

Fullstack Web Development Tutorial Lesson 4

Today's lesson will cover

- Intro to Git
- Intro to JavaScript



Intro to Git

Git to know

- Git is a <u>version control</u> system
- Ideally you would install Git as a system, but in our case for convenience, install https://desktop.github.com/
- How to use?
 - Most common use case is explained in this <u>cheatsheet</u>
- To know more about Git (Wouldn't suggest worrying about at this stage)
 - Official pro book



Intro to JavaScript

Get started with JavaScript

- Javascript was initially intended to be a programming language for browsers
 - Now can be used on browser, web-server or any host with platform specific functionality of *host environment*
- <script> element attributes (such as type="text/javascript") are dated as of HTML5 unless you want to use for JavaScript
 modules
- A single <script> can't have both src and script within the element
- Comments help describe what the code does and why but the engine ignores comments when executing programme
 - Single line comment: // Comment
 - Multline comment: /* comment

Comment */

- Nested comments will die with an error
- On browser you can interact with JavaScript with alert, prompt and confirm

Data types in JavaScript

There are 8 basic data types in JavaScript.

- number for numbers of any kind: integer or floating-point, integers are limited by ±2⁵³.
- bigint is for integer numbers of arbitrary length.
- string for strings. A string may have zero or more characters, there's no separate single-character type.
 - a. Double quotes: "Hello"
 - b. Single quotes: 'Hello'
 - c. Backticks: `Hello`
 - i. Extended funtionality quotes
- boolean for true/false.
- null for unknown values a standalone type that has a single value null.
- undefined for unassigned values a standalone type that has a single value undefined.
- object for more complex data structures.
- symbol for unique identifiers.

The typeof operator allows us to see which type is stored in a variable.

- Two forms: typeof x or typeof(x).
- Returns a string with the name of the type, like "string".
- For null returns "object" this is an error in the language, it's not actually an object.

Variables in JavaScript

- <u>Variables are containers that store values</u>
 - O Now used let, previous codes may use var
 - Declaring twice triggers an error
 - After assigning a value to a variable, you can change it later in the code
 - Const: Constants and value can't be reassigned
- Variables can hold different data types
 - O String, Numbers, Boolean, Array and Object

Basic Operators in JavaScript

- Addition (+): Works with numbers and also strings
- Subtraction (-), multiplication(*), division(/): For math
- Assignment(=): Assigns value to variables. It's possible to chain assignments. i.e. a = b = c = 2 + 2;
- Equality(===): Returns true/false

```
o Example: let myVariable = 3;
    myVariable === 4;
```

Functions in JavaScript

- Functions are a way of packaging functionality that you wish to reuse. It's possible to define a body of code as a function that executes when you call the function name in your code. This is a good alternative to repeatedly writing the same code.
- If you see something which looks like a variable name, but it's followed by parentheses— () —it is likely a function.

 Functions often take arguments: bits of data they need to do their job. Arguments go inside the parentheses, separated by commas if there is more than one argument.
- Two ways to write function: regular function expression and arrow function expression

Conditionals in JavaScript

- Conditionals are code structures used to test if an expression returns true or not. <u>A very common form of conditionals is the if ... else statement</u>.
- Sometimes, we'd like to test several variants of a condition. The else if clause lets us do that.
- Conditional operator: Represented by ?
 - Known as Conditional, Question mark, or ternary operator, because it has three operands

Events in JavaScript

- Real interactivity on a website requires events handlers. These are code structures that listen for activity in the browser, and run code in response
- Basic HTML events: https://www.w3schools.com/js/js_events.asp
- Refer to all events in JavaScript when working on a project. Don't overwhelm yourself trying to learn about all.
 Only follow documentation and usage on need by need basis.

Practicing JavaScript for HTML DOM manipulation

- Use document.querySelector to change a text element value
- Use document.querySelector to change image



Self Study Assignments

To Dos

- Start freecodecamp Javascript. Ideally finish before we resume after summer.
- Continue with FCC HTML, CSS lessons. Ideally finish all the lessons by end of this month.
- Work on the HTML, CSS assignments to make the projects as complete as you desire and push latest version on Git
 repository
- Share your freecodecamp profile link with Elena so that we can track your progress by Friday 05 June, 2020



Feedback

What works best for you?

• What do you prefer when it comes to individual and peer to peer tasks?