag for example `<script type="text/javascript"></script>` however, we no longer need to do this for HTML5.

JavaScript can be embedded in the HTML document and there are two places where we can include our JavaScript code. Where we place the JavaScript in our HTML document will be determined by what the JavaScript is trying to do and the order for loading the code.

JavaScript in the `<head></head>` tags — this will load the JavaScript first before the rest of the website content. You should only do this if it is crucial for the JavaScript to be run before the rest of the website/webapp.

JavaScript in the `<body></body>` tags — this will load the JavaScript after the HTML & CSS content load. The best practice is to place the JavaScript at the bottom of the `<body>` tags because it allows the website to load everything else first before the JavaScript which will improve the loading of your website.

The placing of the JavaScript within the `<head>` or `<body>` of the HTML file will depend on the importance of loading the JavaScript first before the HTML content or after. For example: We will add JavaScript in the `<body>` of the HTML because it needs to modify the behaviour of an element which needs to be loaded first before the JavaScript.

JavaScript can be added in a separate JavaScript file for example `index.js` — the `.js` extension indicates to the browser that the file is a JavaScript file (*and we do not need the `<script>` tag within the .js file*). However, we will need to provide a link in the HTML to locate the JavaScript file as we do for any other linked files such as CSS/Weblinks/HTML pages etc. for example `<script src="index.js"></script>`

Again the link can be placed in the `<head>` or `<body>` of the HTML file depending on the importance of the load for the JavaScript file i.e. before the HTML content or after.

How to Output JavaScript in the web browser?

There are three different ways to output JavaScript on a webpage or web browser and we will explore the three methods within this section.

1. Alert Boxes

When we alert something in the browser, what we are doing is writing some text that will appear in an alert box in the browser.

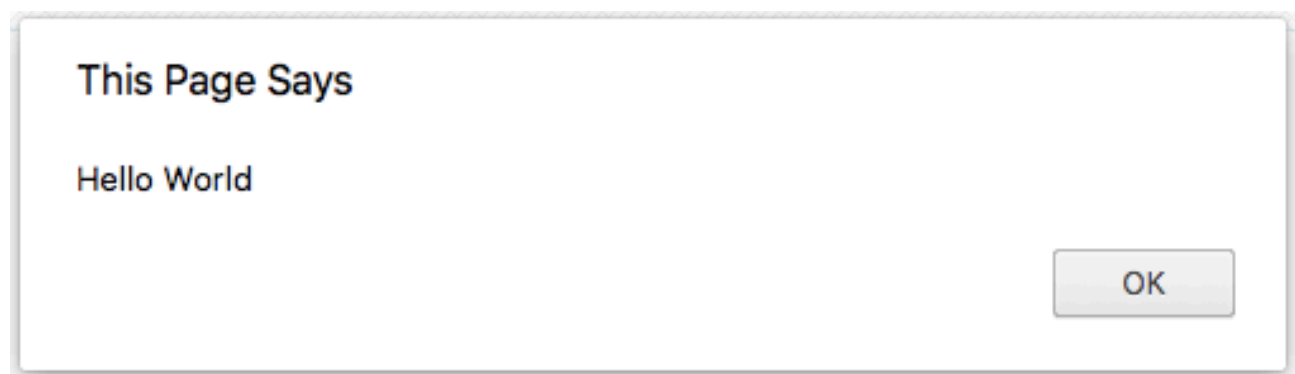
To use the JavaScript alert function we will use the syntax:

```
alert("");
```

Within the quotation marks we will write our text (a text is a string and a string is a data type that is indicated by single/double quotation marks — we will learn more about data types in the later section). This will generate an Alert Box within the browser - see screenshots below.



```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3    <head>
4      <meta charset="UTF-8">
5      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6      <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">
7      <title>Introduction to Javascript</title>
8    </head>
9
10   <body>
11
12     <script>
13       alert("Hello World");
14     </script>
15   </body>
16 </html>
```



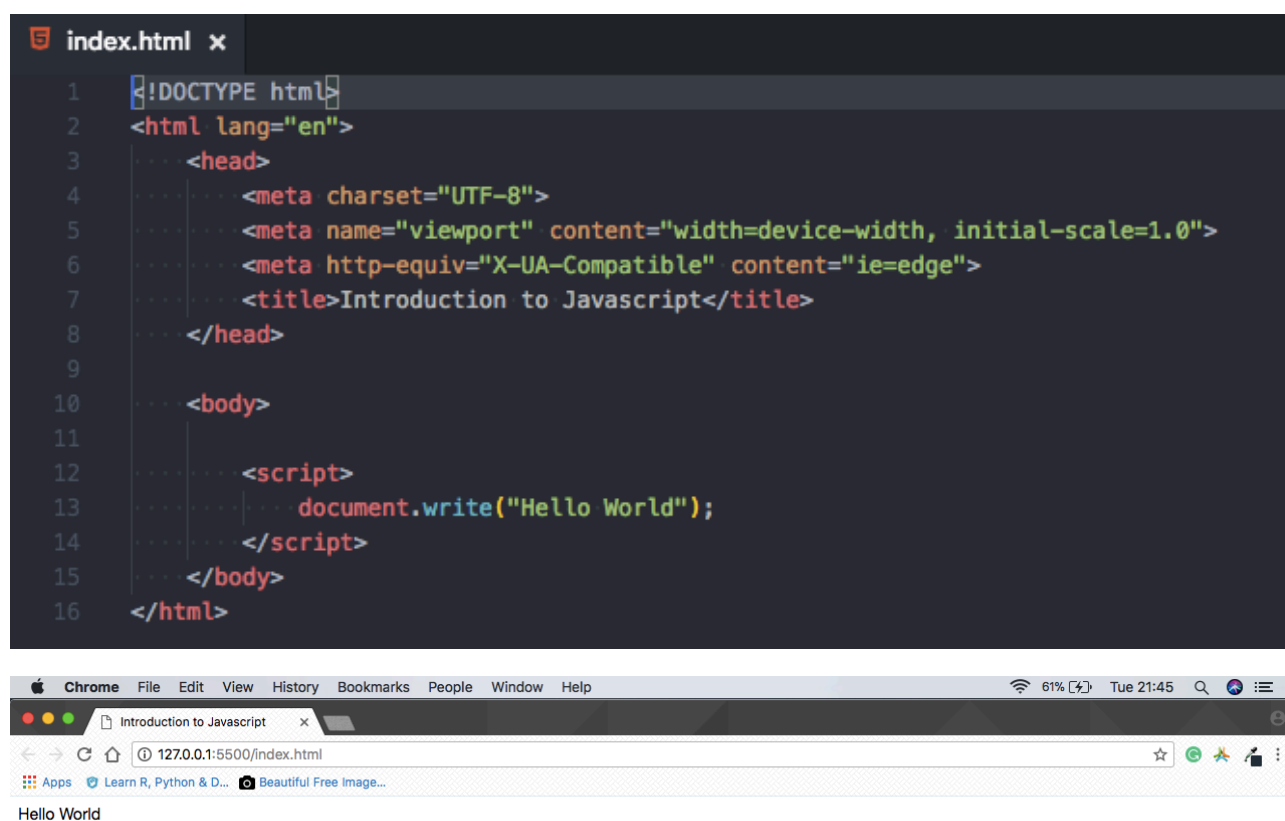
2. Writing to the Browser

To write text directly in the browser without an alert box we can use the `document.write` function to display text within the browser webpage.

To use the JavaScript `document.write` method we will use the syntax:

```
document.write("");
```

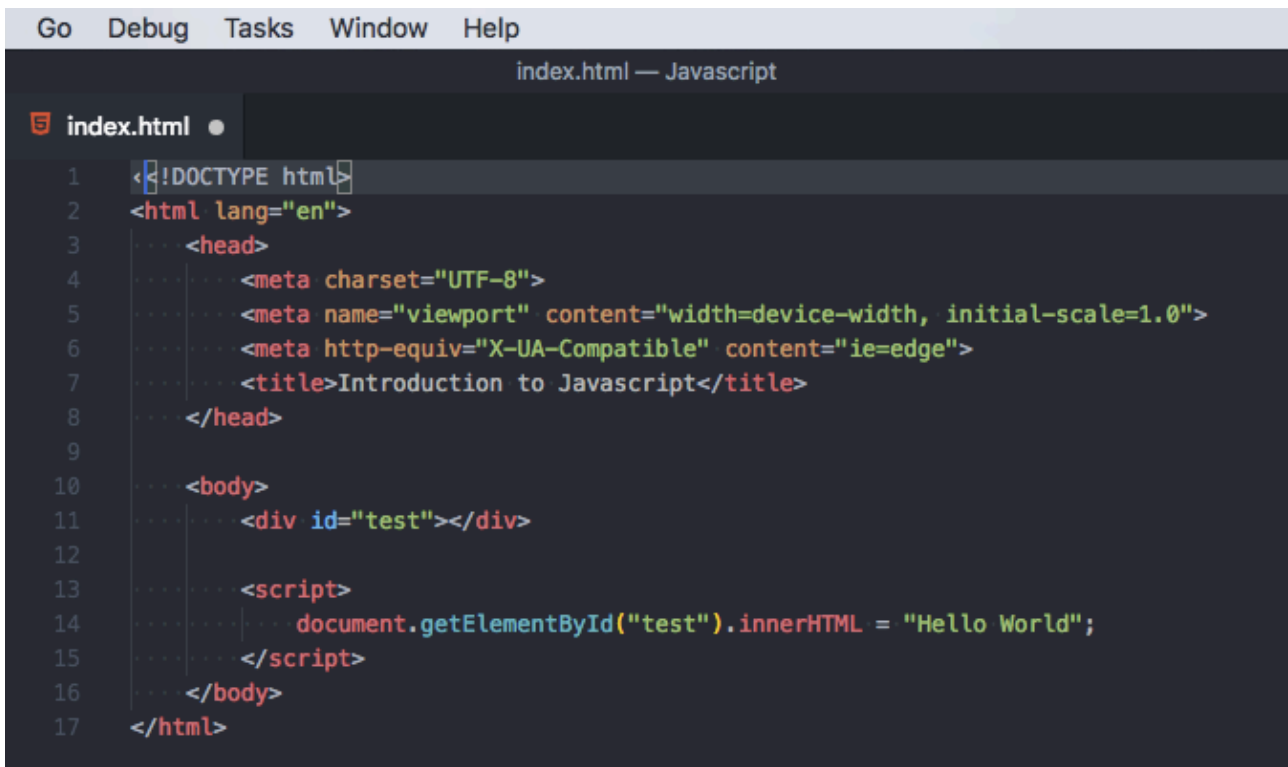
This will write the text string directly in the webpage - see screenshots below.



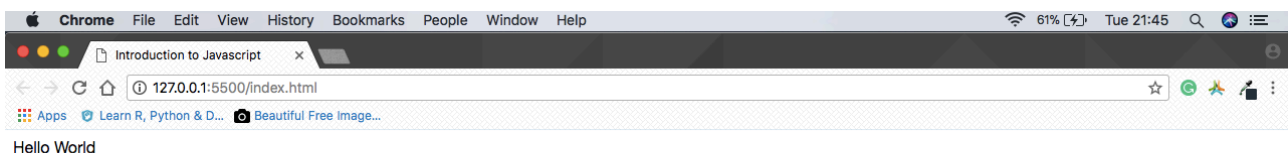
The document refers to the html page and we are using the write method to write to the document. We can write to specific elements within our documents by referring to the id of the element using the `getElementById` — for example:

```
<div id="test"></div>
<script>
  document.getElementById("test").innerHTML = "";
</script>
```

The inner HTML will add the text within the opening and closing `<div>` tags — see screenshot below.



```
Go Debug Tasks Window Help
index.html — Javascript
index.html
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3   <head>
4     <meta charset="UTF-8">
5     <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6     <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">
7     <title>Introduction to Javascript</title>
8   </head>
9
10  <body>
11    <div id="test"></div>
12
13    <script>
14      document.getElementById("test").innerHTML = "Hello World";
15    </script>
16  </body>
17 </html>
```

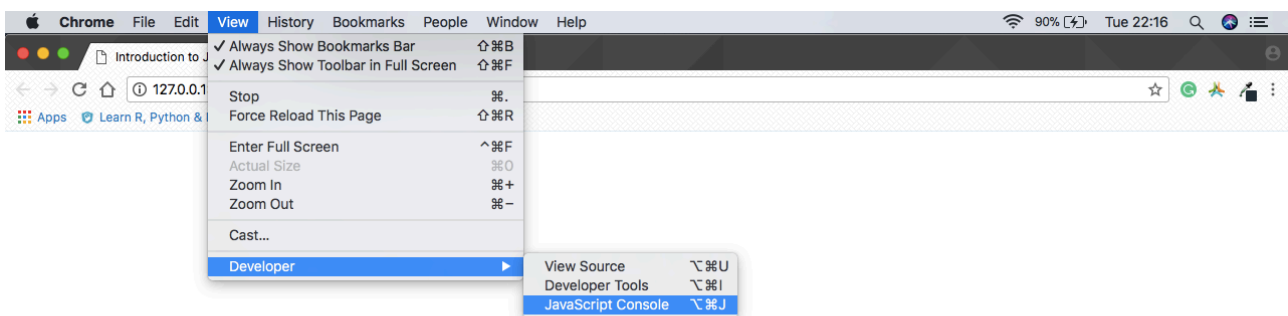


3. Logging to the Console

Finally we can output JavaScript code to the JavaScript console of the web browser. To do this we simply use the syntax:

```
Console.log(“”)
```

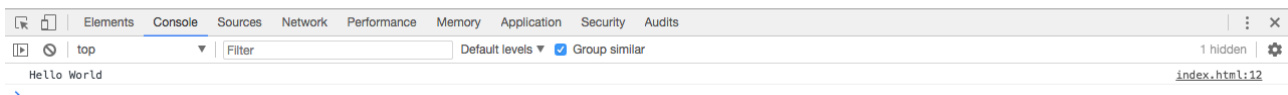
This will write to the console of the browser. To view the console in Google Chrome go to View > Developer > Javascript Console



The console will log the string. We can use the console to debug JavaScript and make sure the JavaScript is functioning properly by testing and using the console log to log the results of the JavaScript — see screenshot of the JavaScript console.



```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3   <head>
4     <meta charset="UTF-8">
5     <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6     <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="ie=edge">
7     <title>Introduction to Javascript</title>
8   </head>
9
10  <body>
11    <script>
12      console.log("Hello World");
13    </script>
14  </body>
15 </html>
```



These are the three different methods we can use inside the browser to output JavaScript to the browser (please refer to **Appendix 1 - Output Java.html** as reference for the examples above). We will use the JavaScript console and look at it in more detail in the sections to follow.

How to add Comments in JavaScript?

Adding comments to your code is useful because it allows other developers to read and understand your code. It also helps to write comments as notes for yourself. To write a single line comment in JavaScript we will use double forward slashes — for example:

```
//This is a single line comment.
```

To comment out multi-line we use the same method as CSS — for example:

```
/*Everything within this is commented out.*/
```

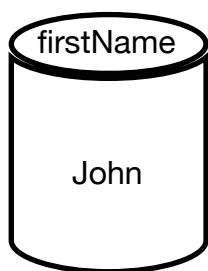
How to create JavaScript Variables?

In this section we will be looking at variables as we will be using variables frequently within JavaScript and therefore it is essential to understand what variables are and how they operate in JavaScript.

A variable is like a container that holds a data. To use a variable we first need to declare a variable in JavaScript in order to use the variable. To declare a variable we will use:

```
var firstName;
```

This will create a variable called firstName; however, this variable does not contain any data/value. We can assign data/value in two ways using the = sign followed by the data:



Method 1 - declare the variable first and then assign the data to the variable:

```
var firstName;  
firstName = "John";
```

Method 2 - declare the variable and assign data at the same time:

```
var firstName = "John";
```

We are storing information in the variables and we can use these values later on in our code by calling/referencing the specific variable name for example:

```
document.write(firstName);
```

Note that we did not need to use var as we only use var when declaring a new variable.

Data Types in JavaScript.

A data type refers to the type of information. There are seven data types:

- Boolean
- Null
- Undefined
- Number
- String
- Symbol
- Object

1. Boolean

Standard across all programming language, booleans are true and false and are often used for conditional statements.

2. Null and Undefined

Undefined means a variable has been declared but has not yet been assigned a value. On the other hand, null is an assignment value. It can be assigned to a variable as a representation of no value.

3. Number

The number data type covers integers and floats. The number data type can handle positive, negative and decimal numbers (*compare this with many other languages that have multiple data type to support different type of numbers*).

4. String

A string represents a grouping of characters. Each element in the String occupies a position in the String. The first element is at index 0, the next at index 1, and so on. The length of a String is the number of elements in it.

To write a string we simply use single or double quotation. Numbers within quotations will be treated as string and cannot be computed using math operators.

5. Arrays

We can create an array of data types within a variable by using the opening and closing square brackets for example:

```
var people = ["Andy", "Bella", "Cathy", 1, 5, 7];
```

Arrays allows for different types of data to be stored in a single variable.

6. Objects

Objects are essentially variables but contain many values (*note an array is an object*). The values are written as name:value pairs within curly braces — for example:

```
var car = {carMake:"BMW", carModel:"4 series",  
colour:"Black", carYear: 2018};
```

The car is the object and objects have properties such as the make, model, year, colour and year. Essentially objects are containers for named values.

Objects are more complicated and we will revisit this in the later chapters.

What are Arithmetic Operators in JavaScript?

Arithmetic Operators allows us to perform basic maths on number data types.

| | |
|---|----------------|
| + | Addition |
| - | Subtraction |
| * | Multiplication |
| / | Division |
| % | Percentage |

Loop Arithmetic Operators

| | |
|-----|---|
| x++ | Adds 1 to the number x. When we loop the first number will be x and then the next number will be x + 1 |
| x-- | Subtracts 1 to the number x. When we loop the first number will be x and then the next number will be x - 1 |
| ++x | When we loop the first number will be 1+x. |
| --x | When we loop the first number will be x-1. |

Loop examples:

5++ in a loop will = 5, 6, 7, 8 etc.

5-- in a loop will = 5, 4, 3, 2 etc.

++5 in a loop will = 6, 7, 8, 9 etc.

--5 in a loop will = 4, 3, 2, 1 etc.

What are Assignment Operators in JavaScript?

Assignment Operators allows us to assign a value to an existing value for example:

```
var x = 10;  
x = 10 + 5;
```

This will add 5 to the existing value of x. This can be written in an alternative (shorter syntax):

```
var x = 10;  
x += 5;
```

This adds 5 to the existing value of x which is 10, essentially doing the same as the above code but in a shorter syntax form.

We can use the assignment operators with any arithmetic operator such as =, +=, -=, *= etc. and this will assign the new value to the existing variable value. Note this will only work with number data types.

What are Functions in JavaScript?

In Javascript there are two types of functions:

1. Predetermined functions

```
document.write()
```

Document is the object and write is the function. The write function is a predetermined function because it already exists within the JavaScript language and we do not need to create the write function.

2. User-defined functions.

```
function myFunction(){  
    document.write("Hello World");  
}
```

This is a function that we have create ourselves and does not exist within the normal JavaScript language i.e. not predetermined. To execute this function we will write

```
myFunction();
```


To recognise a function we normally see the syntax of the name of the function followed by the opening and closing parentheses/brackets after the name e.g. `functionName()`

What are Scopes in JavaScript?

Scopes are an important concept to understand within JavaScript. Scopes affect variables and whether they can be used within and outside of functions. There are two types of scopes, Global and Local scopes.

1. Global Scopes

A global scope variable is a variable that is declared outside a function and therefore the variable is outside in the global scope. The variable can be called multiple times outside and inside different functions.

2. Local Scopes

A local scope variable is a variable that is declared within a function and therefore the variable is inside the local scope of the function. This means that the variable can only be used within that specific function and cannot be used outside the function or within another different function.

If you want to create variables that you wish to use in multiple functions, the variable must be outside in the global scope. If you want a variable or data that you want to use within a certain function then the variable can be created within the local scope of the function.

Refer to Appendix 3 - Global and Local Scope.html.

What are Events in JavaScript?

JavaScript events are things that happen to a HTML element i.e. JavaScript code is triggered and interacts/changes the behaviour of a HTML element. Event examples include:

```
onclick - user clicks on a HTML element.  
onchange - An HTML element has changed.  
onload - The browser has finished loading.  
onkeydown - the user pushes a keyboard key.  
onmouseover - the user moves the mouse over an HTML element.  
onmouseout - the user moves the mouse away from an the HTML  
element.
```

There are many events and you should google the different types of JavaScript events to understand what they do and how to write the syntax for the event.

Important Note: unload only works inside specific HTML elements for example in the body tag, image tag and script tag but it will not work in a div tag as an example.

To call an event on a HTML elements we have to write the event in the opening HTML element tag followed by the function we wish to run — for example:

```
<body onload="myFunction()">

    <script>
        function myFunction() {
            alert("Hello World")
        }
    </script>
</body>
```

When everything within the body script has been loaded in the browser this will trigger the event and call on the function to alert the user with an alert message box with the text Hello World.

Objects and Properties in JavaScript?

In the previous section we saw how to create a variable. Variables are essentially an object. The variable `var person = "John";` is an example of a very basic object of person where do not know of any properties.

To create an advanced object by assigning properties we simply use the curly braces — for example:

```
var person = {firstname: "John", lastname: "Doe", age: 35};
```

Another way of writing the above that is more readable is:

```
var person = {
    firstname: "John",
    lastname: "Doe",
    age: 35
};
```

To access the properties from an object within our JavaScript functions we would reference the object followed by the property name within that object — for example:

```
Document.write(person.firstname);
```

Objects and Methods in JavaScript?

A method is simply a function within an object. Taking the above example we can create a method within the object that will write the full name of the object person.

```
var person = {  
    firstname: "John",  
    lastname: "Doe",  
    age: 35,  
    fullName: function(){  
        document.write(this.firstname + " " + this.lastname);  
    }  
};
```

When creating the method in the object we do not need to write the name of the function after the `function()` keyword this is because we have already named the function within the object at the beginning i.e. `fullName`.

The keyword `this` refers to the name of the object i.e. this is the same as saying `person`. — because the method is within the object JavaScript understands which object `this` is referring to.

To call the method we can simply write the object followed by the method — example:

```
person.fullName()
```

Objects allows us to record different information/data using properties and this is all located within one place. However, we can call on these properties & methods as many times as we want throughout our website using a simple short code. Therefore, if we would want to change a data of an object, we simply change it in the Object once and it will automatically apply the changes everywhere that makes reference to the object. This makes the code flexible and easy to update/change.

The preferred way of writing the above method is to use the `return` keyword within the method rather than `document.write` keyword. This will return the value but will not show in the browser if the method was called upon. Instead we would use the `document.write` function to call the method — see syntax below:

```
var person = {  
    firstname: "John",  
    lastname: "Doe",  
    age: 35,  
    fullName: function(){  
        return this.firstname + " " + this.lastname;  
    }  
};  
  
document.write(person.fullName());
```

Switching between Code and Strings in JavaScript?

In this section we will be looking at how to combine text with JavaScript code inside JavaScript Code and how to include other coding languages inside JavaScript.

To combine two variables we use the + to concatenate the codes. We can also concatenate strings with JavaScript codes. For example:

```
var firstname: "John",  
var lastname: "Doe",  
  
function fullName(){  
    return firstname + " " + lastname;  
}  
  
document.write(person.fullName());
```

We separated the two JavaScript code (variables) by concatenating an empty string that has a space. This will return John Doe and not JohnDoe.

We can use the concatenation to add HTML tags and styling etc. — fo example

```
function fullName(){  
    return "<p class = 'test'>" + firstname + " " + lastname  
    + "</p>";  
}
```

This will create JavaScript code within a paragraph tag with a class of test. Similarly we could have added styling within the paragraph tag (`style = ' '`). Note that we need to use single quotes within the double quotes.

You can also use other coding languages such as PHP but this must be all on one line — for example:

```
function fullName(){  
    return "<?php echo 'Good Day'; ?>" + firstname;  
}
```

This is how we can combine JavaScript with other coding languages or JavaScript.

String Methods in JavaScript?

In JavaScript primitive value is where we have a variable that does not have any properties or methods inside of it for example:

```
var dog = "Husky"
```

In JavaScript there are some existing properties and methods that we can use in the JavaScript library for our primitive values for example:

```
document.write(dog.length);
```

Length is not something that we have created inside of dog but it is something that already exists in the JavaScript library. This property looks at our variable value and returns the number of characters within our string i.e. returns the number 5.

We also have methods within JavaScript that we can use for our primitive values for example:

```
document.write(dog.charAt(3));
```

What this does it looks at our primitive value and finds the character at the third position i.e. returns the character k (*JavaScript uses zero indexing - the first character starts at index of 0, second character at index 1, etc.*).

Number Methods and Math Objects in JavaScript?

Number Methods

The basic idea of a number method is exactly the same as a string method i.e. we can have a primitive value and we are able to perform methods on it even though it is not an object — for example:

```
var x = 9.656;  
x.toFixed(0);  
(100 + 23).valueOf();
```

The `toFixed` method allows you to specify the number of decimals to display in a number i.e. 0 means none therefore 9.656 will be rounded up to 10.

The `valueOf` method calculates the sum of the two numbers within the parentheses before it i.e. $100 + 23 = 123$.

There are a whole bunch of number methods we can use - use Google to find different number methods available in JavaScript.

Math Objects

The math object allows us to do more complicated things using maths. Example of Math Object:

```
Math.random();
Math.round(9.6);
Math.ceil(4.4);
Math.floor(4.7);
Math.pow(8,2);
Math.sqrt(64);
Math.PI;
```

Math is a JavaScript object and we can perform a function called random to select a random number between 0 and 1.

The round function will round the math object i.e. 9.6 will be rounded to 10.

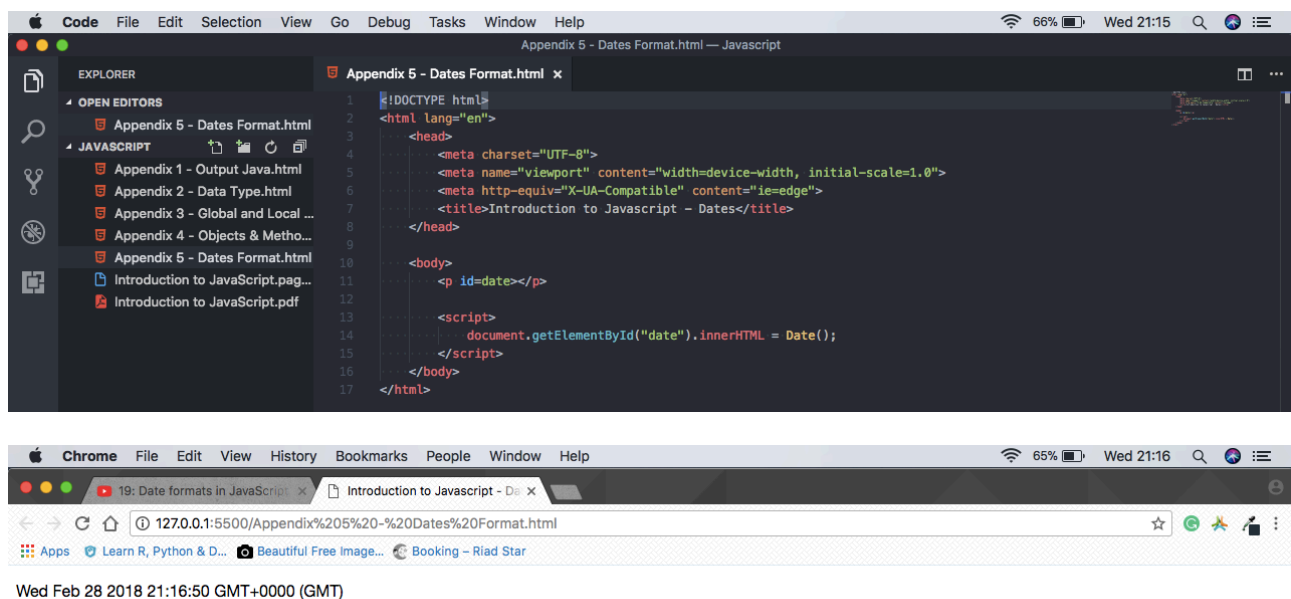
The ceil function allows us to force the rounding of 4.4 to 5 even though this should round down (note: ceil is short for ceiling). Floor will force the value to be rounded down.

Note: the Math object has properties (*PI is a property as it does not have parentheses at the end*) and methods that we can use for more complex maths operations using the built in JavaScript object.

Date Formats in JavaScript?

In this chapter we will look at how to write dates in the browser and change the date to a specific date as well as how to change the format of the date using JavaScript.

In JavaScript there is a method called `date()` which will write the current date and time — see example below:



The above screenshot demonstrates how the date is formatted using the `date()` method. This is known as the “full format”.

To write a specific date we would create a constructor (the concept of constructors are familiar to object oriented programming).

We would create an object and based on that object we will manipulate the information using the date function. To create a new constructor we would write:

```
var dateSelector = new Date();
```

We can now use this dateSelector variable as it is a constructor of `Date()` and we can manipulate the date method within the constructor by adding arguments within the parentheses. We can therefore select a specific date as well as manipulate the format of the date.

We can now reference the constructor within our JavaScript code and manipulate the constructor — for example:

```
document.getElementById("Date") = dateSelector;
```

Selecting a Specific Date

To select a specific date using our constructor it is important to understand the `Date()` method. This method was originally created in 1970 and the default date and time that was set for this method was 01 January 1970 00:00:00.

1. Milliseconds

We can change the date by using the default milliseconds within the parentheses for example 1000 millisecond = 1 second and so we can write `Date(1000)` which will give us the output of "Thu Jan 01 1970 00:00:01 GMT+0000 (GMT)" within our browser. The greater the number the greater the date and time.

2. dateString

We can use a date string to write out the date within the parentheses for example:

```
Date("2018-02-28");  
Browser Result = Wed Feb 28 2018 00:00:00 GMT+0000 (GMT)
```

3. Comma Separated

We can also write the date and time using the comma separator for example:

```
Date(2018, 01, 28, 22, 05, 00, 00);  
Browser Result = Wed Feb 28 2018 22:05:00 GMT+0000 (GMT)
```

Note:

`(year, month, day, hour, minutes, seconds, milliseconds)`

The month uses 0 indexing i.e. 00 = January, 01 = February, 03 = March etc.

4. Date and Time

We can write the date separating the a T for time and ending it with a Z to indicate UTC string format for example:

```
Date("2018-02-28T12:30:00Z");  
Browser Result = Wed Jan 31 2018 12:30:00 GMT+0000 (GMT)
```

5. Short Date

We can write the short-date within the constructor parentheses using the month/day/year for example:

```
Date("02/23/2018");  
Browser Result = Fri Feb 23 2018 00:00:00 GMT+0000 (GMT)
```

6. Long Date

We can select the date using the long-date within the constructor parentheses for example:

```
Date("Jan 10 2018");  
Date("10 Jan 2018");  
Date("10 January 2018");  
Browser Result = Wed Jan 10 2018 00:00:00 GMT+0000 (GMT)
```

7. Full Date Format

Finally we can select the date using the full date within the constructor parentheses for example:

```
Date("Wed Feb 28 2018 23:01:05 GMT+0000 (GMT)");  
Browser Result = Wed Feb 28 2018 23:01:05 GMT+0000 (GMT)
```

Formatting the Date

Note a constructor turns the `Date()` method into a string (i.e. it is the same as doing `date.toString()`). To change the date format we can use the `.toUTCString()` to change the format of our constructor object — for example:

```
document.getElementById("Date") = dateSelector.toUTCString();  
Browser Result = Wed, 28 Feb 2018 00:00:00 GMT
```

Alternatively we can also use `toDateString()` to change the format of our constructor object — for example:

```
document.getElementById("Date") =  
dateSelector.toDateString();  
Browser Result = Wed Feb 28 2018
```