

# **JAVASCRIPT CHEAT SHEET**

presented by Tower - the best Git client for Mac and Windows

## 1. Variables

#### var

Declares a variable globally or locally within a function.

#### let

Declares a block-scoped variable.

#### const

Declares a block-scoped constant (readonly) variable.

#### 2. Loops

#### For Loop

This loop will execute 5 times:

```
for (let i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
    console.log(i);
}</pre>
```

## **While Loop**

This loop will execute 5 times:

```
let i = 0;
while (i < 5) {
    console.log(i);
    i++;
}</pre>
```

## 3. Conditional Statements

#### If statement

```
if (age >= 18) {
    console.log("You are eligible to vote!");
} else {
    console.log("You are not eligible to vote yet.");
}
```

#### **Switch statement**

```
let age = 20;
switch (true) {
   case age >= 18:
      console.log("You are eligible to vote!");
      break;
   default:
      console.log("You are not eligible to vote yet.");
      break;
}
```

## 4. String methods

#### length

Returns the length of a string.

#### toUpperCase()

Converts a string to uppercase.

## toLowerCase()

Converts a string to lowercase.

#### charAt(index)

Returns the character at a specified index.

## includes("Hello")

Checks if a string contains a specific substring (in this example, "Hello").

#### split(","

Splits a string into an array of substrings based on a separator (in this example, a comma).

## trim()

Removes whitespace from both ends of a string.

#### concat(string1, string2)

Joins two or more strings.

## 5. Array methods

#### length

Returns the number of elements in an array.

#### push("Joe")

Adds one or more elements to the end of an array.

#### pop()

Removes the last element from an array.

#### shift()

Removes the first element from an array.

#### unshift()

Adds one or more elements to the beginning of an array.

#### indexOf()

Returns the first index at which a specified element is found.

### forEach()

Executes a provided function once for each array element. Example:

```
numbers.forEach((number) => {
    console.log(number);
});
```

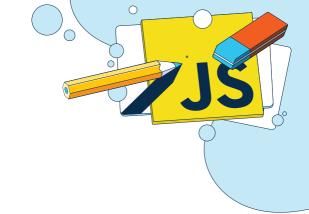
#### map()

Creates a new array by performing a function on each array element. Example:

```
const doubledNumbers = numbers.
map((number) => {
  return number * 2;
));
```







#### filter()

Creates a new array with all elements that pass a test provided by a function. Example:

```
const evenNumbers = numbers.
filter((number) => {
    return number % 2 === 0;
});
```

#### reduce()

Applies a function against an accumulator and each element in the array (from left to right) to reduce it to a single value. Example:

```
const sum = numbers.reduce((accu-
mulator, number) =>
  return accumulator + number;
}, O);
```

#### find()

Returns the first element in the array that satisfies a provided testing function.

```
const foundNumber = numbers.
find((number) => {
    return number > 3;
});
```

## 6. Async/await to fetch JSON data from an API

```
async function fetchData() {
  try {
    const response = await
  fetch('https://api.example.com/
    data');
  if (!response.ok) {
      throw new Error('Request failed
      with status: ' + response.status);
  }
  const data = await response.json();
  console.log(data);
  } catch (error) {
    console.error('Error:', error.message);
  }
}
fetchData();
```

## 7. Math

#### Math.random()

Returns a random number between 0 and 1.

#### Math.round(x)

Rounds a number to the nearest integer.

#### Math.floor(x)

Rounds a number down to the nearest integer.

#### Math.ceil(x)

Rounds a number up to the nearest integer.

#### Math.max(1, 3, 2)

Returns the largest of zero or more numbers.

#### Math.min(1, 3, 2)

Returns the smallest of zero or more numbers.

#### 8. Events

```
button.addEventListener('click', function() {
    console.log("Button clicked!");
));
```

## **Mouse Events**

#### click

Occurs when the mouse is clicked on an element.

#### mouseover

Occurs when the mouse pointer enters an element.

## mouseout

Occurs when the mouse pointer leaves an element.

#### mousemove

Occurs when the mouse pointer moves over an element.

## **Keyboard Events**

#### keydown

Occurs when a key is pressed down.

## keyup

Occurs when a key is released.

#### keypress

Occurs when a key is pressed down and released.

## **Form Events**

#### submit

Occurs when a form is submitted.

#### input

Occurs when the value of an input field changes.

#### change

Occurs when the value of a form element changes.

## **Window Events**

## load

Occurs when the page finishes loading.

#### resize

Occurs when the browser window is resized.

#### scroll

Occurs when the user scrolls the page.