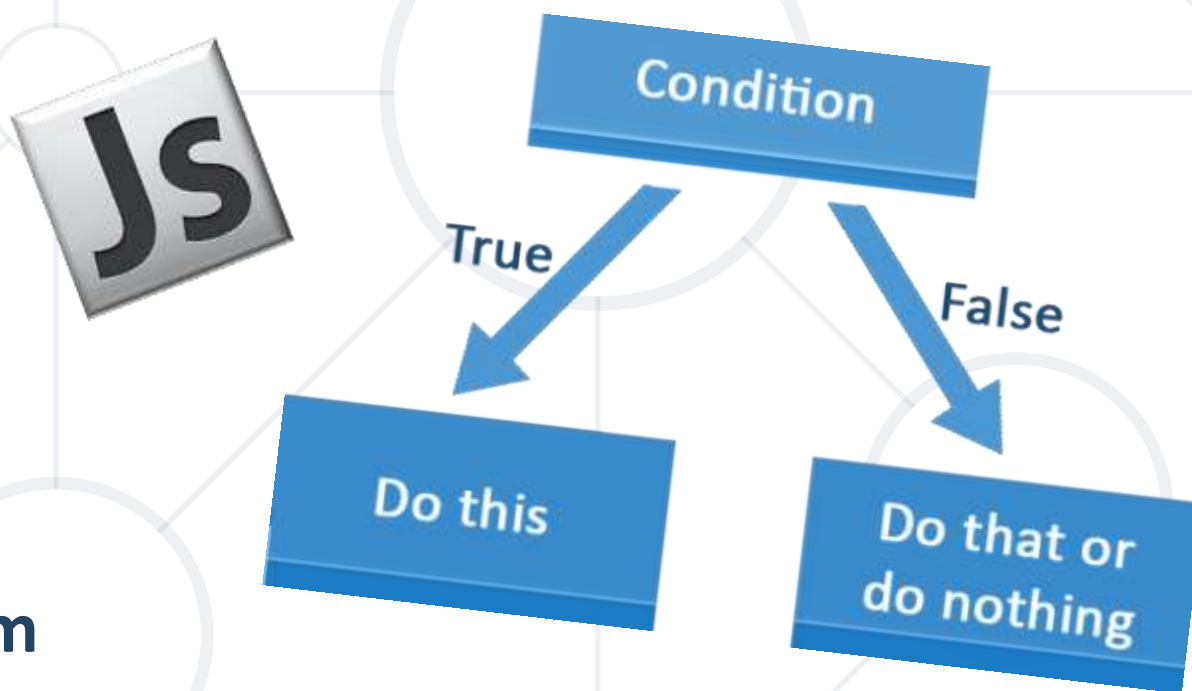


Introduction to JavaScript

Basic Syntax, Conditions and Loops



SoftUni Team
Technical Trainers



Software
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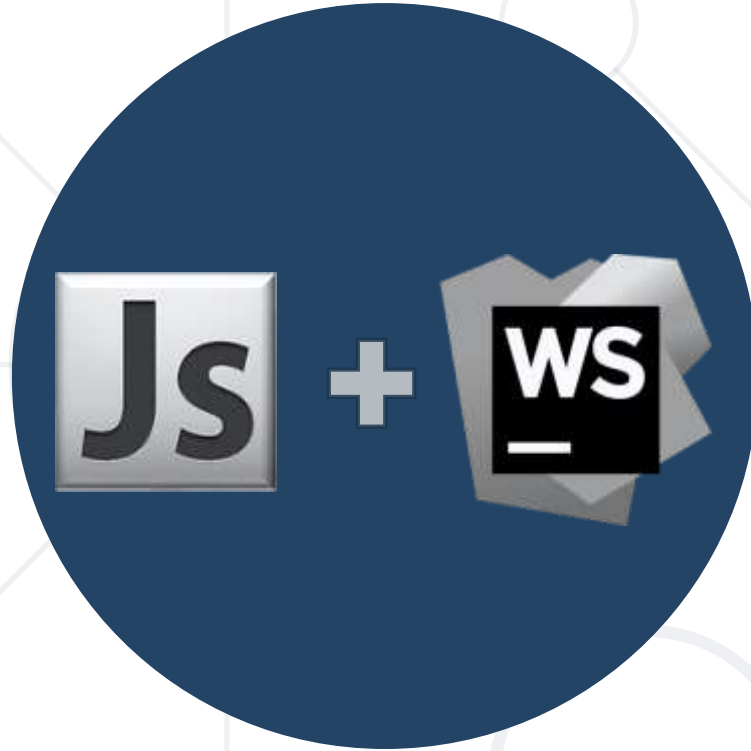
1. Introduction and IDE
2. Conditional Statements
3. Loops
 - While-Loop
 - For-Loop
4. Debugging and Troubleshooting



Have a Question?

sli.do

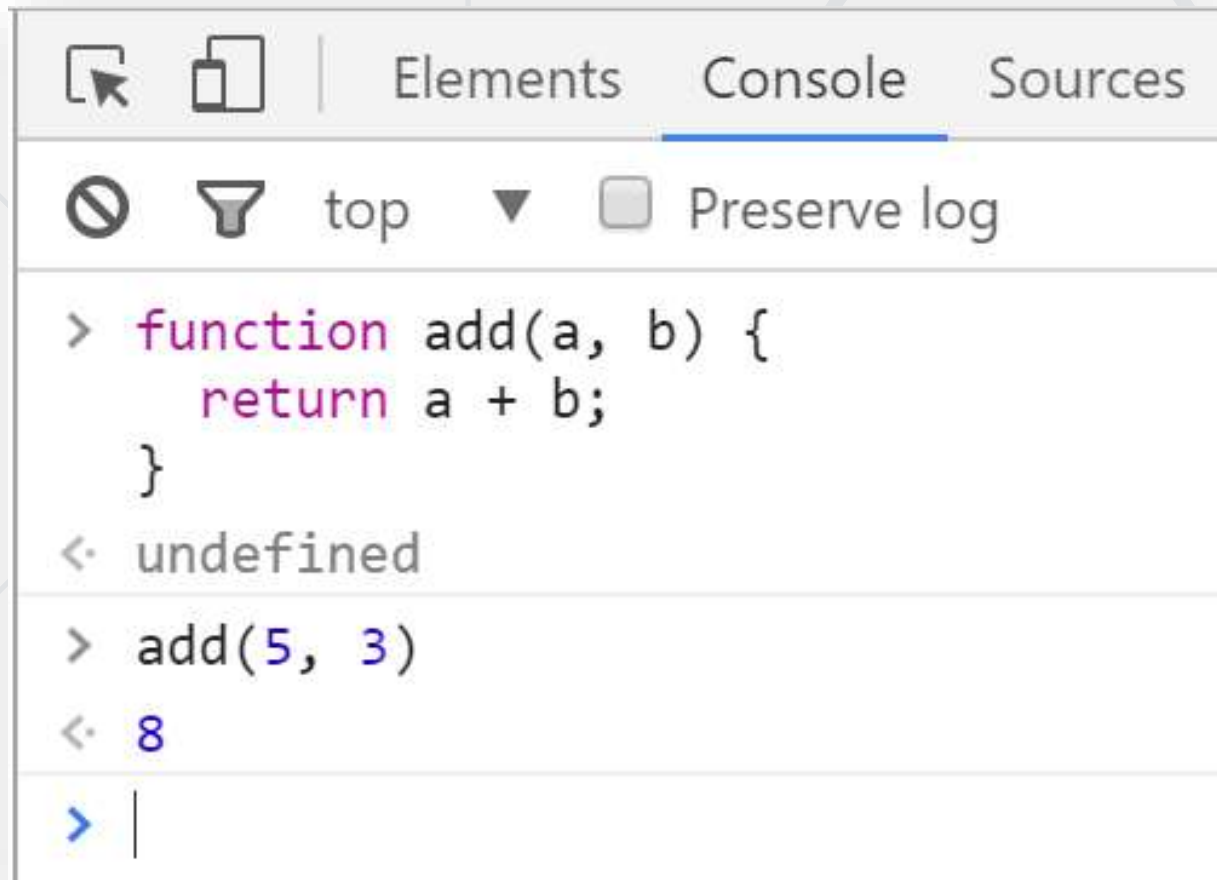
#tech-fund



Introduction and IDE

Development Environments for JS

Developer Console: **[F12]**



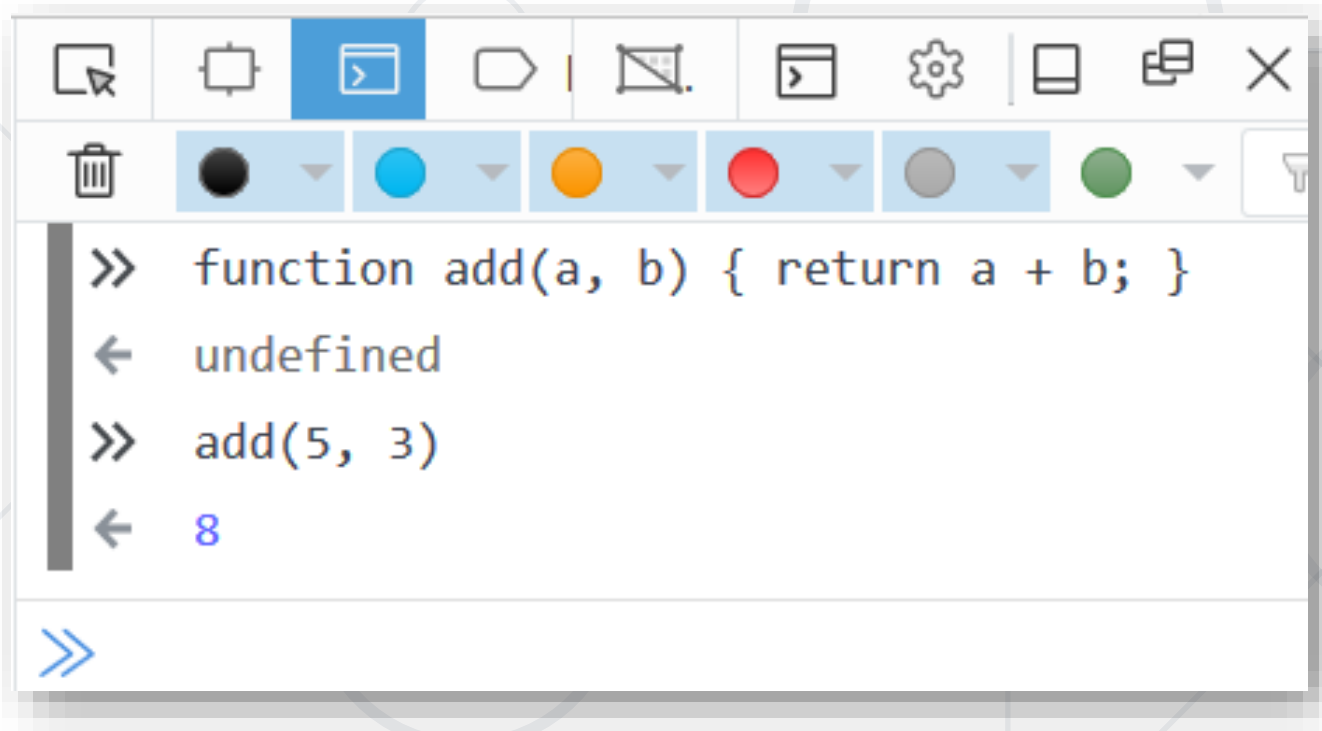
The screenshot shows the Chrome Developer Console with the 'Console' tab selected. The console displays a function definition and its execution. The function 'add' takes two arguments, 'a' and 'b', and returns their sum. It is then called with 'add(5, 3)', resulting in the value '8'.

```
> function add(a, b) {  
    return a + b;  
}  
< undefined  
> add(5, 3)  
< 8  
> |
```



Firefox Web Browser

Developer Console: **[Ctrl] + [Shift] + [i]**



JavaScript Syntax

- The JavaScript syntax is similar to C#, Java and PHP
 - Operators, Variables, Conditional statements, loops, functions, arrays, objects and classes.



Declare a
variable with **let**


Conditional
statement

```
let a = 5;  
let b = 10;  
if (b > a) {  
    console.log(b);  
}
```

Body of the
conditional statement

Node.js

- What is **Node.js**?
 - Server-side JavaScript runtime
 - Chrome **V8** JavaScript engine



```
Command Prompt
>npm install express
C:\Trash\node-test
~-- express@4.14.0
+-- accepts@1.3.3
| +-- mime-types@2.1.11
| | ~-- mime-db@1.23.0
| | ~-- negotiator@0.6.1
+-- array-flatten@1.1.1
+-- content-disposition@0.5.1
```

```
Command Prompt - node
>node
> let a = 5;
undefined
> console.log(a);
5
undefined
>
```

- **npm** package manager
 - Install node packages

Install the Latest Node.js

Downloads

Latest LTS Version: 8.11.4 (includes npm 5.6.0)

Download the Node.js source code or a pre-built installer for your platform, and start developing today.

LTS

Recommended For Most Users



Windows Installer

node-v8.11.4-x64.msi



macOS Installer

node-v8.11.4.pkg



Source Code

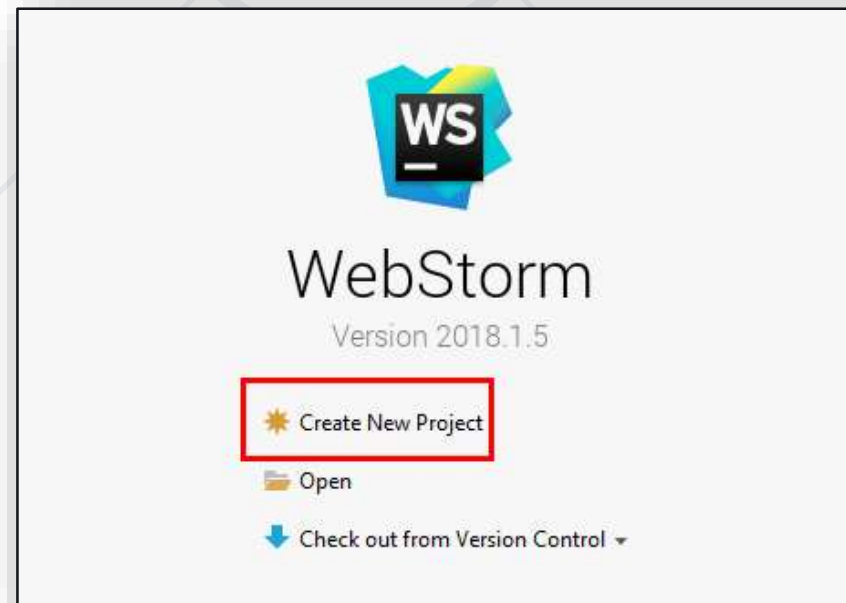
node-v8.11.4.tar.gz

Current

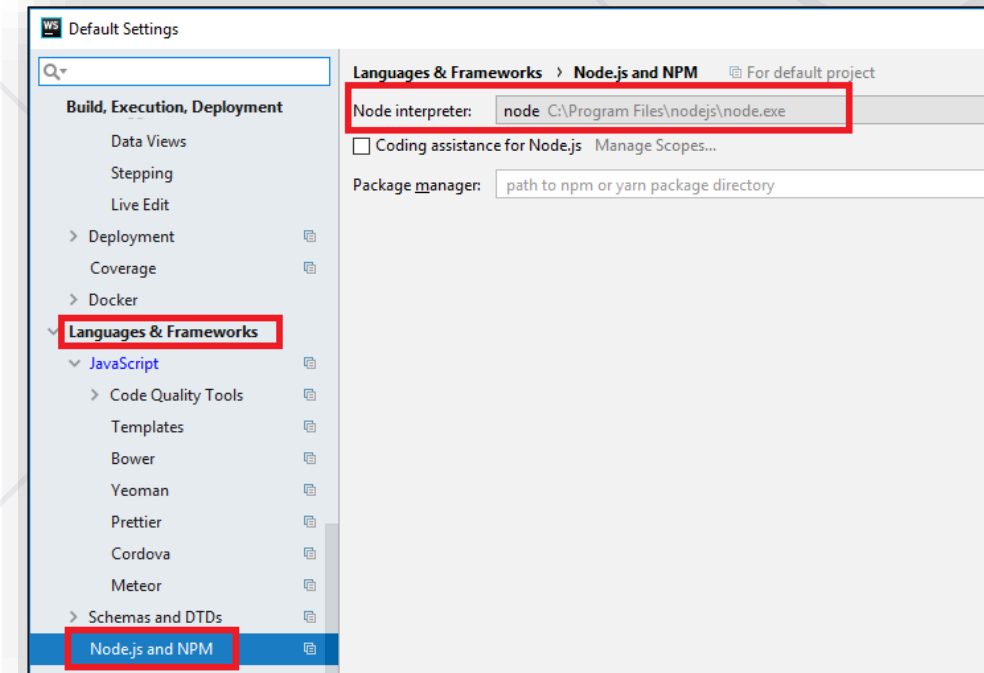
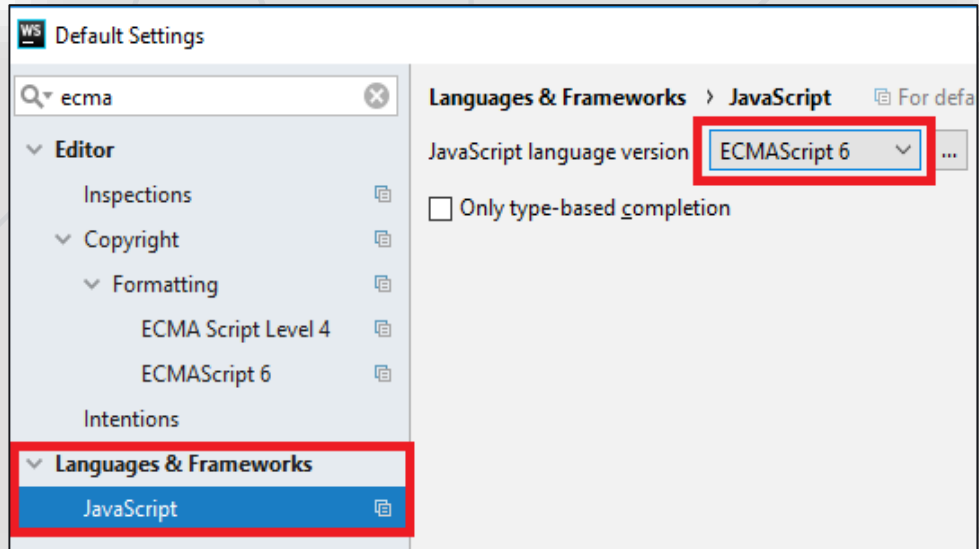
Latest Features

Using WebStorm

- **WebStorm** is powerful IDE for JavaScript and other languages
- Create a **new project**



- Set up ECMAScript 6 and Node.js
 - ECMAScript6 is a standard for JavaScript
 - Node is environment for JavaScript



- In order to solve different problems, we are going to use **functions** and the input will come as parameters.
- A function is block of code, that executes when called

declaration

parameters

```
function solve (num1, num2) {  
    //some logic  
}
```

```
solve(2, 3);
```

calling the function

Problem: Multiply number by two

- Write a function that receives a **number** and prints as result that number **multiplied by two**

Input	Output
2	4

Solution: Multiply number by two

- Execute the code with **Shift+F10**

```
function solve (num) {  
    console.log(num * 2);  
}  
  
solve(2);
```

Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/1189>

Comparison Operators

Operator	Notation in JS
Equal value	==
Equal value and type	===
Not equal value	!=
Not equal value/type	!==
Greater than	>
Greater than or Equal	>=
Less than	<
Less than or Equal	<=





If (a > b)

Conditional Statements

Implementing Control-Flow Logic

What is conditional statement

- The **if-else** statement:
 - Do action depending on condition

```
let a = 5;  
if (a >= 5) {  
  console.log(a);  
}
```

If the condition is met, the code will execute

- You can chain conditions

```
else {  
  console.log('no');  
}
```

Continue on the next condition, if the first is not met



Problem: Excellent grade

- Write a function that receives a single number and checks if the grade is excellent or not. If it is, print "Excellent", otherwise print "Not excellent"

Input	Output
5.50	Excellent
4.35	Not excellent

Solution: Excellent grade

- Check if the grade is **greater than 5.50**
- If it is, print **"Excellent"**
- Otherwise, print **"Not excellent"**

```
function solve (grade) {  
    if (grade >= 5.50) {  
        //TODO  
    } else {  
        //TODO  
    }  
}
```

Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/1189>



**for
while**

Loops
Code Block Repetition

What are loops

- The **for** loop:
 - Repeats until a the condition is broken:

```
for (let i = 1; i <= 5; i++){  
  console.log(i)  
}
```

Incrementation **in**
the condition

- The **while** loop:
 - Does the same, but has different structure

```
let i = 1  
while (i <= 5) {  
  console.log(i)  
  i++  
}
```

Incrementation
outside the
condition



Problem: Numbers from 1 to 5

- Create a function that prints all the numbers from 1 to 5 **(inclusive)** each on a separate line

Output
1
2
3
4
5

Solution: Numbers from 1 to 5

- Create a for-loop
- Increase the step
- Print the step

```
function solve () {  
    for (let i = 1; i <= 5; i++) {  
        //TODO: print  
    }  
}
```

Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/1189>

Problem: Numbers from N to 1

- Write a function that receives a **number** and prints the numbers form **N to 1**. Try using **while loop**

Input	Output
5	5 4 3 2 1

Solution: Numbers from N to 1

- Create while loop
- Print the number
- Decrease the number

```
function solve(n) {  
    while(/*TODO*/) {  
        console.log(n);  
        n--;  
    }  
}  
  
solve(5);
```

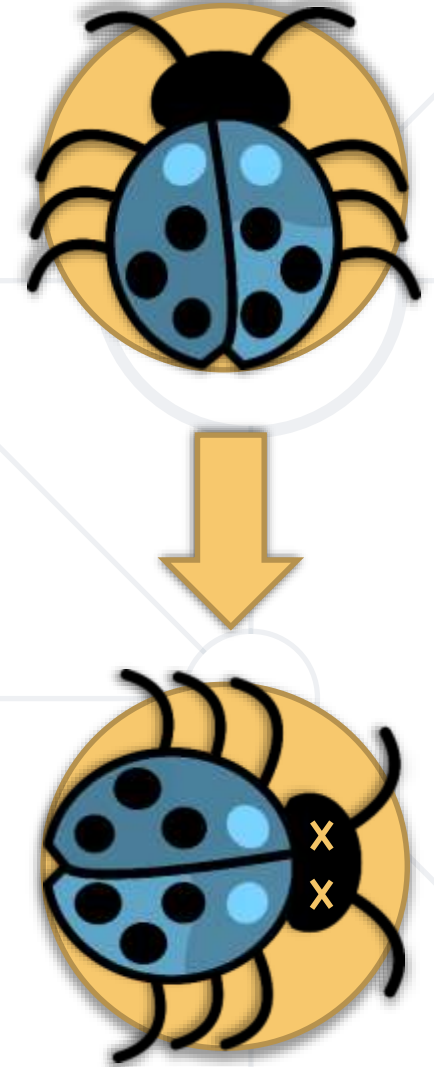
Check your solution here: <https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/1189>



Debugging the Code

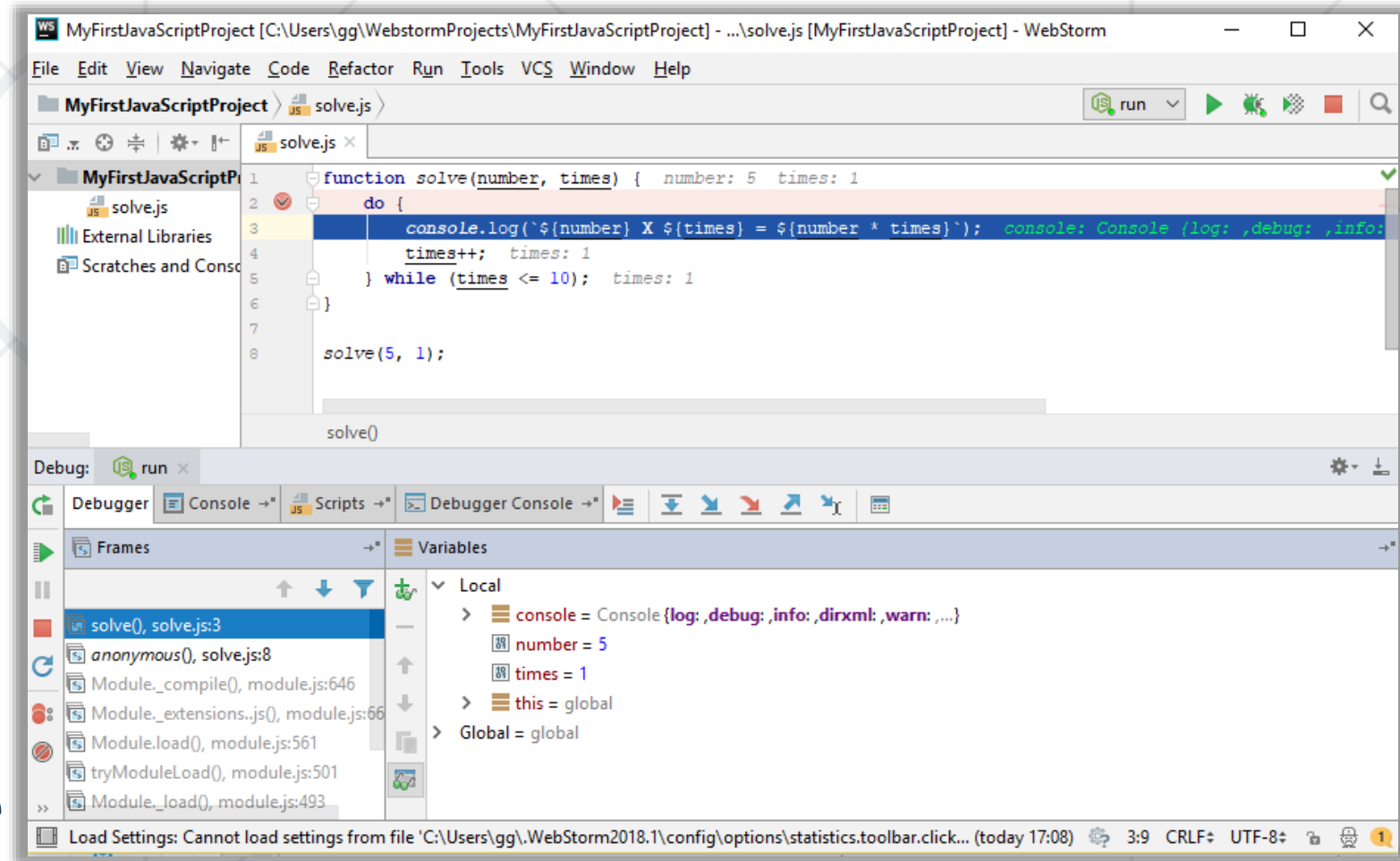
Using the WebStorm Debugger

- The process of **debugging application** includes:
 - Spotting an error
 - Finding the lines of code that cause the error
 - Fixing the error in the code
 - Testing to check if the error is gone and no new errors are introduced
- Iterative and continuous process



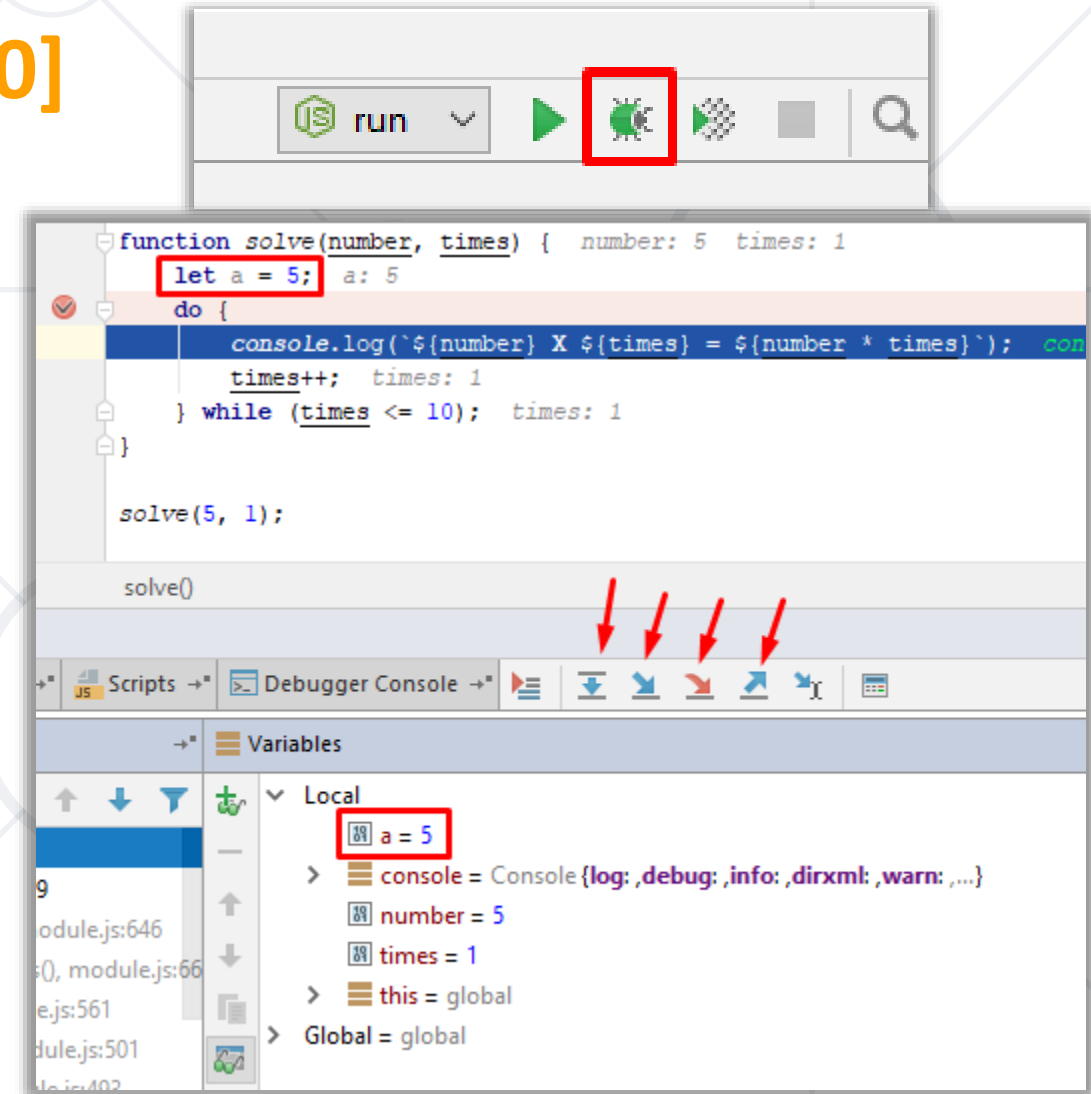
Debugging in WebStorm

- WebStorm has a built-in **debugger**
- It provides:
 - **Breakpoints**
 - Ability to **trace** the code execution
 - Ability to **inspect** variables at runtime



Using the Debugger in WebStorm

- Start without Debugger: **[Shift+F10]**
- Toggle a breakpoint: **[Shift+F9]**
- Trace step by step: **[F7]**
- Force step into: **[Alt+Shift+f7]**
- Using the **Local**
- Conditional breakpoints
- Enter debug mode after exception



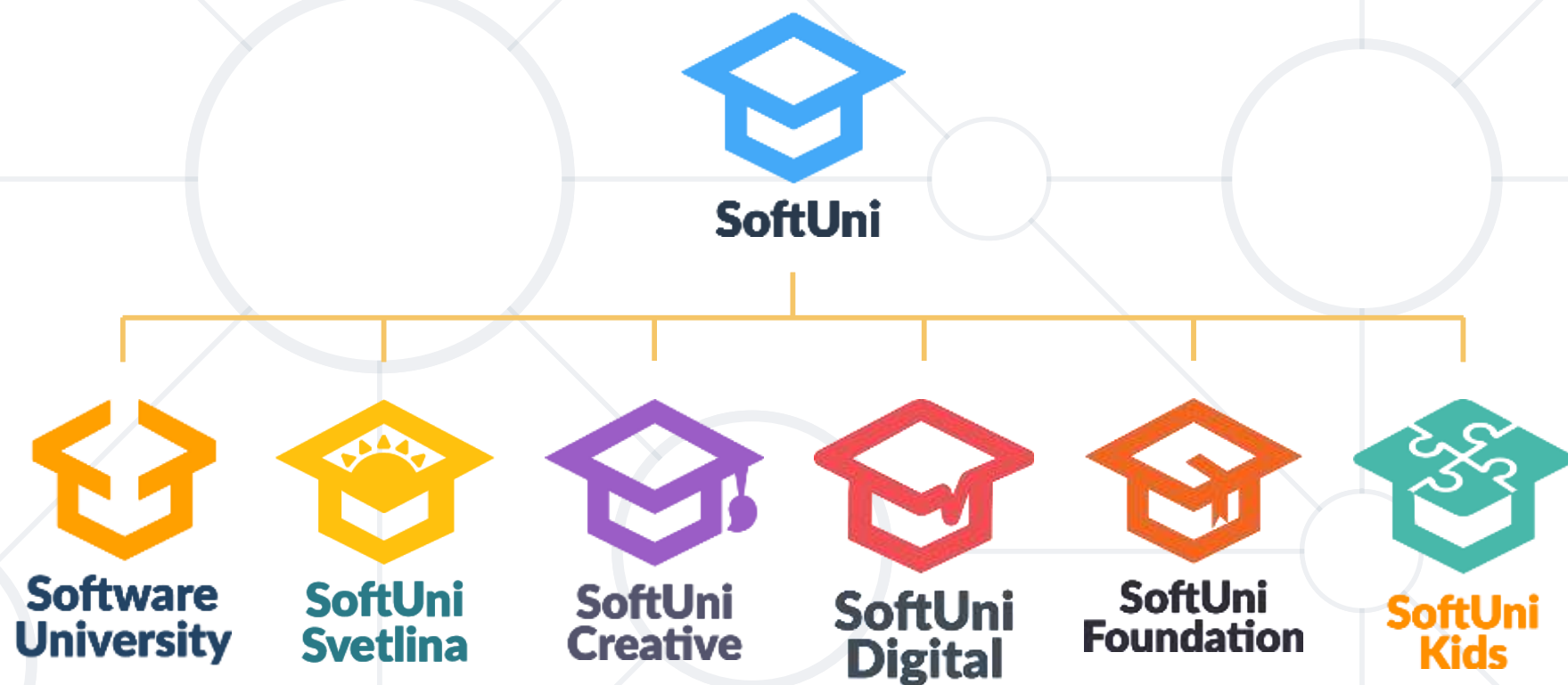


Live Exercises

- We declare variables with **'let'**
- We use **if-else** statements to check for conditions
- We use **loops** to avoid repeating code
- We use the **debugger** to check for mistakes in the code



Questions?



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NETPEAK



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