

Front-end development course

JavaScript

Lecture #2

Language introduction

“use strict”

“use strict” - is a directive that allows you to switch your scripts into full compliance with the modern standards. That directive was first introduced in ES5.

Directive "use strict" should be added at the start of your script.

Full list of changes in behaviour with “use strict” activated can be found here
https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Strict_mode

Statements and expressions

Expression - always produces a value and can be written wherever a value is expected, for example as an argument in a function call. Another examples of expressions are function invocations, arithmetic operations, ternary operator and so on.

Statement - (roughly) performs an action. “Loops” and “if” statements are examples of statements. List of all statements and declaration [click](#).

Wherever JavaScript expects a statement, you can also write an expression, but not vice versa.

In order to prevent ambiguity, the JavaScript grammar forbids expression statements to start with **a curly brace** or with the **keyword function**.

[Excellent article on that theme](#)

Operators

JS language operators - perform some action (computation) or are being used to combine expressions.

Operators in JS can be separated in 3 groups depending of number of operands:

- unary: "unary +", "unary -", "!"
- binary: "+", "*", "&&"
- ternary: there is only one ternary operator "cond? exp1 : exp2"

Operators "short circuit evaluation" guarantees that expression like that:

- false && anything - shorten with result "false"
- true || anything - shorten with result "true".

will be evaluated in short circuit.

Complete list of operators can be found [here](#)

Variables

Data Types

Q&A

Thank You

