

# the Master Course

{C0DENATION}

# JAVASCRIPT FUNDAMENTALS

## Dot Notation



# Learning Objectives

**To understand what Dot Notation is.**

**To understand different Data Types**

**To be able to create a simple Random Number Generator Program**

# JS

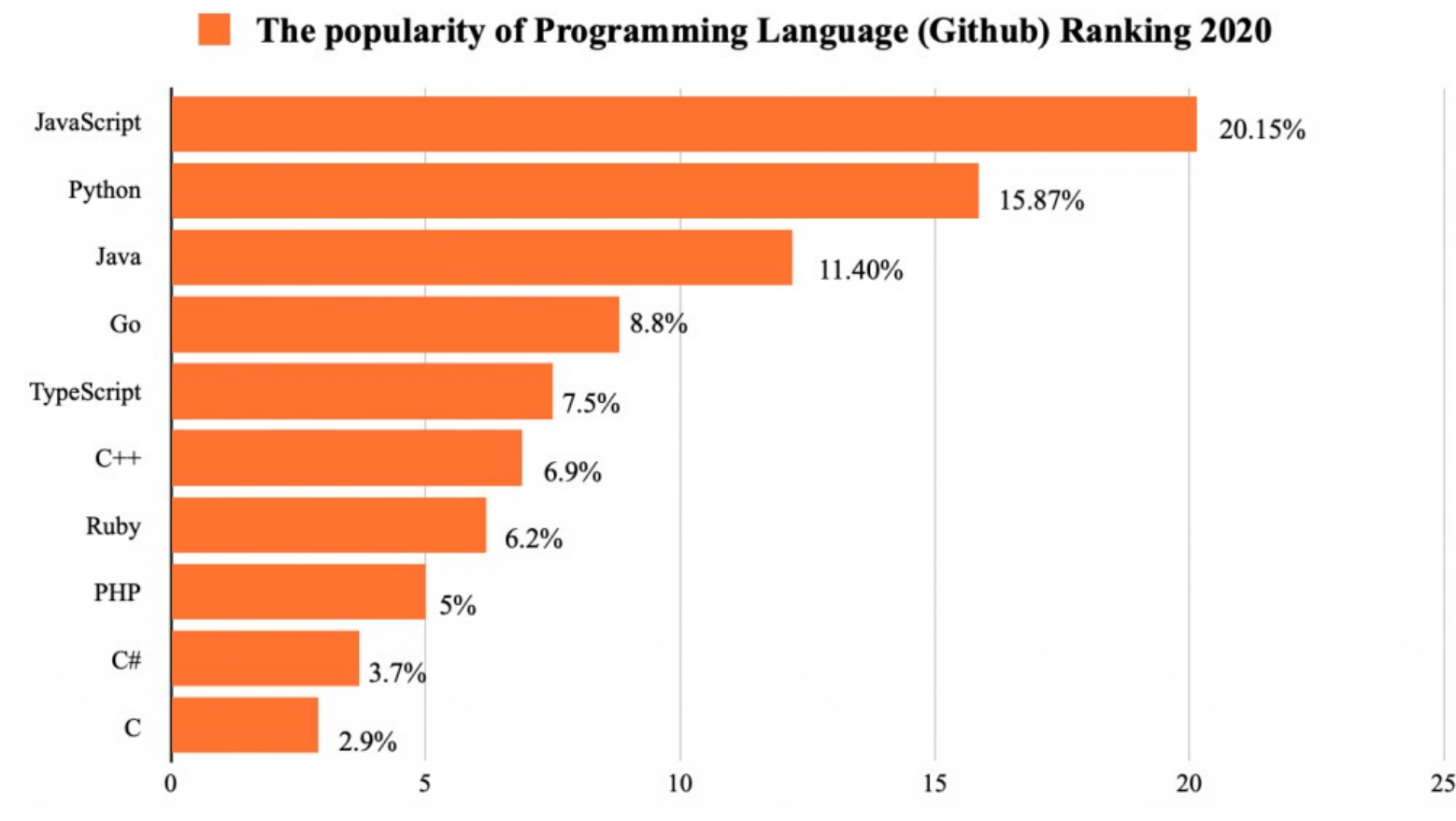
## What is Javascript?

The language of the Full Stack Developer  
& **not just limited to websites!**

# JS

**It's also the most popular  
language in the world**

# JS



# JS

## Dot Notation

```
console.log(i);
```

# JS

## Dot Notation

```
console.log(i);
```

```
object.property
```



# JS

```
car.startEngine();
```

```
dev.makeCoffee();
```

# JS

If we break it down, coding in its simplest and snappiest is all about **METHODS** and **DATA**.

So this is where we're going to start.



# JS

## METHODS and DATA

...are **intimately** linked

JS

Lets look at some...

# Data Types

# JS

## But hang on...

.. what **ARE** data types?



# JS

# Working with Data Types

Data Types refer to the kind of data that we are asking the computer to work with.

**Simple, right?**

# Strings

... for representing **text**

# Boolean

... for **true** and **false**

# Null

... for **nothing**

# Symbol

... this data type is used as the key for an object property when the property is intended to be private.

# Numbers

... for representing **numbers**  
(decimals & integers)

# Undefined

... for when a data type **isn't**  
**determined**

# JS

JS

# What data type am I?

```
console.log("what data type am I?");
```



# JS

## String

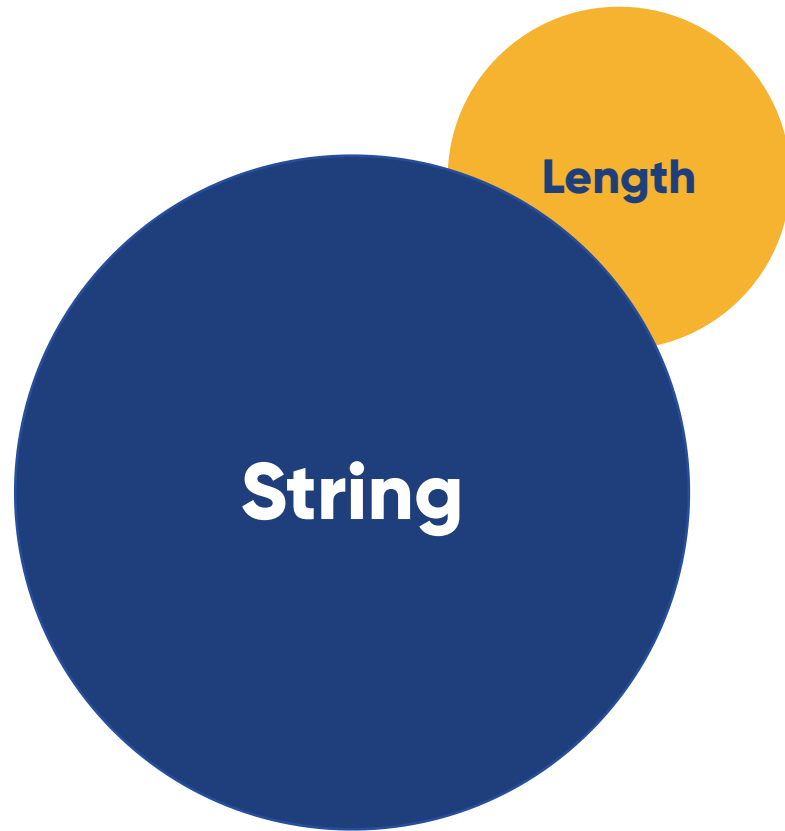
```
console.log("what data type am I?");
```

# JS

# All data has **properties**

... additional data or information that is available?

# JS



## For example 'length'

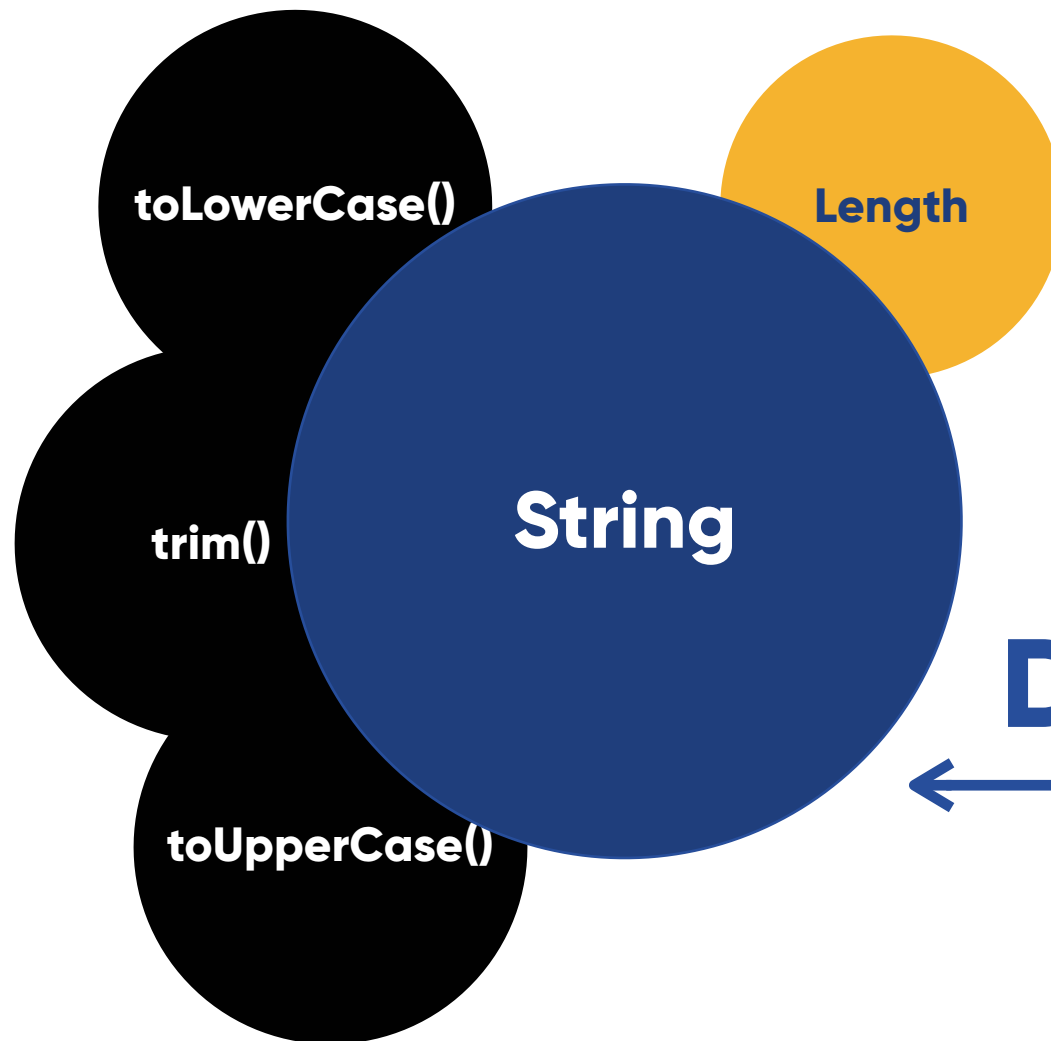
This will tell us **how long** the string is

# JS

## All data also has **methods**

... methods allow us to **manipulate** the data  
type

**Methods**



toLowerCase()

trim()

toUpperCase()

**String**

Length

**Property**



**Data Type**



# JS

## The Terminal

cd, ls, mkdir, touch, rm

# JS

**Node.js**  
<http://nodejs.org>

{ CÖDENATION }

# Activity



Using what you have just learnt I want you to create a new Folder on your Desktop called **"CodeNation"**.

Inside that folder, create another Folder called **'Week1'**.

Inside that folder, create a file called **'dotNotation.js'**

**You can ONLY use the Terminal**



Try this

JS

Hello World!

```
console.log("Hello World")
```

is node working?

...in your terminal, type in node **'dotNotation.js'**

{ CØDENATION }



# Why do we even need node?!

Node allows us to **run our Javascript code in our own Terminal**. Without this, we'd have to set up multiple files, use Google Chrome's Console and link up our files.

# JS

## Try this

```
console.log("hello".toUpperCase());
```

## ...what happens?

# JS

## Well done!

... you just used your first string method!



# Shh! Libraries

JS

In coding, libraries give us access to a **bunch of features** that thankfully we don't have to code ourselves!

# So far...

# JS

Dot notation

```
console.log("Hello");
```

Parameters

... we've stuck to the console library when using **console.log** and that's about it.

Try this

Math Library

JS

Dot notation

```
console.log(Math.random());
```

Parameters

What happens?

# JS

**How can we make this better?**



Try this

JS

Dot notation

```
console.log(Math.random()*10);
```

Parameters

What happens?

# How can we make this **EVEN** better?

# JS



Go to the link for **MDN Math Library** and find out **HOW** we could round this number down.



## Dot notation

```
console.log(Math.floor(Math.random()*10));
```

## Parameters

# JS

## Math.floor

...returns an integer **less than or equal** to the specified number



## Math.ceil()

... will always **round a number UP** to the next largest integer

## Math.round()

... returns the value of a number rounded **to the nearest integer**

## Math.floor()

...returns an integer **less than or equal** to the specified number

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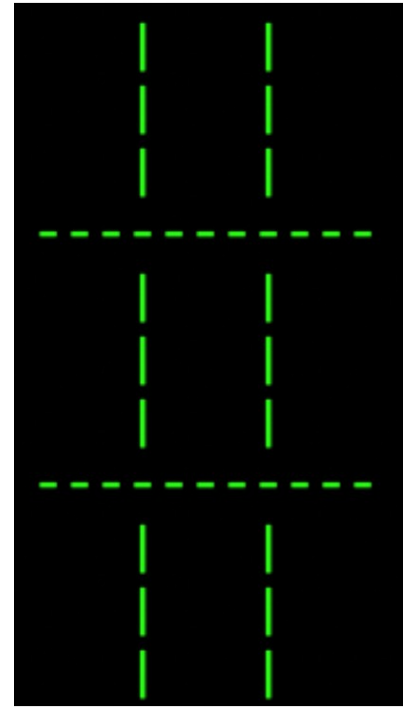
# Activity

Have a go at **logging a grid** like this to the console.

JS

## Stretch

If you figure it out, try researching **arrays** and **loops** and see if you can do it that way.



# For next time...

... take a look at **variables** and **mathematical operators**.

# JS

[https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/JavaScript/First\\_steps/Variables](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/JavaScript/First_steps/Variables)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XgSjoHgy3Rk>

[https://www.w3schools.com/js/js\\_arithmetic.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/js/js_arithmetic.asp)

What is the difference between **let** & **const**?

What mathematical operator **returns the remainder**?