



# RUMAD

Rutgers Mobile App Development



**Meet your  
mentors (us)**

# Your Backend Mentors

Hiya Mavani

*(Junior, CS & DS)*

- Backend Mentor
- Loves playing Ping-Pong, anime/cartoons, and video games

Ayush Mishra

*(Junior, CS & Math & DS)*

- Backend Mentor
- Loves biking, hiking, guitar, and Ping-Pong

Liam Ta

*(Sophomore, CS)*

- Backend Mentor
- Loves skiing, bouldering, and playing the guitar with friends



# **Accelerator Overview**

# What's in the future?

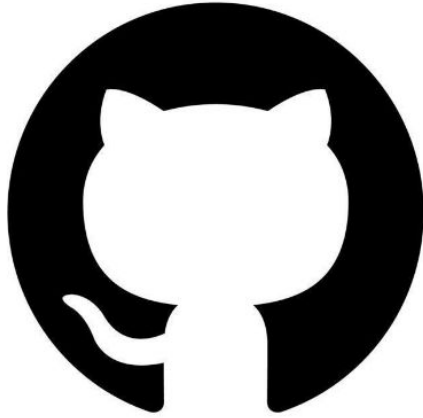
In this program, you'll learn how to...

- Work with JavaScript and Node
- Set up a web server / API with Express
- Interact with a Supabase database
- Learn different uses of databases and web servers
- Understand and use a simple Auth
- Create your own barebones application

## **“Spicy” Workshops**

- Regular Expressions
- Postman and OpenAPI
- Database Security
- CI/CD

# Links & Stuff



**GitHub**





# Learning JavaScript

# What is JavaScript?

- “a scripting or programming language that allows you to implement complex features on web pages”
- Syntactically similar to Java (very much so)
- Provides functionality to 98.8% of websites



# How do we use it?

*Node.js is a back-end JavaScript runtime environment, runs on the V8 JavaScript engine, and executes JavaScript code outside a web browser. [\(wikipedia\)](#)*

Node.js provides an environment for us to deploy and run our code!



# What is it used for?

- Node.js and JavaScript can be implemented in many applications
  - Command-line
  - High internet traffic
  - Websockets
- In general, it is used in **real-time applications**
  - services many users in real-time
  - communication between client and server and server to client
  - interfaces with external APIs or databases



**Let's get started!**

# Variables and types

- Variables are “containers” for storing data values
- Variables can have different types
- Types:
  - **string**      “Hello World”
  - **number**     1
  - **bool**        True, False
  - **object**      [1,2,3,4,5]

# Variables and types

- Behavior of a variable is defined by its type (*strongly typed*)
  - Adding #s, appending strings
- Type of a variable is decided by its value (*dynamically typed*)
  - Type can be reassigned

```
// This is a comment

variable1 = "Hello World" // A string type
print(variable1)

variable2 = 1 // A number type
print(variable2)

variable3 = true // A boolean type
console.log(variable3)

// Let's change a boolean type to a string
type!
variable3 = variable3.toStr()
console.log(variable3)
```

# Variable naming rules

- Variables are ***cAsE-sEnSiTiVe***
- May contain any alphanumeric characters
- May contain underscores
- Must start with an underscore or letter

```
_variable1 = "Hello World"
// A variable name can start with an underscore

variable2 = 1234
// A variable name can start with any letter
(case doesn't matter)
Variable3 = 5678

4invalid = "Error!"
// A variable name can't start with a number.

var iable4 = "1"
// A variable name can't contain whitespace.
```

# Ways to define variables

- Variables can be defined with any of the following:
  - let, const, var
- Each has a different functionality

	var	const	let
scope	global or local	block	block
redeclare?	yes	no	no
reassign?	yes	no	yes
hoisted?	yes	no	no

```
var random_variable = 123; // This can be updated and

// Both statements are allowed
random_variable = 0;
var random_variable = 246;

const answer_to_the_universe = 42; // This constant can
not be redeclared or updated!

// Both statements will fail!
answer_to_the_universe = 41;
const answer_to_the_universe = 67;

let declared_by_let = 15;

declared_by_let = 16;           // This is allowed
let declared_by_let = 0;       // Redeclaration is not
allowed
```

# Operators

- Used for comparing and performing operations
- Can be used on variables
- Standard operators
  - +, -, \*, /, %
  - ++, --
- Comparators
  - ==, >=, <=, !=
- Misc.
  - Exponentiate \*\*

```
sum_1 = 9 + 5
sum_1 += 11
// Same as "sum_1 = sum_1 + 11"
sum1++

product_1 = 5 * 4
power_of = 2 ** 3 // 2 to the power of 3 = 8

modulo_11_5 = 11 % 5 // 1
```



The background is a solid dark red color. Overlaid on this are faint, stylized white line-art illustrations of a smartphone. The phone is oriented diagonally. On its screen, there is a satellite dish icon in the upper half and a lightbulb icon in the lower half. The text 'Working with conditions' is centered horizontally and vertically over the phone's screen area.

# Working with conditions

# Conditions

- Keywords used:
  - **if, else, else if**
- Used to organize code by conditions
- E.g. “run this code if this condition is true, otherwise (else) run this condition”
- Can have many different conditions!

```
// Conditions[0]
username = "admin"
password = "password"

username2 = "rumad"
password2 = "rumad_password"

my_username = "ben"
my_password = "abcdefgh"
// Condition syntax
if (my_username == username && my_password == password) {
    console.log("Logged into admin")
} else if (my_username == username && my_password == password2) {
    console.log("Logged into rumad")
} else {
    console.log("Failed to log in")
}
```

# Conditions

- There are many different ways to use conditions
- Conditions can be used as values in variables

```
# Conditions[1]
# You can write this...
if (my_username == username and my_password == password) {
    logged_in = True
} else {
    logged_in = False
}

// or simply write this!
logged_in = (my_username == username && my_password ==
password)
```

# Conditions

- Has different comparison operators
  - `==`, `===`, `<=`, `>=`, `!=`, `<`, `>`
- Equals to `"=="` (loose), `"==="` (strict, generally preferred)
- Less than or equal to `"<="`
- Greater than or equal to `">="`
- Not equal to `"!="`
- Less than `"<"`
- Greater than `">"`

```
# Conditions[2]
prod_1 = 9*7      # 63
prod_2 = 3*15     # 45

if (prod_1 > prod_2){
    console.log("prod_1 greater than or equal to prod_2")
} else if (prod_2 == prod_2){
    console.log("prod_1 equal to prod_2")
} else {
    console.log("prod_1 less than prod_2")
}

cash_in_wallet = 40
price = 75

can_purchase = cash_in_wallet >= price
print(can_purchase)
```

The background is a solid dark red color. On the left side, there are several overlapping, semi-transparent geometric shapes in a lighter shade of red. These shapes contain various icons: a satellite dish, a lightbulb, and some abstract lines and dots, suggesting a theme of technology or innovation.

# Loops

# For Loops

- For loops are structured similar to Java.
- 2 parts to the loop
  - Loop conditions
    - Declaration of variable
    - Loop end condition
    - Iterator
  - Loop body
- Other variations as well...

```
# Dicts[0]
let array = [0,1,2,3,4,5]

for(let i = 0; i < array.length; i++)
  console.log(array[i])
// Prints out all the numbers in the
array
```

How would I only print out every OTHER number?

# For-Each Loops

- For each loops perform some action to each element of a list or set of data without indexing
- `numbers.forEach((e) => {})`
  - `numbers` is the list that the loop will iterate through

```
let numbers = [65, 44, 12, 4];
numbers.forEach((element) => {
    // Run code on each element of the
    array
    console.log(element)
})
```

# While Loops

- While loops are loops that run as long as a conditional is true
- Do-While loops vary from regular while loops
  - Checks conditional at the end instead of at the start

```
// Both do the same thing... kind of

while (i < 10) {
    console.log(i)
    i++
}

do {
    console.log(i)
    i++
} while (i < 10)
```



The background is a solid dark red color. Overlaid on this are several faint, stylized white line-art icons. In the upper left, there's a smartphone icon with a camera lens and a small antenna. Below it, towards the bottom left, is another smartphone icon with a lightbulb icon on its screen. Various other geometric shapes and lines are scattered across the background, creating a layered, abstract effect.

# Objects in-depth

# What's an object?

*An object is a collection of properties, and a property is an association between a name (or key) and a value. A property's value can be a function, in which case the property is known as a method.* [\(mdn web docs\)](#)

- What is considered an object in JavaScript?
  - Lists / Arrays
  - Dictionaries / HashMaps
- Can be used similarly to classes in Java

# Use cases of objects

- Objects in JavaScript are flexible
- The most simple use cases are:
  - Lists
  - Dictionaries

```
variable4 = {}           // This is an **object**.
// It can be used similarly to a HashMap or
// dictionary
variable4['a'] = 1
variable4['b'] = "A"
// Object { a: 1, b: A}

// We can also instantiate it like this.
variable4 = {'a': 1, 'b': "A"}
variable5 = [5,1,3,4]    // This is also an
**object**.
// We can use it just like a list.
variable5[0] = 2         // Array(4) [ 2, 1, 3, 4 ]
```

# Objects as lists

- JavaScript is 0-indexed (lists start at 0!)
- Can contain any types and are not limited to one type per list
- Get length with **my\_list.length**
- Get the **n**th item in a list with **my\_list[n]**

```
# Lists[0]
let my_bools = [true,false,false]
if (my_bools[0] == true){
    console.log("Hello World!")
}
// output: Hello World!
```

# Objects as lists (cont.)

- Is a class, so it has operations you can perform on it
- Items can be added, removed, and accessed
- Easily check if something exists in a list

```
// Lists[1]
my_ints = [1,2,3,4,5]
my_ints.push(6)
// "appends" 6 to end of the list
// my_ints: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
```

```
my_any = [15,true,"apple"]
console.log(my_any.includes("apple")) // true
my_any = my_any.splice(0,1)
// my_any: [15, true]
console.log(my_any.includes("apple")) // False
// deletes the item at index=0
// my_any: [true]
```

# Objects as dictionaries

- JavaScript is 0-indexed (lists start at 0!)
- Can contain any types and are not limited to one type per list
- Get the value for key with **my\_dict[key]**

```
# Dicts[0]
let my_dict = {
  "key1": "abc",
  "key2": "def",
  "key3": "ghi"
}

my_dict["key1"] // abc
```



# Hands-On Practice

# Print a Pyramid

- Using what you learned, print out this pyramid front and back.
- Breakout rooms.

Hint: `x.repeat(i)` will repeat `x` `i` times

Variation 1:

```
*  
* *  
* * *  
* * * *  
* * * * *
```

Variation 2:

```
* * * * *  
* * * *  
* * *  
* *  
*
```



# Questions?

Please fill out the feedback form when you have a chance!

# Next week...

- Writing a function
- Using npm
- Experimenting with objects and data types

# Feedback Form



Please let us know where we can improve the  
format of the lessons!