

Javascript+DOM+CSS

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CI 2018

Javascript

- client side: Netscape in 1995
- DHTML 1997 (expressive DOM)
- server side: Jscript 1996, Node.js 2009
- standardized (ECMA)
- asm.js (js subset, performance)
 - <https://jslinux.org/>
 - WebAssembly
- docs:
<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript>

JS language

- imperative
 - if, for, while, switch, etc

```
1  var i=0
2  for (i=0; i<10; i++) {
3      console.log("for: i="+i);
4  }
5  while (i<20) {
6      console.log("while: i="+i++);
7  }
8  switch (i) {
9      case 0:
10         console.log("i is zero");
11         break;
12     case 20:
13         console.log("i is 20");
14         break;
15     default:
16         console.log("i is something else");
17 }
```

JS language

- data types
 - primitives
 - Null
 - Undefined
 - Boolean
 - Number
 - String
 - Symbol (ECMAScript 6)
 - objects

```
1  typeof(undefined)
2  typeof(null)
3  1.0/0.0
4  typeof(1.0/0.0)
5  typeof(+Infinity)
6  typeof(-Infinity)
7  typeof(NaN)
8  isNaN(1.0/0.0)
9  isNaN(null)
```

JS language

- objects
 - mappings between keys (a string or a Symbol) and values (anything)

```
1  var bag = {};  
2  bag["foo"] = true;  
3  bag.bar = 1  
4  bag.blah = {}  
5  
6  for (var k in bag)  
7      console.log(k)  
8  
9  for (var k in bag)  
10     console.log(bag[k])
```

JS language

- objects
 - mappings between keys (a string or a Symbol) and values (anything)
 - Array

```
1  var test = [];  
2  test.push(1);  
3  test.push("blah");  
4  test[1]; // blah  
5  test.pop();  
6  test.length; // 1
```

JS language

- objects
 - mappings between keys (a string or a Symbol) and values (anything)
 - Array
 - Typed Array (ECMAScript 2015)

ArrayBuffer (16 bytes)																
UInt8Array	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
UInt16Array	0		1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
UInt32Array	0				1				2				3			
Float64Array	0								1							

JS language

- objects
 - mappings between keys (a string or a Symbol) and values (anything)
 - Array
 - Typed Array (ECMAScript 2015)

```
1  var buffer = new ArrayBuffer(16);
2  var int32View = new Int32Array(buffer);
3  for (var i = 0; i < int32View.length; i++) {
4      int32View[i] = i * 2;
5  }
6  var int16View = new Int16Array(buffer);
7  for (var i = 0; i < int16View.length; i++) {
8      console.log('Entry ' + i + ': ' + int16View[i]);
9  }
```


JS language

- objects
 - mappings between keys (a string or a Symbol) and values (anything)
 - Array
 - Typed Array (ECMAScript 2015)

```
12  //struct someStruct {
13  //  unsigned long id;
14  //  char username[16];
15  //  float amountDue;
16  //};
17  var buffer = new ArrayBuffer(24);
18  var idView = new Uint32Array(buffer, 0, 1);
19  var usernameView = new Uint8Array(buffer, 4, 16);
20  var amountDueView = new Float32Array(buffer, 20, 1);
```

JS language

- objects
 - mappings between keys (a string or a Symbol) and values (anything)
 - Array
 - Typed Array (ECMAScript 2015)
 - Set, Weak Set

JS language

- objects
 - mappings between keys (a string or a Symbol) and values (anything)
 - Array
 - Typed Array (ECMAScript 2015)
 - Map, Set, WeakMap, WeakSet
 - JSON

JS language

- dynamic types

```
1  var i = 0;
2  console.log(i==0);
3  console.log(i=="0");
4  console.log(i==="0");
5  console.log(i+1);
6  console.log(i+"1");
```

JS language

- scoping
 - function scope
 - global scope if defined outside a function
 - local scope if inside a function
 - shadowing (local var with same name as global)
 - automatically global
 - hoisting
 - declarations (not assignments) are moved at beginning of scope
 - (ECMA 2015) blocks, let, const

JS language

- functional
 - capture environment
 - closures

```
1  function increment(i) {  
2      function f(x) {  
3          return x+i;  
4      }  
5      return f;  
6  }  
7  
8  var incrBy1 = increment(1);  
9  var incrBy2 = increment(2);  
10  
11  incrBy1(0);  
12  incrBy2(0);
```

JS language

- functional objects
 - functions are objects
(with the state of
the variables)
 - can have properties

```
1  function Ball(r) {  
2      this.radius = r;  
3      this.area = pi*r**2;  
4      this.show = function(){  
5          drawCircle(r);  
6      }  
7  }  
8  myBall = new Ball(5);  
9  myBall.show();
```

JS language

- variadic functions

```
1  function average() {  
2      var x = 0;  
3      for (var i = 0; i < arguments.length; ++i) {  
4          x += arguments[i];  
5      }  
6      return x/arguments.length;  
7  }  
8  
9  average(1,2,3)  
10 average(1,2,3,4)
```


JS language

- Runtime evaluation
 - eval

```
1  var blockOfCode = "i=0";  
2  var i=10;  
3  eval(blockOfCode);  
4  console.log(i);
```

JS language

- Prototype (Object Oriented)

```
1  let f = function () {  
2    this.a = 1;  
3    this.b = 2;  
4  }  
5  let o = new f(); // {a: 1, b: 2}  
6  
7  // add properties in f function's prototype  
8  f.prototype.b = 3;  
9  f.prototype.c = 4;  
10  
11 o.c; // prints 4
```

JS language

- Prototype (Object Oriented)
 - Arrays and Sets are just objects with premade prototypes

JS language

- modern js
 - var vs let
 - scope

```
1  if (true) {  
2    var test = true; // use "var" instead of "let"  
3  }  
4  
5  alert(test); // true, the variable lives after if
```

```
1  if (true) {  
2    let test = true; // use "var" instead of "let"  
3  }  
4  
5  alert(test); // error
```

```
1  'use strict';
2
3  // Assignment to a non-writable global
4  var undefined = 5; // throws a TypeError
5  var Infinity = 5; // throws a TypeError
6
7  // Assignment to a non-writable property
8  var obj1 = {};
9  Object.defineProperty(obj1, 'x', { value: 42, writable: false });
10 obj1.x = 9; // throws a TypeError
11
12 // Assignment to a getter-only property
13 var obj2 = { get x() { return 17; } };
14 obj2.x = 5; // throws a TypeError
15
16 // Assignment to a new property on a non-extensible object
17 var fixed = {};
18 Object.preventExtensions(fixed);
19 fixed.newProp = 'ohai'; // throws a TypeError
```

see https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Strict_mode

DOM

- Document Object Model
- programming interface for HTML (and XML)

JS+DOM

- javascript can:
 - add, remove, modify all HTML of a page
 - add, remove events
 - modify all CSS

DOM

- retrieve nodes from the document
 - `document.getElementById(id)`
 - `document.getElementsByTagName(tagname)`
 - ...

DOM

- create/change nodes
 - `document.createElement(tagname)`
 - then `node.appendChild(newnode)`
 - `node.innerHTML`
 - `node.innerText`
 - `node.childNodes`
 - ...

DOM

- change behaviour
 - `node.onclick = function(e) {}`
 - `node.onmouseenter / onmouseleave`
 - `node.onmousemove`
 - `onscroll`
 - `onresize`
 - `onfocus`
 - ...

CSS

- TODO

Canvas

- HTML5 element
- provides a 2D graphics context, or access to WebGL (close to OpenGL ES 2.0)
- see <http://curran.github.io/HTML5Examples/>