Java Script

Definition:

- *JavaScript is a powerful programming language that can add interactivity to a website.
- * JavaScript is a scripting language used to develop web pages.
- * Various JavaScript frameworks are used for developing and building robust web applications.
- *It was invented by Brendan Eich.
- *JavaScript is versatile and beginner-friendly.
- *With more experience, you'll be able to create games, animated 2D and 3D graphics, comprehensive database-driven apps, and much more.
- *JavaScript is a scripting language used to develop web pages.

The Uses of JavaScript:

- 1. Enables you to create dynamically updating content
- 2. Control multimedia
- 3. Animate images and
- 4. Pretty much everything else.

Real Time Examples of JavaScript:

- 1. Web Development.
- 2. Web Applications.
- 3. Presentations.
- 4. Server Applications.
- 5. Web Servers.
- 6.Games.
- 7.Art.
- 8. Smartwatch Apps.

Why we use JavaScript in HTML:

image manipulation, form validation, and dynamic changes of content. To select an HTML element, JavaScript most often uses the document.getElementById() method.

Advantages of JavaScript:

- 1.Speed.
- 2. Reduces load on the server.
- 3.Ease of use.
- 4. Rich Interface.
- 5. Versatility.
- 6.Extended functionality.
- 7.Interoperability.
- 8. Popularity.

Disadvantages of JavaScript:

- 1.Client-side Security. Since the JavaScript code is viewable to the user, others may use it for malicious purposes.
- 2.Browser Support. The browser interprets JavaScript differently in different browsers.
- 3. Lack of Debugging Facility.
- 4. Single Inheritance.
- 5. Sluggish Bitwise Function.
- 6. Rendering Stopped.

Sample Program: <!DOCTYPE html> <html> <body> <h1>Using document.write()</h1> <h2>JavaScript</h2> JavaScript is the programming language of the Web. JavaScript is easy to learn. This tutorial will teach you JavaScript from basic to advanced. <script> document.write(5 + 6); </script> </body> </html> Variables: **Programs:** <!DOCTYPE html> <html> <body> <h1>JavaScript Variables</h1>

```
In this example, p, q, and r are undeclared.
They are automatically declared when first used.
<script>
//the values are declared
p = 20;
q = 10;
r = p + q;
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML =
"The value of r is: " + r;
</script>
</body>
</html>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>JavaScript Variables</h1>
```

```
In this example, a, b, and c are variables.
<script>
//here we are using by "var"
var a = 5;
var b = 6;
var c = a + b;
document.getElementById("abc").innerHTML ="The value of c is:
"+c;
</script>
</body>
</html>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>JavaScript Variables by Using "let"</h1>
In this example, d, e, and result are variables.
```

```
<script>
let d = 12;
let e = 6;
let result = d * e;
document.getElementById("xyz").innerHTML =
"The result is: " + result;
</script>
</body>
</html>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>JavaScript Variables by using "const"</h1>
In this example, totalamount, withdraw, and balanceamount are
variables.
```

```
<script>
//here we are using the total
const totalamount= 30000;
const withdraw = 20000;
const balanceamount = totalamount - withdraw ;
document.getElementById("pqr").innerHTML =
"The Balance Amount is: " + balanceamount;
</script>
</body>
</html>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>JavaScript Variables by using "let" and "const"</h1>
In this example, mark1, mark2, mark3, mark4, mark5, and
total are variables.
<script>
mark1 = 52;
mark2 = 76;
```

```
mark3 = 45;
mark4 = 87;
mark5 = 93;
total = mark1 + mark2 + mark3 + mark4 + mark5;
document.getElementById("marks").innerHTML =
"The total is: " + total;
</script>
</body>
</html>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>JavaScript Variables for Data Types</h1>
Strings are written with quotes.
Numbers are written without quotes.
<script>
const pi = 3.14;
let person = "Hello";
let answer = 'Hii, Good Morning!!!';
```

```
document.getElementById("details").innerHTML =
pi + " < br > " + person + " < br > " + answer;
</script>
</body>
</html>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>Activate Debugging</h2>
F12 on your keyboard will activate debugging.
Then select "Console" in the debugger menu.
Then click Run again.
<script>
//we are using
console.log(5 + 6);
console.log(8 * 5);
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

The Sum of two Numbers:

Program: <!DOCTYPE html>

```
<html>
<body>
<h2>Using inner HTML</h2>
<h3>The Sum of two Numbers</h3>
```

JavaScript is the programming language of the Web.

<script>

document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = 10 + 20;

```
</script>
```

</body>

</html>

ForLoop in JavaScript:

Program:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

<html>

```
<body>
<h2>JavaScript For Loop</h2>
<h1> Flowers </h1>
<script>
const flowers = ["Lilly", "Rose", "Lotus", "Jasmine", "Sunflower",
     Daisy"];
let text = "";
for (let i = 0; i < flowers.length; i++) {
  text += flowers[i] + " < br > ";
}
document.getElementById("for").innerHTML = text;
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

Including External JavaScript File

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
```

```
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<title> Including External JavaScript File </title>
</head>
<body>
<button type="button" id="myBtn"> Click Me!!!</button>
<script src="hello.js"></script>
</body>
</html>
```

Digital Clock:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Digital Clock</title>
</head>
<body>
<div id="clock"></div>
<script>
let clock = () => {
let date = new Date();
```

```
let hours = date.getHours();
let minutes = date.getMinutes();
let seconds = date.getSeconds();
let period = "AM";
if (hours == 0) {
hours = 12;
} else if (hours \geq 12) {
hours = hours - 12;
period = "P.M";
}
hours = hours < 10 ? "0" + hours : hours;
minutes = minutes < 10 ? "0" + minutes : minutes;
seconds = seconds < 10 ? "0" + seconds : seconds;
let time = '{hours}:{minutes}:{seconds}:{period}';
document.write= time;
setTimeout(clock, 1000);
};
clock();
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

Concatination in JavaScript:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<body><br/>tyle="background-color: pink;"></body></body>
<h1 style="color:blue;">JavaScript Strings</h1>
<h2 style="color:red;">The concat() Method</h2>
The concat() method joins two or more
strings.
Join "Java" and "Script":
<script>
let text1 = "Java";
let text2 = "Script";
let result = text1.concat(text2);
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = result;
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

Comments in JavaScript:

```
Program:
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1 id="myH"></h1>
<script>
// Change heading:
document.getElementById("myH").innerHTML = "JavaScript
Comments";
// Change paragraph:
document.getElementById("myP").innerHTML = "My first
paragraph.";
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

Pop in JavaScript:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>JavaScript Arrays</h1>
<h2>The pop() Method</h2>
pop() removes the last element of an array.
<script>
const fruits = ["Banana", "Orange", "Apple", "Mango"];
fruits.pop();
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = fruits;
</script>
</body>
</html>
Push in JavaScript:
Program:
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
```

```
<body><br/>tyle="background-color: powderblue;"></body></body>
     style="color:blue;">JavaScript Arrays</h1>
<h2 style="color:green;">The push() Method</h2>
    style="color:red;">push() adds new items to the end of an
array
<script>
const cars = ["BMW", "Hyundai", "Audi", "Mercedes-Benz"];
cars.push("Honda", "TOYOTA");
document.getElementById("arr").innerHTML = cars;
</script>
</body>
</html>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1 style="color:blue;">JavaScript Arrays</h1>
<h2 style="color:green;">The shift() Method</h2>
```

```
shift() returns the removed array
element:
<script>
const flowers = ["Lilly", "Rose", "Lotus", "Jasmine", "Sunflower",
"Daisy"];
document.getElementById("pot").innerHTML = flowers.shift();
</script>
</body>
</html>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1 style="color:blue;">JavaScript Arrays</h1>
     style="color:green;">The unshift() Method</h2>
<h2
unshift() adds new items to the beginning of
an array
```

```
<script>
const animals = ["Dog", "Cat", "Human", "Horse", "Lion",
"Tiger"];
animals.unshift("Rabbit", "Monkey");
document.getElementById("der").innerHTML = animals;
</script>
</body>
</html>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1 style="color:blue;">JavaScript Arrays</h1>
    style="color:green;">The pop() Method</h2>
<h2
pop() removes the last element of an
array.
<script>
```

```
const fruits = ["Banana", "Orange", "Apple", "Mango"];
fruits.pop();
document.getElementById("uhj").innerHTML = fruits;
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

Regular Expression:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<body><br/>tyle="background-color: pink;"></body></body>
<h1>JavaScript Regular Expressions</h1>
<h2>RegExp Group [abc]</h2>
A global search for the character "s" in a string:
<script>
let text = "Is this all there is?";
let pattern = /[s]/g;
```

```
let result = text.match(pattern);
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = result;
</script>
</body>
</html><br/>br>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2> RegExp Group [^abc] </h2>
Do a global search for that characters that are not "t":
<script>
let texts = "Is this all there is?";
let patterns = /[^t]/g;
let results = texts.match(patterns);
document.getElementById("ytr").innerHTML = results;
</script>
</body>
</html><br>>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>RegExp Group [0-9]</h2>
A global search for the numbers 1 to 5:
<script>
let textq = "123456789";
let patternq = /[1-5]/g;
let resultq = textq.match(patternq);
document.getElementById("ert").innerHTML = resultq;
</script>
</body>
</html><br/>br>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1> RegExp Group [^0-9] </h1>
```

```
A global search for numbers that are NOT from 2 to 6:
<script>
let textw = "123456789";
let patternw = /[^1-4]/g;
let resultw = textw.match(patternw);
document.getElementById("wer").innerHTML = resultw;
</script>
</body>
</html><br/>br>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>RegExp Group (x|y)</h1>
A global search for the specified alternatives (red|green):
<script>
let texte = "re, green, red, green, gren, gr, blue, yellow";
let patterne = /(red|green)/g;
```

```
let resulte = texte.match(patterne);
document.getElementById("demos").innerHTML = resulte;
</script>
</body>
</html>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>RegExp . Metacharacter</h1>
A global search for "h.t":
<script>
let textr = "That's hot!";
let patternr = /h.t/g;
let resultr = textr.match(patternr);
document.getElementById("demow").innerHTML = resultr;
</script>
</body>
</html><br>>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>RegExp \w Metacharacter</h1>
A global search for word characters:
<script>
let textt = "Good Morning!";
let patternt = /\sqrt{w/g};
let resultt = textt.match(patternt);
document.getElementById("demot").innerHTML = resultt;
</script>
</body>
</html><br>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
```

```
<h1></h1>
A global search for non-word characters:
<script>
let textn = "Good Morning @*!";
let patternn = \wedge W/g;
let resultn = textn.match(patternn);
document.getElementById("demon").innerHTML = resultn;
</script>
</body>
</html><br/>br>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1> RegExp \d Metacharacter</h1>
A global search for digits:
<script>
let texty = "Good Morning to 256%! students";
```

```
let patterny = \wedge d/g;
let resulty = texty.match(patterny);
document.getElementById("dem").innerHTML = resulty;
</script>
</body>
</html><br/>br>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>RegExp \D Metacharacter</h1>
A global search for non-digit characters:
<script>
let textu = "Good morning 256*@%!";
let patternu = \triangle D/g;
let resultu = textu.match(patternu);
document.getElementById("dmo").innerHTML=resultu;
</script>
```

```
</body>
</html><br/>br>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>RegExp \s Metacharacter</h1>
A global search for whitespace characters:
<script>
let texti = "Is this all there is?";
let patterni = \bigwedge_{S/g};
let resulti = texti.match(patterni);
document.getElementById("deo").innerHTML = resulti;
</script>
</body>
</html><br>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>RegExp \S Metacharacter</h1>
A search for non-whitespace characters:
<script>
let texto = "Good Morning to all";
let patterno = \triangle S/g;
let resulto = texto.match(patterno);
document.getElementById("hjhf").innerHTML = resulto;
</script>
</body>
</html>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>RegExp \b Metacharacter</h1>
```

```
Search for the characters "LO" in the <b>beginning</b> of a
word:
"HELLO, LOOK AT YOU!"
<script>
let textp = "HELLO, LOOK AT YOU!";
let patternp = \landbLO/;
let resultp = textp.search(patternp);
document.getElementById("duty").innerHTML = "Found in
position: " + resultp;
</script>
</body>
</html>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>RegExp \B Metacharacter</h1>
Search for the characters "LO" the phrase: "HELLO, LOOK
AT YOU!" and return the first position where it is present,
NOT in the <b>beginning</b> of a word:
```

```
<span id="democ"></span>
<script>
let textc = "HELLO, LOOK AT YOU!";
let patternc = \triangle BLO/;
let resultc = textc.search(pattern);
document.getElementById("democ").innerHTML = "Found in
position: " + resultc;
</script>
</body>
</html>
<br/>br>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>RegExp \0 Metacharacter</h1>
Find the position where a NUL character is found:
<script>
```

```
let texta = "Visit W3Schools.\0Learn JavaScript.";
let patterna = \wedge 0/;
let resulta = texta.search(patterna);
document.getElementById("demop").innerHTML = resulta;
</script>
</body>
</html>
Slicing:
Program:
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<body style="background-color: powderblue;"></body>
     style="color:blue;">JavaScript Array Methods</h2>
<h1
     style="color:red;">slice()</h2>
<h2
Array.slice() returns selected array elements as a new
array
<script>
const fruits = ["Banana", "Orange", "Lemon", "Apple", "Mango"];
```

```
const citrus = fruits.slice(1, 3);
document.getElementById("div").innerHTML = citrus;
</script>
</body>
</html>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<body><br/>tyle="background-color: powderblue;"></body></body>
     style="color:blue;">JavaScript Array Methods</h1>
<h1
<h2 style="color:red;">slice()</h2>
    style="color:green;">Array.slice() returns selected array
elements as a new array:
<script>
const cars = ["BMW", "Toyota", "Hyundai", "Honda", "Swift"];
const myBest = cars.slice(1, -1);
document.getElementById("ghj").innerHTML = myBest;
</script>
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Splice:

```
Program:
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>
<body><body><br/>tyle="background-color: pink;"></body>
<h1 style="color:blue;">This is a Heading</h1>
<br/>br>
<script>
var colors=["Red", "Green", "Blue"];
var removed=colors.splice(0, 1);
document.write(colors);
document.write(removed);
document.write(removed.length);
</script>
```

```
</body>
</html>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<br/>br>
<br>
<script>
removed=colors.splice(1, 0,"Pink", "Yellow");
document.write(colors);
document.write(removed);
document.write(removed.length);
</script>
</script>
</body>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<br/>br>
<script>
removed=colors.splice(1, 1, "Purple", "Voilet");
document.write(colors);
document.write(removed);
document.write(removed.length);
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

</html>

Arrays in JavaScript:

Array is a collection of similar data types.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title> JavaScript Arrays </title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Arrays in JavaScript</h1>
Arrays are used to store multiple values in a single variable.
This is compared to a variable that can store only one value. Each
item in an array has a number attached to it, called a numeric index,
that allows you to access it. In JavaScript, arrays start at index zero
and can be manipulated with various methods.
<script>
const animals = ["Dogs", "Cats", "Horse", "Cows", "Elephant"];
document.getElementById("asd").innerHTML = animals;
</script>
</body>
```

</html>

Array Methods:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<body><br/>body style="background-color: pink;"></body>
<h1
     style="color:blue;">JavaScript Array Methods</h2>
<h2 style="color:red;">slice()</h2>
Array.slice() returns selected array elements as a new
array
<script>
const fruits = ["Banana", "Orange", "Lemon", "Apple", "Mango"];
const citrus = fruits.slice(1, 3);
document.getElementById("div").innerHTML = citrus;
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
     style="color:blue;">JavaScript Array Methods</h1>
<h1
<h2 style="color:red;">slice()</h2>
Array.slice() returns selected array
elements as a new array:
<script>
const cars = ["BMW", "Toyota", "Hyundai", "Honda", "Swift"];
const myBest = cars.slice(1, -1);
document.getElementById("ghj").innerHTML = myBest;
</script>
</body>
</html>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
```

```
<head>
<title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1 style="color:blue;">This is a Heading</h1>
<br/>br>
<script>
var colors=["Red", "Green", "Blue"];
var removed=colors.splice(0, 1);
document.write(colors);
document.write(removed);
document.write(removed.length);
</script>
</body>
</html>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
```

```
<title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1 style="color:blue;">Removing</h1>
<br>
<script>
removed=colors.splice(1, 0,"Pink", "Yellow");
document.write(colors);
document.write(removed);
document.write(removed.length);
</script>
</script>
</body>
</html>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Page Title</title>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<h1 style="color:blue;">Removing</h1>
<script>
removed=colors.splice(1, 1, "Purple", "Voilet");
document.write(colors);
document.write(removed);
document.write(removed.length);
</script>
</body>
</html>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
     style="color:blue;">JavaScript Arrays</h1>
<h1
<h2
     style="color:red;">The join() Method</h2>
    style="color:green;">join() returns an array as a string:
<script><hr>
var cars=["BWM", "TOYATA", "Innova"];
```

```
document.write(cars.join());
document.write(cars.join(""));
document.write(cars.join("-"));
document.write(cars.join(", "));
</script>
</body>
</html>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1 style="color:blue;">JavaScript Strings</h1>
<h2 style="color:red;">The concat() Method</h2>
The concat() method joins two or more
strings.
Join "Java" and "Script":
<script>
let text1 = "Java";
```

```
let text2 = "Script";
let result = text1.concat(text2);
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = result;
</script>
</body>
</html>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1 style="color:blue;">JavaScript Arrays</h1>
<h2 style="color:red;">The delete Method</h2>
Deleting elements leaves undefined
holes in an array:
<script>
const fruits = ["Banana", "Orange", "Apple", "Mango"];
```

```
document.getElementById("demo1").innerHTML =
"The first fruit is: " + fruits[0];
delete fruits[0];
document.getElementById("demo2").innerHTML =
"The first fruit is: " + fruits[0];
</script>
</body>
</html>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1 style="color:blue;">JavaScript Arrays</h1>
<h2 style="color:red;">The indexOf() Method</h2>
indexOf() returns the position of a specified value in an
array.
Search for "Apple", starting at position 3:
<script>
```

```
const fruits = ["Banana", "Orange", "Apple", "Mango", "Apple"];
let index = fruits.indexOf("Apple", -3);
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = index;
</script>
</body>
</html>
```