JAVASCRIPT QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE Introduction to Web Development Course

■ VARIABLES & DATA TYPES

DECLARING VARIABLES

```
let name = "John"; \rightarrow Modern variable (can change)
const PI = 3.14159; \rightarrow Constant (cannot change) var oldStyle = "avoid"; \rightarrow Old way (don't use)
DATA TYPES
_____
// String (text)
let message = "Hello World";
let name = 'Alice';
// Number
let age = 25;
let price = 19.99;
// Boolean
let isStudent = true;
let isLoggedIn = false;
// Array
let colors = ["red", "green", "blue"];
let numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];
// Object
let person = {
  name: "John",
  age: 30,
  email: "john@example.com"
};
```

// Null & Undefined let empty = null; let notDefined;

→ OPERATORS

ARITHMETIC

+ Addition $\rightarrow 5 + 3 = 8$

- Subtraction \rightarrow 10 - 4 = 6

* Multiplication \rightarrow 6 * 2 = 12

/ Division \rightarrow 20 / 5 = 4

% Modulus (remainder) \rightarrow 10 % 3 = 1

++ Increment $\rightarrow x++ (add 1)$

-- Decrement \rightarrow x-- (subtract 1)

COMPARISON

== Equal to \rightarrow 5 == "5" (true)

=== Strict equal \rightarrow 5 === "5" (false)

!= Not equal \rightarrow 5 != 3 (true)

!== Strict not equal \rightarrow 5 !== "5" (true)

> Greater than \rightarrow 10 > 5 (true)

< Less than \rightarrow 3 < 7 (true)

 \rightarrow Greater or equal \rightarrow 5 > 5 (true)

 \leftarrow Less or equal \rightarrow 4 \leftarrow 10 (true)

LOGICAL

&& AND \rightarrow (true && false) = false

|| OR \rightarrow (true || false) = true

! NOT \rightarrow !true = false

S CONTROL FLOW

```
IF STATEMENT
-----
if (age >= 18) {
  console.log("Adult");
} else if (age >= 13) {
  console.log("Teenager");
} else {
  console.log("Child");
}
SWITCH STATEMENT
switch (day) {
  case "Monday":
     console.log("Start of week");
     break;
  case "Friday":
     console.log("End of week");
     break;
  default:
     console.log("Midweek");
}
FOR LOOP
for (let i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
  console.log(i); // Prints 0, 1, 2, 3, 4
}
WHILE LOOP
let count = 0;
while (count < 5) {
  console.log(count);
  count++;
```

```
}
FOR...OF LOOP (Arrays)
let fruits = ["apple", "banana", "orange"];
for (let fruit of fruits) {
  console.log(fruit);
}
FUNCTIONS
FUNCTION DECLARATION
function greet(name) {
  return "Hello, " + name + "!";
}
let message = greet("Alice"); // "Hello, Alice!"
ARROW FUNCTION
const add = (a, b) \Rightarrow \{
  return a + b;
};
// Short form (single expression)
const multiply = (a, b) => a * b;
FUNCTION WITH DEFAULT PARAMETERS
function welcome(name = "Guest") {
  return "Welcome, " + name;
}
welcome(); // "Welcome, Guest"
welcome("John"); // "Welcome, John"
```

S ARRAYS

COMMON METHODS let numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]; numbers.push(6); \rightarrow Add to end: [1,2,3,4,5,6] \rightarrow Remove from end: [1,2,3,4,5] numbers.pop(); → Remove from start: [2,3,4,5] numbers.shift(); numbers.unshift(0); \rightarrow Add to start: [0,2,3,4,5] → Get length: 5 numbers.length; numbers.includes(3); \rightarrow Check if exists: true numbers.indexOf(4); \rightarrow Find index: 3 ARRAY ITERATION let nums = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]; // forEach - loop through nums.forEach(num => console.log(num)); // map - transform array let doubled = nums.map(num => num * 2); // [2,4,6,8,10] // filter - filter array let evens = nums.filter(num => num % 2 === 0); // [2,4]

let sum = nums.reduce((total, num) => total + num, 0); // 15

// reduce - reduce to single value

```
SELECTING ELEMENTS
```

```
document.getElementById("myId");
document.querySelector(".myClass");
document.querySelectorAll("p");
document.getElementsByClassName("box");
document.getElementsByTagName("div");
```

CHANGING CONTENT

```
element.textContent = "New text";
element.innerHTML = "<strong>Bold text</strong>";
element.value = "Input value";
```

CHANGING STYLES

```
element.style.color = "red";
element.style.fontSize = "20px";
element.style.display = "none";
```

ADDING/REMOVING CLASSES

```
element.classList.add("active");
element.classList.remove("hidden");
element.classList.toggle("open");
element.classList.contains("selected");
```

EVENT LISTENERS

```
// Click event
button.addEventListener("click", function() {
    alert("Button clicked!");
});
```

```
// Input event
input.addEventListener("input", (e) => {
  console.log(e.target.value);
});
// Form submit
form.addEventListener("submit", (e) => {
  e.preventDefault(); // Prevent page reload
  // Handle form data
});
CREATING ELEMENTS
_____
let newDiv = document.createElement("div");
newDiv.textContent = "Hello";
newDiv.classList.add("box");
document.body.appendChild(newDiv);
COMMON PATTERNS
TOGGLE DARK MODE
const toggleBtn = document.querySelector("#darkModeToggle");
toggleBtn.addEventListener("click", () => {
  document.body.classList.toggle("dark-mode");
});
FORM VALIDATION
const form = document.querySelector("#myForm");
```

```
form.addEventListener("submit", (e) => {
  e.preventDefault();
  const email = document.guerySelector("#email").value;
  if (!email.includes("@")) {
     alert("Invalid email");
     return;
  alert("Form submitted!");
});
SHOW/HIDE ELEMENT
const modal = document.querySelector("#modal");
const showBtn = document.guerySelector("#showModal");
const closeBtn = document.querySelector("#closeModal");
showBtn.addEventListener("click", () => {
  modal.style.display = "block";
});
closeBtn.addEventListener("click", () => {
  modal.style.display = "none";
});
PRO TIPS
```

✓ Use 'const' by default, 'let' only when value will change✓ Use === instead of == for comparison

 ✓ Always use semicolons ✓ Use meaningful variable names ✓ Add comments for complex logic ✓ Use console.log() for debugging ✓ Handle errors with try/catch blocks ✓ Keep functions small and focused
✓ Use arrow functions for callbacks ✓ Avoid global variables
▶ PRACTICE EXERCISES
 Create a counter that increments on button click Build a to-do list (add, remove items) Make a calculator (add, subtract, multiply, divide) Create a color picker that changes background Build a simple quiz with score tracking
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