

Lecture_8

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Introduction to JavaScript

What is JavaScript?

- ▶ JavaScript is a powerful and flexible programming language for the web that is widely used to make websites interactive and dynamic. JavaScript can also be able to change or update HTML and CSS dynamically.
- ▶ JavaScript is the most popular and widely used client-side scripting language.
- ▶ Client-side scripting refers to scripts that run within your web browser.
- ▶ JavaScript is designed to add interactivity and dynamic effects to the web pages by manipulating the content returned from a web server.
- ▶ JavaScript is an object-oriented language, and it also has some similarities in syntax to Java programming language. But JavaScript is not related to Java in any way.

There are lot more things you can do with JavaScript.

- ▶ You can modify the content of a web page by adding or removing elements.
- ▶ You can change the style and position of the elements on a web page.
- ▶ You can monitor events like mouse click, hover, etc. and react to it.
- ▶ You can perform and control transitions and animations.
- ▶ You can create alert pop-ups to display info or warning messages to the user.
- ▶ You can validate user inputs before submitting it to the server

Adding JavaScript to Your Web Pages

1. Embedding the JavaScript code between a pair of <script> and </script> tag.
2. Creating an external JavaScript file with the .js extension and then load it within the page through the src attribute of the <script> tag.
3. Placing the JavaScript code directly inside an HTML tag using the special tag attributes such as onclick, onmouseover, onkeypress, onload, etc

Example for Embedding the JavaScript code between a pair of <script> and </script> tag.

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  ▼ <html>
3  ▼ <head>
4    <title>Simple JavaScript Example</title>
5  </head>
6  ▼ <body>
7    <h1>My First JavaScript Example</h1>
8    <p>This text is written using normal HTML.</p>
9
10 ▼ <script>
11    // Simple JavaScript statement
12    document.write("<p>This sentence is written by JavaScript.</p>");
13 </script>
14
15  <p>This is more HTML after the script.</p>
16
17 </body>
18 |
19 </html>
```



My First JavaScript Example

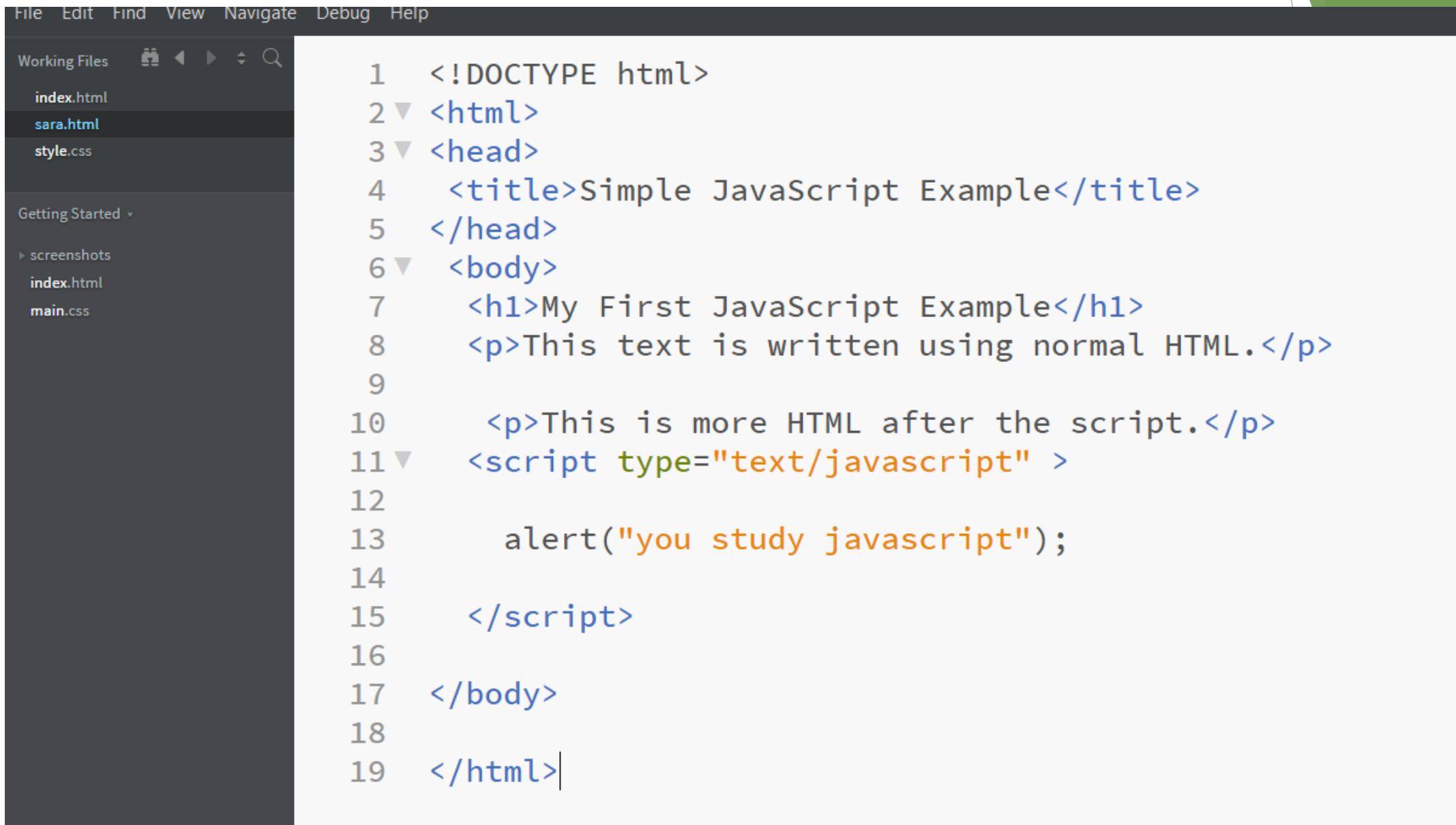
This text is written using normal HTML.

This sentence is written by JavaScript.

This is more HTML after the script.

Output

Example2



The screenshot shows a code editor interface with a dark theme. The menu bar includes File, Edit, Find, View, Navigate, Debug, and Help. The left sidebar shows 'Working Files' with index.html selected, along with sara.html and style.css. Under 'Getting Started', there are screenshots, index.html, and main.css. The main editor area displays the following code:

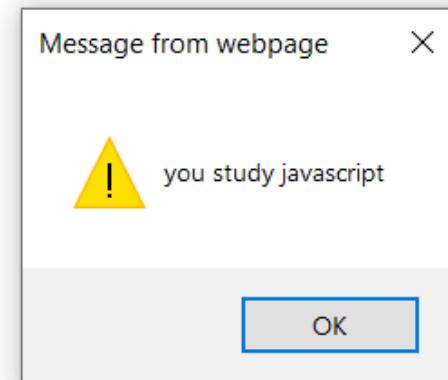
```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4  <title>Simple JavaScript Example</title>
5  </head>
6  <body>
7  <h1>My First JavaScript Example</h1>
8  <p>This text is written using normal HTML.</p>
9
10 <p>This is more HTML after the script.</p>
11 <script type="text/javascript" >
12
13     alert("you study javascript");
14
15 </script>
16
17 </body>
18
19 </html>
```



My First JavaScript Example

This text is written using normal HTML.

This is more HTML after the script.



- ❖ Placing the JavaScript code directly inside an HTML tag

You can also place JavaScript code inline by inserting it directly inside the HTML tag using the special tag attributes such as onclick, onmouseover, onkeypress, onload, etc.

A screenshot of the Brackets IDE interface. The title bar shows the file path: C:/Users/sara.mohamed/Desktop/mysite/sara.html (Getting Started) - Brackets. The menu bar includes File, Edit, Find, View, Navigate, Debug, and Help. The left sidebar under 'Working Files' lists index.html, sara.html (which is selected), and style.css. Below that, under 'Getting Started', are screenshots, index.html, and main.css. The main editor area displays the following HTML code:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 ▼ <html>
3 ▼ <head>
4   <title>Simple JavaScript Example</title>
5   </head>
6 ▼ <body>
7   <h1>My First JavaScript Example</h1>
8   <p>This text is written using normal HTML.</p>
9
10  <p>This is more HTML after the script.</p>
11  |
12  <input type="button" value="Click me" onclick="alert('Javascript
13 Lesson')">
14  </body>
15
16 </html>
```



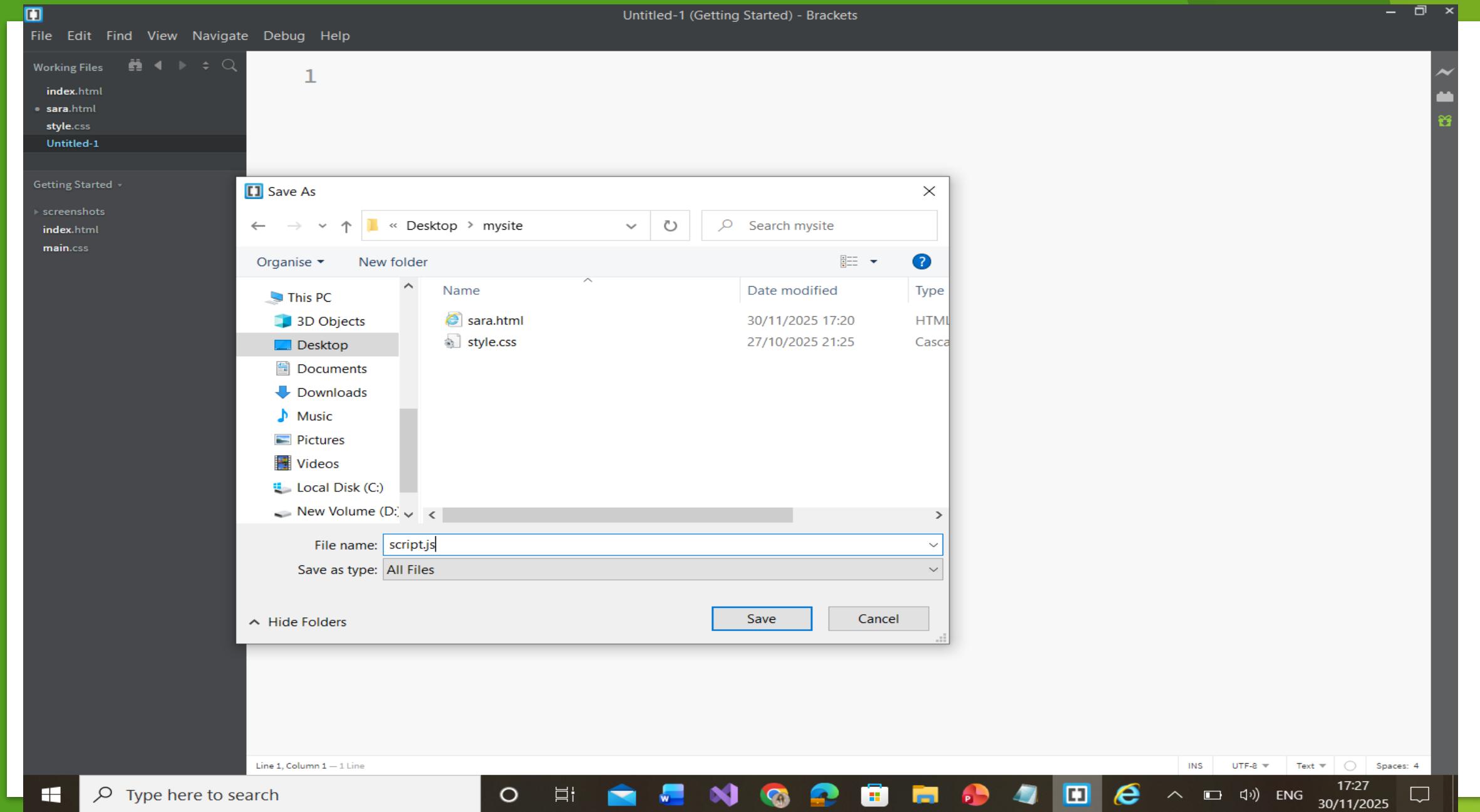
My First JavaScript Example

This text is written using normal HTML.

This is more HTML after the script.

Click me

Method_3: Creating an external JavaScript file with the .js extension and then load it within the page through the src attribute of the <script> tag.



The screenshot shows the Brackets IDE interface. The title bar indicates the file is 'script.js' located at 'C:/Users/sara.mohamed/Desktop/mysite/script.js'. The menu bar includes File, Edit, Find, View, Navigate, Debug, and Help. The left sidebar lists 'Working Files' with files index.html, sara.html, style.css, and script.js. Below that is a 'Getting Started' section with screenshots, index.html, and main.css. The main editor area contains the following code:

```
1 document.write("<p>This message comes from an external JavaScript file.</p>");  
2 |
```

A red circular icon with a white 'X' is positioned to the left of the first line of code, indicating a syntax error.



index.html

sara.html

style.css

script.js

▶ screenshots

index.html

main.css

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4  <title>Simple JavaScript Example</title>
5  <script src="script.js" type="text/javascript" ></script>
6  </head>
7  <body>
8  <h1>My First JavaScript Example</h1>
9  <a href="www.youtube.com">Youtube</a>
10 </body>
11
12 </html>
```



C:\Users\sara.mohamed\Desktop\mysite\sara.html



Search...

Simple JavaScript Example *

This message comes from an external JavaScript file.

My First JavaScript Example

[Youtube](#)

JavaScript Variables

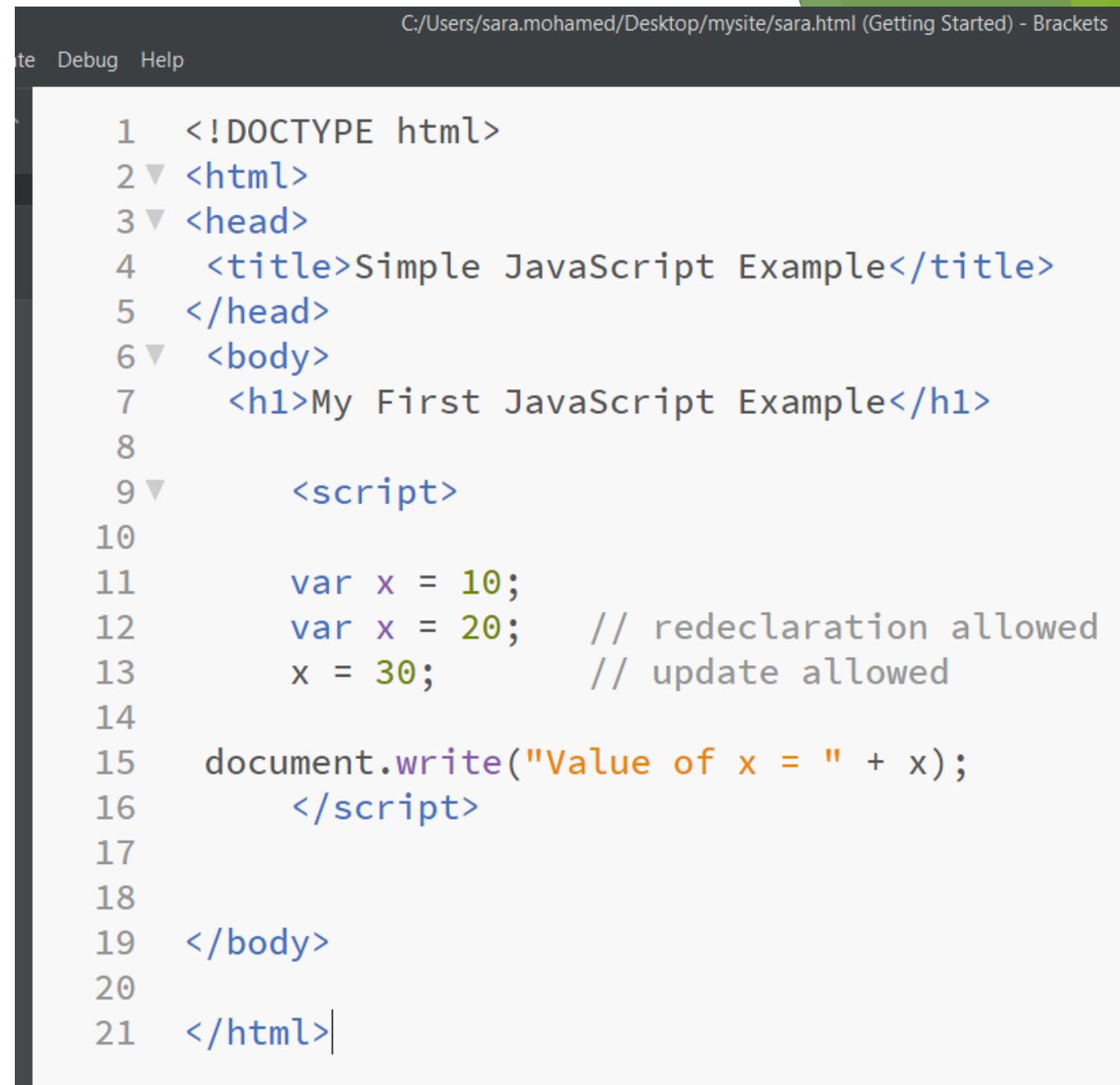
► JavaScript variables are containers for storing data in memory, allowing you to reference and manipulate it. They can be declared using var, let, or const, each with different scoping and usage rules.

Difference between var, let and const keywords in JavaScript

- ▶ **var:** Declares variables with function or global scope and allows re-declaration and updates within the same scope.
- ▶ **let:** Declares variables with block scope, allowing updates but not re-declaration within the same block.
- ▶ **const:** Declares block-scoped variables that cannot be reassigned after their initial assignment.

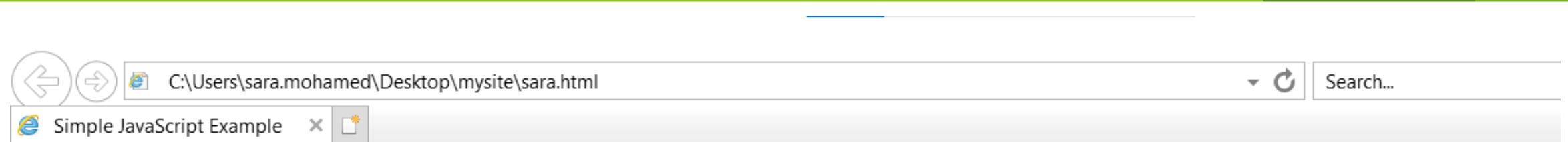
Var

- ✓ Old keyword (before 2015)
- ✓ Function-scoped
- ✓ Can be redeclared and updated.



The screenshot shows a code editor window titled "C:/Users/sara.mohamed/Desktop/mysite/sara.html (Getting Started) - Brackets". The file contains the following HTML and JavaScript code:

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4  <title>Simple JavaScript Example</title>
5  </head>
6  <body>
7  <h1>My First JavaScript Example</h1>
8
9  <script>
10
11  var x = 10;
12  var x = 20; // redeclaration allowed
13  x = 30; // update allowed
14
15  document.write("Value of x = " + x);
16  </script>
17
18
19 </body>
20
21 </html>
```

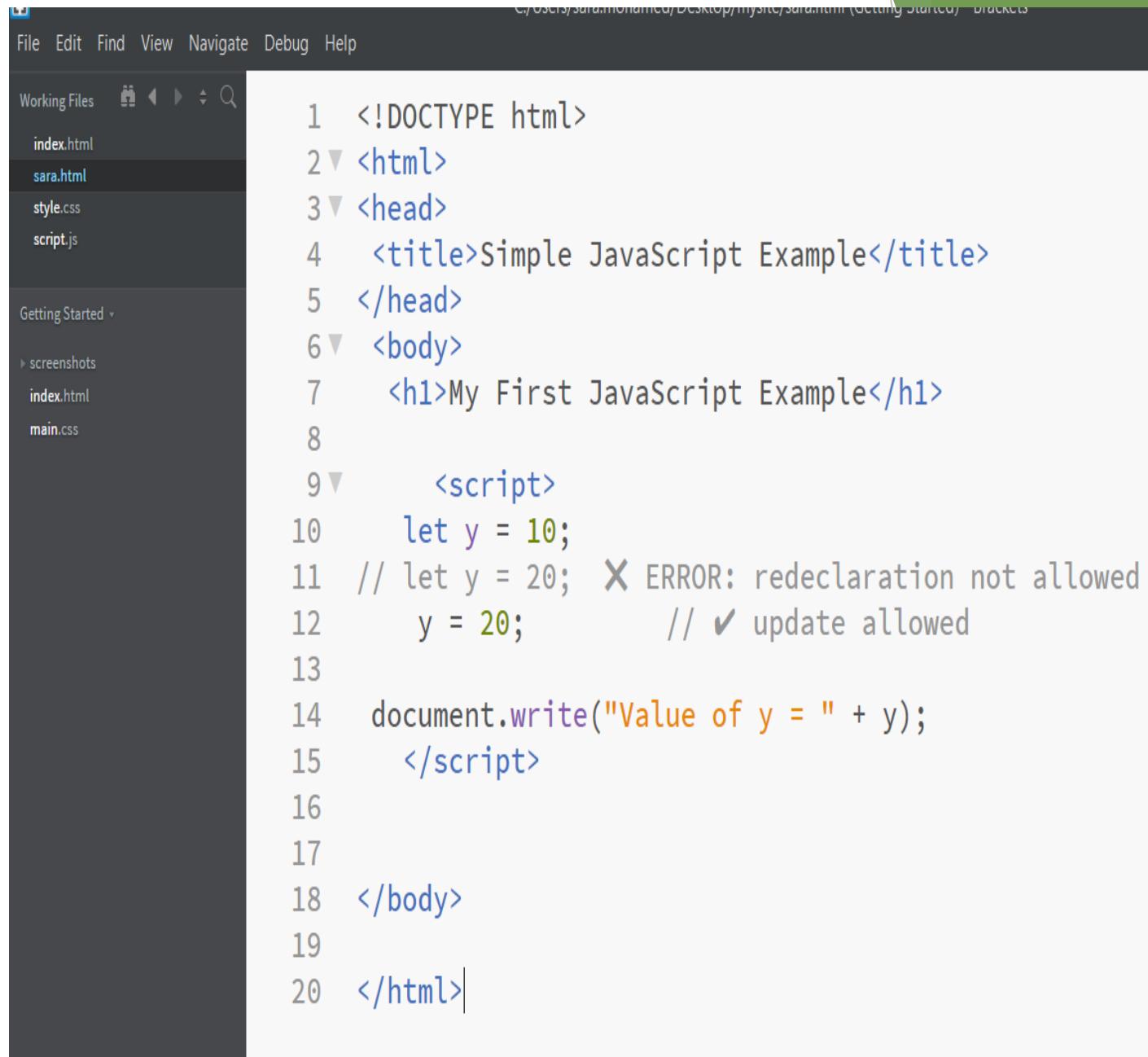


My First JavaScript Example

Value of x = 30

let

- ✓ Modern keyword
- ✓ Block-scoped ({})
- ✓ Cannot be redeclared in the same block
- ✓ Can be updated



The screenshot shows the Brackets IDE interface with the file "sara.html" open. The code editor displays the following HTML and JavaScript:

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4  <title>Simple JavaScript Example</title>
5  </head>
6  <body>
7  <h1>My First JavaScript Example</h1>
8
9  <script>
10 let y = 10;
11 // let y = 20; X ERROR: redeclaration not allowed
12 y = 20; // ✓ update allowed
13
14 document.write("Value of y = " + y);
15 </script>
16
17
18 </body>
19
20 </html>
```

The code illustrates the use of the `let` keyword. It defines a variable `y` with the value 10. A comment shows an attempt to redeclare `y` with the value 20, which is flagged as an error. Subsequent code updates the value of `y` to 20, demonstrating that `let` is block-scoped and can be updated.



My First JavaScript Example

Value of y = 20

```
if (true) {  
    let age = 30;  
    console.log(age);  
}  
console.log(age)
```



Output

```
ReferenceError: age is not defined  
    at Object.<anonymous> (/home/guest/sandbox/Solution.js:5:13)  
    at Module._compile (node:internal/modules/cjs/loader:1198:14)  
    at Object.Module._extensions..js (node:internal/modules/cjs/loader:  
    at Module.load (node:internal/modules/cjs/loader:1076:32)  
    at Function.Module._load (node:internal/modules/cjs/loader:911:12)  
    at Function.executeUserEntryPoint [...]
```

const

- ▶ ✓ Block-scoped
- ▶ ✓ Cannot be redeclared
- ▶ ✓ Cannot be updated (value stays constant)

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  ▼ <html>
3  ▼ <head>
4    <title>Simple JavaScript Example</title>
5  </head>
6  ▼ <body>
7    <h1>My First JavaScript Example</h1>
8
9  ▼   <script>
10    const z = 10;
11    // z = 20;  X ERROR: cannot update
12    // const z = 30; X ERROR: redeclaration
13
14    document.write("value of z is:", z)
15
16
17
18  </body>
19
20  </html>
```



C:\Users\sara.mohamed\Desktop\mysite\sara.html



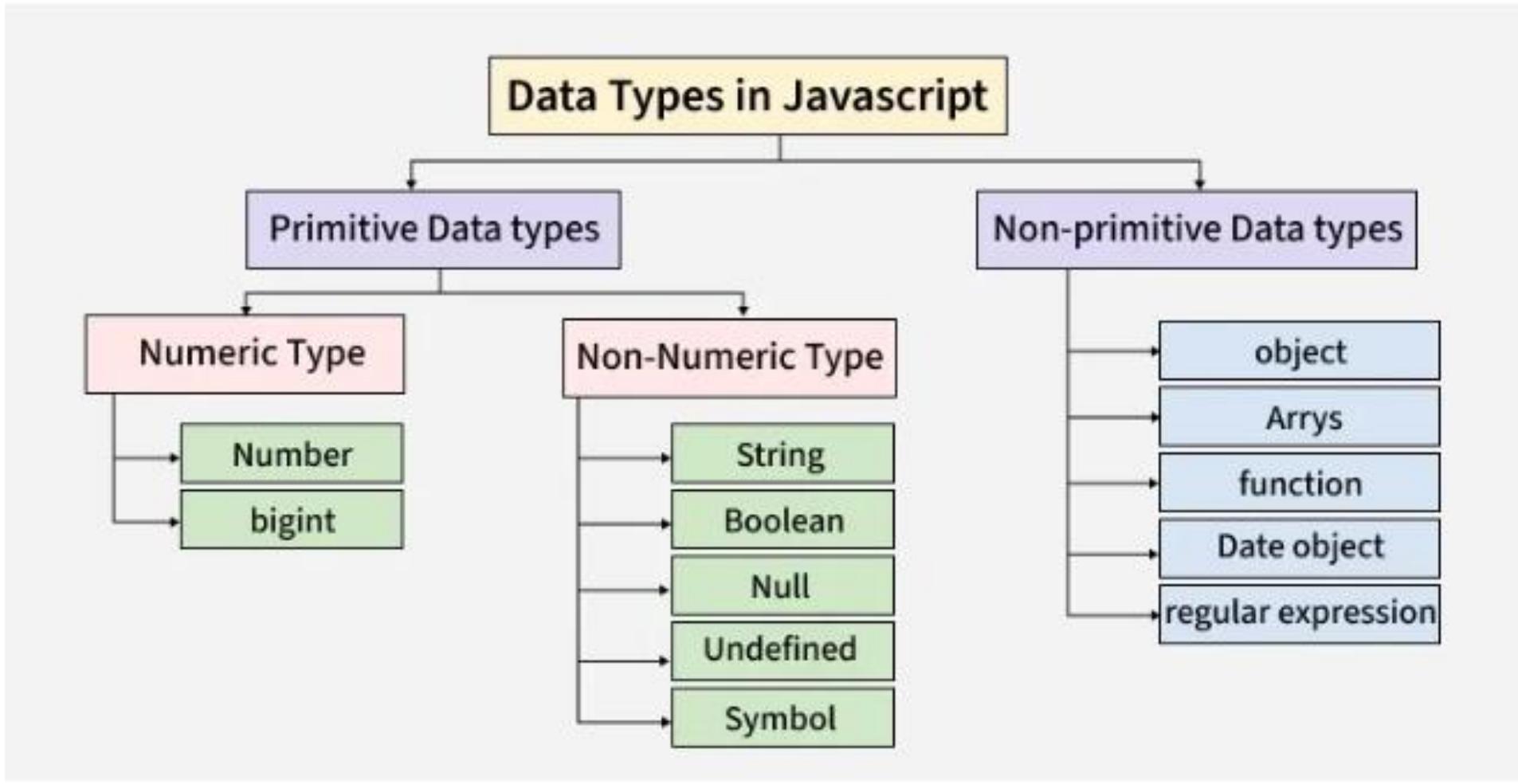
Search...

Simple JavaScript Example X *

My First JavaScript Example

value of z is:10

JavaScript Data Type Categories



The image shows a code editor interface on the left and a browser window on the right. The code editor displays a file named 'sara.html' containing the following HTML and JavaScript code:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4   <title>Simple JavaScript Example</title>
5 </head>
6 <body>
7   <h1>My First JavaScript Example</h1>
8
9   <script>
10  // Creating variables
11  var name = "Peter Parker";
12  var age = 21;
13  var isMarried = false;
14
15  // Printing variable values
16  document.write(name + "<br>");
17  document.write(age + "<br>");
18  document.write(isMarried);
19 </script>
20
21
22 </body>
23
24 </html>
```

The browser window on the right shows the rendered output of the HTML. It features a title bar with icons for back, forward, and refresh, and the path 'C:\Users\sara.mohamed\Desktop\mysite\sara.html'. The main content area displays the following text:

My First JavaScript Example

Peter Parker
21
false

```
6 ▼ <body>
7
8 ▼ <script>
9   // Number
10  let age = 25;           // integer
11  let price = 19.99;      // float
12
13 // String
14  let name = "Sara";
15  let greeting = `Hello, ${name}!`; // template literal
16
17 // Boolean
18  let isStudent = true;
19
20 // Null
21  let emptyValue = null;
22 // Object
23 ▼ let person = {
24   firstName: "Sara",
25   lastName: "Mohamed",
26   age: 25
27 };
28
29 // Array
30  var fruits = ["Apple", "Banana", "Orange"];
31 // BigInt (modern browsers)
32  var bigNumber = 1234567890123456789012345678901234567890n;
33
```

```
14  document.write("Person name: " + person.firstName + " " +
15    person.lastName + "<br>");
16  document.write("First fruit: " + fruits[0] + "<br>");
17  document.write("All fruits: " + fruits + "<br>");
18  document.write("Empty value: " + emptyValue+ "<br>");
19  document.write("Age: " + age+ "<br>" );
20  document.write("Price: " + price + "<br>");
21  document.write(greeting + "<br>");
22  document.write("Is student? " + isStudent + "<br>");
23</script>
24
```

Person name: Sara Mohamed

First fruit: Apple

All fruits: Apple,Banana,Orange

Empty value: null

Age: 25

Price: 19.99

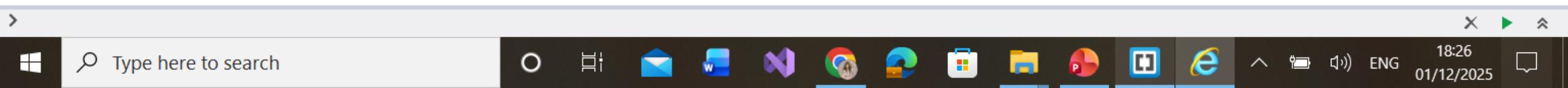
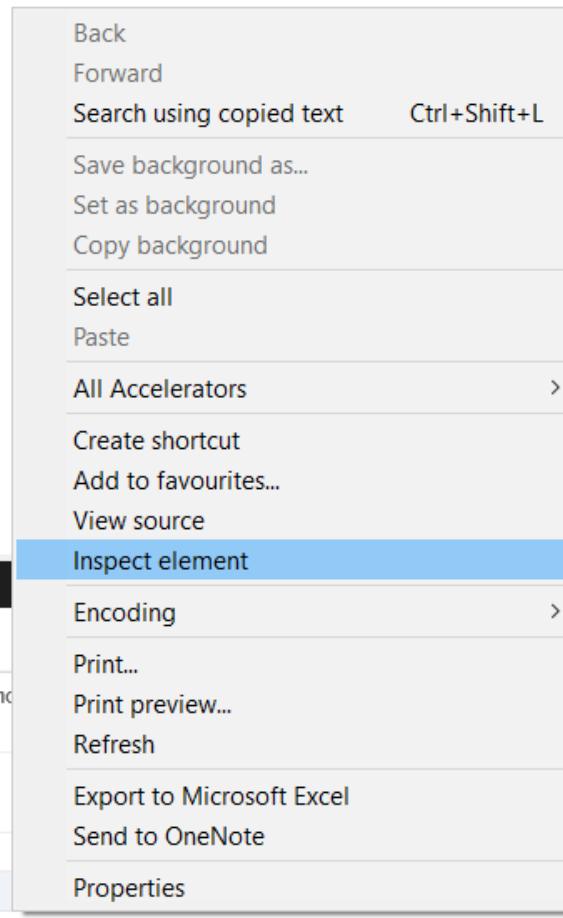
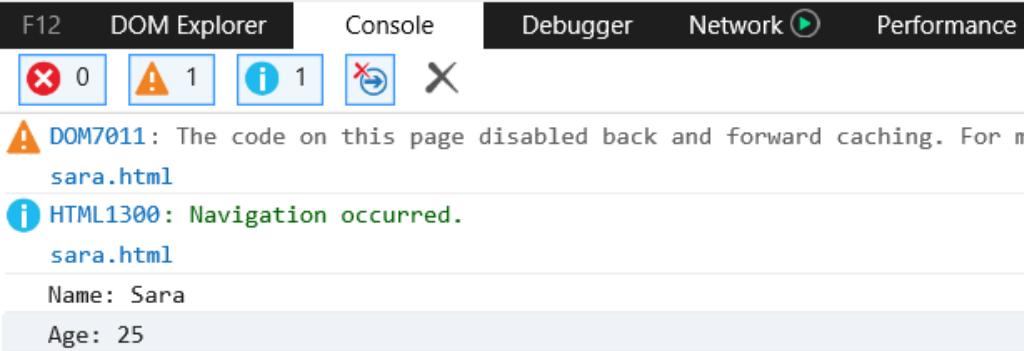
Hello, Sara!

Is student? true

Output in JavaScript

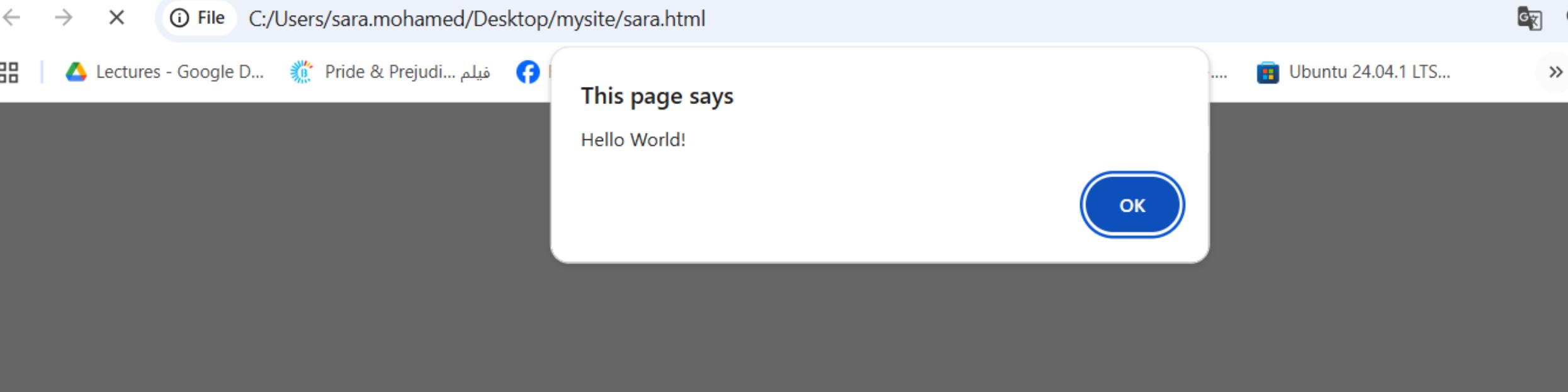
1. You can easily output a message or writes data to the browser console using the `console.log()` method.
2. You can also use `alert dialog` boxes to display the message or output data to the user. An alert dialog box is created using the `alert()` method.
3. You can use the `document. Write()` method to write the content to the current document only.
4. You can also write or insert output inside an HTML element using the element's `innerHTML` property. However, before writing the output first we need to select the element using a method such as `getElementById()`.

Print variables to the console



Example for alert() function

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  ▼ <html>
3  ▼ <head>
4      <title>JavaScript Data Types Example</title>
5  </head>
6  ▼ <body>
7
8  ▼ <script>
9      // Displaying a simple text message
10     alert("Hello World!"); // Outputs: Hello World!
11
12    // Displaying a variable value
13    var x = 10;
14    var y = 20;
15    var sum = x + y;
16    alert(sum); // Outputs: 30
17  </script>
18  |
19
20  </body>
```





Output using the element's **innerHTML**
property

```
3 ▼ <head>
4     <title>JavaScript Data Types Example</title>
5 </head>
6 ▼ <body>
7     <p id="greet"></p>
8     <p id="result"></p>
9
10 ▼ <script>
11    // Writing text string inside an element
12    document.getElementById("greet").innerHTML ="Hello World!";
13
14    // Writing a variable value inside an element
15    var x = 10;
16    var y = 20;
17    var sum = x + y;
18    document.getElementById("result").innerHTML = sum;
19 </script>
20
21 </body>
22 </html>
```



File

C:/Users/sara.mohamed/Desktop/mysite/sara.htm



Lectures - Google D...



Pride & Prejudi... فيلم



Facebook



T

Hello World!

30

References

- ▶ <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/javascript/what-is-javascript/>
- ▶ <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/javascript/difference-between-var-let-and-const-keywords-in-javascript/>
- ▶ <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/javascript/difference-between-var-let-and-const-keywords-in-javascript/>
- ▶ <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/javascript/javascript-data-types/>

Thank you