

# Web Programming

# **JavaScript Part I.**

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# JavaScript (JS)

- HTML-embedded scripting language
- Client-side
  - Interpreted by the browser
- Event-driven
  - Execution is triggered by user actions
- Has become a fundamental part of web development
  - Many of the HTML5 features are exposed through HTML5 JavaScript APIs

# Uses of JS

- To provide programming capability on the client side
  - Note that JS works even when the client is offline!
- To transfer some of the load from the server to the client
- To create highly responsive user interfaces
- To provide dynamic functionality

# Outline for today

- Embedding
- Syntax
- Types and variables
- Objects and functions

# Embedding

# Embedding in HTML

- **Explicit embedding** (inline)

```
<script>  
</script>
```

- **Implicit embedding** (referencing a separate .js file)

```
<script src="myfile.js"></script>
```

Separate closing tag is needed!  
**<script src="..." />** will not work!

# Execution

- JS in **<head>**
  - Executed as soon as the browser parses the head, before it has parsed the rest of the page
- JS in **<body>**
  - Executed when the browser parses the body (from top to down)

# Exercises #1



[github.com/dat310-2024/info/tree/master/](https://github.com/dat310-2024/info/tree/master/exercises/js/basics)  
**exercises/js/basics**



# Syntax

# General syntax

- JS is **case-sensitive!**
- Reserved words
  - **function, if, this, return, let, const, ...**
  - See the full list at [http://www.w3schools.com/js/js\\_reserved.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/js/js_reserved.asp)
- Comments

```
// single line comment
```

```
/*  
multi-line comment  
*/
```

# General syntax

- Semicolon ; after each statement (line).
- Curly braces { } for blocks:

## Python

```
if x < 5:  
    y = y + x  
    x = x + 1
```

## JavaScript

```
if (x < 5) {  
    y = y + x;  
    x = x + 1;  
}
```

# Syntax (best practice)

- Each statement is in a separate line, terminated with a semicolon
- No semicolon after }
- Indentation!

# Control statements - if

**Condition** within paranthesis ( )

```
if (a > b) {  
    document.write("a is greater than b");  
}  
else {  
    document.write("b is greater than a");  
}
```

# Control statements - loops

```
for (let i = 0; i < 10; i++) {  
    document.writeln(i);  
}
```

```
let i = 0;  
{  
    document.writeln(i);  
}  
i++;  
{  
    document.writeln(i);  
}  
i++;  
{  
    document.writeln(i);  
}  
...
```

as long as  $i < 10$

# Break and continue

- They work the same way as in Java
- **break;** "jumps out" of a loop
- **continue;** "jumps over" one iteration in the loop

# Control statements - switch

```
switch (color) {  
    case "red":  
        // do something  
        break;  
    case "green":  
        // do something else  
        break;  
    default:  
        // default case  
}
```



# Control statements - if

**Condition** within paranthesis ( )

```
if (a > b) {  
    document.write("a is greater than b");  
}  
else {  
    document.write("b is greater than a");  
}
```

- Conditional (ternary) operator

```
let voteable = (age < 18) ? "Too young" : "Old enough";
```

**Condition** within paranthesis ( )

# Control statements - loops

```
for (let i = 0; i < 10; i++) {  
    document.writeln(i);  
}
```

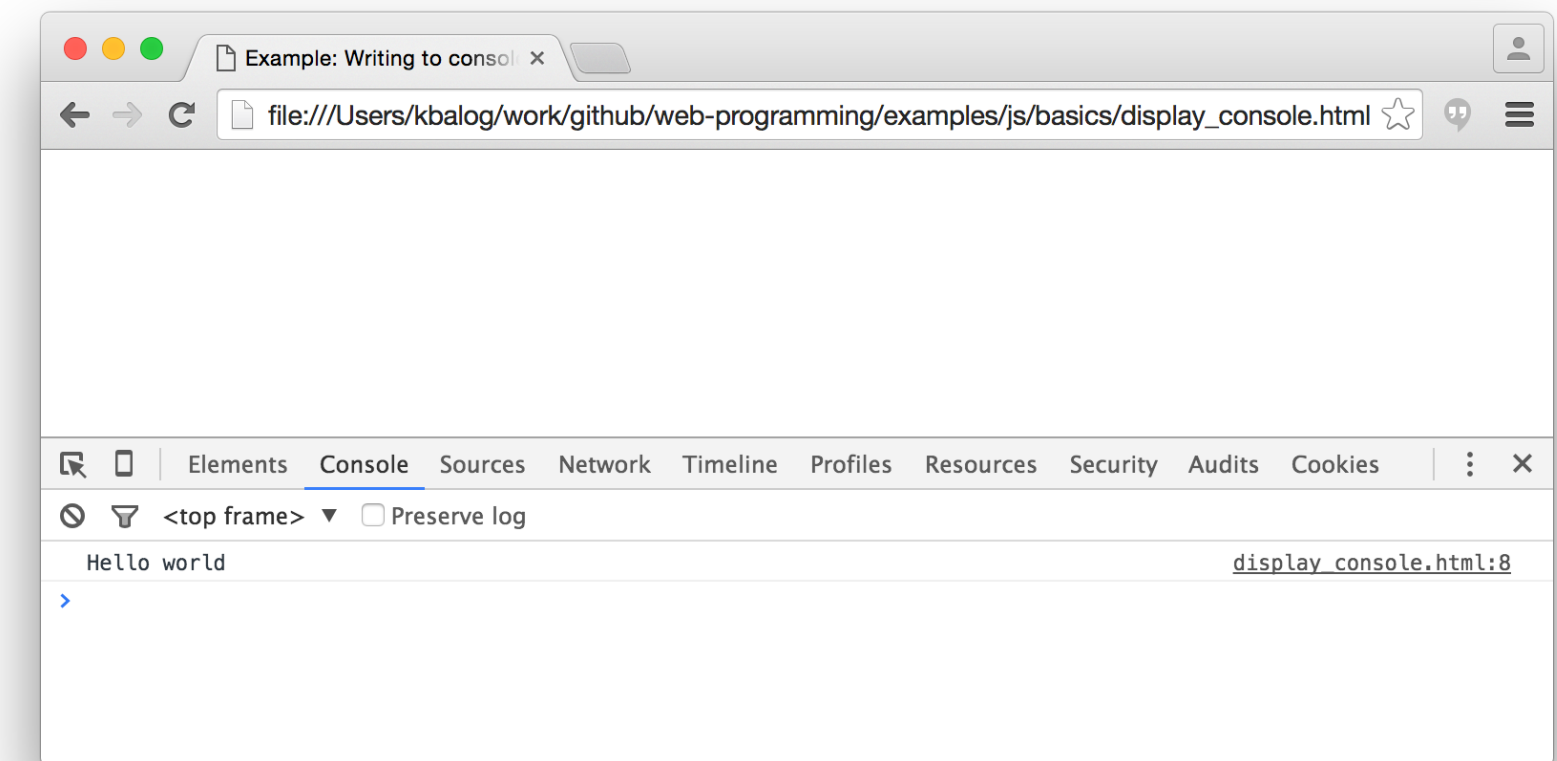
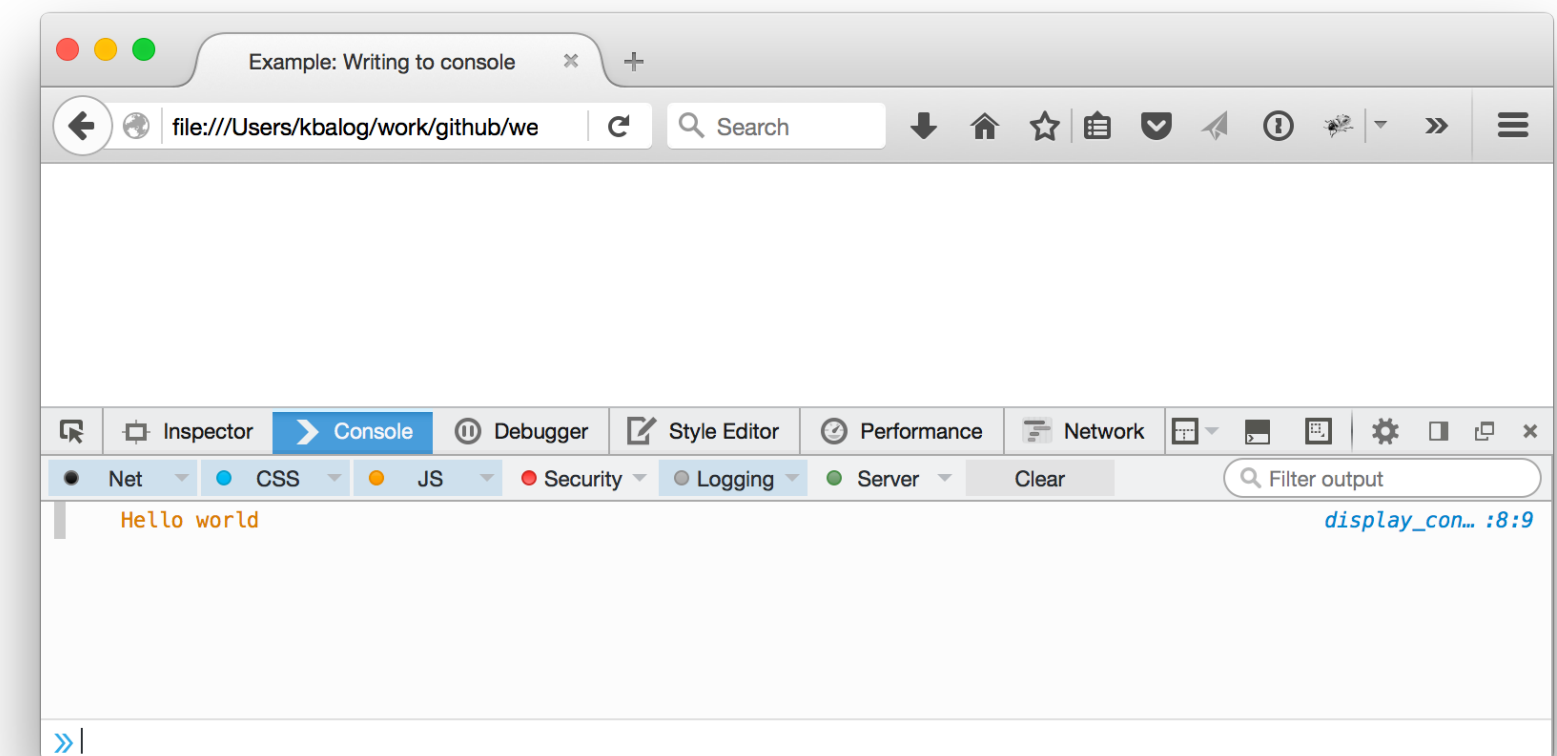
```
let i = 0;  
while (i < 10) {  
    document.writeln(i);  
    i++;  
}
```

# Display possibilities

- JS can "display" data in different ways:
  - Writing into the browser console, using **console.log()**
  - Writing into an alert box, using **window.alert()**
  - Writing into the HTML output using **document.write()**
  - Writing into an HTML element, using **innerHTML**
  - Setting the value of a HTML form element using **element.value**

# Where to find the console?

- Firefox
  - Tools/Web Developer/Web console
- Chrome
  - View/Developer/JavaScript console
- Internet Explorer (IE9+)
  - Developer Tools



# Exercises #2 (#2b)



[github.com/dat310-2024/info/tree/master/  
\*\*exercises/js/basics\*\*](https://github.com/dat310-2024/info/tree/master/exercises/js/basics)

# **Types & variables**

# Declaring variables

- **Explicitly**, using a declaration statement (recommended)

```
let name = "John";
```

- Or

```
var name = "John";
```

Can behave unexpected.  
Check [https://www.w3schools.com/js/js\\_let.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/js/js_let.asp)

- **Implicitly**, by assigning it a value (avoid this)

```
name = "John";
```

- JS is loosely typed
  - Type is determined by the interpreter
  - A variable can change its data type

# Variable names

- Can contain letters, digits, underscores, and dollar signs
- Must begin with a letter (or \$ or \_)
- Variable names are case sensitive!
- Reserved words cannot be used
- Variable naming conventions
  - Use camelCase
  - Variables that begin with \$ are usually reserved for JavaScript libraries
  - Don't start variables with \_ unless you have a very good reason to do so (you'll know if you do)



# Primitive types

- number
  - **123**, **1.23**, **1.e2**
- string
  - **"John"**, **'August'**
- boolean
  - **true**, **false**
- null
  - **null** (reserved word) — represents "no value"
- undefined
  - variable explicitly defined, but not assigned a value

# Data types

- Can contain values
  - string
  - number
  - boolean
  - object
  - function
- Cannot contain values
  - null
  - undefined

# The **typeof** operator

- The **typeof** operator can be used to find the data type of a JavaScript variable

```
typeof "John"           // Returns string
typeof 3.14              // Returns number
typeof NaN               // Returns number
typeof false            // Returns boolean
typeof [1,2,3,4]         // Returns object
typeof {name: 'John', age: 34} // Returns object
typeof new Date()        // Returns object
typeof function () {}   // Returns function
typeof myCar              // Returns undefined (if myCar is not declared)
typeof null              // Returns object
```

# Implicit type conversions

- Interpreter performs several different implicit type conversions (called *coercions*)
  - When JavaScript tries to operate on a "wrong" data type, it will try to convert the value to a "right" type

```
"August" + 1997 // returns "August1997"  
1997 + "August" // returns "1997August"
```

- The result is not always what you would expect

```
5 + null // returns 5           because null is converted to 0  
"5" + null // returns "5null"   because null is converted to "null"  
"5" + 2 // returns 52           because 2 is converted to "2"  
"5" - 2 // returns 3            because "5" is converted to 5  
"5" * "2" // returns 10         because "5" and "2" are converted to 5 and 2
```

# == VS. ===

- Using == (or !=) type coercion will occur
  - This can bring unpredictable results

```
99 == "99"      // true
0 == false      // true
'\n\n\n' == 0    // true
'\n\n\n' == 0    // true
```

- Using === (or !==) type coercion will never occur (recommended)
  - Exact comparison of the actual values

```
99 === "99"     // false
0 === false     // false
'\n\n\n' === 0   // false
'\n\n\n' === 0   // false
```

# Explicit type conversions

- Typically needed between strings and numbers
- Numbers to strings
  - Using the constructor of the String class

```
let num = 6;  
let str = String(num);
```

- Using the toString() method of the Number class

```
let num = 6;  
let str = num.toString();
```

# Explicit type conversions (2)

- Strings to numbers
  - Using the constructor of the Number class

```
let str = "153";  
let num = Number(str);
```

- Using the **parseInt()** or **parseFloat()** global functions

```
let num1 = parseInt("10");  
let num2 = parseFloat("10.33");
```

# Operators

[https://www.w3schools.com/jsref/jsref\\_operators.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/jsref/jsref_operators.asp)

- Comparison
  - `==` (`===`), `!=` (`!==`), `<`, `>`, `<=`, `>=`
- Boolean operators
  - `&&`, `||` (short-circuit)
- Numeric operators
  - `+`, `-`, `*`, `/`, `%`, `++`, `--`
- Bitwise operators
  - `&`, `|`, `~`, `^`, `<<`, `>>`
- String concatenation

```
let str = "two " + "words";
```

- Mind that `+` is addition for numbers and concatenation for strings!



# Variable scope

- **let:**  
**local** scope within **{ }**  
**global** scope outside
- **let:**  
**local** scope within **function**  
**global** scope outside
- Best practice: avoid global variables

# **Objects & functions**

# Functions

```
function addOne(num) {  
    return num + 1;  
}
```

```
let x = addOne(3)  
console.log(x);
```

function addOne(parametera, parameterb) { ... }

keyword

function  
name

parameter names

function  
body

addOne(3, 2)

function  
call arguments

# Functions (2)

- Functions can also be assigned to variables or passed as parameters

```
let plusOne = addOne;  
let result = plusOne(1);    // 2  
  
function op(operation, value) {  
    return operation(value);  
}  
let result2 = op(addOne, 3);    // 4
```

- Nesting functions definitions is possible, but not recommended

# Exercise #3 (#3b)



[github.com/dat310-2024/info/tree/master/  
\*\*exercises/js/basics\*\*](https://github.com/dat310-2024/info/tree/master/exercises/js/basics)

# Objects

- Objects can be created ad hoc

```
let mydog = {  
  name: "Tiffy",  
  weight: 3.4,  
  breed: "mixed"  
}
```

- Accessing object properties
  - Can use `objectName.property` or `objectName["property"]`

```
mydog.weight = 3.5;    // assign new weight  
mydog["weight"] = 3.5; // does the same
```

- Can use variable

```
let property = "weight";  
mydog[property] = 3.5; // does the same
```

# Object properties

- Properties are dynamic
  - Can be added/deleted any time during interpretation

```
mydog.age = 12;           // adding an age prop.  
delete mydog.weight;     // deleting weight pr.
```

- Checking if a property exists

```
mydog.hasOwnProperty("name") // true
```

# Objects: functions as properties

- Functions can be added as properties

```
mydog.bark = function() {  
    console.log(this.name + ": Wov!")  
}  
  
mydog.bark();    // prints Tiffy: Wov!
```



# Classes

- Classes  
can be defined with constructor and methods.

```
class Dog {  
  constructor(name, weight, breed) {  
    this.name = name;  
    this.weight = weight;  
    this.breed = breed;  
  }  
  call(){  
    console.log(this.name);  
  }  
}
```

- Then use the **new** keyword to create new objects from this prototype

```
let mydog = new Dog("Tiffany", 3.4, "mixed");
```

# Classes

Declare fields.

```
class Dog {  
  name;  
  weight;  
  breed;  
  constructor(name, weight, breed) {  
    this.name = name;  
    this.weight = weight;  
    this.breed = breed;  
  }  
  call(){  
    console.log(this.name);  
  }  
}
```

# Classes

Private field.

```
class Dog {  
  #privatename;  
  weight;  
  breed;  
  constructor(name, weight, breed) {  
    this.#privatename = name;  
    this.weight = weight;  
    this.breed = breed;  
  }  
  #privatecall(){  
    console.log(this.#privatename);  
  }  
  call(){ this.#privatecall(); }  
}
```

Private method.

- Private fields and methods are prefixed with **#**.
- Private fields need to be declared.

# Classes

- Classes
  - have other features of Object oriented programming:
- Inheritance
- Static fields
- Static methods
- Getters
- Setters

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Classes>

# Alternatively using constructor function

```
class Dog {  
  constructor(name, weight, breed){  
    this.name = name;  
    this.weight = weight;  
    this.breed = breed;  
  }  
  // method  
  info() {  
    console.log("name: " + this.name);  
    ...  
  };  
}
```

```
function Dog(name, weight, breed) {  
  this.name = name;  
  this.weight = weight;  
  this.breed = breed;  
  this.info = function {  
    console.log("name: " + this.name);  
    ...  
  };  
}
```

# The instanceof operator

- The **instanceof** operator returns true if an object is created by a given constructor

```
var cars = ["Saab", "Volvo", "BMW"];

cars instanceof Array;           // Returns true
cars instanceof Object;          // Returns true
cars instanceof String;          // Returns false
cars instanceof Number;          // Returns false
```

# Exercise #4



[github.com/dat310-2024/info/tree/master/  
\*\*exercises/js/basics\*\*](https://github.com/dat310-2024/info/tree/master/exercises/js/basics)

# Built-in objects

- Number
- Math
- Array
- String
- Date



# The Number object

[http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/jsref\\_obj\\_number.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/jsref_obj_number.asp)

- Properties
  - Constant values: **Number.MIN\_VALUE**, **Number.MAX\_VALUE**
- Methods
  - **toString()** — converts to String

```
let num = 6;  
let str = num.toString();
```

# The Math object

[http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/jsref\\_obj\\_math.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/jsref_obj_math.asp)

- Properties
  - Constant values: **Math.PI**
- Methods (call them using **Math.**)
  - **abs(x)** — absolute value
  - **round(x)**, **ceil(x)**, **floor(x)** — rounding
  - **min(x,y,z...)**, **max(x,y,z...)** — min/max value
  - **random()** — random number between 0 and 1
  - **sin(x)**, **cos(x)**, **exp(x)**, ...

# The Array object

[http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/jsref\\_obj\\_array.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/jsref_obj_array.asp)

- Creating

- Using the array literal (recommended)

```
let emptyArray = [];  
let fruits = ["orange", "apple"];
```

- Properties

- **length** — sets or returns the number of elements
    - only the assigned elements actually occupy space

# The Array object (2)

- Methods
  - **join(x,y,...)** — joins two or more arrays
  - **indexOf(x)**, **lastIndexOf(x)** — search for an element and return its position
  - **pop()**, **push(x)** — remove/add element to/from the end of the array
  - **shift()**, **unshift(x)** — remove/add element to/from the beginning of the array
  - **sort()** — sorts the elements
  - **reverse()** — reverses the order of elements
  - **concat(x)** — joins all elements into a string

# Array example

```
function printArray(arr) {  
    for (let i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) { // alternative for (var i of arr) {  
        document.write(arr[i] + "<br />");  
    }  
}  
  
let fruits1 = ["orange", "apple"];  
let fruits2 = ["banana", "mango"];  
fruits = fruits1.concat(fruits2); // create a new array by concatenating 2 arrays  
printArray(fruits);  
  
let last = fruits.pop(); // remove last element (mango)  
fruits.push("kiwi"); // add a new element to the end of the array  
fruits.sort(); // sort array  
printArray(fruits);
```

# Array iteration

```
// for loop with index integers  
for (let i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {  
    document.write(arr[i] + "<br />");  
}
```

Not **for ... in ...** !

```
// using for element of syntax  
for (let element of arr) { // array elements, instead of index  
    document.write(element + "<br />");  
}
```

```
// using forEach  
arr.forEach( // pass a function that will be applied to every element  
    function(element){  
        document.write(element + "<br />");  
    }  
);
```

# The String object

[http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/jsref\\_obj\\_string.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/jsref_obj_string.asp)

- Properties
  - **length** — length of the string
- Methods
  - **charAt(x)** — returns character at a given position
    - can also use `"Hello"[2]; // gives l`
  - **indexOf(x), lastIndexOf(x)** — search for a substring, return its position
  - **substr(x,y)** — extracts substring
  - **replace(x,y)** — replaces substring
  - **trim()** — removes whitespaces from both ends of a string

# The Date object

[http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/jsref\\_obj\\_date.asp](http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/jsref_obj_date.asp)

- Different ways to instantiate:

```
let today = new Date(); // current date  
let dt = new Date(2013, 10, 09); // 2013-10-09
```

- Get day, month, year, etc.
  - **dt.getDay(), dt.getMonth(), dt.getYear()**
- Compare two dates

```
if (dt1 > dt2) {...}
```

- Set date

```
let dt2 = new Date();  
dt2.setDate(dt2.getDate() + 5); // 5 days into the future
```



# Exercises #5, #6 (#6b)



[github.com/dat310-2024/info/tree/master/  
exercises/js/basics](https://github.com/dat310-2024/info/tree/master/exercises/js/basics)

# Best practices

- Avoid global variables
- Put variable declarations at the top of each script or function
- Initialize variables when declaring them
- Treat numbers, strings, or booleans as primitive values, not as objects
- Use `[]` instead of `new Array()`
- Beware of automatic type conversions
- Use `===` comparison
- Use strict mode `"use strict";`
  - Add `"use strict";` in top of script

# References

- W3C JavaScript and HTML DOM reference  
<http://www.w3schools.com/jsref/default.asp>
- W3C JS School  
<http://www.w3schools.com/js/default.asp>
- Mozilla JavaScript reference  
<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference>