



Maydm

Web Development

# Day 6: Programming

Pair Programming & Intro to JavaScript

# Welcome Back!

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# Improv!

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# Today's Schedule

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## Morning:

- Fly Gal
- Pair Programming
- Scratch projects

## Afternoon:

- Introduction to JavaScript
- JavaScript Syntax
- The Console
- Variables
- Data Types
- Template literals

# What Is Pair Programming?

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# Why Pair Programming?

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What are some of the benefits of having two programmers working together on the same problem?

- Brainstorming with another programmer leads to better, more efficient code
- Find solutions to problems faster
- Talking about code leads to greater understanding
- Catch and fix bugs in the code sooner

# The Role of the Driver

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The Driver:

- Is the one writing the code
- Is concerned with the small details
- Should explain what they are doing
- Should ask for help if they get lost
- Will switch roles with The Navigator after each level



# The Role of the Navigator

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The Navigator:

- Is concerned with the big picture
- Should offer suggestions on what to do next
- Should watch for bugs in the code
- Should ask if they aren't sure where the Driver is going

# Dos and Don'ts

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❌ **Don't** be rude or insulting when talking to your partner.

✅ **Do** be respectful!

❌ **Don't** grab the keyboard when you are the Navigator.

✅ **Do** switch roles regularly.

❌ **Don't** just sit there!

✅ **Do** engage with your partner about what you're trying to accomplish.

# Pair Programming Guidelines

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- Ask before taking the keyboard.
- Be respectful when communicating with your partner.
- Talk to each other about the problem you're solving.
- Explain what you're trying to do if you're the Driver.
- Think ahead and offer suggestions if you're the Navigator.
- Switch roles whenever instructed to do so.

# Introduction to JavaScript

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JavaScript is the programming language for the web. It's used by an estimated 95% of websites.

JavaScript is used to:

- Add interactivity to web pages
- Create web & mobile apps
- Build web servers and backend infrastructure

# JavaScript Syntax

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JavaScript is made up of expressions and statements.

**Expressions** are bits of code that can be reduced to a value.

Example:

```
var x = 1;
```

**Statements** are code that will be executed to perform a function.

Example:

```
document.getElementById('test').innerHTML = 'Hello world';
```

# JavaScript Syntax

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In JavaScript, you must **declare** a variable using the keyword **var** before you can do anything with it, like this:

```
var x = 1;
```

```
var y = 2;
```

```
x + y;
```

# JavaScript Syntax

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In JavaScript, expressions and statements end with a semicolon (;). What are these expressions doing?

```
var x = 1;
```

```
var y = 2;
```

```
x + y;
```

# The Browser Console

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Chrome has a tool for looking at JavaScript!

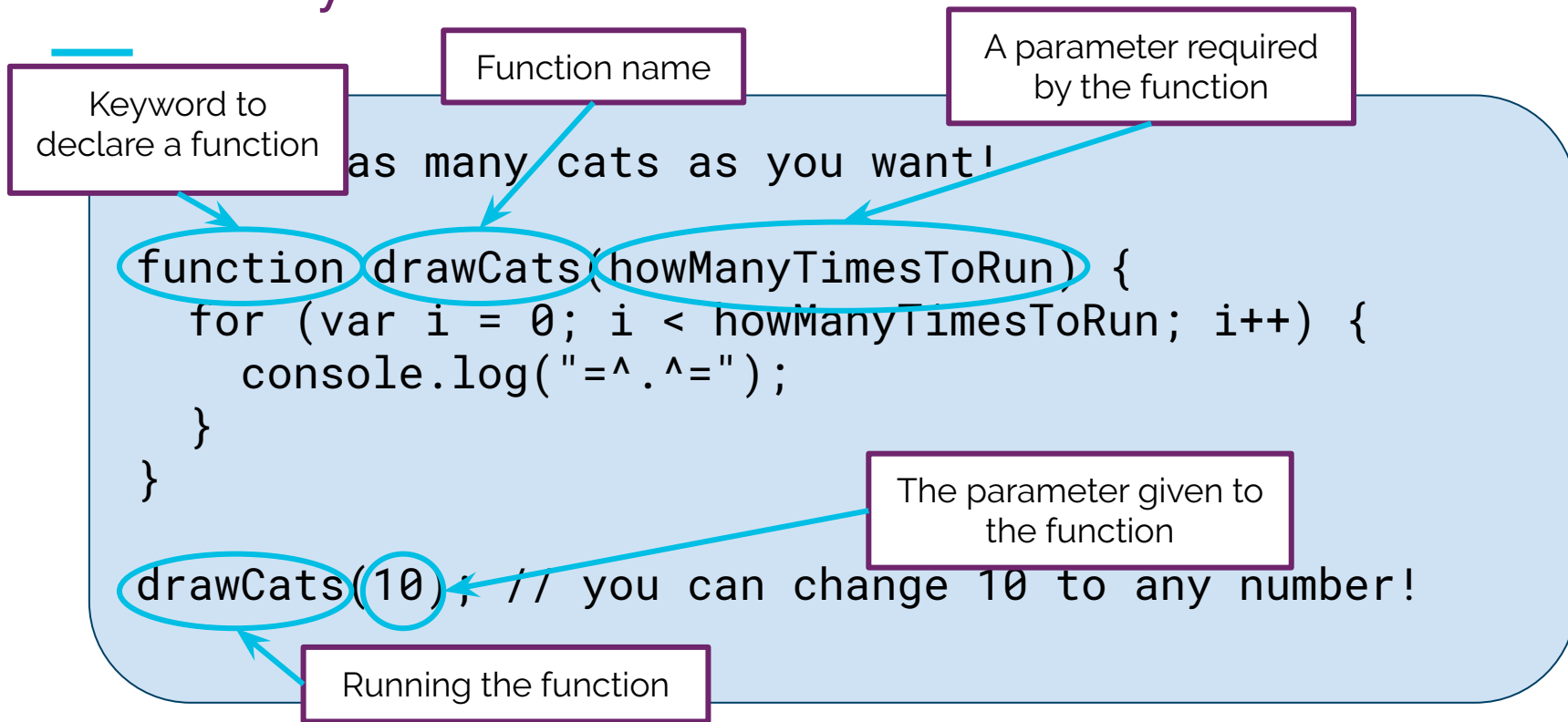
Open a new tab then open the Developer Tools using **CNTL + SHIFT + J** (Windows) or **ALT + CMD + J** (Mac). This will open the DevTools Console.

A **console** is a text-only computer interface. In JS, the console is useful for debugging code.

Let's try some code on the console! Go to [Day 6 on GitHub](#) and copy the function at the top.



# Anatomy of a JS Function



# The Browser Console

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Let's try the previous code in the browser console. Type each line in the console and hit return after each.

```
var x = 1;
```

```
var y = 2;
```

```
x + y;
```

# Data Types

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Variables can be any of the data types in JavaScript. There are many data types in JS but we will be focusing on three to start:

- Numbers
  - Whole numbers
  - Decimal point numbers
- Strings
  - Text wrapped in quotation marks
  - Quotation marks can be single or double, but must match
- Booleans
  - True or False

# What are strings?

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A string is a collection of letters, numbers, or characters that are wrapped in quotation marks. A string can even be a single character!

# Commenting Code

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Comments in code help explain what's going on. They are ignored by the computer. There are two kinds in JS: single line and multi-line.

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

```
/*  
    This is a multi-line comment. It can go over  
    multiple lines.  
*/
```

# Practice with Variables

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Work through the Day 6 “Variables” exercises on JS Bin.

# Booleans

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Booleans are a logic-based datatype. They can be either true or false.

```
var pageLoaded = true;  
var errorOnPage = false;
```

# Operating on Variables

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Just like in Algebra, you can operate on variables! Try these on your console.

```
var firstName = 'Jane';  
var lastName = 'Doe';  
firstName + lastName;
```



# Operating on Variables

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Just like in Algebra, you can operate on variables! Try these on your console.

```
var x = 10;
```

```
var y = x + 20;
```

```
(x + y) * 5;
```

# Practice with Variables

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Work through the Day 6 “Operating on Variables” exercises on JS Bin.

# Operating on Strings

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```
var firstName = 'Jane';  
  
var lastName = 'Doe';  
  
console.log(firstName + lastName);  
// returns 'JaneDoe'
```

# Operating on Strings

---

```
var firstName = 'Jane';  
  
var lastName = 'Doe';  
  
console.log(firstName + ' ' + lastName);  
// returns 'Jane Doe'
```

# Operating on Strings

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Imagine you want to create a sentence using a bunch of variables, like below. It can get confusing quickly! What are some problems with this?

```
console.log(firstName + ' ' + lastName + ' was born  
on ' + birthday + ' in ' + city);  
  
// returns 'Jane Doe was born on 1/1/1970 in New York  
City'
```

# Template Literals

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Instead of adding strings together, template literals use placeholders for variables using `${}`. It makes strings easier to read.

```
firstName + ' ' + lastName + ' was born on ' +  
birthday + ' in ' + city
```

```
// Same expression as template literal:
```

```
`${firstName} ${lastName} was born on ${birthday} in  
${city}`
```

# Template Literals

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Anything inside the `${}` placeholder will be processed by JavaScript. That means you can put operate on the variables like this:

```
var balance = 100;  
var tax = 0.055;
```

```
`The amount owed is ${balance} plus tax of  
${balance*tax}`
```

# Practice with Variables

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Work through the Day 6 “Template Literals” exercises on JS Bin.



# Reflection

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Write in your journal about how you feel or what you learned today.

Prompts:

- HTML & CSS not considered programming languages. What do you think about this?
- Do you have any concerns about learning JavaScript? What are they?
- If you have used block coding before, what do you think about the differences between that and using a coding language?
- What did you think about Pair Programming? How is it useful?