

# JavaScript.

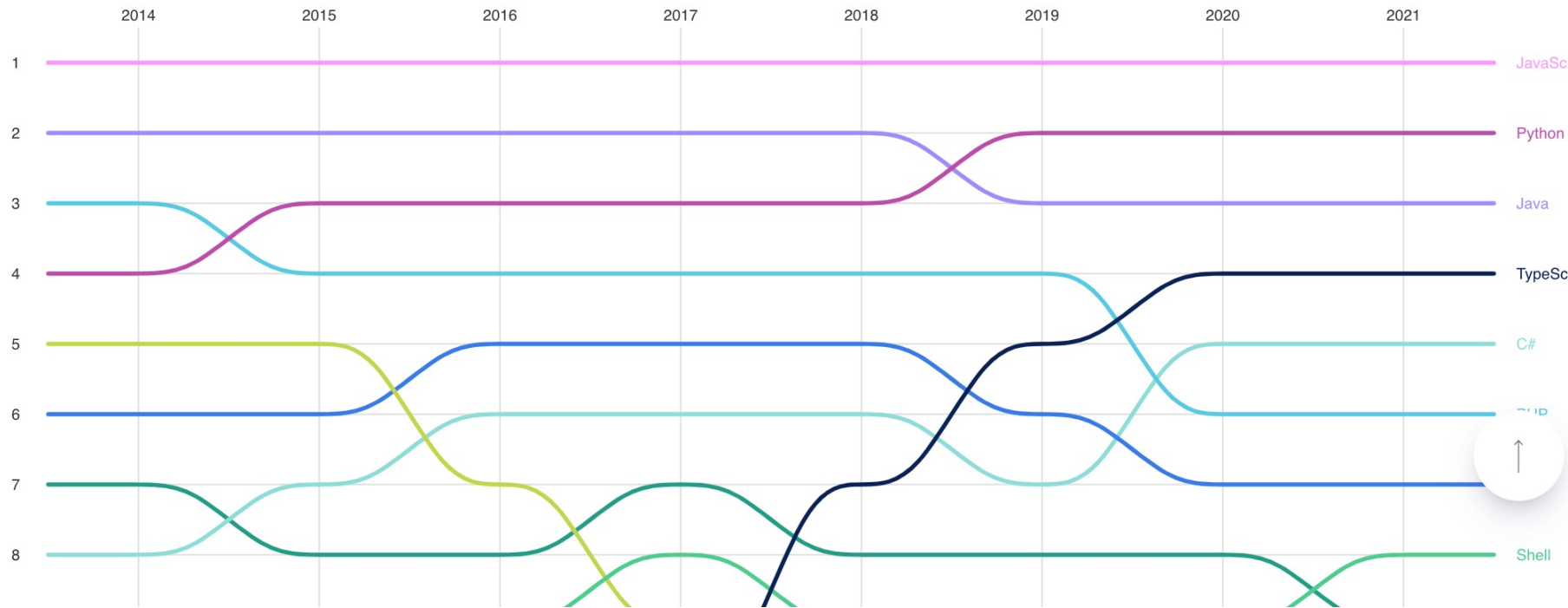
## The Fundamentals

# Topics

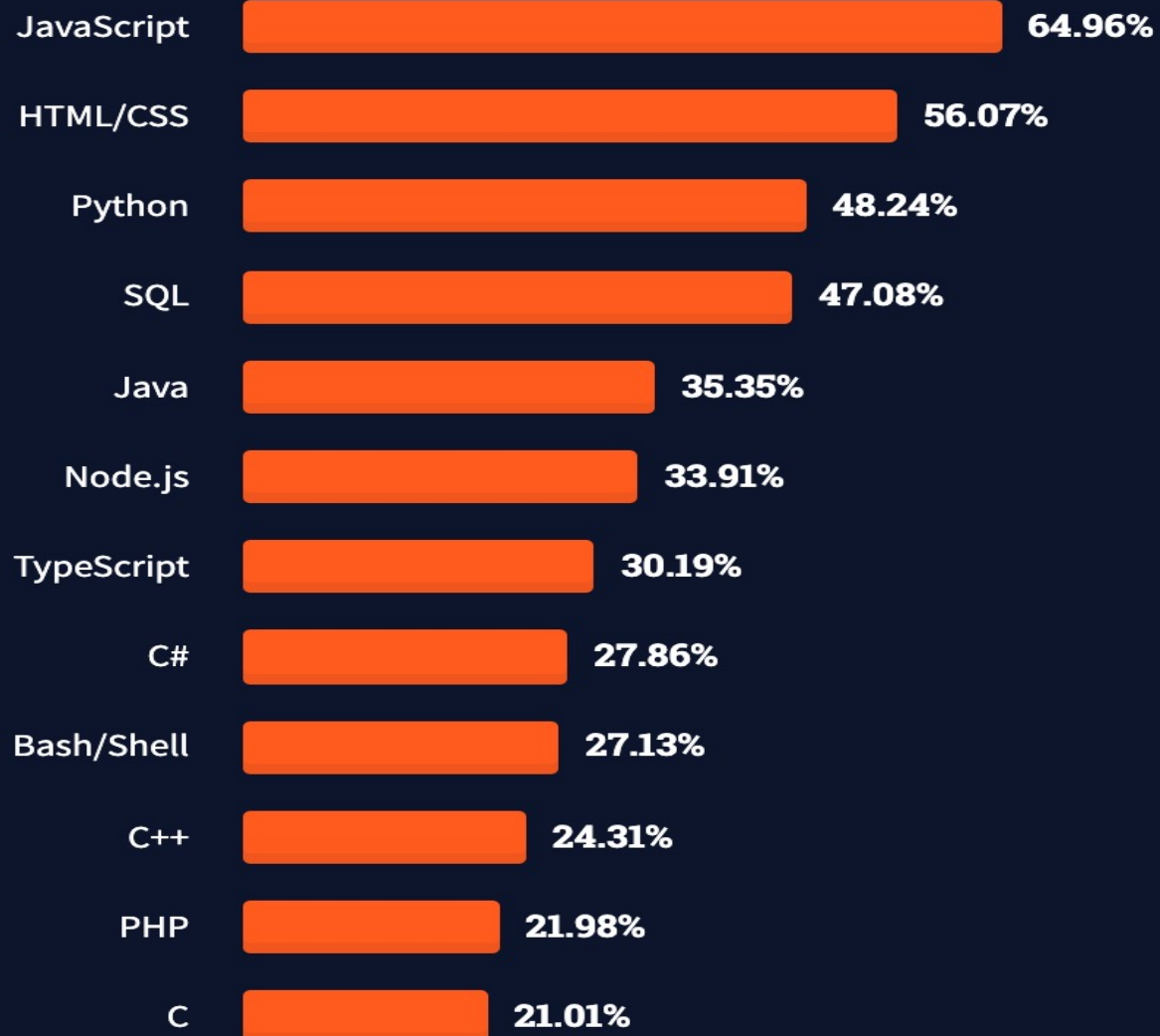
- **Background**
- **Data (State) representation**
  - **All about objects**
- **Behaviour (Logic) representation**
  - **All about functions**

Ref : <https://octoverse.github.com/>

## Top languages over the years



Ref.: <https://insights.stackoverflow.com/survey/2020#technology>



# Background.

- **Designed by Brendan Eich, at Netscape Corp. (early 1990s).**
  - **Influenced heavily by Java, Self and Scheme.**
- **Named JavaScript to capitalizing on Java's popularity.**
- **Netscape submitted JavaScript to ECMA for Standardization.**  
**(ECMA – European Computer Manufacturers Association.**  
**Organization that standardizes information)**
- **Resulted in new language standard, known as ECMAScript.**
  - **JavaScript is an implementation of ECMAScript standard.**
  - **ES1 - June 1997; ES2 - June 1998; ES3 - Dec. 1999; ES4 – Abandoned.**
  - **ES5 - 2009; ES6 - 2015 (ES2015); ES7 – 2016 (ES2016) .....**
- **The node.js platform (2009).**
  - **JavaScript on the server-side.**

# Transpilation (using Babel)

- **Older Browsers cannot execute ES6+ JavaScript.**
  - **Must transpile code first.**
- **Newer browsers incrementally adopting ES6+.**
  - **Same for Node.js platform.**
- **The Babel tool suite.**
  - **One-stop shop for all transpilation needs.**

# The Semi-colon ( ; )

- Used to terminate a statement **statement**.
  - **Same as Java.**
- **Helps the runtime interpreter.**
- **Optional.**
- **Babel puts them back in - ASI.**
- **When omitted, be careful with multi-line expressions.**

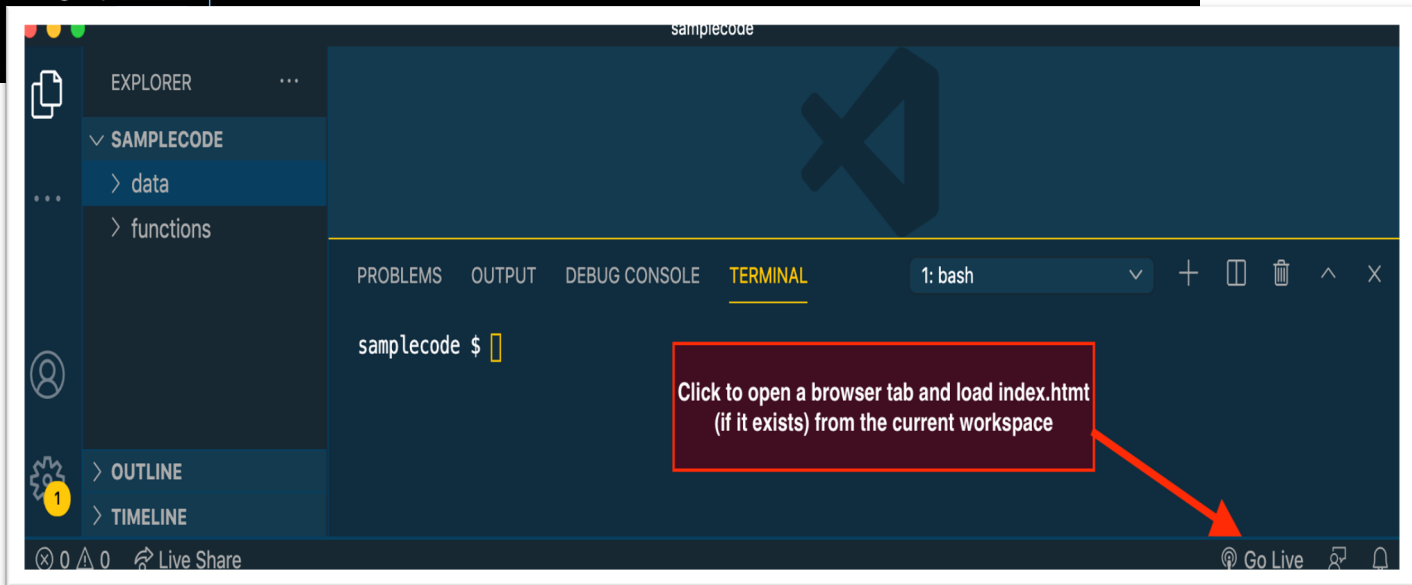
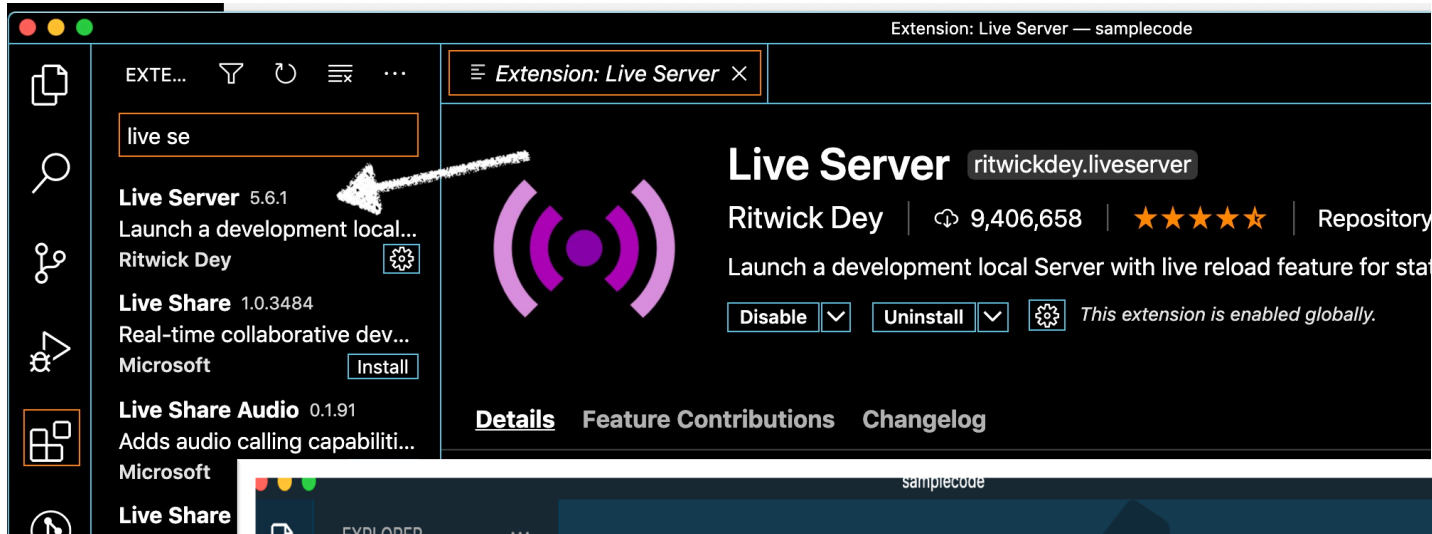
# JavaScript - Data representation.



# JavaScript Data Types.

- **Data types:**
  1. **Primitives:** number, string, boolean, null, undefined.
    - *undefined* – assigned to uninitialized variable.
  2. **Everything else is an object.**
- **JS is a dynamically typed language.**

# Demo setup (VS Code)

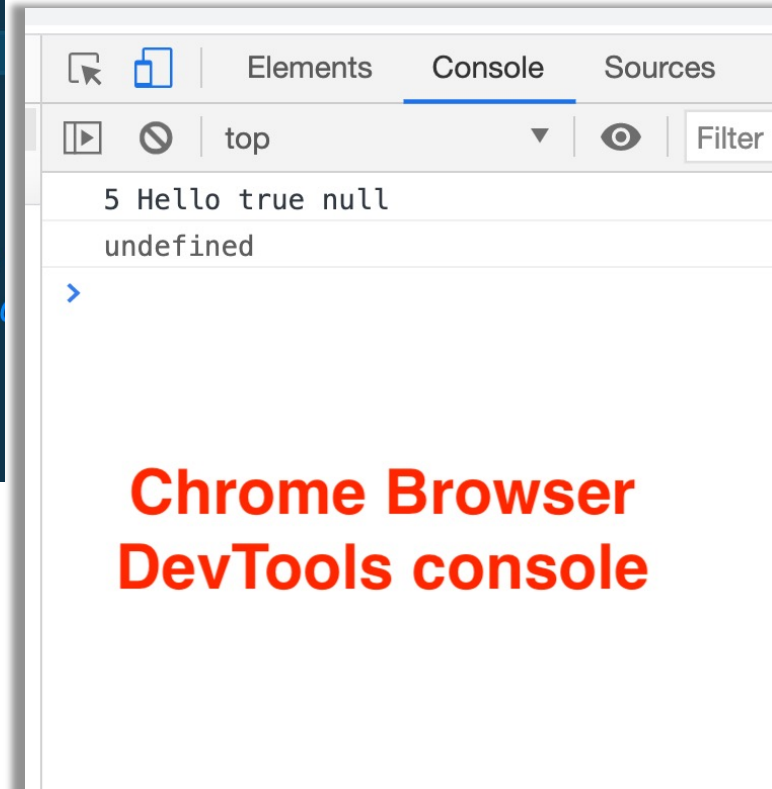


- Ref `dataSamples/01_primitives.js`:

```
JS 01_primitives.js ×
JS 01_primitives.js > [?] foo3
4 let foo1 = 5;
5 let foo2 = "Hello";
6 let foo3 = true;
7 let foo4 = null;
8 const Pi = 3.14;
9 console.log(foo1 + " " + foo2 + " " +
10 | | | | | foo3 + " " + foo4);
11 foo1 = 3; // Reassign foo1. No need for
12 foo2 = 10; // JS is dynamically typed.
13 let foo5;
14 console.log(foo5);
15 // Pi = 3.141592 // ERROR
16

<> index.html ×
<> index.html > html > body > script
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 > <head> ...
5 </head>
6 <body>
7 <h1>JS Data</h1>
8 <script src = "../01_primitives.js"></script>
9 </body>
10 </html>
```

# Primitive types.



**Chrome Browser  
DevTools console**

# Primitive types (Basic syntax).

```
let foo1 = 5 ;
```

- **let** – keyword to indicate we are declaring ‘something’ (and assigning it a literal value in above case).
  - **Use const** when declaring constants (cannot reassign).
- Identifier – ‘foo1’ is an identifier for the thing being declared.
  - **Lots of rules** about valid format for identifiers (no spaces, don’t start with numeric character, etc)
- Operator – e.g. **+, =, \*, –, [ ]** (subscript) etc
  - **Some rules** about where they can appear in a statement.

# let & const

- **let** – Declared variable **CAN** be reassigned
- **const** – Declared variable **CANNOT** be reassigned.
  - **A Constant.**
  - **Use to clarify intent.**
  - **MUST** be initialized on declaration.
- **Both have block scope.**
  - **{ .... }** encloses a block, e.g. for-loop, if, function, class
  - **Same as Java**

# Objects.

- **The fundamental structure for representing complex data.**
- **A unit of composition for data ( or STATE).**
- **An object is a set of key-value pairs, termed properties.**
  - { <key1> : <value1>, <key2> : <value2>, . . . . . }**
  - **Key (property name) - an identifier; must be unique within the object structure.**
  - **Value - can be a primitive value, object (nesting), array or function.**

**e.g.**

```
const me = { firstName: "Diarmuid", lastName: "O' Connor" } ;
```

# Manipulating Object properties.

- **Two notations:**
  1. **Dot notation e.g** `me.firstName` ;
  2. **Subscript notation e.g.** `me['firstName']` (Note quotes)
- **Same notations for changing a property value:**
  - `me.firstName = 'Jeremiah'`
  - `me['lastName'] = 'O Conchubhair'`
- **Objects declared with *const* ARE MUTABLE.**
  - *const* cannot be reassigned, but its internal 'value' is mutable.
- **Ref. dataSamples/02\_objects.js**

# Object characteristics.

- **Objects are dynamic.**
  - **Properties can be inserted and removed at run-time.**
  - **Ref. 03\_dynamic\_objects.js,**
- **Objects can be nested.**
  - **A property value may be an object structure.**
  - **Ref. 04\_1\_nested\_objects.js**
- **A property value can be a variable reference.**
  - **Ref. 04\_2\_nested\_objects.js**



# Object extras.

- **Object.keys(objRef)** – get all keys in an object structure.
- **Object.values(objRef)** – get all values in an object structure.
- The **'in'** operator – Does an object have a certain key? e.g.  
    **'name' in me**
- **Ref. 04\_2\_\_nested\_objects.js**
- **Internally JS stores object keys as strings.**
  - Hence the subscript notation – **me[ 'address' ]**.

## *'Cannot read property of undefined'* error

- **Access a invalid property of an object.**  
*somObject.badProperty* → undefined (not fatal)
- **Interpreting an invalid object property as an object.**
  - *someObject.badProperty.propertyX* (Fatal)

```
✖ ▶ Uncaught TypeError: Cannot read property  
  'bank' of undefined  
    at 04_3_nested_objects_pitfall.js:21
```

- **Ref. 04\_3\_nested\_objects\_pitfall.js**
- **Other variations –**  
*const var1 = null (or undefined)*  
*var1.propertyX*    **ERROR**

# Array data structure.

- **Dfn.: Array is an ordered list of values.**
  - **An object's properties are not ordered.**
- **Literal declaration syntax :**  
[ <value1>, <value2>, . . . . . ]
- **Values can be of mixed type** (may reflect bad design!).
- **Access elements with subscript notation.**
  - **Subscript termed an index.**
- **Ref 05\_arrays.js**

# Array data structure.

- **In JS, arrays are really just ‘special’ objects.**
  - **Index converted to a string for subscript notation:**  
`nums[2]` **becomes** `nums['2']`
- **An array ‘object’ has special properties built-in:**
  - **length property, e.g. `const len = nums.length`**
  - **Utility methods for manipulating elements e.g push, pop, shift, unshift, join, etc.**

# Nested collections.

- **Arrays and objects can form nested data structures.**
- **Ex.:**
  - **An array where its elements are also arrays -**  
`array_outer[3][2]`
  - **An array of objects -** `array_outer[1].propertyX`.
  - **An object with a property whose value is an array -**  
`objectY.propertyX[5]`.
  - **etc.**
- **Accessing values inside a nested data structure can be a source of error.**

```
✖ ▶ Uncaught TypeError: Cannot read property  
  'bank' of undefined  
    at 04_3_nested_objects_pitfall.js:21
```

# String templates (ES6)

- **String concatenation (ES5):**

```
console.log( foo1 + ' ' + foo2 + ' ' + foo3 + ' ' + foo4) ;
```

- **Error prone and cumbersome.**

- **String template:**

```
console.log(` ${foo1} ${foo2} ${foo3} ${foo4} `) ;
```

- **Use backquote ( ` ) to enclose template, not single quote.**
- **Interpolation: Embed variable / expressions using \${ .... }.**
- **Expression is evaluated and result inserted into string**

- **Multi-line strings.**

- **Ref 06\_string\_templates.js**

# Summary

- **Representing Data / State.**
  - **Primitives.**
  - **Objects.**
    - **Set of properties – key-value pairs.**
    - **Dynamic, nested.**
  - **Arrays.**
  - **String templates**
- **That runtime error: *‘Cannot read property ... of undefined’***

