


Java Script (ຈາກນົກ່ຽວ)

Java Script

- Interpreted Language - ອໍານວຍຕີມ ຮັບຮັບເອົາ ກິດຂ່າຍຕ່ອງກຳນົດ
- Single Threaded, do one operation at one time
- Dynamically and weakly typed language [ເພື່ອ-ຫຼຸດຈະກຳ Type]
- Support Object Oriented Programming (Prototyped-based)

ເປັນ OOP ໃຊ້

Asynchronous vs. Synchronous Programming

Synchronous (ທີ່ໄດ້ຈົນ)

```

1 // Asych vs Sych
2 console.log("start");
3 setTimeout(() => console.log("1"), 0);
4 setTimeout(() => console.log("2"), 2000);
5 console.log("3");
6 console.log("end");
7

```

Asynchronous (ກິດຈົນ)

ແຈ້ງມາກັບນັດກຳ ?

Primitive Type

- Number**
 - integer between -2^{53} to 2^{53}
 - floating-point numbers (64 bits floating point format defined by IEEE754 standard)
 - String** - support Unicode characters, use UTF-16 encoding, zero-based indexing
 - Boolean** - true or false
 - BIGINT** - for very large integers, created by appending n to the end of an integer literal
 - Symbol** - a built-in object, non-string property names, guaranteed to be unique
 - Null** - a missing object
 - Undefined** - a variable that has not been assigned a value
- Objects (mutable) Collections of properties



```

1 let str = 'hello'
2 str.toUpperCase()
3 console.log(str);

```

- ໂຍດ້າໂດຍ ແກ້ວມືນ
- ຂ້າເນື້ອ Value ວິວງານ

Immutable Primitive (ຄ່າກໍໃຈໝັ້ນແລ້ວແລ້ງ)

Mutable Object (obj)

Obj : {}
Array : []

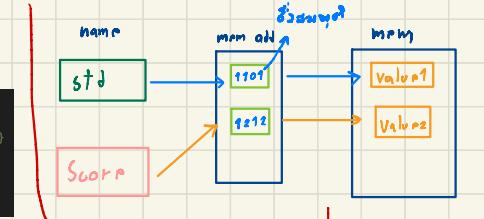
```

1 let std = { firstname: 'Somchai', lastname: 'Rakdee' }
2 std.lastname = 'Deejai'
3 console.log(std) // { firstname: 'Somchai', lastname: 'Deejai' }
4 let scores = [10, 25, 30, 50]
5 scores[0] = 5
6 scores[scores.length - 1] = 100
7 console.log(scores) // [ 5, 25, 30, 100 ]

```

- ไม่ได้เก็บค่าเดิมของ array แต่เก็บ pointer ของ array Memory, address

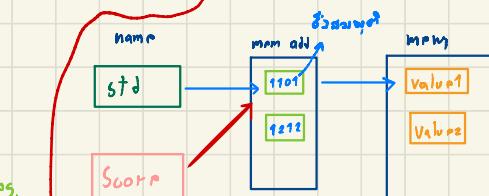
- ตัวที่มี Memory Address เป็นตัวแรก จะมี值/ส่วน Value อยู่ที่ 2
ก็ เมื่อเปลี่ยน



```

1 std = score;

```



* ตัวที่มี值 = 1 วิธี ก็จะ Copy Value
ตัวที่มี pointer = 1 วิธี ก็จะ Copy Mem Address

Identifier

98% : constants, variables, Properties, functions, classes.

คง : ตัวชี้ชื่อเรียกตัวแปรหรือฟังก์ชัน บล็อก (-) หรือ \$ สามารถต่อ

ช่อง : เป็น Case Sensitive

Declarations and Types

let : ห้ามใช้ ส่วนมาก ไม่ลับคล้ายๆ Type var อย่างมาก

const : ห้ามเปลี่ยนแปลงครั้งเดียวแล้วไม่ได้รีเซ็ตอีกต่อไป

Var : ไม่ต้อง let ไม่ต้อง const, พร้อมทันที block-scope

Function Scope

- Variables (let, const, var) declared within a JavaScript function, become **local to the function as local variables**
- They can only be accessed from within the function
- Local variables are created when the function starts and deleted when the function is completed.

```

1 // code here can NOT use all studentNames
2 function myFunction() {
3   let studentName1 = 'Somchai'
4   const studentName2 = 'Somsaak'
5   var studentName3 = 'Com'
6   console.log(studentName1)
7   console.log(studentName2)
8   console.log(studentName3)
9 }
10 myFunction()
11 // code here can NOT use all studentNames

```

Global Scope

- A variable declared outside a function or a block, becomes **global**.
- Global variables can be accessed from anywhere in a JavaScript program.

```

1 let num1 = 10
2 const num2 = 20
3 var num3 = 30
4
5 function testGlobalScope() {
6   console.log(num1)
7   console.log(num2)
8   console.log(num3)
9   num1++
10  // num2++ //constant cannot change value
11  num3++
12  num2
13
14 testGlobalScope()
15 console.log(num1)
16 console.log(num2)
17 console.log(num3)

```

ஓரூப்புநடவடிக்கை மற்றும் Dynamic Type

JavaScript implicit type conversions

Value	to String	to Number	to Boolean
undefined	"undefined"	NaN	false
null	"null"	0	false
true	"true"	1	true
false	"false"	0	false
"" (empty string)	0	false	
"1.2" (nonempty, numeric)	1.2	true	
"one" (nonempty, non-numeric)	NaN	true	
0	"0"	false	
-0	"0"	false	

Source codes: //types-variables/conversion

Value	to String	to Number	to Boolean
1 (finite, non-zero)	"1"	1	true
Infinity	"Infinity"	Infinity	true
-Infinity	"-Infinity"	-Infinity	true
NaN	"NaN"	NaN	false
[] (empty array)	""	0	true
[9] (one numeric element)	"9"	9	true
['a'] (any other array)	use join() method	NaN	true

```
// Implicit Type Conversions
const conv1 = 10 + ' rooms' //10 rooms
const conv2 = '4' * 5 //20
const conv3 = 'a' - 2 //NAN
const conv4 = !'Hello' //false
```

Explicit Conversions

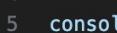
- Although JavaScript performs many type conversions automatically, you may sometimes need to perform an explicit conversion, or you may prefer to make the conversions explicit to keep your code clearer.
- The simplest way to perform an explicit type conversion is to use the `Boolean()`, `Number()`, and `String()` functions:

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```
1 const conv5 = "5" + 5 + 5
2 const conv6 = 5 + "5" + 5
3 const conv7 = 5 + 5 + "5"
4
5 console.log(conv5);
6 console.log(conv6);
7 console.log(conv7);
```



```
1 const conv8 = 5 + "5" - "5"
2 console.log(conv8);
```





JavaScript Operators

Operator precedence and associativity specify the order in which operations are performed in a complex expression.

Precedence
(High)



- Optional Chaining
?. 1
- Increment and Decrement
++ -- 2
- Invert Boolean value
! 3
- Type of operand
typeof 4
- Arithmetic operators
 - * / % 4
 - + - 5
- Relational operators
< <= > >= 6
- Equality operators
 - == != (non strict equality) 7
 - === !== (strict equality) 7

- Logical operators
&& 8
- Logical operators
|| 9
- Nullish Coalescing
?? 10
- Assignment operators
+= -= *= /= %= 10
- Conditional Operator
?: 11

forEach

- **forEach()** method iterates through an array, invoking a function you specify for each element.

```
let data = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
let sum = 0
data.forEach((num) => (sum += num))
console.log(`sum=${sum}`) //sum=45
```

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Array/forEach

ຂាល គោរព នៃ ភាពការបែងចាយ

1) ~~else~~ ការអត្ថការ

const

let

var

2) loop

for (i=0; i < ..., i++) {}

while (condition)

3) Array []

length

array [index]

array.of()

3.1) ms Spared

const addone = [... array, 1]

3.2) ms destructuring

const [first, second, ... keep] = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]