SYNTAX

JavaScript Literals

Números

html
<html></html>
<body></body>
<h2>JavaScript Numbers</h2>
Number can be written with or without decimals.
<script></td></tr><tr><td>document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = 10.50;</td></tr><tr><td></script>
C+ring
String
html
html
html <html></html>
html <html> <body></body></html>
html <html> <body> <h2>JavaScript Strings</h2></body></html>
html <html> <body> <h2>JavaScript Strings</h2> Strings can be written with double or single quotes.</body></html>
html <html> <body> <h2>JavaScript Strings</h2> Strings can be written with double or single quotes. id="demo"></body></html>
html <html> <body> <h2>JavaScript Strings</h2> Strings can be written with double or single quotes. <script></td></tr><tr><td><!DOCTYPE html> <html> <body> <h2>JavaScript Strings</h2> Strings can be written with double or single quotes. <script> document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = 'Maria Francisca';</td></tr></tbody></table></script></body></html>

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>JavaScript Strings</h1>
Strings are written inside quotes. You can use single or double quotes:
<script>
let carName1 = "Volvo XC60"; // Double quotes
let carName2 = 'Volvo XC60'; // Single quotes
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML =
carName1 + " " + carName2;
</script>
</body>
</html>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>JavaScript Strings</h1>
You can use quotes inside a string, as long as they don't match the quotes surrounding the
string.
<script>
let answer1 = "It's alright";
let answer2 = "He is called 'Johnny'";
let answer3 = 'He is called "Johnny"';
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML =
answer1 + "<br>" + answer2 + "<br>" + answer3;
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>JavaScript Strings</h1>
<h2>The length Property</h2>
The length of the string is:
<script>
let text = "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ";
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = text.length;
</script>
</body>
</html>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>JavaScript Strings</h2>
The escape sequence \" inserts a double quote in a string.
<script>
let text = "We are the so-called \"Vikings\" from the north.";
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = text;
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>JavaScript Strings</h2>
The escape sequence \\ inserts a backslash in a string.
<script>
let text = "The character \\ is called backslash.";
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = text;
</script>
</body>
</html>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>JavaScript Statements</h2>
>
The best place to break a code line is after an operator or a comma.
<script>
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML =
"Hello Dolly!";
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>JavaScript Strings</h2>
<script>
// x is a string
let x = "John";
// y is an object
let y = new String("John");
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML =
typeof x + "<br>" + typeof y;
</script>
</body>
</html>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>Never Create Strings as Objects</h2>
Strings and objects cannot be safely compared.
<script>
let x = "John";
                // x is a string
let y = new String("John"); // y is an object
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = (x==y);
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>Never Create Strings as Objects</h2>
JavaScript objects cannot be compared.
id="demo">
<script>
let x = new String("John"); // x is an object
let y = new String("John"); // y is an object
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = (x===y);
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

Variáveis

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>JavaScript Variables</h2>
In this example, x is defined as a variable.
Then, x is assigned the value of 6:
id="demo">
<script>
let x;
x = 6;
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = x;
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>JavaScript Variables</h1>
In this example, x, y, and z are variables.
<script>
var x = 5;
var y = 6;
var z = x + y;
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML =
"The value of z is: " + z;
</script>
</body>
</html>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>JavaScript Variables</h1>
In this example, x, y, and z are undeclared variables.
<script>
x = 5;
y = 6;
z = x + y;
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML =
"The value of z is: " + z;
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>JavaScript Variables</h1>
In this example, price1, price2, and total are variables.
<script>
const price1 = 5;
const price2 = 6;
let total = price1 + price2;
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML =
"The total is: " + total;
</script>
</body>
</html>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>JavaScript Variables</h1>
Strings are written with quotes.
Numbers are written without quotes.
<script>
const pi = 3.14;
let person = "John Doe";
let answer = 'Yes I am!';
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML =
pi + "<br>" + person + "<br>" + answer;
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>JavaScript Variables</h1>
Create a variable, assign a value to it, and display it:
<script>
let carName = "Volvo";
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = carName;
</script>
</body>
</html>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>JavaScript Variables</h1>
You can declare many variables in one statement.
<script>
let person = "John Doe", carName = "Volvo", price = 200;
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = carName;
</script>
</body>
```

</html>

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>JavaScript Variables</h1>
You can declare many variables in one statement.

<script>
let person = "John Doe",
    carName = "Volvo",
    price = 200;
    document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = carName;
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

Operadores

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>JavaScript Operators</h2>
JavaScript uses arithmetic operators to compute values (just like algebra).

<script>
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = (5 + 6) * 10;
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>Assigning JavaScript Values</h2>
In JavaScript the = operator is used to assign values to variables.
<script>
let x, y;
x = 5;
y = 6;
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = x + y;
</script>
</body>
</html>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>JavaScript Operators</h1>
<h2>The Assignment (=) Operator</h2>
<script>
// Assign the value 5 to x
let x = 5;
// Assign the value 2 to y
let y = 2;
// Assign the value x + y to z
let z = x + y;
// Display z
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = "The sum of x + y is: " + z;
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>JavaScript Arithmetic</h1>
<h2>The + Operator</h2>
<script>
let x = 5;
let y = 2;
let z = x + y;
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = z;
</script>
</body>
</html>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>JavaScript Arithmetic</h1>
<h2>The * Operator</h2>
<script>
let x = 5;
let y = 2;
let z = x * y;
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = z;
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>JavaScript Arithmetic</h1>
<h2>Arithmetic Operations</h2>
A typical arithmetic operation takes two numbers (or expressions) and produces a new
number.
<script>
let a = 3;
let x = (100 + 50) * a;
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = x;
</script>
</body>
</html>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>JavaScript Arithmetic</h1>
<h2>The += Operator</h2>
<script>
var x = 10;
x += 5;
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = x;
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>JavaScript Operators</h1>
<h2>The + Operator</h2>
The + operator concatenates (adds) strings.
<script>
let text1 = "John";
let text2 = "Doe";
let text3 = text1 + " " + text2;
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = text3;
</script>
</body>
</html>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>JavaScript Operators</h1>
The assignment operator += can concatenate strings.
<script>
let text1 = "What a very ";
text1 += "nice day";
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = text1;
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h1>JavaScript Operators</h1>
Adding a number and a string, returns a string.

<script>
let x = 5 + 5;
let y = "5" + 5;
let z = "Hello" + 5;
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML =
x + "<br>
x + "<br>
y + y + "<br>
y + z;
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

Expressões

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>JavaScript Expressions</h2>
Expressions compute to values.

<script>
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = 5 * 10;
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>JavaScript Expressions</h2>
Expressions compute to values.
<script>
var x;
x = 5;
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = x * 10;
</script>
</body>
</html>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>JavaScript Expressions</h2>
Expressions compute to values.
<script>
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = "Maria" + " " + "Francisca";
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>The <b>let</b> Keyword Creates Variables</h2>
<script>
let x, y;
x = 5 + 6;
y = x * 10;
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = y;
</script>
</body>
</html>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>The var Keyword Creates Variables</h2>
<script>
var x, y;
x = 5 + 6;
y = x * 10;
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = y;
</script>
</body>
```

</html>

Maiúsculas e Minúsculas

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>JavaScript is Case Sensitive</h2>
Try to change lastName to lastname.
<script>
let lastname, lastName;
lastName = "Doe";
lastname = "Peterson";
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = lastName;
</script>
</body>
</html>
                                 Funções
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>JavaScript Functions</h2>
This example calls a function which performs a calculation, and returns the result:
<script>
function myFunction(p1, p2) {
return p1 * p2;
}
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = myFunction(4, 3);
</script>
</body>
```

</html>

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>JavaScript Functions</h2>
This example calls a function which performs a calculation and returns the result:
<script>
var x = myFunction(4, 3);
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = x;
function myFunction(a, b) {
return a * b;
}
</script>
</body>
</html>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>JavaScript Functions</h2>
This example calls a function to convert from Fahrenheit to Celsius:
<script>
function toCelsius(f) {
return (5/9) * (f-32);
}
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = toCelsius(77);
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>JavaScript Functions</h2>
Accessing a function without () will return the function definition instead of the function
result:
<script>
function toCelsius(f) {
return (5/9) * (f-32);
}
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = toCelsius;
</script>
</body>
</html>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>JavaScript Functions</h2>
<script>
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML =
"The temperature is " + toCelsius(77) + " Celsius";
function to Celsius (fahrenheit) {
return (5/9) * (fahrenheit-32);
}
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>JavaScript Functions</h2>
Outside myFunction() carName is undefined.
<script>
myFunction();
function myFunction() {
let carName = "Volvo";
document.getElementById("demo1").innerHTML =
typeof carName + " " + carName;
}
document.getElementById("demo2").innerHTML =
typeof carName;
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

Objetos

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>JavaScript Variables</h2>

<script>
// Create and display a variable:
let car = "Fiat";
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = car;
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>JavaScript Objects</h2>
<script>
// Create an object:
const person = {firstName:"John", lastName:"Doe", age:50, eyeColor:"blue"};
// Display some data from the object:
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML =
person.firstName + " is " + person.age + " years old.";
</script>
</body>
</html>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>JavaScript Objects</h2>
.
<script>
// Create an object:
const person = {
 firstName: "John",
 lastName: "Doe",
 age: 50,
 eyeColor: "blue"
};
// Display some data from the object:
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML =
person.firstName + " is " + person.age + " years old.";
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

Java Script EXEMPLOS Eventos

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<button onclick="document.getElementById('demo').innerHTML=Date()">The time
is?</button>
</body>
</html>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>JavaScript HTML Events</h2>
<button onclick="this.innerHTML=Date()">The time is?</button>
</body>
</html>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>
<h2>JavaScript HTML Events</h2>
Click the button to display the date.
<button onclick="displayDate()">The time is?</button>
<script>
function displayDate() {
 document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = Date();
}
</script>
</body>
</html>
```