

# Introduction

## JavaScript



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# Introduction

(JavaScript)

# JS – What?

- A programming language designed for web pages
- It is embedded directly into HTML Pages
- An interpreted, client-side, event based language
- It is dynamic, lightweight and case-sensitive

# HTML, CSS & JavaScript



# JavaScript History

- Created by Brendan Eich (co-founder of Mozilla) in 1995 during his time at Netscape Communications
- It was inspired by Java, Scheme and Self
- Originally called Mocha (a name chosen by Marc Andreessen)

# JavaScript History

- In September of 1995 the name was changed to LiveScript, then in December of the same year, upon receiving a trademark license from Sun, the name JavaScript was adopted
- The general-purpose core of the language has been embedded in Netscape, Internet Explorer and other web browsers

# JavaScript History

- The [ECMA-262](#) (ECMA- The European Computer Manufacturer's Association) Specification defined a standard version of the core JavaScript language
- [ECMAScript Edition 1](#) First standardized version of JavaScript
- [ECMAScript Edition 2](#) is the name of the official standard, with JavaScript being the most well known of the implementations
- Standard version that corrected errors and made some very minor improvements



# JavaScript History

- **ECMAScript 3 (ES3)** was released in December **1999**. More advanced language, Includes regular expressions and exception handling
- **ECMAScript 4 (ES4)** A new standard includes features such as JSON (JavaScript object notation) and class based object-oriented programming
- **ECMAScript 5 (ES5)** was released in December **2009**. It adds in getter and setter properties , introduces feature s for robust programming via a strict mode and JSON handling arrays
- **ECMAScript 6 (ES6)** was released in June **2015**, and is the latest official version of JavaScript

# JavaScript Advantages

- JavaScript is executed on the client side
  - The code is executed on the user's processor instead of the web server
  - This means less load on server
- JavaScript is relatively easy language
  - The JavaScript language is relatively easy to learn and comprises of syntax that is close to English

# JavaScript Advantages

- **Increased interactivity:** We can create interfaces that react when the user hovers over them with a mouse or activates them via the keyboard
- **Richer interfaces:** You can use JavaScript to include such items as drag-and-drop components and sliders to give a Rich interface to your site visitors

# JavaScript Limitations

- JavaScript cannot write to files on the server without the help of a server side script
- Ajax, JavaScript can send a request to the server
- JavaScript cannot access databases JavaScript cannot access back-end databases without a server side script

# JavaScript Limitations

- JavaScript cannot read from or write to files in the client
  - Even though JavaScript is running on the client computer (the one where the web page is being viewed) it is not allowed to access anything outside of the web page itself
  - This is done for reasons of security
- JavaScript does not have multi-threading
  - JavaScript does not have multi-threading capabilities

# JS - first program

- JavaScript can be implemented using JavaScript statements that are placed within the `<script>... </script>` HTML tags in a web page

```
<script language="javascript" type="text/javascript">  
... JavaScript code ...  
</script>
```

# JS – HTML script element

- Script element has following attributes
  - src
  - language (**deprecated**)
  - type
- Source attribute “src” is used to specify the source JavaScript file
- Language attribute is used to specify the JavaScript language
- Type attribute is used to specify that the file type is text file and contains JavaScript code

# JS – HTML script element

- “language” attribute is deprecated
- “type” attribute is needed for old browsers
- Modern browsers by default assume the language and type as JavaScript, therefore, these attributes are optional for them



# JS - Internal

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <script> . . . JS code . . . </script>
  </head>
  <body>
    <script> . . . JS code . . . </script>
  </body>
</html>
```

# JavaScript - Output

Method	Description
<code>window.alert()</code>	Display data in alert dialog box
<code>document.write()</code>	Display data in browser display area
<code>innerHTML()</code>	Display data in HTML element
<code>console.log()</code>	Display data in browser console

# JS – First Program

```
<body>  
<script>  
    document.write("Hello JavaScript!!");  
</script>  
</body>
```

# JS - External

- External (or linked script) JavaScript can be inserted using **src** attribute

## Syntax :

```
<script src="URL"> </script>
```

- Absolute URL : <http://www.example.com/example.js>
- Relative URL - </script/example.js>

# JS - External

## Example 1 :

```
<script src="script.js"></script>
```

## Example 2 :

```
<script src="/js/script.js"></script>
```

# JS – Linked Script

- Benefits :
  - Decoupling logic from presentation
  - Re-use across pages
- Disadvantage
  - Script may load slowly
  - Linking to remote script may pose security threat

# JS – HTML nostrictp tag

- HTML noscript tag contains alternate text to display if browser does not support JavaScript

```
<body>
```

```
<script> . . . JavaScript code . . . </script>
```

```
<noscript> Your browser does not support Javascript!</noscript>
```

```
</body>
```

# Coding Conventions

- JavaScript Files
  - JavaScript programs should be stored in and delivered as .js files
- Comments

```
// Single line comment
```

```
/* Multi
```

```
 * Line comment
```

```
*/
```



# Coding Conventions

- Variable Names
  - Use camelCase for identifier names (variables and functions)
  - The name should be descriptive and concise
  - All names start with a letter
  - Variable names are case sensitive

# Coding Conventions

- Naming Conventions
  - Variable and function names written as camelCase
  - Global variables written in UPPERCASE
  - Constants written in UPPERCASE

# Coding Conventions

- Statement Rule
  - Always end a simple statement with a semicolon
  - Put the opening bracket at the end of the first line
  - Put the closing bracket on a new line, without leading spaces
  - Do not end a complex statement with a semicolon

# References

- <https://www.wikimedia.org/>
- JavaScript , The Complete Reference  
(Thomas A.Powell Fritz Schneider)

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*Thank  
you*