JavaScript cheat sheet

Variables – values that hold data to perform calculations or other operations.

Variables:

```
let x = 2;
let y = 3;
let z = x + y; // 5
```

Alert gives alert message

```
let name = "Avi";
alert(name);
```

Outputting the Data:

alert() Show some output in a small pop up window (alert box)

document.write() Write output to the html document

console.log() Mainly used for debugging, write output on the browser console

prompt() Prompt for user input using dialog box

confirm() Open dialog with yes/no and return true/false based on user click

Prompt takes user input

```
let firstName = prompt("What is your first name");
let lastName = prompt("What is your last name");
let fullName = firstName + " " + lastName;
alert(fullName);
```

Data types

Can be of different types –

- Number, eg. var id = 20
- Unassigned variable, eg. var x
- String, eg. var company = “hackr”
- Boolean, eg. var windowopen = true
- Constants. eg. const counter = 1
- Operations, eg. var sum = 20 + 20
- Objects, eg. var student =

```
let age = 23; // Number
let name = "Julie"; // String
let can = true; // Boolean, could also be false
```

Objects Contains single object of various data types – Eg, var student = ;

Structure types

```
let students = ["Kate", "Julie", "Mariana"]; // Array

let person = {
  firstName: "Avi",
  lastName: "Rao",
  age: 23,
  can: true,
}; // Object
```

Array

Functions	Description
concat()	Concatenate different arrays into one.
join()	Joins all the elements of one array as a string
indexof()	Returns the index (first position) of an element in the array
lastindexof()	Returns the last position of an element in the array
sort()	Alphabetic sort of array elements
reverse()	Sort elements in descending order
valueof()	Primitive value of the element specified
slice()	Cut a portion of one array and put it in a new array
splice()	Add elements to an array in a specific manner and position

unshift() Add new element to the array in the beginning

shift() Remove first element of the array

pop() Remove the last element of the array

push() Add new element to the array as the last one

tostring() Prints the string value of the elements of the array

Functions:

parseInt() Parses the input returns an integer

var a = parseInt("2003 monday");

parseFloat() Parses the input and returns a floating-point number

var b = parseFloat("23.333");

eval() Evaluates JavaScript code represented as a string

var x = eval("2 * 2");

Number() Returns a number converted from its initial value

isNaN() Determines whether a value is NaN or not

isNan(25);

Loops:

for looping in javascript

var i;

for (i = 0; i < 5; i++

{ // code}

while execute a block of code while some condition is true

while (product.length > 5)

{// some code}

do… while similar to while, but executes at least as the condition is applied after the code is executed

do {

```
// code
}while (condition){
}
```

String Methods:

length determines length of string

```
var a = “hackr.io”;
a.length;
```

indexof() finds position of the first occurrence of a character or text in the string

```
var a = “hackr.io is nice website”;
var b = a.indexof(“nice”);
```

lastindexof() returns last occurrence of text in a string

```
var a = “hackr.io is nice website”;
var b = a.indexof(“nice”, 6);
```

search( ) searches and returns position of a specified value in string var a = “hackr.io is nice website”; var b = a.search(“nice”);

slice() extracts and returns part of a string as another new string

```
var a = “hackr.io is nice website”;
var b = a.slice(13); will return nice website.
```

substring()

substring returns part of the string from start index to the end index specified. cannot take negative values unlike slice()

```
var a = “hackr.io is nice website”;
var b = a.substring(0, 7);
```

substr() returns the sliced out portion of a string, the second parameter being the length of the final string.

```
var a = “hackr.io is nice website”;
var b = a.substr(13, 8);
```

replace() replaces a particular value with another

var a = “hackr.io is nice website”;

var b = a.replace(“nice”, “good”);

touppercase() changes all characters into uppercase

tolowercase() changes all characters into lowercase

concat() joins two or more strings together into another string

trim() removes white spaces from a string

charat() finds character at a specified position

charcodeat() returns the unicode of character at the specified position

split() convert a string into array based on special character

User Events

onclick	event that happens when user clicks on an element
onmouseover	when the mouse is moved over some element or its children
onmouseout	User moves the mouse pointer out of an element or one of its children
onmouseup	when user releases a mouse button while over an element
onmousedown	when user presses a mouse button over an element
onmouseenter	pointer moves onto an element
onmouseleave	Pointer moves out of an element
onmousemove	pointer is moving when it is over an element
oncontextmenu	User right-clicks on an element to open a context menu
ondblclick	The user double-clicks on an element
onkeydown	When the user is pressing a key down
onkeypress	The moment the user starts pressing a key
onkeyup	The user releases a key
onblur	When an element loses focus

onchange	when content of a form element like <input>, <select> and <textarea> changes
onfocus	An element gets focus