Javascript, The Swiss Army Knife of Programming Languages

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Loosely typed language

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- Object literal notation

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- Prototypal inheritance

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- Functions are first class objects

ECMAScript

The standard that defines JavaScript is the third edition of *ECMAScript Programming Language*.

Hello World

index.html

Comments

Block comments formed with /**/ and line-ending comments starting with //. Example:

```
/*
  We are learning Javascript and comments are very important
*/
document.writeln(''Hello World!''); // Output: Hello World!
```

Comments

Block comments formed with /* */ and line-ending comments starting with //. Example:

```
/*
  We are learning Javascript and comments are very important
*/
document.writeln(''Hello World!''); // Output: Hello World!
```

Names

Starts with a letter or underscore and optionally followed by on or more letters, digits or underscores. Beware of some reserved words.

```
bullet // valid _mana // valid

3force // invalid lucky42 // valid

rocket-launcher // invalid grenade_launcher // valid
```

Numbers

Single number type represented internally as 64-bit floating point.

```
42
3.141516
10e5
1/0 // Output: Infinity
0/0 // Output: NaN
```

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Single number type represented internally as 64-bit floating point.

```
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3.141516
10e5
1/0 // Output: Infinity
0/0 // Output: NaN
```

Strings

Can be wrapped in single quotes or double quotes. It can contains 0 or more characters. All characters in Javascript are 16 bits wide.

```
''Hello World''
'Hello World'
''This is\n a multiline string''
'You can write '' on single quotes string'
```

Functions

```
function helloWorld (name) {
    console.log('Hello ' + name + '!');
}
helloWorld('David'); // Output 'Hello David!'
var myFunction = function () {
    console.log('Hi there!');
};
myFunction(); // Output: 'Hi there!'
```

Variables

Use the var keyword followed by a name to declare a variable. When used inside of a function, the var statement defines the function's private variables.

```
var player; // variable player declared on a global scope
function test() {
   var enemy; // Scoped to function test
}
```

Strict (in)equality

```
10 == '10' // Output: true, auto type coercion
10 === '10' // Output: false strict equality
10 != '10' // Output: false, auto type coercion
10 !== '10' // Output: true strict inequality
```

Strict (in)equality

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10 == '10' // Output: true, auto type coercion
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10 !== '10' // Output: true strict inequality
```

null and undefined

```
console.log(mario); // Error: mario is not defined
function exists (mario) {
   console.log(mario);
}
exists(); // Output undefined
console.log(null == undefined) // Output: true
console.log(null === undefined) // Output: false
```

```
if, else
  var test0k = true;

if (test0k) {
     console.log(''Captain obvious'');
} else {
     console.log(''I'm bored'');
}
```

Here are the falsy values:

- false
- null
- undefined
- The empty string
- The number 0
- The number NaN

All other values are truthy.

```
switch
```

```
var weapon = ''rocketlauncher'';
switch(weapon) {
    case ''pistol'':
        console.log(''piu piu'');
        break;
    case ''shotgun'':
        console.log(''paaam!'');
        break:
    case "rocketlauncher"
        console.log(''B0000M!'');
        break:
    default:
        console.log(''falcon punch!'');
        break:
```

```
while, do while
  var counter = 0;
  while (counter < 10) { // Ends when counter is equal to 10
      console.log(counter);
      counter += 1;
  }
  do {
      console.log(counter);
      i -= 1;
  } while(counter > 0); // Ends when counter is equal to 0
```

```
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  var counter = 0;
  while (counter < 10) { // Ends when counter is equal to 10
      console.log(counter);
      counter += 1;
  }
  do {
      console.log(counter);
      i -= 1;
  } while(counter > 0); // Ends when counter is equal to 0
```

```
for
    var i;
    for (i = 0; i < 10; i += 1)
        console.log(i);
}</pre>
```

• Objects in Javascript are mutable keyed collections.

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- Arrays, functions and regular expressions are objects.

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Prototype

All objects created from object literals are linked to Object.prototype. If we try to retrieve a property value from an object, and if the object lacks the property name, then Javascript attempts to retrieve the property value from the prototype object.

Object.create

```
var soldier = {
    hp: 10,
    strength: 5,
    weapon: 'Pistol'
};

var knight = Object.create(soldier);
knight.weapon = 'Sword';
knight.shield = true;

console.log(knight.hp); // Output: 10
console.log(knight['weapon']); // Output: 'Sword'
console.log(knight.shield); // Output: true
```

Visit http://www.objectplayground.com/ for a graphical explanation

hasOwnProperty

```
console.log(knight.hasOwnProperty('hp')); // Output: false
console.log(knight.hasOwnProperty('shield')); // Output: true
```

hasOwnProperty

```
console.log(knight.hasOwnProperty('hp')); // Output: false
console.log(knight.hasOwnProperty('shield')); // Output: true
```

hasOwnProperty

```
console.log(knight.hasOwnProperty('hp')); // Output: false
console.log(knight.hasOwnProperty('shield')); // Output: true
```

delete

```
console.log(knight.weapon); // Output: 'Sword'
delete knight.weapon;
console.log(knight.weapon); // Output: 'Pistol'
```

Functions

Functions are the **fundamental modular unit** of Javascript. They are used for code reuse, information hiding, and composition.

The thing that is special about functions is that they can be invoked.

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Function.prototype and constructor

Functions are objects linked to Function.prototype. Every function object is also created with a prototype property. Its value is an object with a constructor property whose value is the function.

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Invocation (1/4): Method invocation pattern

```
var enemy = {
    hp: 5,
    rage: 0,
    attack: function () {
        this.rage += 1;
    }
};
enemy.attack();
console.log(enemy.rage); // Output: 1
```

Invocation (2/4): Function invocation pattern

```
// part of code omitted
physicsManager.collisionsDetected = 0;
physicsManager.checkCollision = function (entity1, entity2) {
    var bbCollision = function (bb1, bb2) {
        // Collision code omitted
        var collision = true:
        if (collision) {
            // WARNING: 'this' is the global object and not 'physicsManager'
            this.collisionsDetected += 1:
        return collision:
    };
    bbCollision(entity1.getBB(), entity2.getBB());
};
if (physicsManager.checkCollision(enemy, player)) {
    player.takeDamage(enemy.strength);
}
console.log(physicsManager.collisionsDetected); // Output: 0
```

Invocation (2/4): Function invocation pattern (workaround)

```
physicsManager.collisionsDetected = 0;
physicsManager.checkCollision = function (entity1, entity2) {
    var that = this:
    var bbCollision = function (bb1, bb2) {
        // Collision code omitted
        var collision = true:
        if (collision) {
            that.collisionsDetected += 1:
        return collision;
    };
    bbCollision(entity1.getBB(), entity2.getBB());
};
   (physicsManager.checkCollision(enemy, player)) {
    player.takeDamage(enemy.strength);
```

Invocation (3/4): Constructor invocation pattern

```
var Player = function (name) {
   this.name = name;
   this.lives = 3;
};

Player.prototype.sayMyName = function () {
   console.log('My name is ' + this.name);
};

var david = new Player('David');
david.sayMyName(); // Output: 'My name is David'
```

Invocation (3/4): Constructor invocation pattern (without new)

```
var Player = function (name) {
    this.name = name:
    this.lives = 3:
};
Player.prototype.sayMyName = function () {
    console.log('My name is ' + this.name);
};
var manfred = Player('Manfred'); // oops
try {
    manfred.sayMyName(); // raise an error because manfred is undefined
} catch (e) {
    console.log('[' + e.name + '] ' + e.message);
}
// Global variables feast
console.log(name); // Output: 'Manfred'
console.log(lives); // Output: 3
```

Invocation (4/4): Apply invocation pattern

```
var enemy = {
    rage: 0,
    attack: function () {
        this.rage += 1;
    }
};

var anotherEnemy = {
    rage: 10
};
enemy.attack.apply(anotherEnemy, []);
console.log(anotherEnemy.rage); // Output: 11
```

Arguments

```
function doActions() {
    var i, 1;
    // WARNING: arguments is an Array-like object
    for (i = 0, l = arguments.length; i < l; i += 1) {
        console.log('Doing action ' + arguments[i]);
}
doActions('jump', 'attack');
/*
    Output:
    'Doing action jump'
    'Doing action attack'
*/
```

Closure

Javascript does have function scope. That means that the parameters and variables defined in a function are not visible outside of the function, and that a variable defined anywhere within a function is visible everywhere within the function.

```
var player = new Player();
function isGameOver() {
   var enemy = new Enemy();
   function checkHit() {
      return enemy.hit(player);
   }
   return checkHit();
}
isGameOver():
```

Module pattern

```
var physicsModule = (function () { // IIEF pattern
   var detectedCollisions = 0;
   function checkBBCollision(bb1, bb2) {
      var collision = false;
     // collision code skipped
      if (collision) {
          detectedCollisions += 1;
      return collision:
   function checkCollision(entity1, entity2) {
      checkBBCollision(entity1.getBB(), entity2.getBB());
   return {
      checkCollision: checkCollision
}());
console.log(physicsModule.detectedCollisions); // Output: undefined
console.log(physicsModule.checkBBCollision); // Output: undefined
console.log(typeof physicsModule.checkCollision); // Output: 'function'
```

Javascript provides a much richer set of code reuse patterns. It can ape the classical pattern, but it also supports other patterns that are more expressive.

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Javascript is a class-free language

In classical languages, objects are instances of classes, and a class can inherit from another class. Javascript is a prototypal language, which means that objects inherit directly from other objects.

Pseudoclassical pattern

```
var Alien = function (name) {
    this.name = name;
};
Alien.prototype.talk = function () {
    console.log('%?saf?' + this.name);
}:
var SmartAlien = function (name) {
    this.name = name:
}:
SmartAlien.prototype = new Alien();
SmartAlien.prototype.speech = function () {
    this.talk();
    console.log('...I mean, my name is ' + this.name);
}:
var enemy = new SmartAlien('Roger');
enemy.speech();
// Output: '%?saf? Roger
     ...I mean, my name is Roger'
```

Prototypal pattern

```
var alien = {
    name: '%?&789'.
    talk: function () {
        console.log('%?saf?' + this.name);
}:
var smartAlien = Object.create(alien);
smartAlien.speech = function () {
    this.talk();
    console.log('...I mean, my name is ' + this.name);
}:
var enemy = Object.create(smartAlien);
enemy.name = 'Roger';
enemy.speech();
// Output: '%?saf? Roger
     ...I mean, my name is Roger'
//
```

Functional pattern

```
var alien = function (spec) {
                                                      var smartAlien = function (spec) {
    var that = {}:
                                                           spec.weapon = 'Pistol'; // Private access
                                                           var that = alien(spec);
    var killHumans = function () { // Private access
                                                           that.speech = function () {
      console.log('*Using ' + spec.weapon + '*');
                                                               that.talk();
   };
                                                               console.log('...I mean, my name is ' +
    that.talk = function () {
                                                                 spec.name):
        console.log('%&78 ' + spec.name);
        if (spec.weapon) {
                                                           return that:
            killHumans():
                                                      ጉ:
    };
    return that:
1:
var enemy = smartAlien({ name: 'Roger' });
enemy.speech();
// Output: '%?saf? Roger
//
      *Using Pistol*
//
          ...I mean, my name is Roger'
```

Arrays

Arrays doesn't exist

Javascript provides an object that has some array-like characteristics. It converts array subscripts into strings that are used to make properties.

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Arrays literals

```
var enemies = [];
console.log(enemies[9999]); // Output: undefined
enemies[0] = 'Sigma';
console.log(enemies[0]); // Output: 'Sigma'
enemies[1] = 9000; // We can mix different types
console.log(enemies[1]); // Output: 9000
```

Arrays

Remove elements

```
var enemies = ['Grassman', 'Bowser', 'Sephirot'],
    players = ['David', 'Manfred', 'Joanmi'];

delete enemies[1]; // Bad idea
    console.log(enemies[1]); // Output: undefined
    console.log(enemies.length); // Output: 3

players.splice(1, 1); // Yeah!
    console.log(players[1]); // Output: 'Joanmi'
    console.log(players.length); // Output: 2
```

Bonus stage 1: Installing Node.js

What is Node.js?

Website definition

Node.js is a platform built on Chrome's JavaScript runtime for easily building fast, scalable network applications. Node.js uses an event-driven, non-blocking I/O model that makes it lightweight and efficient, perfect for data-intensive real-time applications that run across distributed devices.



From source-code or pre-built installer

Visit http://nodejs.org/download/ and choose the package for your platform.

From source-code or pre-built installer

Visit http://nodejs.org/download/ and choose the package for your platform.

Using nvm (UNIX environments)

Visit https://github.com/creationix/nvm and follow instructions.

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Using nvm (UNIX environments)

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Check installation

```
$ node -v
v0.8.21
$ npm -v
1.2.11
```

Node packages

Node.js has a lot of packages that can be installed using npm. You can publish your own code as a node package and it will be available through npm.

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Installing packages

\$ npm install <package_name>

What is Bower?

Website definition

Bower is a package manager for the web. It offers a generic, unopinionated solution to the problem of front-end package management, while exposing the package dependency model via an API that can be consumed by a more opinionated build stack.



Using npm

\$ npm install -g bower

Using npm

Verify installation

\$ bower -v 1.2.7

bower init

Creates a bower.json file for including our application dependencies. Also, it's mandatory in order to register our application as a bower package or used on our internal projects through bower.

```
$ bower init
// Press ENTER for default answers
$ cat bower.ison
  ''name'': ''js-workshop-code'',
  "version": "0.0.0".
  "homepage": "https://github.com/ultravoshi/is-workshop-code".
  ''authors'': [
   ''ultravoshi <david@imesmes.com>''
 ],
  "'license'": "MIT",
  ''ignore'': [
   ((**/.*))
   "node_modules",
   "bower_components",
   "test".
   "tests"
```

bower search

Find all packages or a specific package

```
$ bower search jquery
Search results:
    jquery git://github.com/components/jquery.git
    jquery-ui git://github.com/components/jqueryui
    jquery.cookie git://github.com/carhartl/jquery-cookie.git
    jquery-placeholder git://github.com/mathiasbynens/jquery-placeholder.git
    jquery-file-upload git://github.com/blueimp/jQuery-File-Upload.git
    jasmine-jquery git://github.com/velesin/jasmine-jquery
    jquery.ui git://github.com/jquery-ui.git
    jquery.scrollTo git://github.com/flesler/jquery.scrollTo.git
    jquery-migrate git://github.com/appleboy/jquery-migrate.git
    jquery-waypoints git://github.com/imakewebthings/jquery-waypoints.git
    ...
```

bower search

Find all packages or a specific package

```
$ bower search jquery
Search results:
    jquery git://github.com/components/jquery.git
    jquery-ui git://github.com/components/jqueryui
    jquery.cookie git://github.com/carhartl/jquery-cookie.git
    jquery-placeholder git://github.com/mathiasbynens/jquery-placeholder.git
    jquery-file-upload git://github.com/blueimp/jQuery-File-Upload.git
    jasmine-jquery git://github.com/velesin/jasmine-jquery
    jquery.ui git://github.com/jquery-ui.git
    jquery.scrollTo git://github.com/flesler/jquery.scrollTo.git
    jquery-migrate git://github.com/appleboy/jquery-migrate.git
    jquery-waypoints git://github.com/imakewebthings/jquery-waypoints.git
    ...
```

bower home <package>

Opens a package homepage into your favorite browser

\$ bower home jquery

bower install [package]

Install a package locally

--save-dev option add the package as a dependency of your application. Leave package name blank in order to install all your dependencies.

bower install [package]

Install a package locally

--save-dev option add the package as a dependency of your application.
 Leave package name blank in order to install all your dependencies.

bower list

List local packages

```
$ bower list
bower check-new Checking for new versions of the project dependencies..
js-workshop-code#0.0.0 /home/david/code/js-workshop-code
jquery#2.0.3
```

Simple exercise using jQuery

Exercise

- Start with the sample code on tag boss_stage_1
- Remember to install your dependencies using bower
- Create a function for creating character objects
- Create another function for creating player objects inheriting from characters
- Create another function for creating enemy objects inheriting from characters
- Use the jQuery sample code and complete 'Attack' and 'Drink potion' actions.
- Use console.log to debug your actions

What is Grunt?

Definition

Grunt is a Javascript Task Runner. Simplify your life automating tedious tasks like minification, compilation, unit testing, etc. There are a lot of available Grunt plugins, take a look to the plugin directory at http://gruntjs.com/plugins.



Installation

Using npm

\$ npm install -g grunt-cli

Installation

Using npm

```
$ npm install -g grunt-cli
```

Gruntfile.js and package.json

Grunt needs a Gruntfile.js on your project's directory in order to work. Also, we need a package.json (similar to our bower.json but for our server-side dependencies) to add our Grunt plugins as a dependencies for our project.

```
$ npm init
// Default answers
$ npm install grunt --save-dev
```

Gruntfile.js

Basic Gruntfile.js

```
module.exports = function (grunt) {
    grunt.registerTask('default', []);
};
```

Gruntfile.js

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```
module.exports = function (grunt) {
    grunt.registerTask('default', []);
};
```

Run default task

```
$ grunt
Done, without errors
```

JSHint is a tool that helps to detect errors and potential problems in your Javascript code.

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```
grunt-contrib-jshint
```

\$ npm install grunt-contrib-jshint --save-dev

Gruntfile.js

.jshintrc

```
"(curly": true,
"'eqeqeq": true,
"'inmed": true,
"'latedef": true,
"'noarg": true,
"'sub": true,
"'undef": true,
"'unued": true,
"'eqnull": true,
"'browser": true,
"'node": true,
"'ceptull": true,
"'strue,
"'strue,
"'strue,
"'strue,
"'strue,
"'strue,
"'strue,
"'strue,
"'expr": true,
"(globals": {
}
```

Running task

```
$ grunt jshint:all
Running ''jshint:all'' (jshint) task
Linting js/main.js ...ERROR
[L1:C1] W117: '$' is not defined.
$(function ( {
[L29:C18] W117: '$' is not defined.
 var el = $(''#', + character.id);
[L50:C18] W117: '$' is not defined.
  var el = $("#" + character.id);
Warning: Task ''jshint:all'' failed. Use --force to continue.
Aborted due to warnings.
$ grunt jshint
// Same output
$ grunt
// Same output
```

Running grunt or grunt jshint command manually is a bit painful. We can automate this process using another grunt plugin.

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grunt-contrib-watch

\$ npm install grunt-contrib-watch --save-dev

Gruntfile.js

```
module.exports = function (grunt) {
    grunt.initConfig({
        // other plugin configurations omitted
        watch: {
            files: ['js/**/*.js'],
            tasks: ['jshint']
        }
    });
    // other loading npm tasks omitted
    grunt.loadNpmTasks('grunt-contrib-watch');
    grunt.registerTask('default', ['jshint']);
};
```

Running task

```
$ grunt watch
Running ''watch'' task
Waiting...OK
>> File ''js/main.js'' changed.
Running ''jshint:all'' (jshint) task
Linting js/main.js ...ERROR
[L1:C1] Wi17: '$' is not defined.
$(function ( {
   [L29:C18] Wi17: '$' is not defined.
   var el = $(''#'' + character.id);
   [L50:C18] Wi17: '$' is not defined.
   var el = $(''#'' + character.id);
   [Warning: Task ''jshint:all'' failed. Use --force to continue.
Aborted due to warnings.
Completed in 0.646s at Sun Nov 17 2013 17:23:21 GMT+0100 (CET) - Waiting...
```

You can concat your scripts file using grunt in order to make fewer HTTP requests.

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```
grunt-contrib-concat
```

\$ npm install grunt-contrib-concat --save-dev

Gruntfile.js

Running task

```
$ grunt concat
Running ''concat:dist'' (concat) task
File ''dist/built.js'' created.
Done, without errors.
```

You can optimize your scripts using grunt in order to minimize its size. Combine with concat for better results.

You can optimize your scripts using grunt in order to minimize its size. Combine with concat for better results.

```
grunt-contrib-uglify
```

\$ npm install grunt-contrib-uglify --save-dev

Gruntfile.js

Running task

```
$ grunt uglify
Running ''uglify:build'' (uglify) task
File ''dist/built.min.js'' created.

Done, without errors.

$ 1s -1 dist
total 328
-rw-rr-- 1 david david 247260 Nov 17 18:05 built.js
-rw-rw-rr- 1 david david 84949 Nov 17 18:12 built.min.js
```

Grunt's playground

Exercise

- Start with the sample code on tag boss_stage_2
- Remember to install your front-end dependencies using bower install
- Remember to install your back-end dependencies using bower install
- Run grunt watch
- Fix all js lint errors
- Add basic stylesheet to the application
- Install grunt-contrib-csslint and grunt-contrib-cssmin
- Concat css files and optimize them