

# Week 12

Javascript Foundation

# Week 12

## Javascript Foundation

Why languages?

Interpreted vs compiled languages

Why JS >> Other languages in some use-cases

Strict vs dynamic languages

Single threaded nature of JS

Simple primitives in JS (number, strings, booleans)

Complex primitives in JS (arrays, objects)

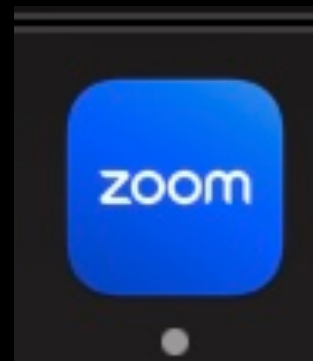
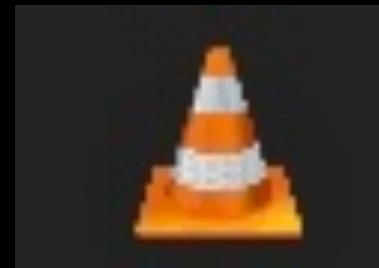
Functions in Javascript

Practise problem solving

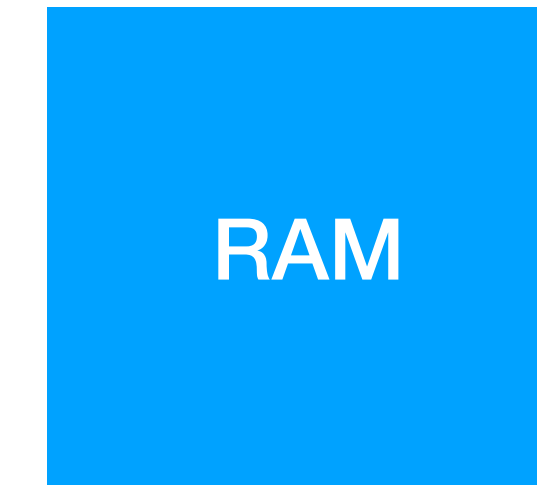
Callback functions, Event loop, callback queue, Asynchronous programming

Callback hell and Promises

# Why languages?



## Computer



## Why languages?

Interpreted vs compiled languages

Why JS >> Other languages in some t

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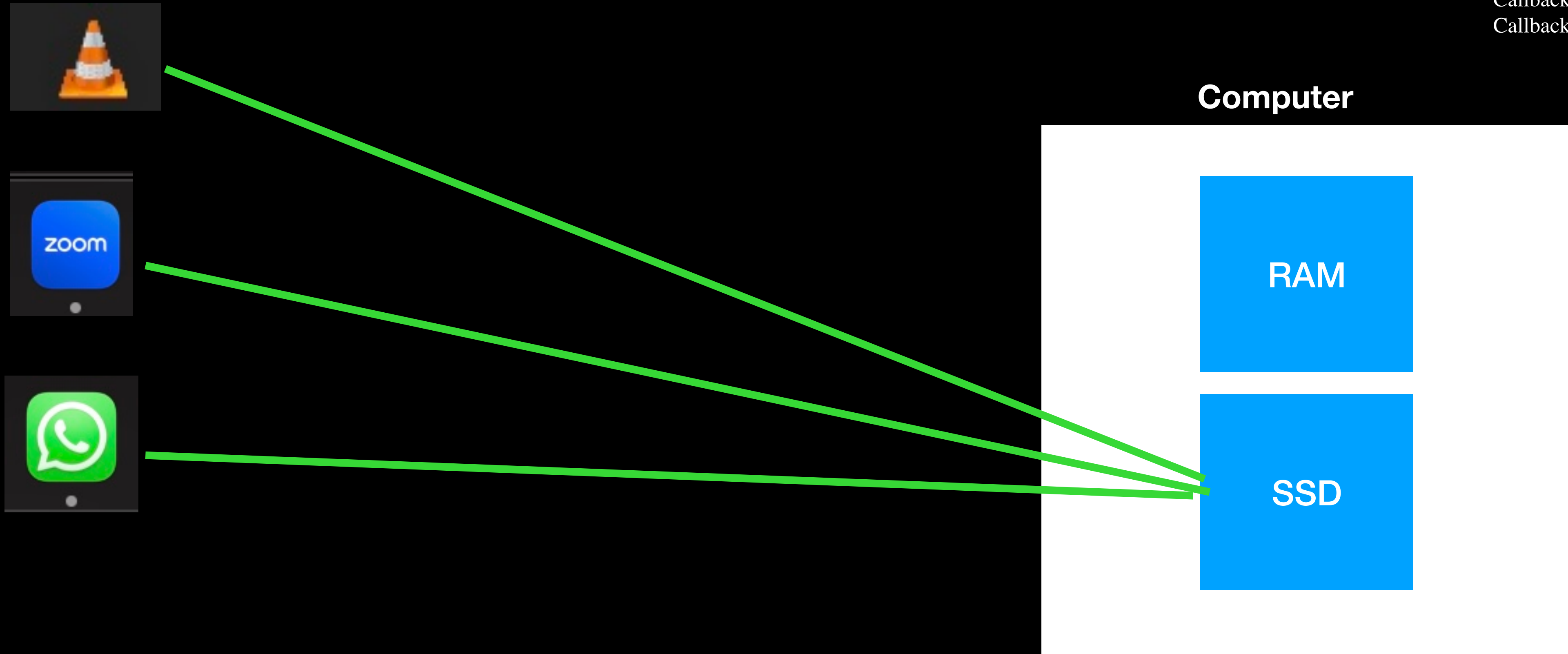
Complex primitives in JS (arrays, obje

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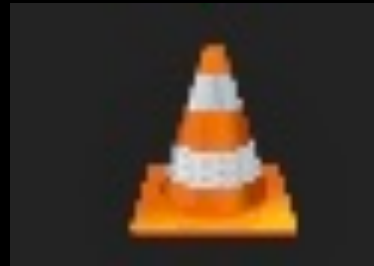
Complex primitives in JS (arrays, obje

Functions in Javascript

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Callback functions, Event loop, callba

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Statically present on machine

## Computer

RAM

SSD

# Why languages?

## Why languages?

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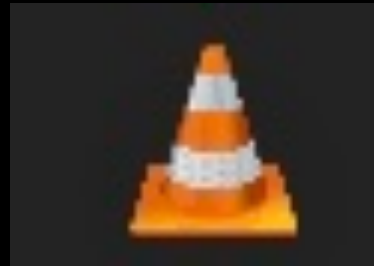
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Open/double click



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0010100  
1010101

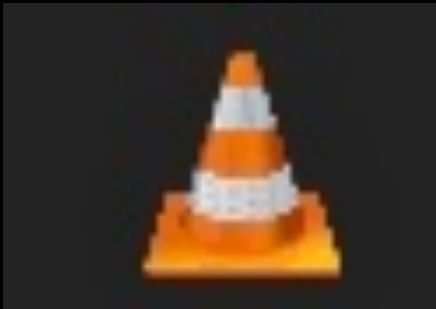
Computer

Executing on machine

RAM

SSD

# Why languages?



github.com/videolan/vlc

videolan / vlc

Type to search

<> Code

Pull requests

Actions

Security

Insights

vlc

Public

Watch 582

master

2 branches

96 tags

Go to file

Add file

<> Code

fcartegnie and robUx4

demux: mp4: always check and use next edit list

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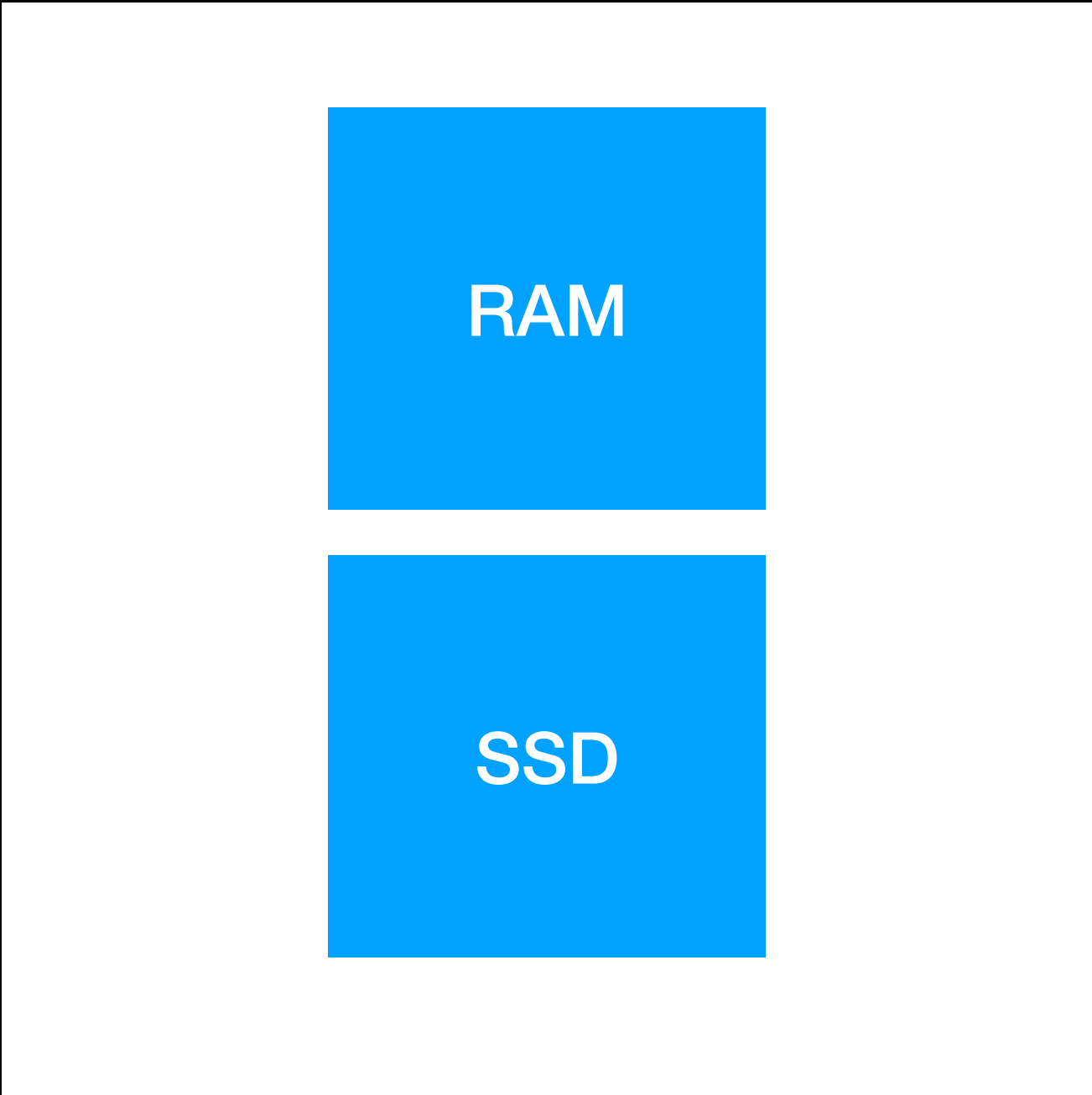
f7bb59d

on Mar 24

🕒 96,407 commits

autotools	gettext: update to 0.21	2 years ago
bin	bin: meson.build: conditionnally build binaries	10 months ago
buildsystem	meson: remove unused CAN_COMPILE_SSE check	10 months ago
compat	windows: use inline functions to redirect POSIX file API	10 months ago
contrib	contrib: mingw64: patch dxvahd.h before mingw-w64 11	9 months ago
doc	doc: QtPlayer: fix file opening on Windows	9 months ago
extras	Win32: add tak to the installer	9 months ago
include	vlc_queue: fix restrict violation	9 months ago
lib	media_track: fix tracklist leak when no track found	9 months ago
m4	configure: check typeof on C++ compilers	last year
modules	demux: mp4: always check and use next edit list	9 months ago
po	macosx: Remove no longer needed VLCDetachedVideoWindow	10 months ago

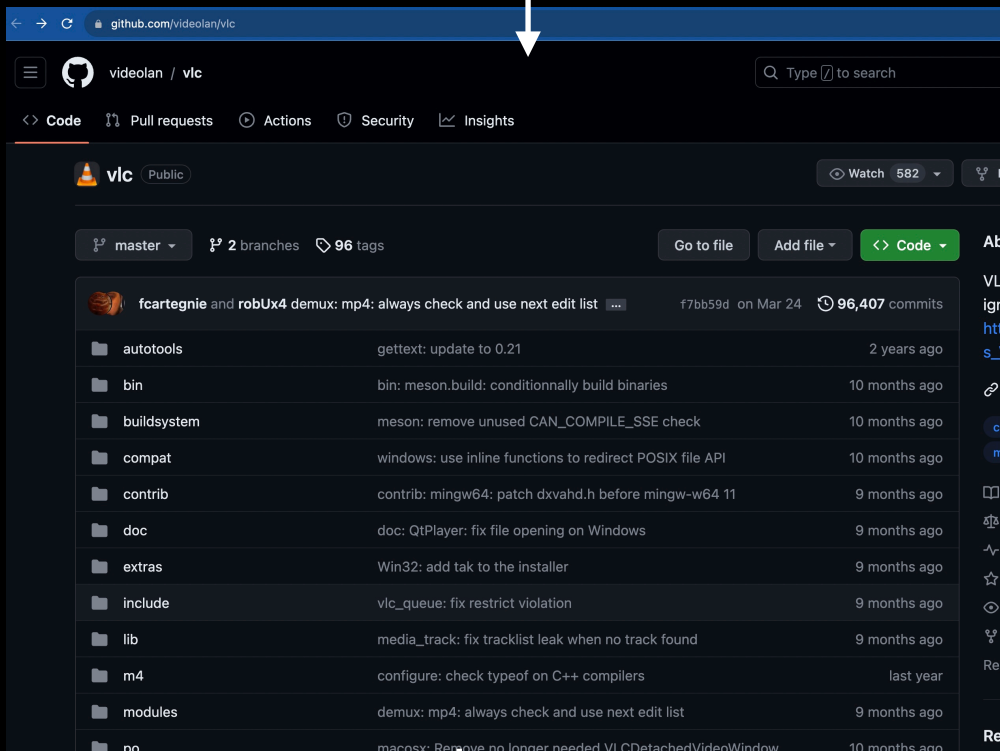
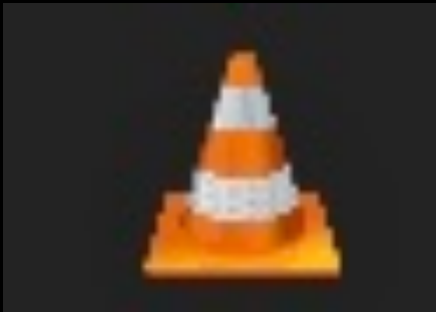
## Computer



### Why languages?

- Scripting vs compiled languages
- Why JS >> Other languages in some t
- Strict vs dynamic languages
- Single threaded nature of JS
- Simple primitives in JS (number, string)
- Complex primitives in JS (arrays, objects)
- Functions in Javascript
- Practise problem solving
- Callback functions, Event loop, callback
- Callback hell and Promises

# Why languages?



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1010101

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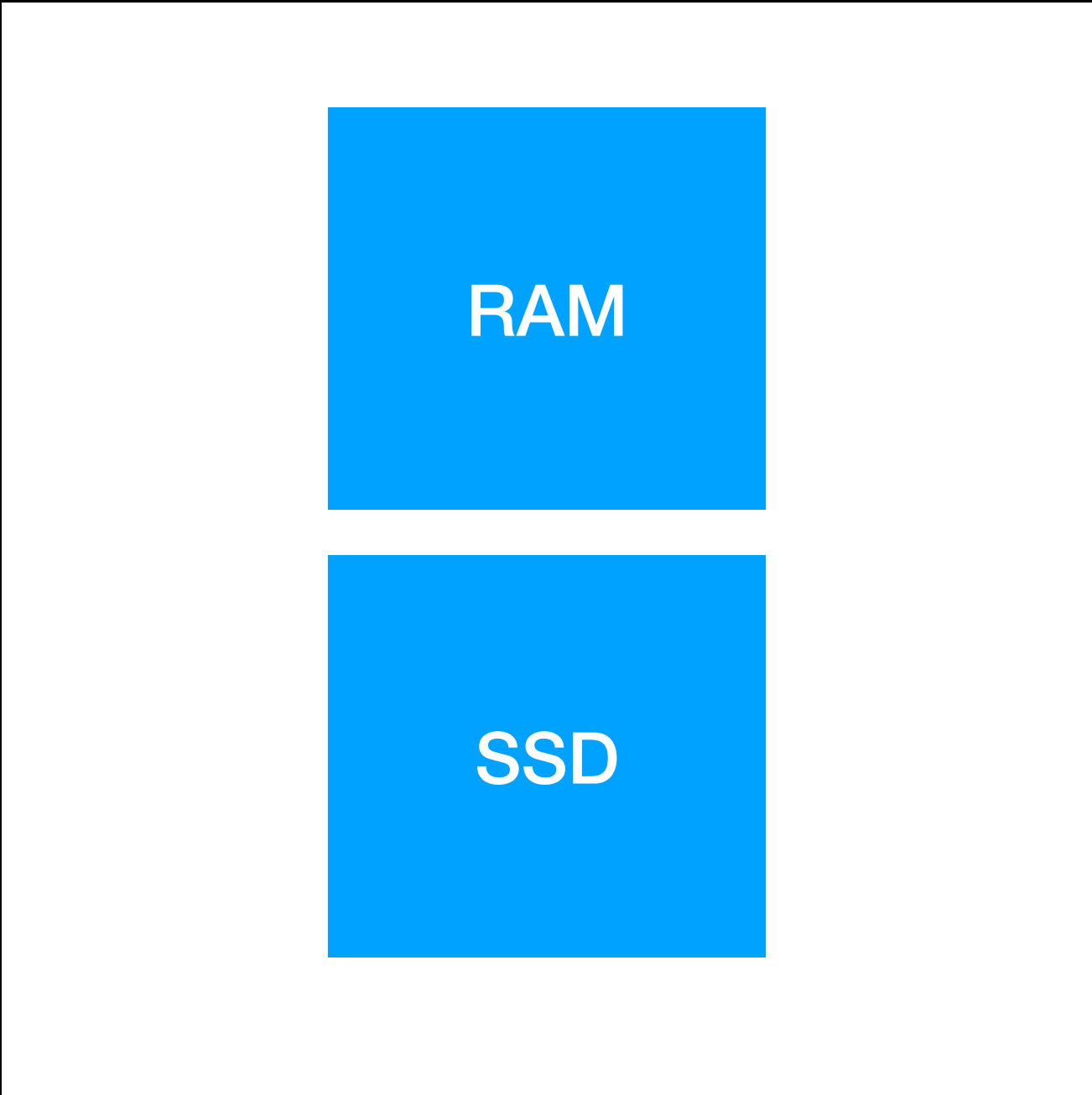
Functions in Javascript

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## Computer





# Why languages?

## What have we learned?

### Why languages?

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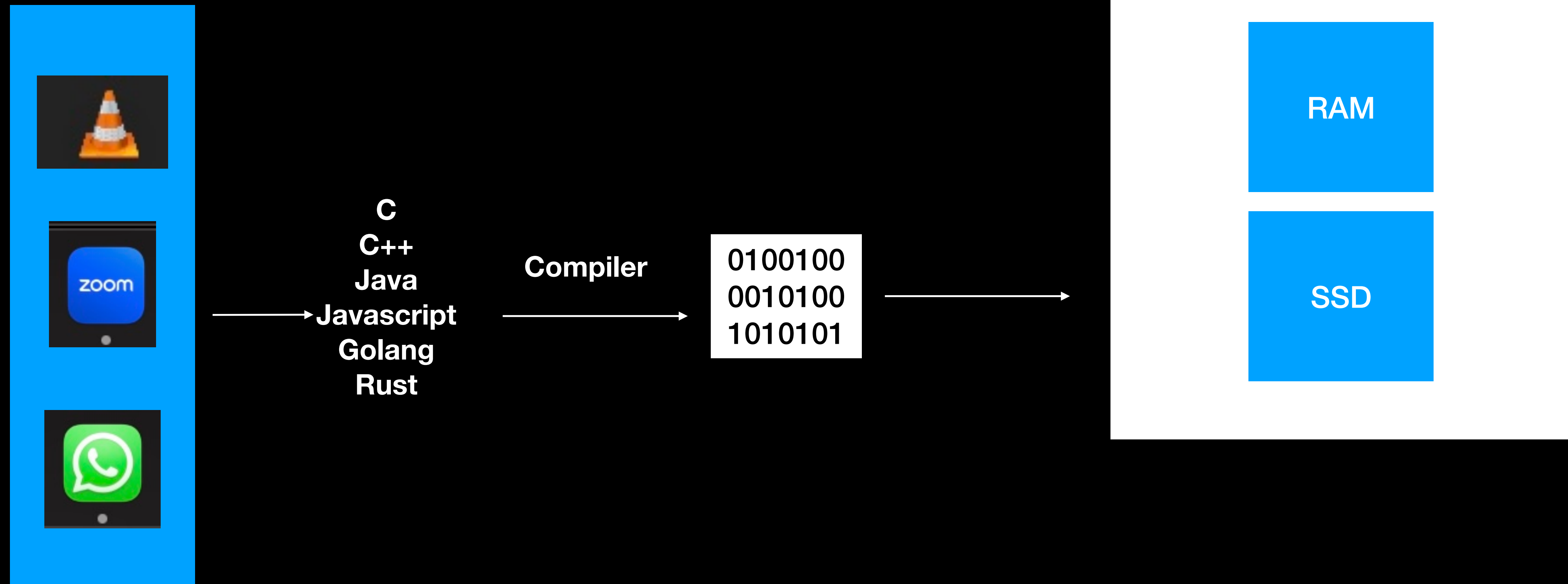
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Practise problem solving

Callback functions, Event loop, callback

Callback hell and Promises

1. Languages are used to write applications
2. Developers write high level code in these languages
3. Every language has a **compiler** which converts the developer code into 01



# Interpreted vs compiled languages

## Compiler

Why languages?

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**What are compilers - Compilers convert high level developer friendly code into 0s and 1s**

# Interpreted vs compiled languages

## Compiler

Lets see it in action - The C++ compiler is called g++

### Step 1 - write code

```
#include <stdio.h>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    cout << "hello world" << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

Why languages?

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# Interpreted vs compiled languages

## Compiler

Lets see it in action - The C++ compiler is called g++

### Step 1 - write code

```
#include <stdio.h>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    cout << "hello world" << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

### Step 2 - Compile code

```
→ 100xdevs g++ a.cpp -o temp
```

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### Step 1 - write code

```
#include <stdio.h>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    cout << "hello world" << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

### Step 2 - Compile code

```
100xdevs g++ a.cpp -o temp
```

### Step 3 - Run the code (put it in ram)

```
→ 100xdevs ./temp
hello world
```

# Interpreted vs compiled languages

## Compiler

**But JS is different (interpreted)**

### Step 1 - write code

```
index.html (11 lines)  
console.log("Hello world");  
|  
|  
|
```

#### Why languages?

#### Scripting vs compiled languages

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# Interpreted vs compiled languages

## Compiler

**But JS is different (interpreted)**

### Step 1 - write code

```
100xdevs (100xdevs)
console.log("Hello world");
```

### Step 2 - Run code

```
100xdevs (100xdevs)
→ 100xdevs node a.js
Hello world
```

Why languages?

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# Interpreted vs compiled languages

## Compiler

### Compiled languages

1. First need to compile, then need to run
2. Usually don't compile if there is an error in the code
3. Example - C++, Java, Rust, Golang

### Interpreted Languages

1. Usually go line by line
2. Can run partially if the error comes later
3. Example - Javascript, Python

Why languages?

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# Interpreted vs compiled languages

## Lets write some code

Please sign up on [repl.it](https://repl.it)

Why [repl.it](https://repl.it)? - It's lets you compile (or interpret?)  
javascript code without having it locally on your machine  
lets try to run the hello world program

### Why languages?

#### Scripting vs compiled languages

Why JS >> Other languages in some ways

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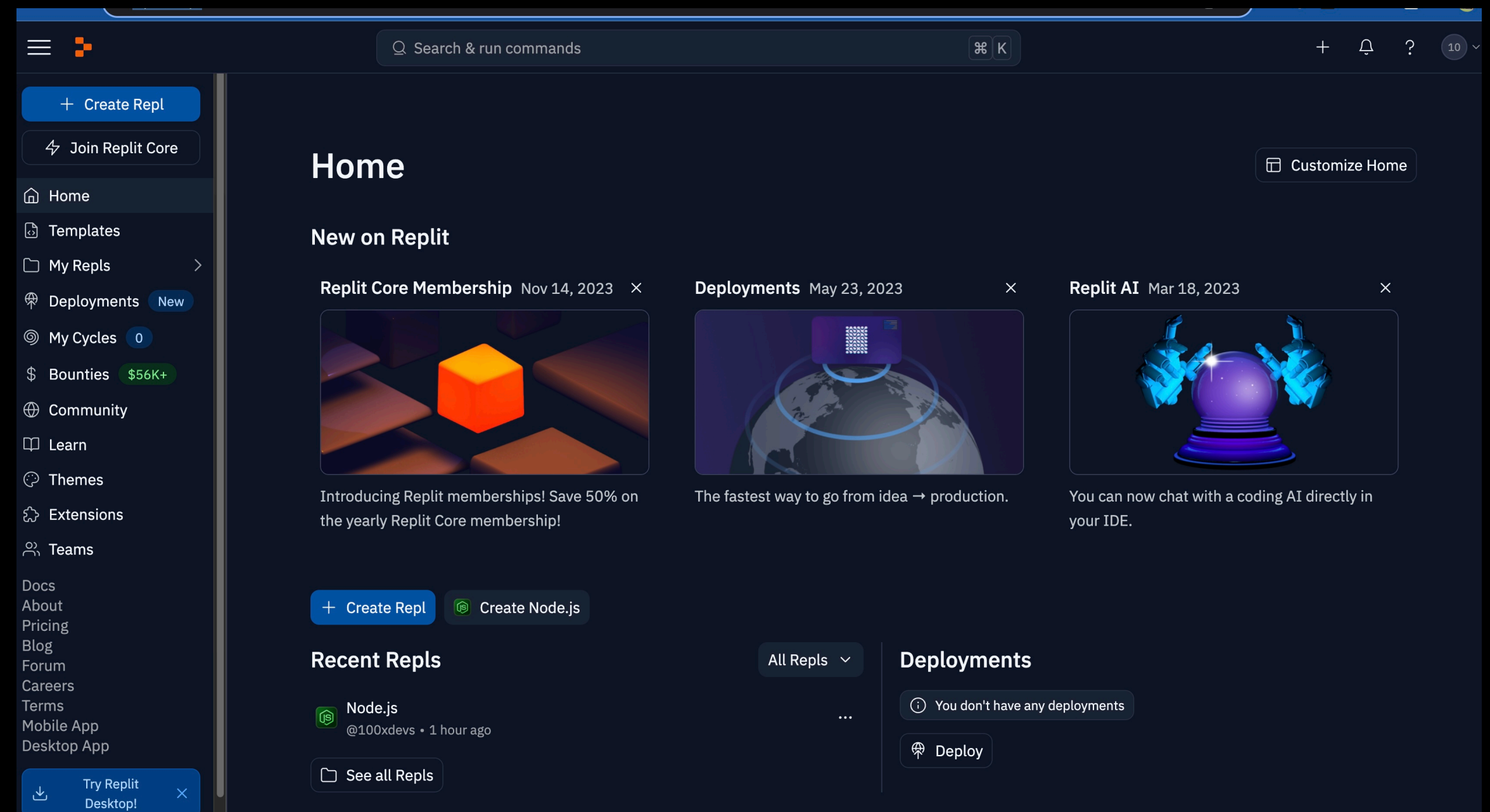
Functions in Javascript

Practise problem solving

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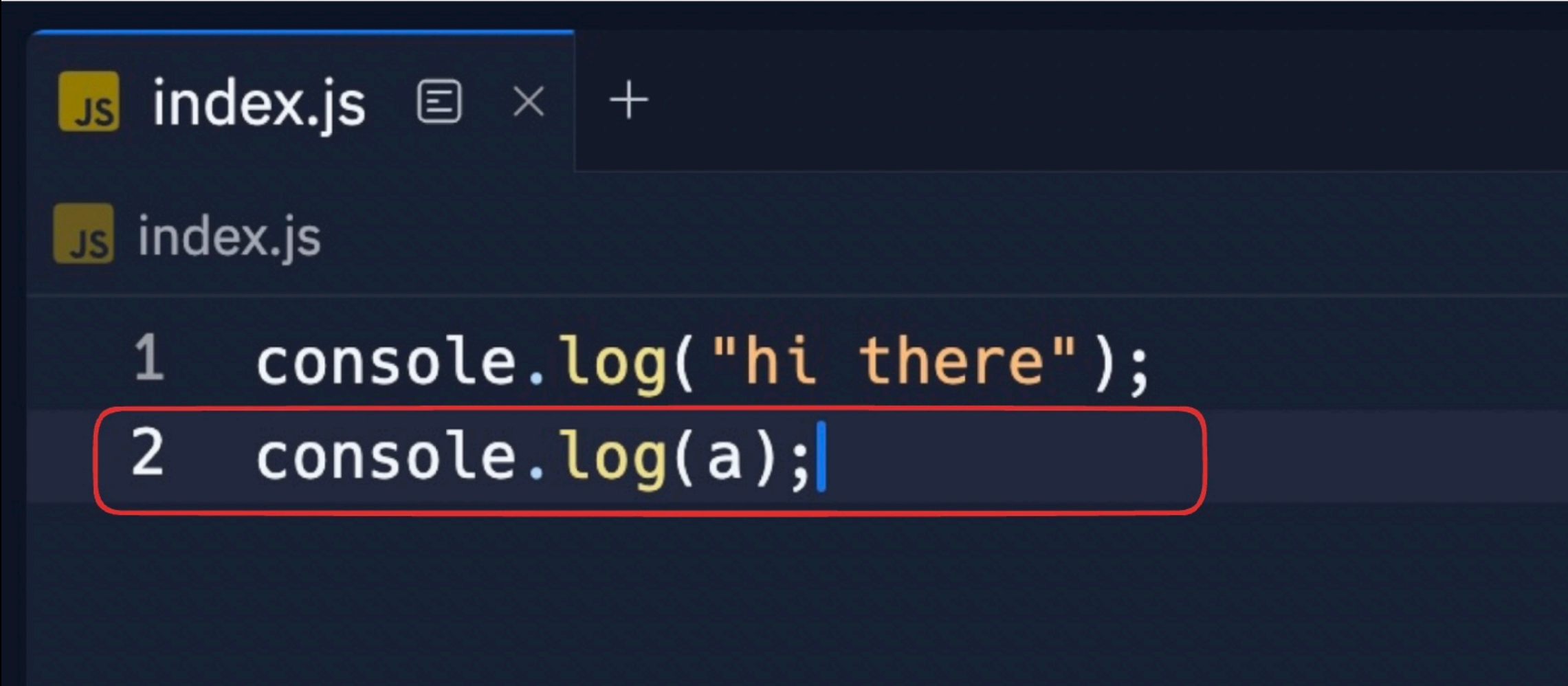
```
Js index.js
1 console.log("hi there");
2
```



# Interpreted vs compiled languages

## Lets write some code

### Now run this code



```
JS index.js  ×  +
JS index.js

1 console.log("hi there");
2 console.log(a);|
```

Why languages?

Scripting vs compiled languages

Why JS >> Other languages in some ways

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# Interpreted vs compiled languages

## Lets write some code

### Same code for C++

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    cout << "hello world" << endl;
    cout << a << endl;

    return 0;
}
```

```
→ 100xdevs g++ a.cpp -o temp
a.cpp:8:11: error: use of undeclared identifier 'a'
    cout << a << endl;
           ^
1 error generated.
→ 100xdevs
```

#### Why languages?

##### Scripting vs compiled languages

Why JS >> Other languages in some cases

Strict vs dynamic languages

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Callback functions, Event loop, callbacks

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# Interpreted vs compiled languages

## What did we learn?

Why languages?

Scripting vs compiled languages

Why JS >> Other languages in some ways

Strict vs dynamic languages

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Callback functions, Event loop, callback queue

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**JS is an interpreted language**

**C++ is a compiled language**

**Interpreted languages go line by line while executing, can partially run until an error comes**



# Why is JS better than other languages

## Why languages?

Scripting vs compiled languages

**Why JS >> Other languages in some**

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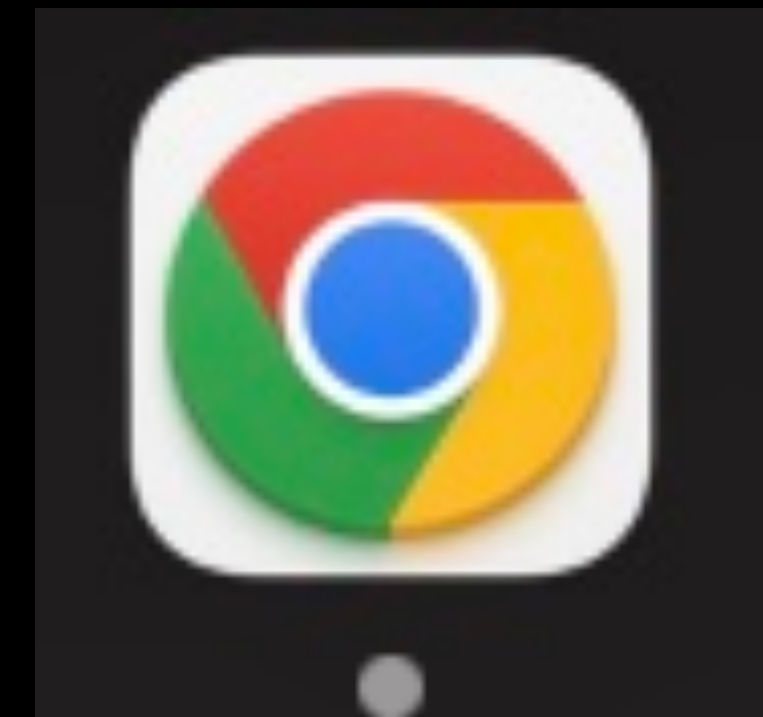
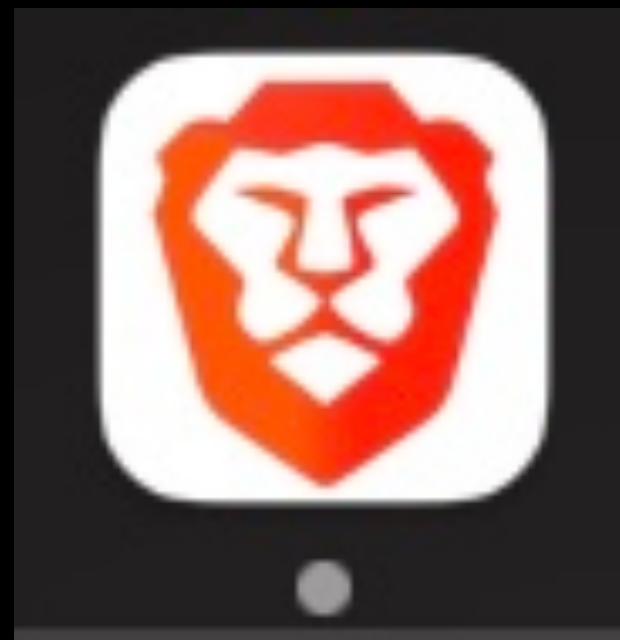
Practise problem solving

Callback functions, Event loop, callbacks

Callback hell and Promises

**Browsers can only understand HTML/CSS/JS (not technically true)**

**Thanks to Node.js , Javascript can also be used for “Backend Development”**



# Static vs dynamic languages

## Why languages?

Scripting vs compiled languages

Why JS >> Other languages in some t

## Strict vs dynamic languages

Single threaded nature of JS

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Callback hell and Promises

## C++

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    int number = 5;           // Declaration of an integer variable
    number = "Hello";        // This will cause a compile-time error

    cout << number << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

**Benefits - More strict code**

## Javascript

```
let number = 5;           // Variable initially holds a number
number = "Hello";         // Variable now holds a string

console.log(number);      // Outputs: "Hello"
```

**Benefits - Can move fast**

# Single threaded nature of JS

## Why languages?

Scripting vs compiled languages

Why JS >> Other languages in some t

Strict vs dynamic languages

## Single threaded nature of JS

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Functions in Javascript

Practise problem solving

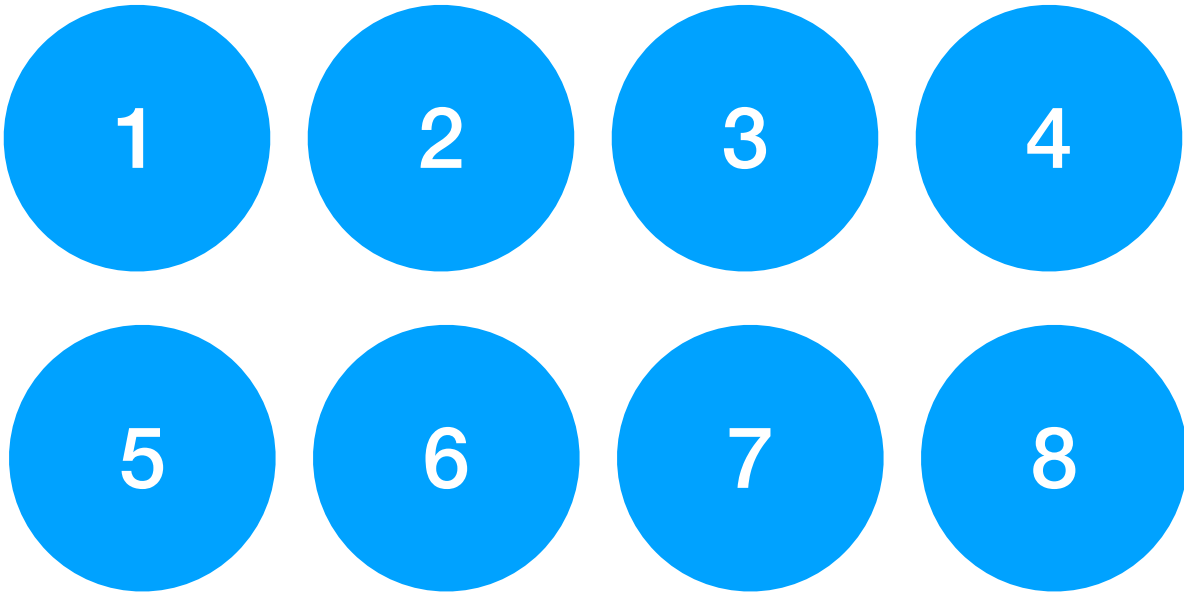
Callback functions, Event loop, callba

Callback hell and Promises

## Mac Machine

### Hardware Overview:

Model Name:	MacBook Pro
Model Identifier:	MacBookPro18,2
Chip:	Apple M1 Max
Total Number of Cores:	10 (8 performance and 2 efficiency)
Memory:	32 GB
System Firmware Version:	7450.141.1



# Single threaded nature of JS

## Why languages?

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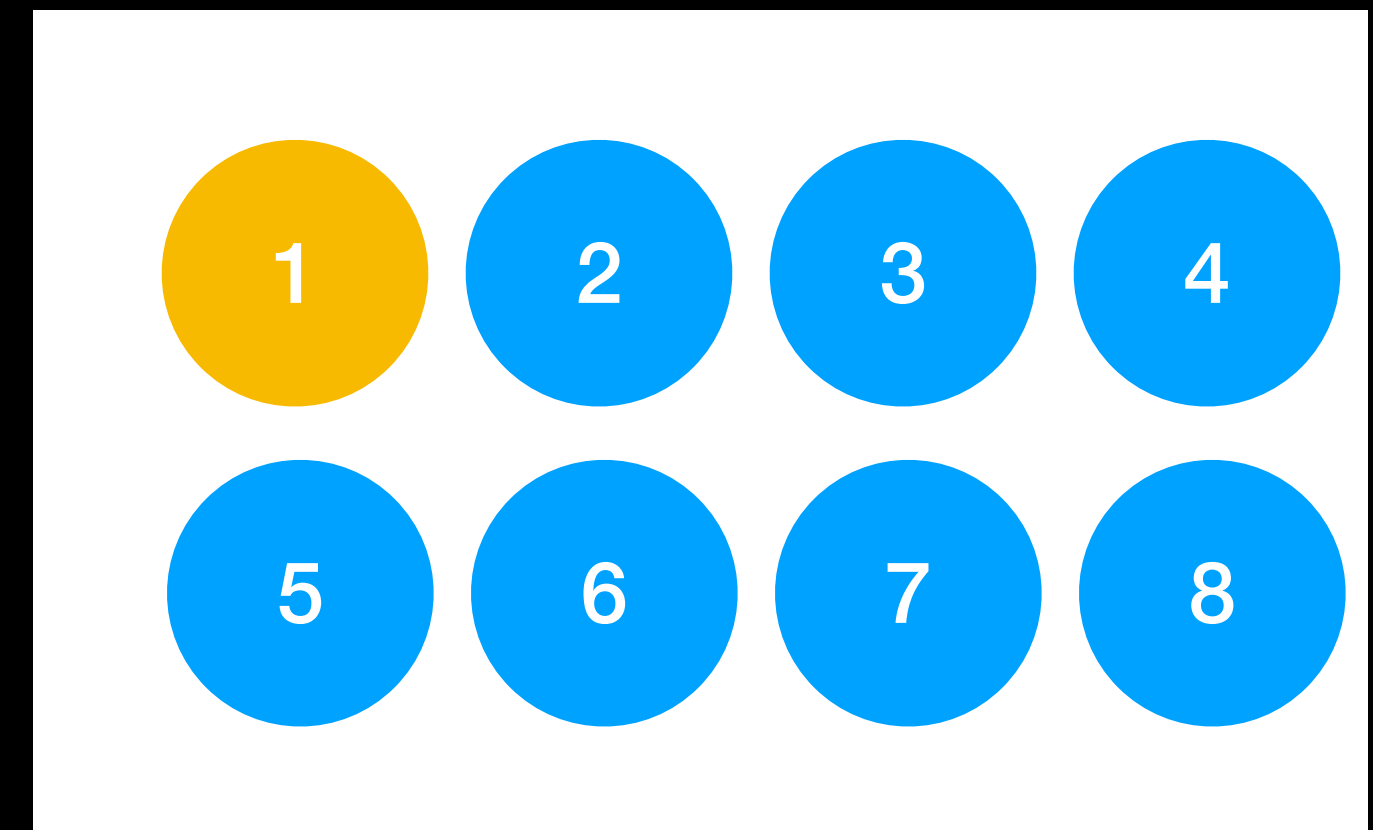
**JS can only use one of these at a time**

**It is *single threaded***

**This is why it is considered to be a bad language for  
scalable systems**

**There is a way to make it use all cores of your machine**

## Mac Machine





# Single threaded nature of JS

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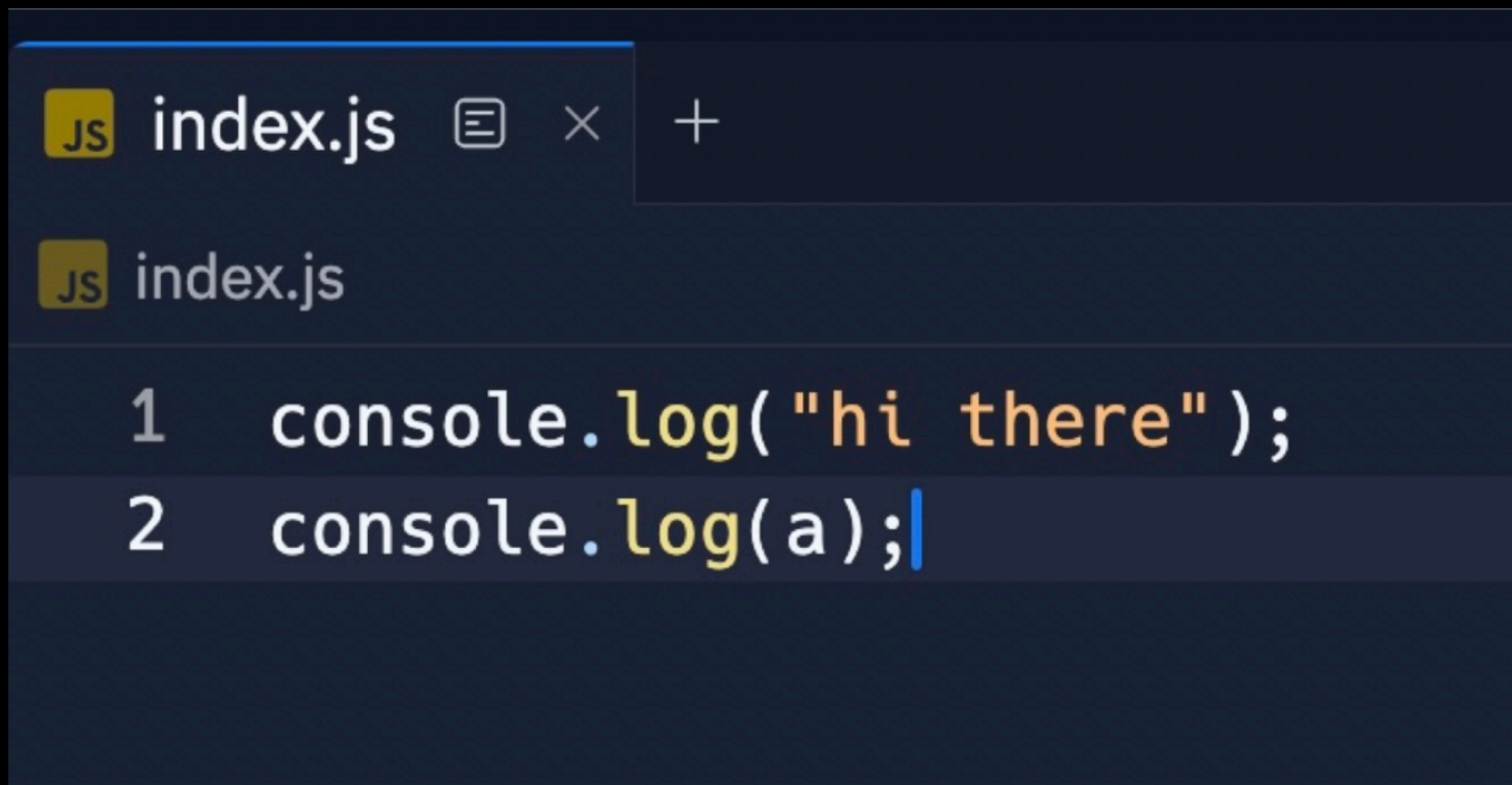
Functions in Javascript

Practise problem solving

Callback functions, Event loop, callbacks

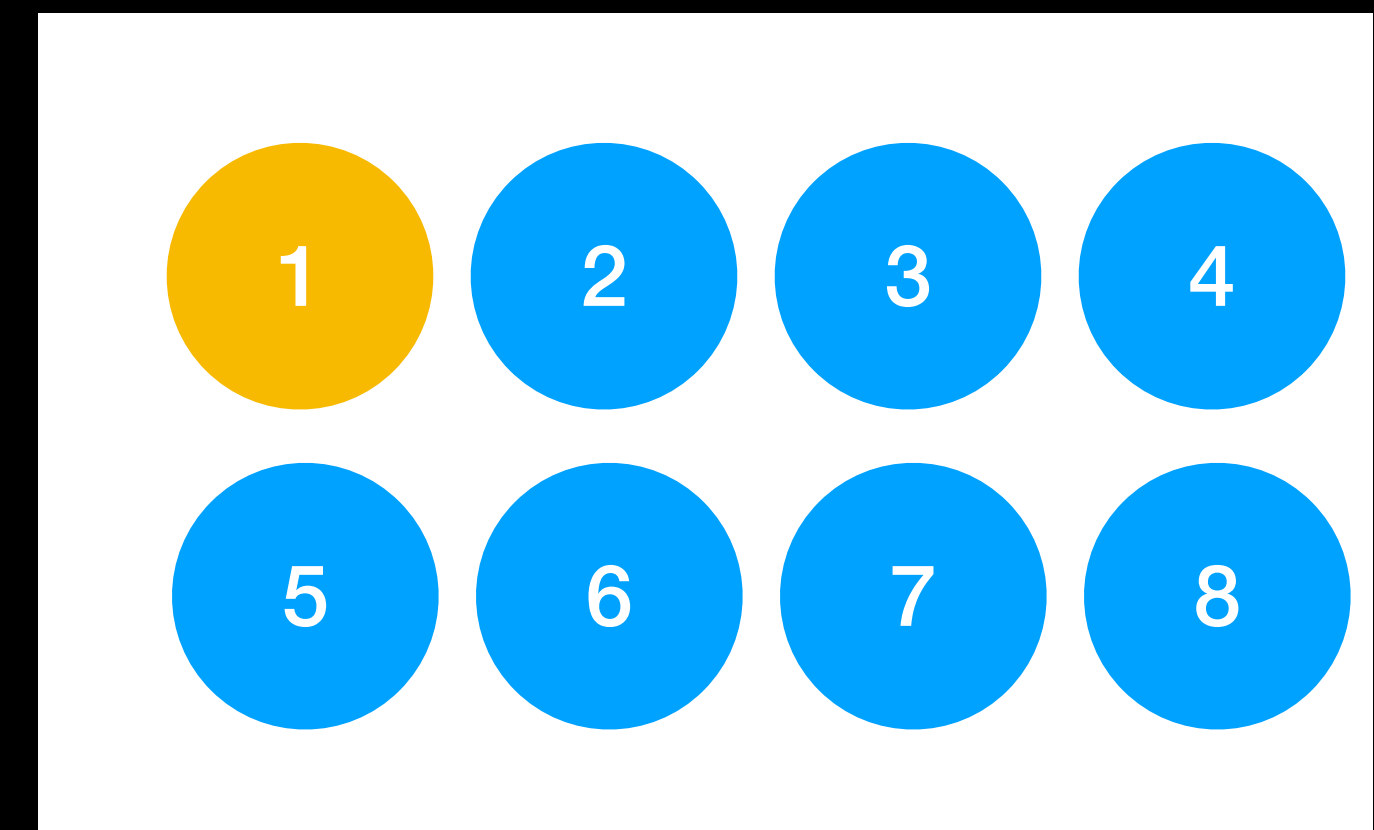
Callback hell and Promises

**More practically, JS runs line by line and only  
One line runs at a time**



```
JS index.js [icon] [x] [+]  
JS index.js  
1 console.log("hi there");  
2 console.log(a);|
```

## Mac Machine



# Simple primitives

Why languages?

Scripting vs compiled languages

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**Variables (let, var, const)**

**Data types - strings, numbers and booleans**

**If/else**

**Loops - For loop**

**Let's write some code -**

**1. Write the program to greet a person given their first and last name**

**2. Write a program that greets a person based on their gender. (If else)**

**3. Write a program that counts from 0 - 1000 and prints (for loop)**

# Complex primitives

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**1. Arrays**

**2. Objects**

**Let's write some code -**

**1. Write a program prints all the even numbers in an array**

**2. Write a program to print the biggest number in an arraya**

**3. Write a program that prints all the male people's first name given a complex object**

**4. Write a program that reverses all the elements of an array**

# Functions

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## Functions let you

1. Abstract out logic in your program
2. Take arguments as an input
3. Return a value as an output
4. You can think of them as an independent program that is supposed to do something given an input
5. Functions CAN take other functions as input - this will confuse you (callbacks)

## Let's write some code -

1. Write a function that finds the sum of two numbers
2. Write another function that displays this result in a pretty format
3. Write another function that takes this sum and prints it in passive tense



# Functions

## Functions let you

1. Abstract out logic in your program
2. Take arguments as an input
3. Return a value as an output
4. You can think of them as an independent program that is supposed to do something given an input
5. Functions CAN take other functions as input - this will confuse you (callbacks)

<https://gist.github.com/hkirat/898ac1da32b6b347a8c0c3e73e1c0666>

JS index.js > ...

```
1  function sum(num1, num2) {
2    let result = num1 + num2;
3    return result;
4  }
5
6  function displayResult(data) {
7    console.log("Result of the sum is : " + data);
8  }
9
10 function displayResultPassive(data) {
11   console.log("Sum's result is : " + data);
12 }
13
14 // You are only allowed to call one function after this
15 // How will you displayResult of a sum
```

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Callback functions, event loops, callback queue

## Synchronous vs Asynchronous functions

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### Synchronous

All the code we've written until now  
All code running line by line (hence sync)

### Asynchronous

Asynchronous functions in programming are those that allow a program to start a potentially long-running operation and continue executing other tasks without waiting for that operation to complete. This is particularly important in environments like web browsers or Node.js, where waiting for an operation to finish (like fetching data from a server or reading a large file) could make the application unresponsive.

# Callback functions, event loops, callback queue

## Synchronous vs Asynchronous functions

### Synchronous

```
function sum() {  
  let ans = 0;  
  for (let i = 0; i < 1000; i++) {  
    ans = ans + i;  
  }  
  return ans;  
}
```

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**Callback functions, Event loop, callback queue**

Callback hell and Promises



Callback functions, event loops, callback queue

## Synchronous vs Asynchronous functions

### Asynchronous (setTimeout)

JS index.js > f fetchData > ...

```
1  function fetchData() {  
2      console.log('Requesting data from the ChatGPT server...');  
3  
4      setTimeout(() => {  
5          console.log('Data received from the ChatGPT server: []');  
6      }, 3000);  
7  }  
8  
9  fetchData();
```

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# Callback functions, event loops, callback queue

<http://latentflip.com/loupe/>

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JS index.js > f fetchData > ...

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2    console.log('Requesting data from the ChatGPT server...');  
3  
4    setTimeout(() => {  
5      console.log('Data received from the ChatGPT server: []');  
6    }, 3000);  
7  }  
8  
9  fetchData();
```



# Callback functions, event loops, callback queue

<http://latentflip.com/loupe/>

## Better example

```
JS index.js > ...  
1  
2 ✓ setTimeout(function timeout() {  
3   |   console.log("Click the button!");  
4   | }, 1000);  
5  
6   // Expensive operation (takes more than 1s)  
7   let sum = 0;  
8 ✓ for (let i = 0; i<100000000000; i++) {  
9   |   sum = sum + 10;  
10  | }  
11
```

### Why languages?

Scripting vs compiled languages

Why JS >> Other languages in some t

Strict vs dynamic languages

Single threaded nature of JS

**Simple primitives in JS (number, st**  
**booleans)**

Complex primitives in JS (arrays, obj

Functions in Javascript

Practise problem solving

Callback functions, Event loop, callba

Callback hell and Promises

# Callback functions, event loops, callback queue

<http://latentflip.com/loupe/>

**More examples?**

**Network calls**

**File system calls**

**Database calls**

**setInterval**

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# Callback hell, Promises

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Callback hell and Promises

**Disclaimer - This is going to be overwhelming, especially for beginners**  
**Please don't worry if you don't understand the next section, we don't need it for a while**

# Callback hell, Promises

<https://gist.github.com/hkirat/502ea4573a045804be95083ce5af94dc>

```
// Function to simulate downloading data
function downloadData(callback) {
    setTimeout(function() {
        console.log("Data downloaded");
        callback("Downloaded Data");
    }, 1000);
}

// Function to simulate processing the downloaded data
function processData(data, callback) {
    setTimeout(function() {
        console.log("Data processed");
        callback("Processed " + data);
    }, 1000);
}

// Initiating the process
downloadData(function(downloadedData) {
    processData(downloadedData, function(processedData) {
        console.log("Final result: " + processedData);
    });
});
```

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# Callback hell, Promises

<https://gist.github.com/hkirat/f7780b5061182b7281d37c23951e916d>

```
// Function to simulate downloading data, now returns a Promise
function downloadData() {
  return new Promise(function(resolve) {
    setTimeout(function() {
      console.log("Data downloaded");
      resolve("Downloaded Data");
    }, 1000);
  });
}

// Function to simulate processing the downloaded data, now returns a Promise
function processData(data) {
  return new Promise(function(resolve) {
    setTimeout(function() {
      console.log("Data processed");
      resolve("Processed " + data);
    }, 1000);
  });
}

// Using Promises to handle the asynchronous operations
downloadData()
  .then(processData)
  .then(function(finalResult) {
    console.log("Final result: " + finalResult);
  })
  .catch(function(error) {
    console.error("An error occurred:", error);
  });
```

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# What's left?

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Async await syntax in promises

Next week/offline video



# Assignments

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For today -

1. Create a counter in Javascript (counts down from 30 to 0)
2. Calculate the time it takes between a setTimeout call and the inner function actually running
3. Create a terminal clock (HH:MM:SS)

There will be a video on how to install node.js and run tests locally for the main assignments for this week