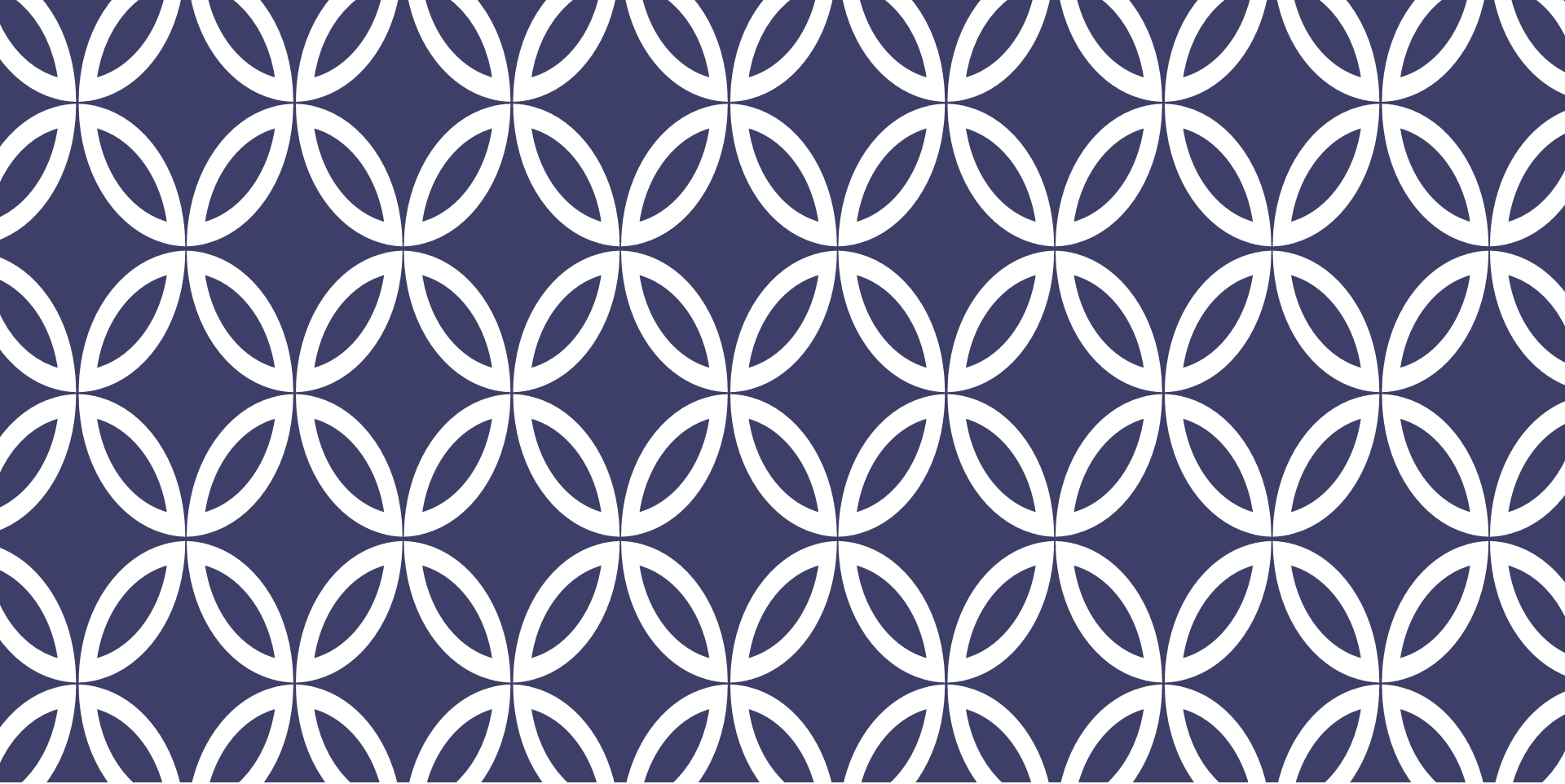


# ACADGILD

## Presents

### Front End Web Development Basics





# Session 5 – JavaScript



# Agenda – JavaScript

1. **What is JavaScript**
2. **Why Learn JavaScript**
3. **First JavaScript Program**
4. **Variable**
5. **Data Types**
6. **Example of Data Types**
7. **Operators**
8. **Where To Place JavaScript**
9. **Function basic**



# What is JavaScript

- **JavaScript** is a full-fledged programming language that can be applied to an HTML document and used to create **dynamic interactivity on websites**.
- It was invented by **Brendan Eich**, co-founder of the Mozilla project, the Mozilla Foundation and the Mozilla Corporation.





# Why learn JavaScript

- JavaScript is one of the **3 languages** all web developers **must** learn:
  - **HTML** to define the structure/content of web pages
  - **CSS** to specify the layout/design of web pages
  - **JavaScript** to program the behavior of web pages
- It's free and easy to set up.
- It's easy to debug
- Powerful and execution speed is fast
- Widely used
- In Demand and Thriving User Community



# First JavaScript Program

- JavaScript is written in html file inside a script tag.
- alert is a function to display popup message to user.
- The plus (+) operator is used to concatenate strings.

```
<html>
  <head>
    <script type = text/javascript">
      Var name = "Smith";
      Var age = 29;
      alert("The name is "+name + "And age is "+age);
    </script>
  </head>
  <body> </body>
</html>
```



# Variable

- **Variables** are containers that you can store values in.
- Declaring a variable with the var keyword, followed by any name you want to call it:

**Syntax :** var variableName;

- **Rule :** They must begin with a letter or the underscore character.
- **JavaScript** is an **untyped programming language**.
- Semicolons in JavaScript terminates a statement.



# Data Types

- JavaScript allows the same variable to contain different types of data values.
- **Primitive data types**
  - **Number:** integer & floating-point numbers
  - **Boolean:** logical values “true” or “false”
  - **String:** a sequence of alphanumeric characters
- **Composite data types (or Complex data types)**
  - **Object:** a named collection of data
  - **Array:** a sequence of values
- **Special data types**
  - **Null:** an initial value is assigned
  - **Undefined:** the variable has been created but not yet assigned a value





# Example of Data Types

Variable Data Types	Explanation	Example
String	A string of text. To signify that the variable is a string, you should enclose it in quote marks.	<code>var myVariable = 'Bob';</code>
Number	A number. Numbers don't have quotes around them.	<code>var myVariable = 10;</code>
Boolean	A True/False value. true/false are special keywords in JS, and don't need quotes.	<code>var myVariable = true;</code>
Array	A structure that allows you to store multiple values in one single reference.	<code>var myVariable = [1,'Bob','Steve',10];</code> Call each member of the array like this: <code>myVariable[0],myVariable[1], etc.</code>
Object	Everything in JavaScript is an object, and can be stored in a variable.	<code>var myVariable = document.querySelector('h1');</code> Note : All of the above examples too.



# Operators

**An operator** is basically a mathematical symbol that can act on two values (or variables) and produce a result.

- Arithmetic operators      `+` , `-` , `/` , `*` , `%`
- Logical operators    `&&` , `||` , `!`
- Comparison operators      `==` , `===` , `>=` , `<=`
- String operators    `+`
- Bit-wise operators    `&` , `!` , `>>` , `<<`
- Assignment operators      `+=` , `-=` , `/=` , `*=`



# Where To place JavaScript

- Scripts can be placed in 3 places in Web page
  - In the <head> section of an HTML page
    - <head>

```
<script>alert("Hello");</script></head>
```
  - In the <body> section of an HTML page
    - <body>

```
<script>alert("Hello");</script></body>
```
  - Import as an external file
    - <script src="Path\_to\_JavaScript\_File"></script>



# Function Basic

- A JavaScript function is a block of code designed to perform a particular task.
- A JavaScript function is executed when "something" invokes it (calls it).

```
function name(parameter1, parameter2, parameter3) {  
    code to be executed  
}
```



# Lets Discuss Assignments