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WEEK 4
MORE JAVASCRIPT



Plan

- Homework review and support groups!
- Javascript
 - Review of last week
 - Some new concepts
- Homework Overview

SUPPORT TEAMS

SUPPORT TEAM

A sub-network of diversely skilled people who you can work with and use as resources.

TEAM GLADIATORS

GROUP 1

Lindsey Mischner
Jesse Tordoff
Grier Barnes
Marcus Moretti
Onagh MacKenzie
Jessie Garland
Andrew Crouch



TEAM KIWIS

GROUP 2

Andrew Cheruiyot
Caroline Lester
Senem Cilingiroglu
Bernardo Saravia
Nathan Yohannes
Deanna Zhang
Derrik Petrin



TEAM FLASH

GROUP 3

Aly Moore
Casper Alexander
Shanaz Chowdhery
Susannah Shattuck
Zoe Jacoby
Chika Ota
Jenner Fox



TEAM AQUA

GROUP 4

Brian Loeb
Abby Reisner
Kat Oshman
Brandon Blaesser
Mike Wolner
Erin Burke
Erin Miller



TEAM ZEUS

GROUP 5

Kathryn Redford
Jen Downing
Alina Sidorova
Sara Stalla
Drew MacMahon
Connor Wiik
Andrew Goble



HOMEWORK REVIEW



MOST AMERICAN

JENNER FOX

**MOST
TECHNO-
LOGICAL**

SHANAZ CHOWDHERY

**MOST
PROVACATIVE**

KATHRYN REDFORD

**HARDEST TO
DECIDE WHAT
TO TYPE IN**

CAROLINE LESTER

WONDERFUL WORK!



COMMON SLIP-UP

DEBUGGING

CHROME CONSOLE

command + option + j
or
view -> developer -> javascript console



```
Elements Resources Network Scripts Timeline Profiles Audits Console Page Speed
> alert("hey");
undefined
> var answer = prompt("what's your name");
undefined
> alert(answer);
undefined
> answer === "Zack";
true
>
```

□ ╛ ⌂ ⌂ <top frame> ▾ All Errors Warnings Logs

THE CONSOLE IS YOUR FRIEND



WHEN SOMETHING ISN'T WORKING..

The first thing you should check is the console.

- Most of the time, it will have a little message waiting for you, telling you exactly where you forgot a curly brace, or called a nonexistent function.

LOGGING TO THE CONSOLE

```
console.log(message);
```

- Use `console.log` liberally when developing.
- Yeah, it's better to write tests as you develop, but at this point, `console.log` is simpler and will do the trick.
- Most experienced programmers still use `console.log` from time-to-time to debug small errors.

RESOURCES

JAVASCRIPT RESOURCES

- jsforcats.com
 - Max Ogden's JavaScript introduction tutorial
- learn.js.nodejitsu.com
 - James Halliday (SubStack) tutorial
- codecademy.com
 - Interactive JavaScript tutorials

JAVASCRIPT RESOURCES

- cloudchill.in/s/javascript_intro
 - Rafi's JS introduction
- eloquentjavascript.net
 - Marijn Haverbeke's book on JavaScript
- [JavaScript: The Good Parts](http://javascript.info)
 - Douglas Crockford's JavaScript book
 - Much more advanced

BEGINNING JAVASCRIPT

REVIEW





SYNTAX AND SEMANTICS

SOME CORE RULES

VARIABLES

What is a variable? A named object to which we can assign a value (of any data type desired)

- e.g.

```
var name = "Rafi";
```

- This says: Assign the string “Rafi” to the variable “name”

VARIABLE NAMING

Most people use camelCase in JavaScript

- Always begin with a lowercase letter
- Never use spaces in the name
- CAMELCASE: `myMultiWordVariable`

ASSIGNMENT VS. EQUALITY

To **assign** a value to a variable, put the variable name on the left, the value on the right, and a single = in between

```
var name = "Rafi";
```

ASSIGNMENT VS. EQUALITY

To test for equality between values or variables, use a triple `==`

```
name === "Rafi";
```

- The parser would evaluate this expression to the boolean values `true` or `false` depending on the value stored in `name`

CONTROL FLOW

YOUR APP'S "LOGIC"

CONTROL FLOW

Javascript control flow is similar to many other programming languages

- if / else if / else
- for loops
- while loops

CONDITIONAL OPERATORS

- `==`
 - Equality, allows for type conversion
- `=====`
 - Strict equality, no type conversion
- `!=`
 - Not equal to
- `> or <`
 - “Greater than” or “less than”
- `>= or <=`
 - “Greater than or equal to” or “less than or equal to”
- `&&`
 - Requires that both conditions are true
- `||`
 - One or both conditions are true

ELSE IF

If you want to specify more than 1 condition, each with different actions, you can use else if

```
var name = "Zack";
if ( name === "Zack" ) {
    console.log( "Wow, you're awesome." );
} else if( name === "Jared" ) {
    console.log( "Yeah, you're awesome too." );
} else {
    console.log( "Seek a better name..." );
}
```

FOR

Iterates a block of code **for** a “determinate” period

```
'var name = "Jared";
for ( var i = 0; i < name.length; i++ ){
    console.log( "Letter #" + i + " is " + name[i] );
}

/* OUTPUT:
   Letter #0 is J
   Letter #1 is a
   Letter #2 is r
   Letter #3 is e
   Letter #4 is d
*/
```

WHILE

Iterates a block of code **while** a condition is true

```
var name = "Jared";
var i = 0;
while ( i < name.length ){
    console.log( "Letter #" + i + " is " + name[i] );
    i++;
}

/* OUTPUT:
   Letter #0 is J
   Letter #1 is a
   Letter #2 is r
   Letter #3 is e
   Letter #4 is d
*/
```

FUNCTIONS

NEW MATERIAL

WHY DO WE USE FUNCTIONS

- ▶ Functions let us reuse code
 - ▶ Instead of typing the same code over and over again, we just call a function
 - ▶ We can take parameters to enhance code flexibility
 - ▶ We can call functions from other functions or automatically after some predefined event
 - ▶ Pretty much every language has functions...so know what they do and why they do it!

FUNCTION TYPE

Declare functions as follows

- ▶ `function func_name(arg1, ... , argN) { /* body */ }`

- ▶ e.g.

```
function multiplyThreeNumbers(x, y, z){  
    return x * y * z;  
}
```

- ▶ then use them later:

```
multiplyThreeNumbers(12, 7, 5); // ==> 420
```

EXAMPLE

```
function printFiveXs(){
    console.log("x");
    console.log("x");
    console.log("x");
    console.log("x");
    console.log("x");
}

printFiveXs();
printFiveXs();
```

VS.

```
console.log("x");
console.log("x");
console.log("x");
console.log("x");
console.log("x");
console.log("x");
console.log("x");
console.log("x");
console.log("x");
console.log("x");|
```

FUNCTIONS CAN TAKE PARAMETERS

```
function printFive( letter ){
    /* letter is a parameter. It is automatically
    declared as a variable only accessible within
    this function "printFive". */
}
```

```
function printFive(letter){
    for(var i = 0; i < 5; i++){
        console.log(letter);
    }
}

printFive('A');
printFive('B');
```

vs.

```
for(var i = 0; i < 5; i++){
    console.log('A');
}
for(var i = 0; i < 5; i++){
    console.log('B');
}
```

TWO KEY TYPES OF FUNCTIONS

Returning

- These functions are used to process an input and return something to the caller that is then used for further processing
- End the function's code with: `return expression;`
- Return is the parser's keyword to return the value of *expression*
- Expression can be a variable, a function, or any other expression you would write on its own in Javascript
 - e.g. `return die1 + die2; // => sum of die1 and die2`

TWO KEY TYPES OF FUNCTIONS

Non-returning

- These functions do not return a value to the caller
- Sometimes accept input
- Usually manipulate data that is globally accessible and will be worked with by another function later on

FUNCTIONS ARE FIRST CLASS OBJECTS

This means they can be:

- Stored in variables
 - Passed as arguments to functions
 - Returned as values from functions
-

HOMEWORK REVIEW

LINE BY LINE



HOMEWORK REVIEW

BUILDING IT FROM SCRATCH

NEW HOMEWORK

NO MORE WORKING
FOR THE MAN

HOMEWORK

- Touch base with you're support team
 - send an email to them and carbon copy me.
- In your email
 - Ask a question about programming or about them as people.
 - Do your best to answer your teammates emails
 - Awkward is cool.

HOMEWORK

- If you are not in a support team
 - Fill out the support team questionnaire.
 - You will be added to one.

HOMEWORK

- With your support team
 - submit a proposal for a final project.
 - you will build it!

ADMIN

ADMIN

➤ Office Hours

- Rafi Khan (Thursday 8pm - 10pm)
- Zack Reneau-Wedeen (Monday 3pm - 5pm)
- Location TBA in the wrap-up email

ADMIN

➤ Workshops

- Two big ones this week
 - Twitter Bootstrap with Rafi Khan
 - Adobe Photoshop and Illustrator with Chika Ota
- Get on the mailing list at [hackyale.com!](http://hackyale.com)

THANKS!



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QUESTIONS EVEN GOOGLE CAN'T ANSWER?

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