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# JS

### Data Types

### **Operators**

```
arithmetic: +, -, *, /, %, ++, --, ...
assign: =, +=, -=, *=, /=, ...
compare: ==, <, <=, >=, >, !=, ...
```

 $\bullet\,$  compare with data type check: ===

• bitwise: &, |, ^, <<, >>, ...

```
Control Flow
```

```
if {}
else {}
for (let i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
    continue; // <-- skips the rest of the current iteration</pre>
for (let key in obj) {}
for (let n of numbers) {}
numbers.forEach((number) => { console.log(number); }) // read only
numbers.forEach((number, index) => { console.log(number, index); }) // read only
while (condition) {}
do {} while (condition);
switch (expression) {
    case val1:
        // Code
       break;
    case val2:
       // Code
       break;
    default:
       // Code
}
Arrays
  • are dynamic
let numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4]; // index starts with 0, type: object
let persons = ["Petra", "Maier", 23, true]; // datatypes don't matter
let length = numbers.length;
person.push("another person"); // add el
person.sort(); // sort elements
let [first, second, third, fourth] = persons; // deconstruct
let arr2 = [1,2,3,4,5];
arr2.splice(1, 3); // splice on index 1 and remove 3 elements
// [1, 5]
const numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4];
```

```
const [first, second, third] = numbers;
const [first2, , third2] = numbers;
const [first3, ...rest] = numbers;
Strings
let str = "Hello World";
str = "Hello " + "World"; // concat
length = str.length;
let sub = str.substring(0, 2); // without index 2
let new_str = str.replace("Hello", "Hi"); // returns new str
str.replaceAll("1", "M");
let char = str.charAt(2);
char = str[2]; // strings start with 0
let arr = str.split(" "); // [Hello, World]`
// Multi Line
let i = 1;
`Var: ${i}`
Objects
let person = {}; // empty obj
person = {
    firstName: "James",
    age: function(age) {
       this.age = age;
   },
    animal(animal) { // new property
       this.animal = animal;
    },
    toString: function() { // override toString()
        return this.firstName + " " + this.lastName;
}
Operations
person.lastName = "Bug" // create new property
person.move = function(location) { // create new function + property
    this.location = location; // location is a new property!
};
person.move("Germany");
person.age(21);
person.animal("cat");
```

```
Get Keys
```

```
const obj = { 0: "a", 1: "b", 2: "c" };
let objkeys = Object.keys(obj); // ['0', '1', '2'] type Array<Object>
let objvalues = Object.values(obj); // ['0', '1', '2'] type Array<Object>
let letter = obj["0"]; // use string to access property
```

#### **Functions**

• Functions are objects

```
function f1(var1, var2 = 2) { } // no return types for functions or parameters
// with default value
let f2 = function(var1, var2) { } // anonymous function
let f3 = (var1, f4) => { // arrow function
    f4(var1);
}
f3(4, function(variable) { console.log(variable) });
```

### **Filtering**

```
let filter_array = [];
numbers.forEach((number) => {
    if(number > 0) { filter_array.push(number); }
})

filter_array = numbers.filter((number) => number > 5);
filter_array = numbers.filter((number) => {
    if(number > 5) { return number }
})
```

#### Custom Sort Criteria

#### Map

```
const map1 = new Map();
map1.set('a', 1);
map1.set('b', 2);
map1.get("b"); // 2
let keys = map1.keys(); // {a, b}
let values = map1.values(); // {1, 2}
Classes
class Person {
   nonPrivateField = 1;
    #privateField;
    constructor(name, age) {
        this.nonPrivateField = 2;
        this.newField = 3; // new field (doesn't exist outside ctor)
       this.#privateField = 1;
        // _ is an old convention for private fields
       // control private fields with getter & setter
       this._name = name; // new + private field
   }
    // getter & setter are mandatory when working with private attributes
    get privateField() { return this.#privateField }
    set privateField(value) { this.#privateField = value }
    set name(name) { this._name = name } // access with Person.name = "Name"
    get name() { return this._name } // access with Person.name
   toString() { return "Person class" }
}
let p1 = new Person("Tom", 21);
p1.privateField; // 1, getter
p1.privateField = 2; // setter
p1.nonPrivateField; // 2
p1.nonPrivateField = 3; // 3
class Worker extends Person {
    constructor(name, age, nr) {
        super(name, age);
        this._nr = nr;
```

```
toString() { return super.toString() + "Worker class" }
}
Error Handling
if(smt == 0) { throw "new error" }
try {
    const z = 0;
    z = 1; // throws error
} catch (e) {
    console.log(e);
}
I/O
console.log(x, y, z);
console.error(x, y, z);
console.log(`print var ${x}`);
console.log("print var" + x + "with concat");
console.log("print var" + (x == 0 ? y : z) + "with condition");
JSON
  • Object description, used for web communication
  • allowed attribute types: string, number, bool, null, object, array
  • functions not allowed
let person = {
    "name": "Tom Hengst", // attributes in quotes
    "age": 25, // Access person.age
}
// convert JSON object to string -> "{ "name" = "Tom Hengst", .....}"
let personAsString = JSON.stringify(person);
// convert string to JSON object -> equals person again
let personAsJSON = JSON.parse(personAsString);
Spread Operator
const source = [1, 2, 3]; console.log([...source]); // merge objects const obj1 =
{ value: 12.45, unit: 'km/h' }; const obj2 = \{ date: new Date(), unit: 'm/s' };
console.log({ ...obj1, ...obj2 }); // obj2.unit overwrites obj1.unit!
// pass array to function function addNumbers(a: number, b: number, c:
number): number { return a + b + c;
```

```
}const numbers = [1, 2, 3]; console.log(addNumbers(...numbers)); // Output: 6 // convert string to array const greeting = "Hello"; const characters = [...greeting]; console.log(characters); // Output: ['H', 'e', 'l', 'l', 'o']
```

#### DOM (document object model)

#### Find Elements

```
let elements = document.getElementsByClassName("class"); // returns array by css class name
let element = document.getElementsByClassName("class")[0]; // return first found element by
let elements2 = document.getElementsByName("name"); // returns array by name attribute
let elements3 = document.getElementsByTagName("div"); // returns array by tag
let element1 = document.getElementById("id"); // id attribute
let element3 = document.querySelector("div > #id");
const element4 = document.querySelector("div.user-panel.main input[name='login']");
const elements4 = document.querySelectorAll("div input[name='login']");
const form = document.forms.formName; // name of form attribute
Get Related Nodes
let parent = node.parentNode;
let children = node.children; // array & skip text nodes
let children2 = node.childNodes; // array
let next = node.nextElementSibling; // skip text nodes (document.createTextNode(text);)
let next2 = node.nextSibling;
let prev = node.previousSibling;
// & node.firstChild, node.lastChild
// document.firstChild returns <html>
Manipulation
let el = document.createElement("div");
el.classList.add("class"); // add a class to class attribute automatic concatenation
el.classList.remove("class");
el.classList.contains("class");
el.classList; // return classnames as array
el.className = "class"; // completely override class attribute value
el.className // return classname
```

el.setAttribute("name", "value"); // add name="value"

el.style.backgroundColor; // return the color value

el.style.backgroundColor = "red"; // change css attributes

el.getAttribute("name");

el.style = "background-color: red"

```
el.innerHTML = "<div> some text </div>";
el.appendChild(node); // add child at the end inside parent
el.removeChild(node);
el.insertBefore(node, reference); // insert child before a specific node
let form = document.getElementById("form");
form.reset();
form.nameAttributeOfValue;
Event Listeners
element.addEventListener("click", () => {
    // other event listeners: "submit", "mouse+over/out/up/down"
    // "keyup", "keyrelease", "keydown" keypress, "input" for chars & numbers only
    // "onfocus", "resize", "mousemove", "onload"
    // html based version works with <div onclick="mouseclick(this)"></div>
    // function mouseclick(element) { ... }
});
Fetch API
async function getFriends() {
    let uri = chatServer + chatCollectionId + "/friend";
   let response = await fetch(uri, {
       method: "GET",
       body: JSON.stringify(data),
       headers: {
            'Authorization': "Bearer " + chatToken
        }
   });
    if(response.ok) {
        let result = await response.json();
        console.log(result);
       return result;
    }
    else {
        console.error('error ' + response.status);
       return null;
    }
}
// Alternative (Promise based):
function getFriends() {
```

```
fetch(uri, {
        method: "GET",
        body: JSON.stringify(data),
        headers: {
            'Authorization': "Bearer " + chatToken
    })
    .then(response => { // server responds
        if(response.ok) {
            return response.json();
        else {
            console.error('error ' + response.status);
            return null;
        }
    })
    .then(data => {
        console.log(data);
    })
    .catch(error => { // server error
        console.error('error ' + error);
   });
}
AJAX
function getFriends() {
    let uri = chatServer + chatCollectionId + "/friend";
    let xmlhttp = new XMLHttpRequest();
    xmlhttp.onreadystatechange = function () {
        if (this.readyState == 4 && this.status == 200) {
            let data = JSON.parse(xmlhttp.responseText);
            document.getElementById("txtHint").innerHTML = data;
    }};
   xmlhttp.open("GET", uri, true); // true = asynchronous
    xmlhttp.setRequestHeader('Authorization', 'Bearer ' + chatToken);
    // xmlhttp.setRequestHeader('Content-type', 'application/json'); for post, put etc.
    xmlhttp.send();
    // xmlhttp.send(JSON.stringify(data)); for post, put etc.
}
```