介绍

客户端编程语言



名称

JavaScript!= Java



今天的目标

- 熟悉语法
- 学习JavaScript基础知识

今天我们将在浏览器里操作



JavaScript版本

我们将用ES6来编写代码

- ECMAScript Edition 6
- 2015年发布的 (ECMAScript 2015 Language)
- ~90%浏览器支持



在浏览器上如何编写JavaScript



文件中

```
// in browser dev tools
console.log("Hello Le Wagon");
→
Hello Le Wagon
```



数据类型



检查数据类型(Data Type)

```
typeof("Boris");
    = 'string'

typeof(42);
    = 'number'
```



转换数据类型



数据结构(Data Structure)

```
[ 'Hello', 'Le', 'Wagon', 42 ] 数组 (Array)
{ name: 'bob', age: 42 } 对象 (Object)
{ 'name': 'bob', 'age': 42 } 对象 (Object)
```



Null和Undefined

```
let age; //undefined
let name = null;
```



变量 (Variables)



JavaScript

之前JS使用的 var .

ES6用 let 和 const 来替代 var



let

定义的变量可以任意更改

```
let counter = 1;
console.log(counter);

counter = counter + 1;
console.log(counter);
```



const

定义的变量都不可变

```
const firstName = "John";
console.log(firstName);

firstName = "Paul"; //TypeError Assignment to constant value
```



命名规则

```
const firstName = "Ringo";
// lowerCamelCase
```



字符串

让我们更深入地研究这种类型

参考String on MDN web docs



Length属性

```
const firstName = "Paul";
firstName.length;
// => 4
```



字符提取

```
const firstName = John;
firstName[0];
// => "J"

// 从终点index 1开始往后的字符串不被截取
firstName.substring(1);
```



字母大小写转换

```
const firstName = "Paul";
firstName.toUpperCase();
// => "PAUL"

firstName.toLowerCase();
// => "paul"
```



Split方法

```
const monthString = "Jan,Feb,Mar,Apr,May,Jun,Jul,Aug,Sep,(
const months = monthString.split(",");
// => [ 'Jan', 'Feb', 'Mar', 'Apr', 'May', 'Jun', 'Jul',
months.length;
// => 12
```



字符串内插(Interpolation)

JavaScript

```
const firstName = "Ringo";
const lastName = "Starr";

const message = `${firstName} ${lastName} is a drummer`;
// => Ringo Starr is a drummer;
```

样板字面值



数组 (Array)

参考数组



CRUD

```
const fruits = [];
fruits.push("Apple"); //增加对应 Create
fruits[0]; //查询 Read
fruits[0] = "Banana"; //修改 Update
fruits.splice(0, 1); //删除(0 index的一个项) Delete
```



forEach

JavaScript

```
const beatles = ["paul", "john", "ringo", "george"];
beatles.forEach((beatle) => {
  console.log(beatle.toUpperCase());
});
```

Array.forEach



流程控制(Control Flow)



if else

```
const age = 14;

if (age = 18) {
   console.log(You can vote);
} else {
   console.log(You can't vote);
}
```



错误值(Falsy Values)

```
false
undefined
null
0
NaN
```



三元运算符(Ternary Operator)

JavaScript

```
const raining = true;
const accessory = (raining ? "umbrella" :"sunglasses");
// => umbrella
```

JavaScript

```
if (digit === 0) {
  console.log('Zero');
} else if (digit === 1) {
  console.log('One');
} else {
  console.log("I don't know this digit, sorry!");
}
```

理解JS中的等值比较规则及 == 和 === 的区别。

对象 (Objects)

JS对象指南



简单对象(Simple Object)

```
const student = {
  firstName: "Boris",
  lastName: "Paillard"
};

console.log(typeof student);
// => object

console.log(student);
```



读取和设置属性

可用点操作符(dot notation)去访

```
console.log(student.firstName);
// => "Boris"
console.log(student['firstName']); // Another way
// => "Boris"
student.firstName = "Romain";
console.log(student.firstName);
// => "Romain"
```



函数 (Functions)

阅读函数指南



定义函数 (Define)

JavaScript (老方式)

```
function square(x) {
  return x * x;
}
```

Note the explicit return



调用函数 (Calling)

```
square(10);
// => 100
```



箭头函数(Arrow Function)

```
const square = (x) => {
   return x * x;
};

// 更短的语法, 与隐式返回 (implicit return)
const square = x => x * x;
// 用函数, 与前面提到的一样
square(10);
```



应该用什么?

完全相同的函数可以被表示为只有一行代码的箭头函数。练习中,请使用箭头函数。



字母大小事例

如何应用箭头函数(arrow function)并将其存储为 capitalize

```
touch libcapitalize.js
const capitalize = (word) => {
  const firstLetter = word[0].toUpperCase();
  const restOfTheWord = word.substring(1).toLowerCase();
  return `${firstLetter}${restOfTheWord}`;
};
```



调试 (Debug)



console.log()

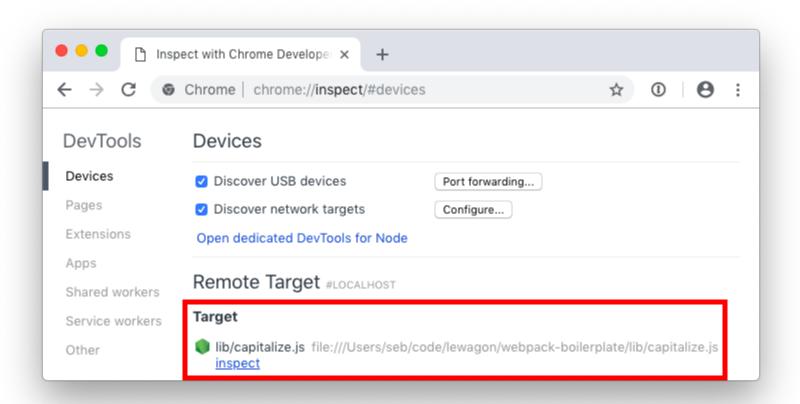
```
const capitalize = (word) => {
  const firstLetter = word[0].toUpperCase();
  console.log(firstLetter);
  const restOfTheWord = word.substring(1).toLowerCase();
  return `${firstLetter}${restOfTheWord}`;
};
capitalize("wagon");
```



Chrome调试工具(1)

在chrome中打开页面,并输入 chrome://inspect

• 单击"Inspect"查看需要调试的文件





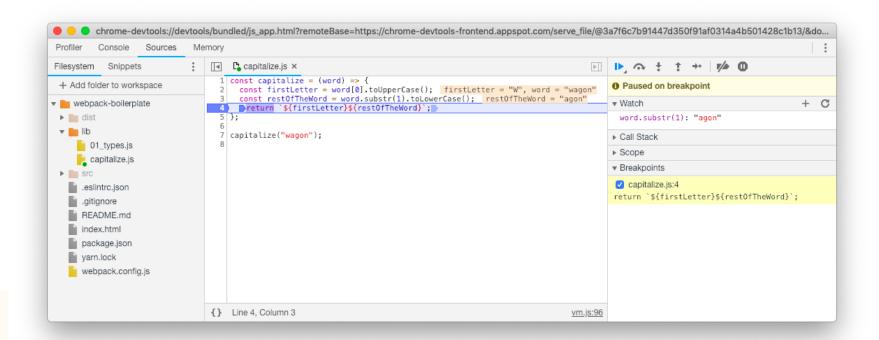
Chrome调试工具(2)

- 在Sources / Filesystem面板上点击 + Add folder to workspace
- 在文件系统中选择文件
- 点击"Allow"!



Chrome调试工具(3)

可以开始调试了! 在代码中添加一些breakpoints





Happy (Back-end) JavaScripting!