

O1 COHORT 1 GROUND RULES



Cohort 1 Ground Rules

Listen to the Coach

Keep Noise Levels Down (always raise your hand to ask a question, and wait to talk to friends until we're coding) Being Able to Create (or be Creative)

Songs Every Day

Being Kind to Others

No Gossiping/Rumors/Bullying No Judgment

No Assigned Seats

Pair Programming (working with a partner)

Dogs & Plants

Help Your Neighbor

Remember: We're All Learning

Help Me Help You



O1 COHORT 4 GROUND RULES



Cohort 4 Ground Rules

Don't Make Fun of Others, No Name Calling

No Assigned Seats

Being Kind to Others

Be Respectful of Differences

Pair Programming (working with a partner)

Raise the Duck! (to ask questions)

No Gossiping/Rumors/Bullying No Judgment

Practice Patience

Be Quiet Unless...

Help Your Neighbor

Remember: We're All Learning

Help Me Help You



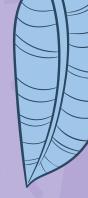
O2
DEBUGGING



DEBUGGING - What does it mean?

"DE"

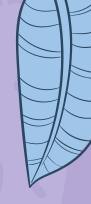
- A prefix
- Means to **undo something.**



DEBUGGING - What does it mean?

"ING"

- A suffix (end of the word)
- Shows an action currently in progress.



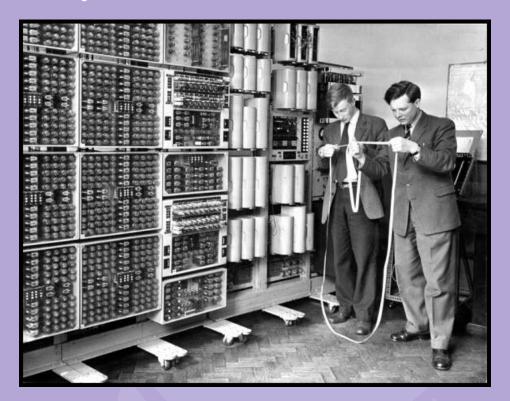
DEBUGGING - What does it mean?

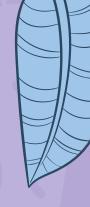
DE-"BUGG"-ING

• It really does stand for...



The first computers...





Rubber Duck Method (yes, it's real)

- Talk out your coding problem with your rubber duck buddy.
- This helps your brain to process the problem differently.
- Follow these steps:
 - Talk about what the code is doing (line by line)
 - Talk about what it should be doing.





O3
DEBUGGING:
UNPLUGGED



USE YOUR DUCK



- Use your duck to step through the suggested path to the pond.
- Which step is wrong? Correct it!
- There will only be 1
 wrong step. There are a
 million ways to get your
 duck to water, so be
 creative with the steps
 provided.

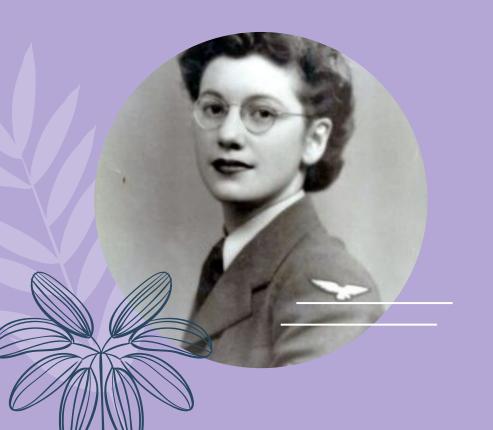




O4 SHERO



SHEro - Joan Clarke



- Went to school in London,
 England but wasn't allowed to actually earn her degree.
- Recruited to the Government
 Code and Cypher School where
 she became a code breaker
 during the war.
- She played a huge role in breaking "The Enigma", saving 220,000 tons of shipping per month.





O5 INTRO TO JAVASCRIPT



JavaScript

JavaScript is a programming language!

Fun Fact: JavaScript is the most-used programming language in the world (according to Google). It's that popular.

- Used for creating **dynamic** websites, and sometimes phone apps.

dy-nam-ic

adjective

- 1. (of a process or system) characterized by constant change, activity, or progress.
- 2. (of a person) positive in attitude and full of energy or new ideas.



Dynamic JavaScript

- Click a button to submit a form
- Check that what the user typed into the form is correct
- Flip through pictures, so that a new one shows every couple of seconds
- Show data
 - Example: Amazon you're shopping for a new cat bowtie. Amazon is able to dynamically show you:
 - What colors the store has available
 - How many bow ties they still have
 - Whether or not a bow tie is sold out

Last purchased Oct 15, 2022

Size: 7-11" (pack of 1) | Color: Teal | View order





Roll over image to zoom in

















Set reminder

ow Tie

\$**6**99 √prime

FREE Returns Y

FREE delivery Thursday, October 20. Order within 3 hrs 58 mins

O Deliver to Emma - Mountville 17554

In Stock.

Qty: 1 🗸

Add to Cart

Buy Now



Secure transaction

Ships from Amazon Sold by Joytale

Return policy: Returnable until

☐ Add a gift receipt for easy returns

Jan 31, 2023 ×



O6
TYPES OF VARIABLES

Data Types

Represent different types of data - strings, numbers, boolean, etc. A string is wrapped in quote marks (example: "green eggs and ham"). Numbers look like numbers, and booleans are true/false, YES or NO.

Guess the Data Type:

- "coders"	STRING
- 101	NUMBER
- "true"	STRING
- false	BOOLEAN
- "208"	STRING

Data Types

Variables always have a data type.

Once a variable is given a data type, it cannot be changed.

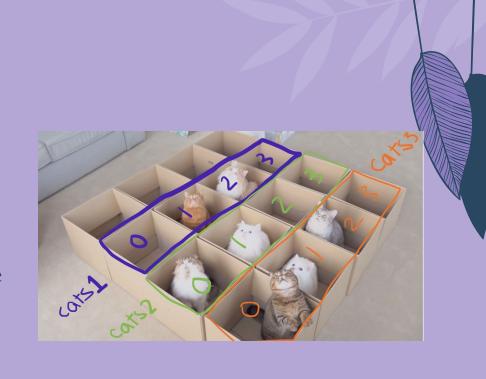
Example: var cats = 3

But what if we wanted to represent a row of boxes, that are also full of cats? We would use what is called an **array**!

Data Types - Array

Array. A single variable that stores a series of elements. Each element in your array has to be the same data type (all numbers or all strings).

To access things in an array, you use an **index**. The index is an item's order or position in the array, and it will always start at 0 (instead of 1).



My grocery list:

- Apple
- Mango
- Banana
- Grape
- Blueberry
- Kiwi
- Papaya

Because "apple" is first on my grocery list, it's position will be **0.**

Accessing an item at an array's index looks a lot like this: fruits[2].

fruits [2] - the word "fruits" is the name of our array variable

Accessing an item at an array's index looks a lot like this: fruits[2].

fruits 2 - the opening and closing brackets tell our code that we want the index (number inside)

Accessing an item at an array's index looks a lot like this: fruits[2].

fruits [2] - 2 is the actual index



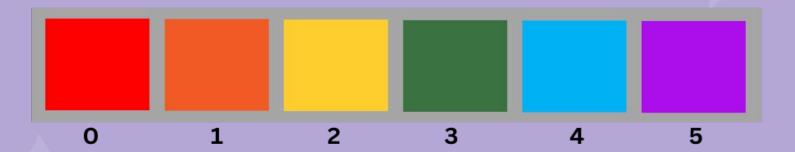
- Given the example, what is **fruits[2]**?
 - What index holds the **blueberries**?

Exercise: Grocery List (THREE VOLUNTEERS)



- How would I get the **apple**?
 - The array is called **fruits**

Exercise: Colors (THREE VOLUNTEERS)



The array is called **colors**

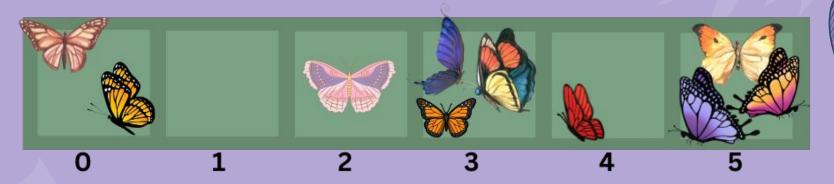
```
red = colors[0]
```

orange = colors[1]

Group #1: How would I get the **yellow**?

Group #2: How would I get the **purple**?

Exercise: Colors (THREE VOLUNTEERS)



The array is called **butterflies**

butterflies[0] = 2

Group #1: What is butterflies[1]?

Group #2: How do I get 3 butterflies?

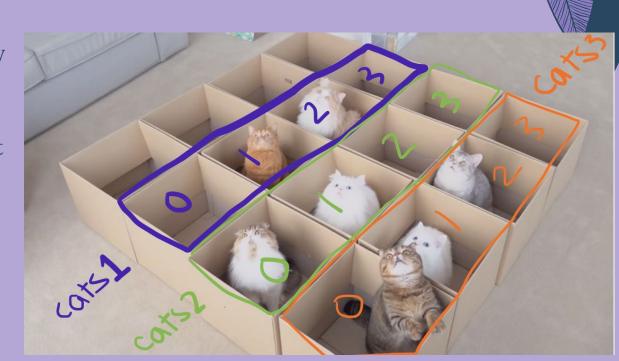
Data Types - Array

cats1 = the purple array

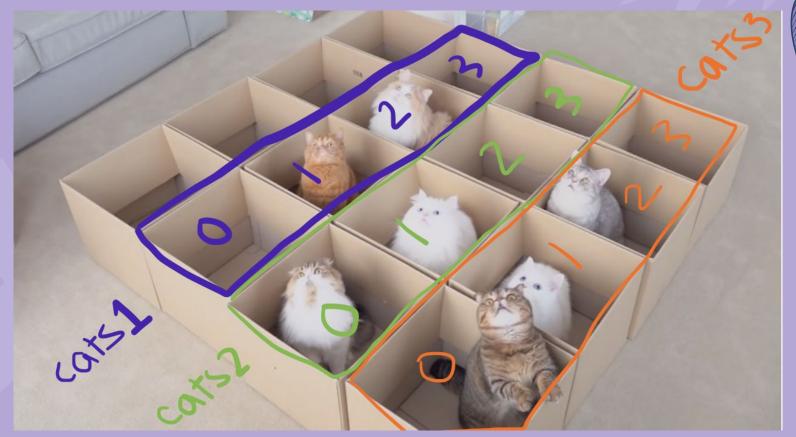
cats2 = the green array

cats3 = the orange array

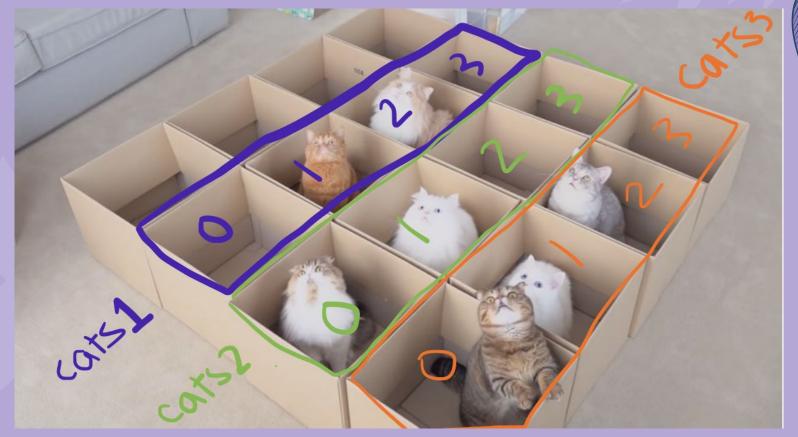
In order to pick up a cat and snuggle it, I have to select the correct array and index.



Data Types - Array cats2[2]

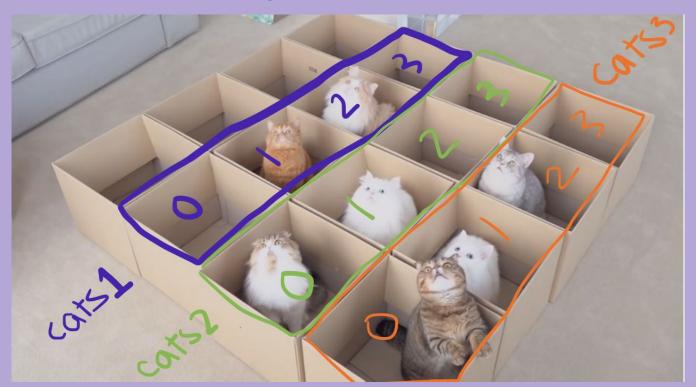


Data Types - Array cats3[0]



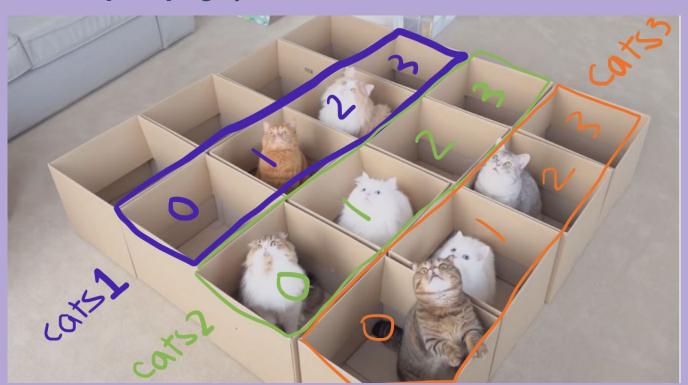
Exercise: Cats in Boxes (THREE VOLUNTEERS)

Tell me how to pick up an **orange cat**.



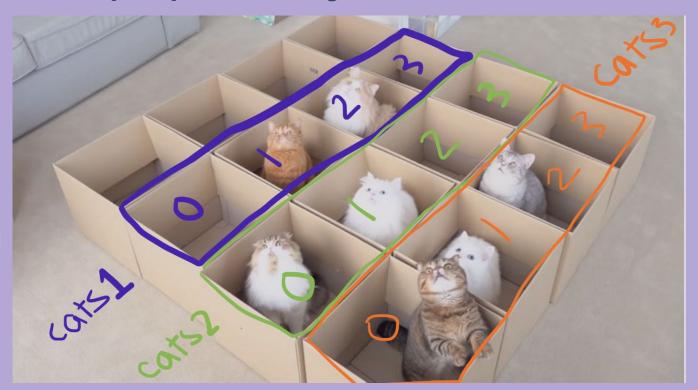
Exercise: Cats in Boxes (THREE VOLUNTEERS)

Tell me how to pick up a gray and white cat.



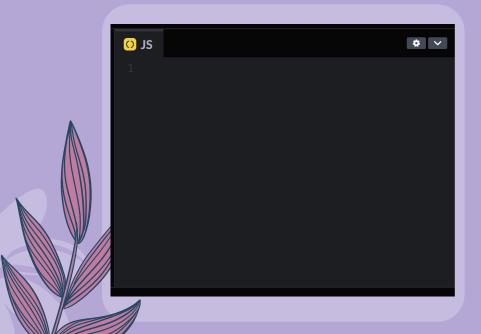
Exercise: Cats in Boxes (THREE VOLUNTEERS)

Tell me how to pick up a cat with long hair.



Let's Practice!

A CodePen is already open for you. You are logged into the Girls Code Club account! **Please name your CodePen using the username you made last session**. Raise your hand if you need help.



Remember that **console.log()** let's you print things out in the console at the bottom of the page. Please let us know if you can't find your console.

Coding Exercise #1

Write the following code in JavaScript (also in your packet):

```
var colors = ["red", "pink", "green", "yellow", "purple", "orange", "blue"];
console.log(colors[0]);
console.log(colors[5]);
console.log(colors[3]);
// log the rest of the rainbow below this line!
```

rainbow (ROYGBIV). For example, if you typed **console.log(colors[0])**, what would you get?

Coding Exercise #2

Console

"To start making my sanwhich, lay out two slices of bread"

Use the console to print instructions, telling me how to make your favorite sandwich. Example:

```
O JS
```

```
var sandwich = ["bread", "peanut butter", "jelly", "more bread"];
console.log("To start making my sanwhich, lay out two slices of " + sandwich[0]);
// log the rest of the instructions below this line!
```

Coding Exercise #3

Create an array that tells us about your morning routine: