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*I am still not sure how to know what  
functions/methods to choose to put in the  
code...*

- 
- 
1. Figure out what you are trying to do (ie finding elements, get/set content, effects/animation, event listeners)
  2. Look at methods for that category

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*What is a var?*

---

---

var means variable

---

---

*I'm still a little confused about forms*

---

# INPUT AND BUTTON ELEMENTS

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## TEXT INPUT ELEMENT

```
<input type="text" placeholder="Enter your name">
```

## BUTTON ELEMENT

```
<button type="button">Sign me up!</button>
```

Sign me up!


---

# BOOLEANS

---

Get/change content of elements, attributes, text nodes (part 2!)

METHODS	GOAL	EXAMPLES
<code>.val()</code>	Get value from input	<code>\$('input').val();</code>
	Change value in input	<code>\$('input').val('New Value');</code>



What goes in the parentheses?

The **html or content you want to add/change**

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**FEWD**

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# FINAL PROJECTS



# AGENDA

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- Review
- Functions — What are functions?
- Functions — Syntax
- Functions — Scope
- Functions — Return Values
- Lab Time — Temperature Converter

# **LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

- Define a function with one or more parameters
- Execute a function within a program
- Given a function and a set of arguments, predict the output of a function

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**FEWD**

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**REVIEW**

# JAVASCRIPT — VARIABLES

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Declaring a variable → `var age;` ← Semicolon!

Assigning a variable → `age = 29;` ← Semicolon!

Both in one step → `var age = 29;` ← Semicolon!

## JAVASCRIPT — VARIABLES

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```
var champion = "Sarah";  
champion = "Christine";
```

---

# WHAT CAN BE STORED IN VARIABLES?

---

## DATA TYPES:

### STRINGS

"Today is Monday"

Letters and other  
characters enclosed  
in quotes

### NUMBERS

10

22.75

- Positive numbers
- Negative numbers
- Decimals

### BOOLEANS

true

false

Can have one of  
two values:

- True
- False

\* Note: we'll meet some more data types later on down the road, too!

# JAVASCRIPT — COMPARISON OPERATORS

---

**>=** Greater than or equal to

Equal to **===**

**<=** Less than or equal to

Not equal to **!==**

**>** Greater than

**<** Less than

---

# ASSIGNMENT VS. COMPARISON — DON'T GET THEM CONFUSED!

---

## ASSIGNMENT



```
var number = 7;
```

## COMPARISON



or



```
if (number === 8) {  
    // Do something  
}
```



## JAVASCRIPT — IF/ELSE IF/ELSE

---

```
if (answer === 38) {  
    // Do something if first condition is true  
} else if (answer === 30) {  
    // Do something second condition is true  
} else {  
    // Do something if all above conditions are false  
}
```

# JAVASCRIPT — LOGICAL OPERATORS

---

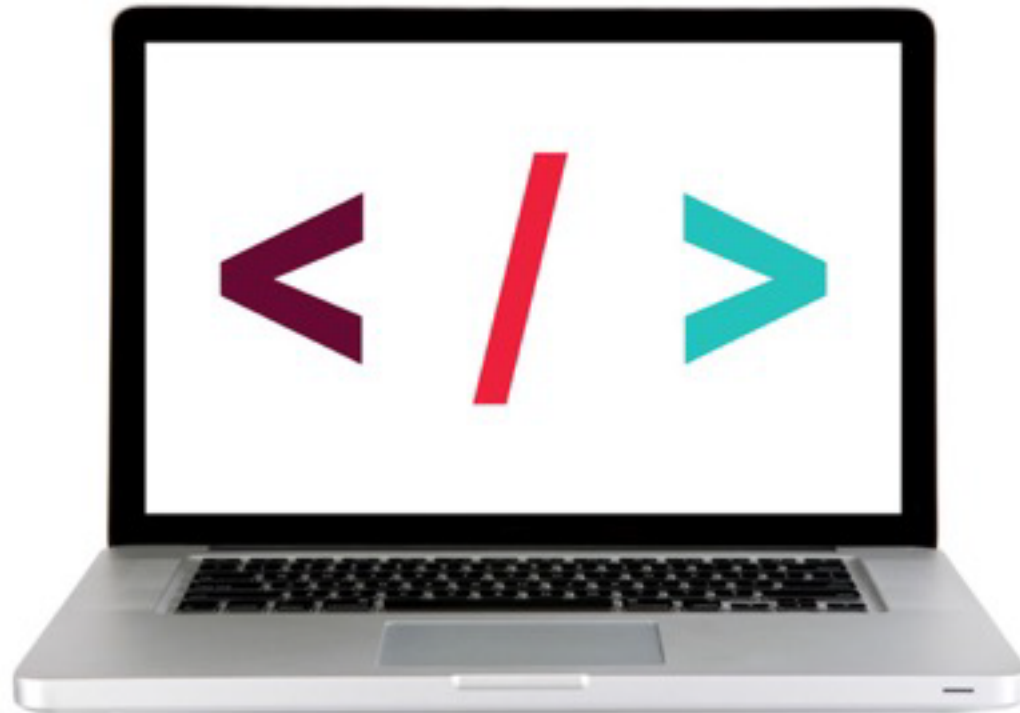
&& and

|| or

! not

## CLOSER LOOK

---



```
starter_code_lesson_10 > compare_two_numbers
```

---

**FEWD**

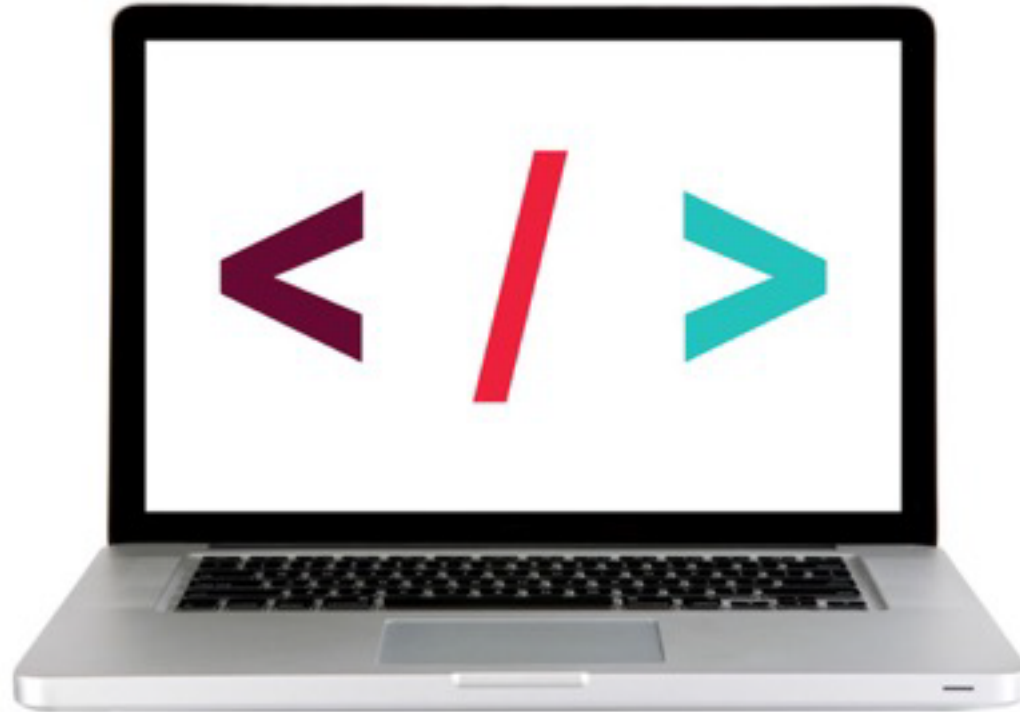
---

# CASH REGISTER PT. 1

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## CLOSER LOOK

---



[Cash Register](#)

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**FEWD**

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# FUNCTIONS

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**FEWD**

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# WHAT ARE FUNCTIONS?





# FUNCTIONS

---




## GROUP STEPS

Allow us to group a series of statements together to perform a specific task



## REUSABLE

We can use the same function multiple times



## STORE STEPS

Not always executed when a page loads.  
Provide us with a way to 'store' the steps needed to achieve a task.

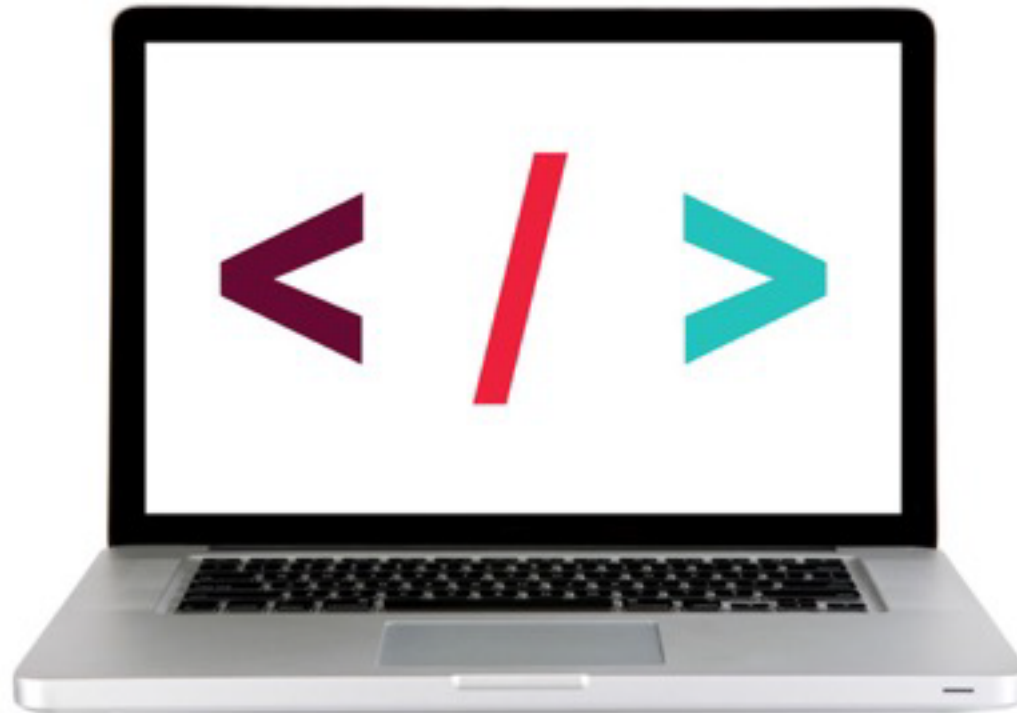
---

---

**DRY — DON'T REPEAT YOURSELF**

## CLOSER LOOK

---



[jQuery Traffic Light](#)

---

**FEWD**

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**SYNTAX**

## SYNTAX — DECLARING A FUNCTION



The diagram illustrates the syntax for declaring a function. It shows the code `function pickADescriptiveName() {  
 // Series of statements to execute  
}` with three labels and brackets: 'Keyword' points to 'function', 'Name' points to 'pickADescriptiveName()', and 'Code block' points to the entire function declaration block.

```
function pickADescriptiveName() {  
    // Series of statements to execute  
}
```

Labels and brackets in the diagram:

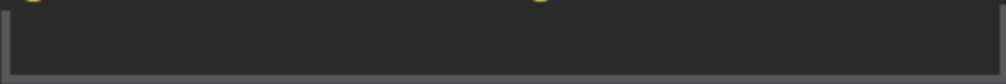
- Keyword**: Points to the word `function`.
- Name**: Points to the function name `pickADescriptiveName()`.
- Code block**: Points to the entire function declaration block, including the opening curly brace, the comment, and the closing curly brace.

## SYNTAX — CALLING A FUNCTION

---

- ▶ To run the code in a function, we 'call' the function by using the function name followed by parenthesis.

```
pickADescriptiveName();
```



Function name

## FUNCTIONS — TAKING ATTENDANCE

---

```
function takeAttendance () {  
    // Count the number of students in the classroom  
    // Write the number of students on the board  
}
```

---

## FUNCTIONS — TAKING ATTENDANCE

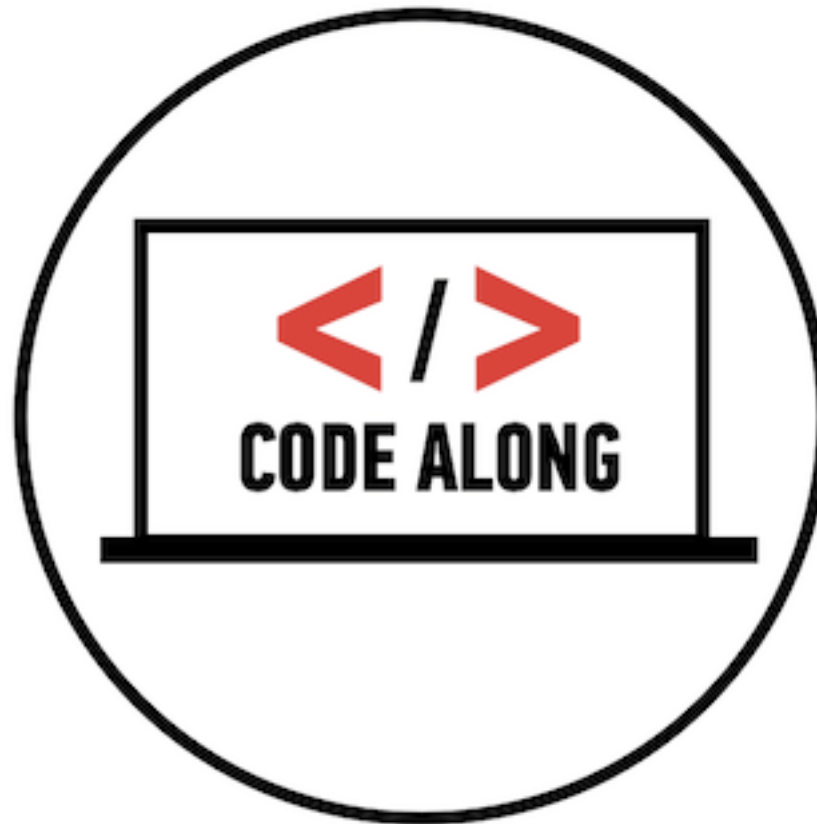
---

```
takeAttendance();
```



# CODE ALONG — FUNCTIONS

---



Let's code! `lesson10_starter_code > functions (part 1)`

## SYNTAX — DECLARING A FUNCTION (WITH PARAMETERS)

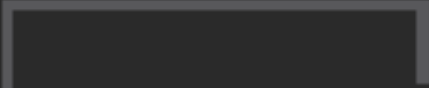
Parameters

```
function multiply(param1, param2) {  
  var result = param1 * param2;  
    
  We can use these parameters like  
  variables from within our function  
  $('h1').html(result);  
}
```

## SYNTAX — CALLING A FUNCTION (WITH ARGUMENTS)

---

Arguments



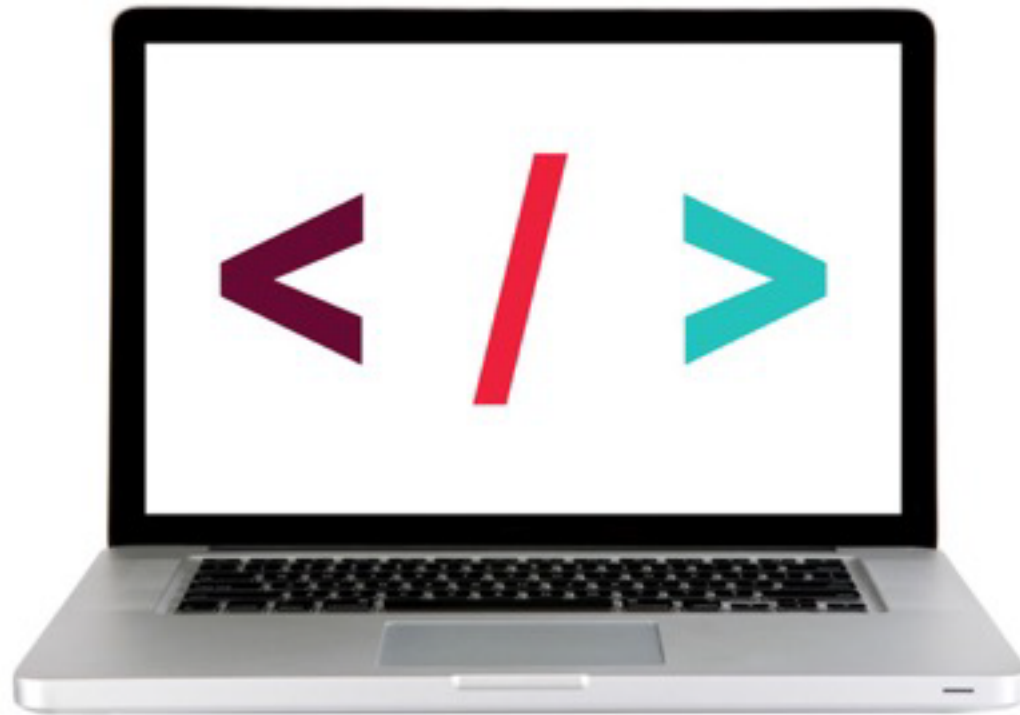
```
multiply(350, 140)
```

The diagram illustrates the syntax of a function call. The word "multiply" is in white, and the numbers "350" and "140" are in yellow. A gray bracket is positioned above the numbers, with the word "Arguments" in yellow text centered above it, indicating that the numbers are the arguments passed to the function.

---

# CLOSER LOOK

---



Multiply

## FUNCTIONS — GREET

---

```
function greet (firstName) {  
  console.log("Hello " + firstName);  
}
```

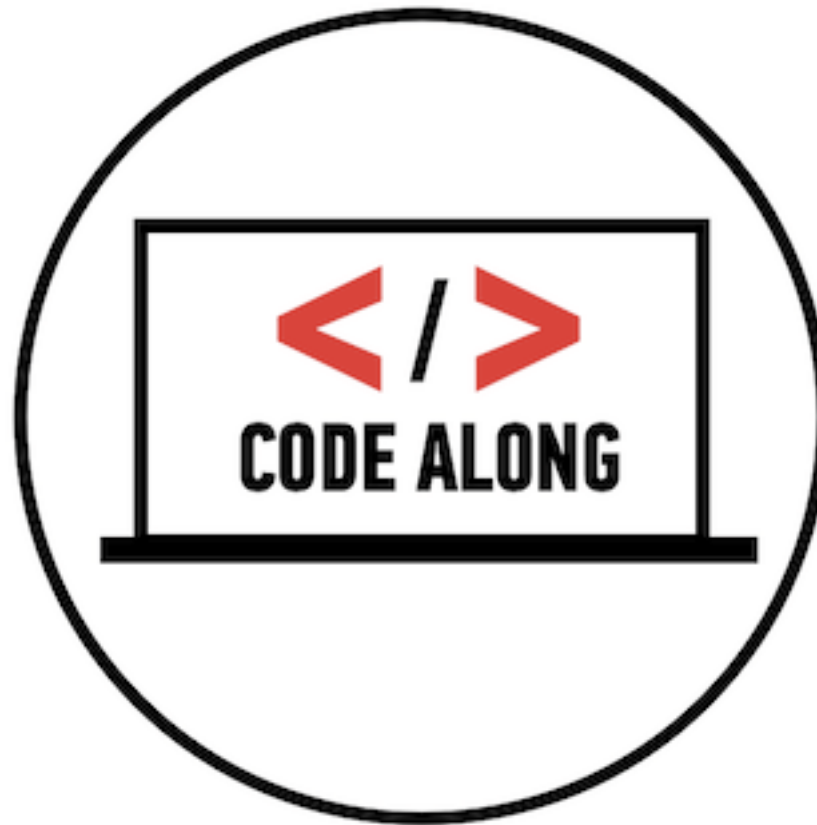
# FUNCTIONS — GREET

---

```
greet("Michelle");
```

# CODE ALONG — FUNCTIONS

---



Let's code! `lesson10_starter_code > functions` (part 2)

---

**FEWD**

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# RETURN VALUES



---

# RETURNING VALUES FROM A FUNCTION

---

- ▶ To return a value from a function, we use the return keyword
- ▶ From within a function, the return keyword 'hands' a value back to the code that called the function
- ▶ We can then do something with that value, or store it in a variable for use later in the script

```
function convertToCurrency (entry) {  
  // Cut number to two decimal point  
  var currency = entry.toFixed(2);  
  // Prepend the dollar sign  
  currency = '$' + currency;  
  
  return currency;  
}
```

```
var amountInDollars = convertToCurrency(entry);  
$('ul').append('<li>' + amountInDollars + '</li>');
```

---

**FEWD**

---

**SCOPE**

---

# FUNCTIONS — TAKING ATTENDANCE

---

## LOCAL VARIABLES

- ▶ A **local** variable is a variable that is declared *inside* a function.
- ▶ It can **only be used in that function**, and cannot be accessed outside of that function

## GLOBAL VARIABLES

- ▶ A **global** variable is a variable that is declared *outside* of a function.
- ▶ It can be used **anywhere in the script**.

---

**FEWD**

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**LAB TIME!**

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## LAB — TEMP CONVERTER — FORMULAS

---

Formula to convert fahrenheit to celsius:  $(\text{fahrenheit} - 32) / 1.8;$

Formula to convert celsius to fahrenheit:  $1.8 * \text{celsius} + 32;$

# JQUERY METHODS — EVENTS!

---

**CREATE  
EVENT  
LISTENERS**

The `.on()` method is used to handle all events.

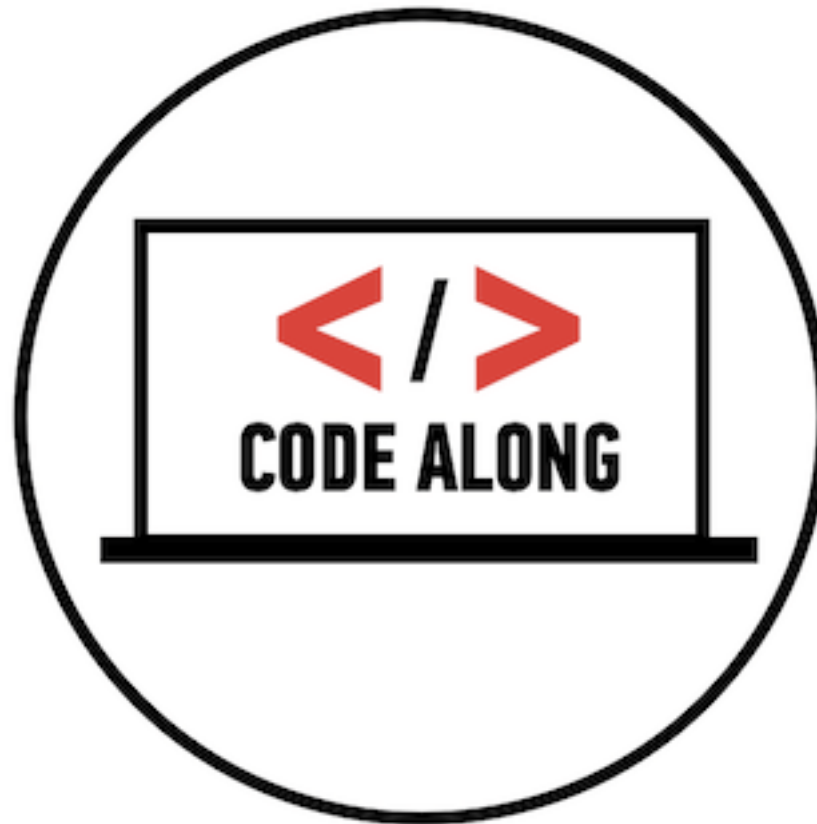
**Syntax:** `$( 'selector' ).on( 'event', code_that_should_run );`

**Example:**

```
$( 'li' ).on( 'click', function() {  
    // your code here  
});
```

# CODE ALONG — FUNCTIONS

---



Let's code! `lesson9_starter_code > [2] temp_converter`

---

# FUNCTIONS — TEMP CONVERTER

---



## EXERCISE

### KEY OBJECTIVE

- Build an application using HTML/CSS and JS that converts a temperature from Fahrenheit to Celsius

### EXECUTION

*Until 8:50*

1. Start with the functional temp converter
2. Create `getCelsius()` and `getFahrenheit()` functions
3. **Bonus #1:** Change the background-color depending on what temperature the user enters ([example](#))
4. **Bonus #2:** Add error styles if the user doesn't enter a value in the form ([example](#))

\*\*For reference, see the [Compare Two Numbers](#) and [Score Keeper](#)



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**FEWD**

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# **HOMEWORK**

**CASH REGISTER  
& REFACTOR TEMP CONVERTER**

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**FEWD**

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# EXIT TICKETS