



Maydm

Web Development

# Day 6: JavaScript

Variables, Strings & Numbers

# Improv!

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# Welcome Back!

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# Today's Schedule

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## Morning:

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

## Afternoon:

- Harley Davidson Field Trip

# 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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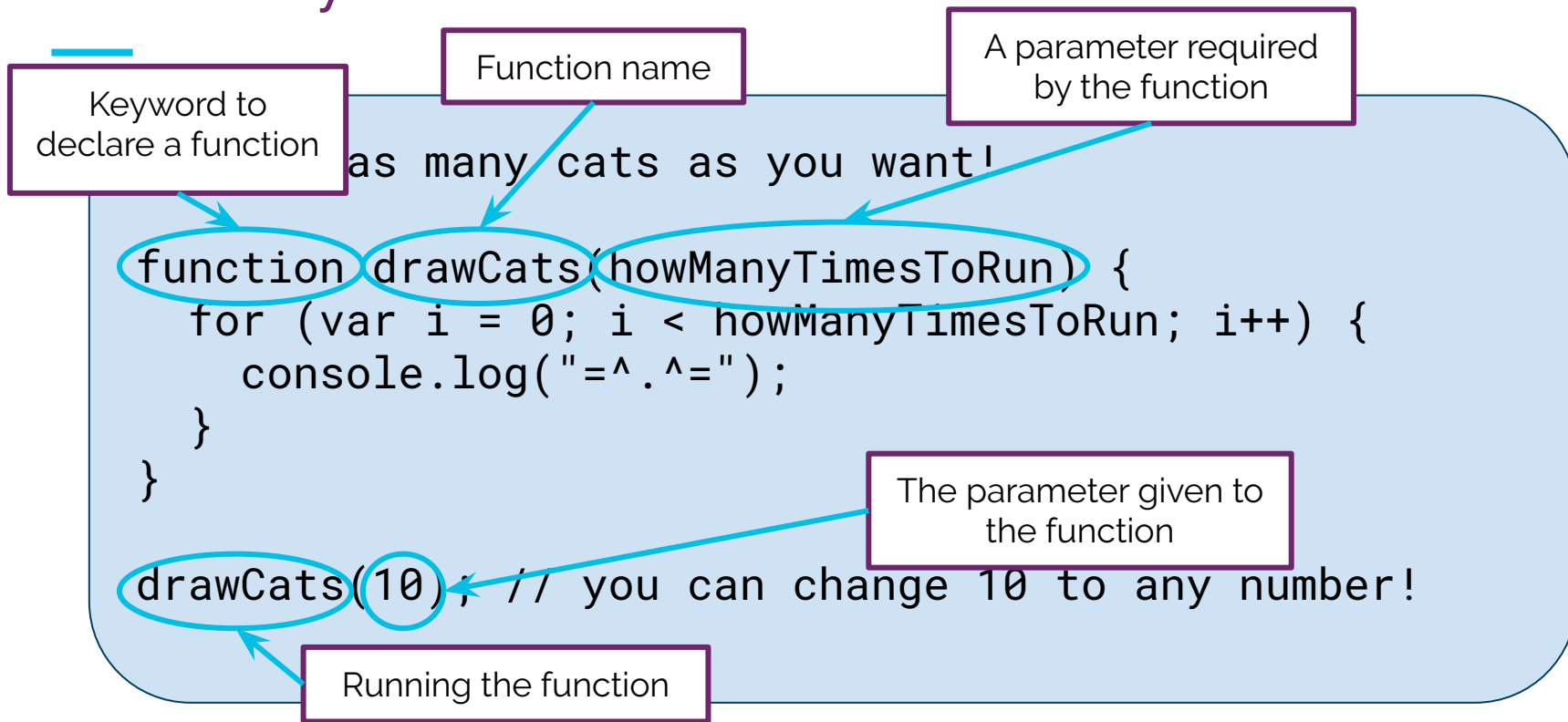
Chrome has a tool for looking at JavaScript!

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.

# 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 using a coding language?