Tips in JS

Arrow functions

`=>` called the anonymous function expression, it would automatically return the result (without `{}`), like lambda expression in Python.

```
hello = function() {
    return "Hello World!";
}
hello = () => {
    return "Hello World!";
}
hello = () => "Hello World";

concatenateTwoWords = (w1, w2) => w1 + " " + w2;
console.log(concatenateTwoWords("Hello", "World")); // Hello World
var func = x => x * x;
// concise body syntax, implied "return"

var func = (x, y) => { return x + y; };
// with block body, explicit "return" needed
```

'Var' and 'Let'

```
function varTest() {
                                                   function varAndLet() {
 var x = 1;
                                                     var x = 1;
 {
  var x = 2; // same variable!
                                                        let x = 2;
 console.log(x); // 2
                                                        console.log(x); // 2
 console.log(x); // 2
                                                      console.log(x); // 1
function letTest() {
                                                     function varAndLet() {
 let x = 1;
                                                       let x = 1;
  let x = 2; // different variable
                                                         var x = 2;
                                                         console.log(x); // Error
   console.log(x); // 2
 console.log(x); // 1
                                                       console.log(x); // 1
```

Call back

The purpose of call back function is **ensuring the call back function is executed after** the main function complete.

❷ Uncaught SyntaxError: Identifier 'x' has already been declared

```
function first(){
                                    function first(callback) {
                                                                        function doHomework(subject, callback) {
// Simulate a code delay
                                      setTimeout(function() {
                                                                        alert(`Starting my ${subject} homework.`);
 setTimeout( function(){
                                         console.log(1);
                                                                        callback();
  console.log(1);
                                         callback();
}, 500);
                                      }, 500);
                                                                        doHomework('math', function() {
function second(){
                                    first(function() {
                                                                        alert('Finished my homework');
console.log(2);
                                      console.log(2);
                                                                       });
first();
                  similar to 'first(second);'
second();
```

Object Oriented Programming

Constructor

Use the capitalized letter to represent the constructor instead a normal function

```
function greetFunction() {
                  console.log(`Hi, I am ${this.first_name} ${this.last_name}.`);
                }
                function Person(first_name, last_name) {
                  this.first_name = first_name;
                  this.last_name = last_name;
                  this.greet = greetFunction;
                };
                                                     Ŧ
                var person = new Person("David", "Wang");
                person.greet(); // Hi, I am David Wang.
Window and Navigator object
Get current url: window.location.href
Go back to previous page: window.history.back()
  console.log('width: ' + window.innerWidth + ', height: ' + window.innerHeight);
  console.log('appName = ' + navigator.appName);
  console.log('appVersion = ' + navigator.appVersion);
  console.log('language = ' + navigator.language);
  console.log('platform = ' + navigator.platform);
  console.log('userAgent = ' + navigator.userAgent);
  window.history.back();
  window.location.href;
```