

# USF CPH - Week 3

Zero to prototype in 35 days

# Getting Set Up

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1. Go to `github.com / cvburgess / usfcph-week3`
2. Fork the repository to your account
3. Clone the repository to your computer
4. Open with VSCode

GitHub interface showing the repository **cvburgess / usfcph-week1**.

Navigation tabs: Code, Issues (0), Pull requests (0), Actions, Projects (0), Wiki, More, Settings.

Repository statistics: 1 commit, 1 branch, 0 releases, 1 contributor.

Branch: master

Buttons: Create new file, Find File, Clone or download (highlighted with a red circle and number 3).

Files listed:

- homework.md
- notes.md
- readme.md
- resources.md

Footer: Help people interested in this repository understand your project by adding a README. Add a README button.

Additional annotations: A purple circle highlights the 'Fork' button (numbered 2), and a red circle highlights the 'Clone or download' button (numbered 3).

## How to Fork and Clone with the GitHub UI

# Week 2

Looking back before we move forward

# HTML + CSS

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- HTML
  - Tag-based language used to structure the web
- CSS
  - Style-sheets that are used to theme the web
- Frameworks
  - We do not have to write everything ourselves
- Deployment with Netlify

# Logic

How we explain things

# Logic

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- Can be described in any language
- How we define the interaction and chains of events
  - **Conditional logic**: if this is true, then do that
  - **Chained logic**: First do this, then do that
  - **Iterative logic**: For each of these, do that
- House analogy: directions for a person walking through the home

# Exercise

Explain how to get a slice of pizza



# Pizza Instructions

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- Make a bulleted list
  - Be specific, only one action per step
- Note any conditions
  - What if the box is empty or closed?
  - What if the user is vegetarian?
  - What if the user wants more than one slice?

# Flows

How we plan for human experiences

# Concept vs Syntax

Words and their meaning in a digital context

# Primitives and Objects

# Primitives in JavaScript

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- **Boolean**: True and False
- **String**: Words ( or random letters )
- **Number**
- **Null**: An empty value
- **Undefined**: The absence of a value



```
// Boolean
const isAlive = true;
const isDead = !isAlive; // You can use "!" to negate things
const isNamed = Boolean(name); // You can convert something to a boolean

// String
const name = "Janet";
const country = 'Canada'; // Single-quote strings are just like double-quoted ones
const verb = String("born"); // You can convert something to a string
const combined = `${name} was ${verb} in ${country}`; // Template strings

// Number
const age = 37;
const weight = Number(124); // You can convert something to a number

// Null
const nothing = null;

// Undefined
const person = { name: "Janet", age: 37 };
person.height // undefined because person has no height property
```

Example usage of primitives in JavaScript

# Objects in JavaScript

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- **Object**: An item with nestable properties
- **Array**: A list of things
- **Date**



```
// Object
const person = { name: "Janet", age: 37 };

person.weight = 124; // Assigning values with dot notation
const name = person.name; // Reading values with dot notation

person["nickname"] = "Jan"; // Assigning values with bracket notation
const age = person["age"]; // Reading values with bracket notation

// Array
const hobbies = ["running", "skiing", "kayaking", "feeding cats"];
const lottoNumbers = [1, 4, 15, 24, 46];

hobbies.push("yoga"); // Adding an item to the end of the array
const third = lottoNumbers[2]; // Returns 15 because JS is a zero-based language

// Date
const now = new Date();
```

Example usage of objects in JavaScript



# Functions and Conditionals

# Functions

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- The **verbs** of programming
  - `getPizza`, `walkDog`, `onClick`, `requestData`
- Called with optional **parameters**
  - `getPizza( "extra cheese", "veggie", "thin crust" )`
- Can call other functions
  - `onClick => confirmDelete => processInput => closeWindow`



```
console.log("Hello World"); // Calling a built-in function

const doNothing = () => {}; // Creating our own function
function doNothing() {} // Alternative syntax

// Creating our own function that calls a function
const sayHello = name => {
  console.log(`Hello ${name}`);
};
sayHello("Janet"); // Call the function with a single parameter

// Creating our own function that returns a value
const add = (number1, number2) => number1 + number2;
add(4, 6); // Call the function with two parameters

console.log(add(2, 7)); // Combine functions
console.log(`The sum of 5 and 1 is ${add(5, 1)}`); // Use functions in template strings
```

## Example usage of functions in JavaScript

# Conditionals

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- **If + else if + else:** “if this, then that...”
  - Simplest way to define conditional logic
- **Switches:** Test a bunch of values for a given input
  - A stricter **if + else if**
- **Ternaries:** Shorthand for **if + else**
- **Short circuit:** An emergency brake for code



```
const person = { name: "Janet", nickname: null, age: 37, isAlive: true, weight: 124 };

if (isAlive) {
  const name = person.nickname || person.name; // Prefer the nickname
  const age = person.age >= 18 ? "an adult" : "a child"; // Use a ternary
  console.log(`${name} is ${age} and ${person.weight}lbs`);
} else {
  console.log(`Sorry, ${person.name} has died`);
}

// Same thing but with a short circuit instead of an if / else

if (!isAlive) return console.log(`Sorry, ${person.name} has died`);
// We can assume if we got this far, the person is alive and well
// Return would be used inside of a function
// You can also throw an error instead of returning
const name = person.nickname || person.name; // Prefer the nickname
const age = person.age >= 18 ? "an adult" : "a child"; // Use a ternary
console.log(`${name} is ${age} and ${person.weight}lbs`);
```

Example usage of conditionals in JavaScript

# Iteration and Classes

# Iteration

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- For / ForEach
  - Loops through an array and calls a function for each item in the array
- Map
  - Loops through an array and returns a new array with any given modifications
- Filter
  - Loops through an array and returns a new array with all values that pass a given test



```
const hobbies = ["running", "skiing", "kayaking", "feeding cats"];
const lottoNumbers = [1, 4, 15, 24, 46];

// ForEach

hobbies.forEach(hobby => console.log(`I love ${hobby}!`)); // Print out each phrase
lottoNumbers.forEach(number => console.log(number)); // Print out each lottery number

// Map

const tense = hobbies.map(hobby => hobby.replace("ing", "s")); // Replace "ing" with "s"
const doubled = lottoNumbers.map(number => number * 2); // Double each number

// Filter

// If the hobby contains the letter A, add it to the new array
const hobbiesWithAs = hobbies.filter(hobby => hobby.includes("a"));
// If the number divided by two has no remainder, add it to the new array
const evenNumbers = lottoNumbers.filter(number => number % 2 === 0);
```

Example usage of iteration in JavaScript



# Classes

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- More common in languages like Python and Java
- Used to describe nouns
- Have helper methods
- Commonly used in React prior to 2019

# Exercise

All hail the Magic Orb

# Adding JavaScript to HTML

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1. Open `exercise-1 / index.html` in VSCode
2. Tweak the code
3. Open `exercise-1 / index.html` in Google Chrome
4. Repeat as many times as you would like

# React + npm

Leaning on the community

# npm

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- Library of open source software
  - Nearly 1 million of them at last count
  - Average of 30 billion downloads a year
- Command Line Interface ( CLI ) tool for managing dependencies
  - `npm install my-package`
- Build less of the nuts and bolts
  - Focus on finding good packages and adding value

# React

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- Open source project from Facebook
  - Used to build websites and mobile apps
  - Most popular front end framework ( as of writing )
- Highly extensible and customizable
  - ( Almost ) everything is a **component**
  - Tag-based, **very similar to HTML**
  - Thousands of packages on npm

# Exercise

Upgrading the Magic Orb

# Using npm and React

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1. Open `exercise-2` in VSCode
2. Tweak the code
3. Open the built-in terminal in VSCode
  - a. Type `cd exercise-2` and hit enter
  - b. Type `npm install` and hit enter
  - c. Type `npm start` and hit enter
4. Repeat as many times as you would like



# Exercise

Multiple magic orbs

# Complex interactions

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1. Open `exercise-3` in VSCode
2. Tweak the code
3. Open the built-in terminal in VSCode
  - a. Type `cd ../exercise-3` and hit enter
  - b. Type `npm install` and hit enter
  - c. Type `npm start` and hit enter
4. Repeat as many times as you would like

# Exercise

A simply smart weather app

# Complex interactions

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1. Open `exercise-4` in VSCode
2. Tweak the code
3. Open the built-in terminal in VSCode
  - a. Type `cd ../exercise-4` and hit enter
  - b. Type `npm install` and hit enter
  - c. Type `npm start` and hit enter
4. Repeat as many times as you would like

# Deploy these with Netlify

One app per folder, or just deploy your favorite

# Homework

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1. Review your notes
2. Play with the apps we created
  - a. E1 + E2: The Magic Orb
  - b. E3: Magic Orbs
  - c. E4: Weather
3. Discuss what features your idea will need
  - a. Look for libraries on [npm](#) that would help

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