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JAVASCRIPT 101

ARRAYS

- ▶ sind Variablen die mehrere Werte speichern
- ▶ jedes Element hat einen eindeutigen Index (Beginnend bei 0!)
- ▶ ein Array-Element kann ein weiteres Array beinhalten (mehrdimensionale Arrays)

```
var myArrayA = ["rot", "gruen", "gelb", "blau", "schwarz"];  
var myArrayB = new Array("Merkur", "Venus", "Erde");
```

```
var multiDimensionalA = ["X", "Y", 1, 4, ["Z", 3], "Z"];  
var multiDimensionalB = new Array("X", 4, myArrayB, "Z");
```

ARRAYS

- ▶ Zugriff auf Elemente mit [index]

```
var myArray = ["A", "B", 1, true];  
var multiDimensional = ["X", "Y", 1, 4, ["Z", 3], "Z"];
```

```
console.log(myArray[0]); // A
```

```
console.log(myArray[2]); // 1  
myArray[2] = 42;  
console.log(myArray[2]); // 42
```

```
console.log(myArray[myArray.length - 1]); // true
```

```
console.log(multiDimensional[1]); // Y  
console.log(multiDimensional[4][0]); // Z
```

ARRAY LENGTH – ITERATING THROUGH AN ARRAY

- ▶ die aktuelle Länge eines Arrays kann aus dem Attribut `length` ausgelesen werden `myArray.length`
- ▶ dies kann in Kombination mit einer `for`-Schleife zum durchgehen aller Elemente benutzt werden

```
var myArray = ["A", "B", 1, true];
for(var i = 0; i < myArray.length; i++) {
    console.log(i + ':' + myArray[i]);
}
//0: A
//1: B
//2: 1
//3: true
```

ARRAY METHODEN

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Array

- ▶ `myArray.indexOf(vergleichsElement[, offset])`
- ▶ `myArray.push(newElement[, newElement, ...])`
- ▶ `myArray.pop()`
- ▶ `myArray.shift()`
- ▶ `myArray.unshift(newElement[, newElement, ...])`
- ▶ `myArray.reverse()`
- ▶ `myArray.sort([vergleichsfunktion])`
- ▶ `myArray.join(trenner)`

`myArray.indexOf(vergleichsElement[, offset])`

Ähnlich wie `myString.indexOf` - Durchsucht das Array und returt die Position des ersten Treffers oder -1 wenn kein gleiches Element gefunden werden kann.

Mit den zweiten Argument kann optional ein Offset angegeben werden wo zu suchen begonnen werden soll. Die Element die einen kleineren Index haben werden dann ignoriert.

```
var myArray = ["red", "green", "blue"];
```

```
console.log( myArray.indexOf("red") ); // 0
console.log( myArray.indexOf("red", 1) ); // -1
console.log( myArray.indexOf("blue") ); // 2
console.log( myArray.indexOf("yellow") ); // -1
```

ARRAY

```
myArray.push( newElement[, newElement, ...])
```

Hängt ein oder mehrere Elemente an ein Array an

```
var myArray = ["red", "green", "blue"];
```

```
console.log(myArray); // ["red","green","blue"]
```

```
myArray.push("yellow");
```

```
console.log(myArray); // ["red","green","blue","yellow"]
```

ARRAY

`myArray.pop()`

Entfernt und returnt das letzte Element des Arrays

```
var myArray = ["red", "green", "blue"];

console.log(myArray); // ["red","green","blue"]
var tmp = myArray.pop();
console.log(tmp); // "blue"
console.log(myArray); // ["red","green"]
```


ARRAY

`myArray.shift()`

Entfernt und returnt das erste Element des Arrays

```
var myArray = ["red", "green", "blue"];

console.log(myArray); // ["red","green","blue"]
var tmp = myArray.shift();
console.log(tmp); // "red"
console.log(myArray); // ["green","blue"]
```

ARRAY

```
myArray.unshift( newElement[, newElement, ...] )
```

Fügt Vorne ein oder mehrere neue Element hinzu

```
var myArray = ["red", "green", "blue"];
```

```
console.log(myArray); // ["red","green","blue"]
```

```
myArray.unshift("yellow");
```

```
console.log(myArray); // ["yellow","red","green","blue"]
```

ARRAY

`myArray.reverse()`

Invertiert die Reihenfolge der Elemente

```
var myArray = ["red", "green", "blue"];  
  
console.log(myArray); // ["red","green","blue"]  
myArray.reverse();  
console.log(myArray); // ["blue","green","red"]
```

ARRAY

`myArray.sort()`

Sortiert ein Array

```
var myArray = ["red", "green", "yellow", "blue"];  
  
console.log(myArray); // ["red","green","yellow","blue"]  
myArray.sort();  
console.log(myArray); // ["blue","green","red","yellow"]
```

ARRAY

`myArray.sort([vergleichsfunktion])`

Sortiert ein Array mit Hilfe einer Vergleichsfunktion

```
var myArray = [1, 0, 4, 2, 9];

console.log(myArray); // [1,0,4,2,9]
myArray.sort(function(a, b){
    if(a > b) {
        return 1; //b vor a
    } else if (a < b) {
        return -1; //a vor b
    }
    return 0; //kein platztausch notwendig
});
console.log(myArray); // [0,1,2,4,9]
```

ARRAY

`myArray.join(trenner)`

Erzeugt einen String in dem die Elemente aneinander gehängt werden

```
var myArray = ["red", "green", "blue"];

console.log(myArray); // ["red","green","blue"]
var str = myArray.join(" - ");
console.log(str); // "red - green - blue"
```

NOCH MEHR ARRAY METHODEN

- ▶ `myArray.filter(filterFunktion)`
- ▶ `myArray.slice(start [, ende])`
- ▶ `myArray.splice(start, löschAnzahl [, item, ...])`
- ▶ `myArray.concat(value [, value, ...])`
- ▶ `myArray.fill(value[, start [, end]])`

Details und weiter Methoden können in der JavaScript Referenz gefunden werden

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Array

FUNKTIONEN

- ▶ Funktionen erlauben es, Code zu definieren der erst beim Aufruf der Funktion ausgeführt wird.
- ▶ Deklaration mit dem Schlüsselwort function. Aufrufen mit ().

```
function greetUser(_name) {  
    console.log("Hi " + _name);  
}  
greetUser("Tom"); //Hi Tom  
greetUser("Sara"); //Hi Sara
```


PARAMETER UND RETURN

```
var foo = function(a, b) {  
  console.log(a);  
  console.log(b);  
  var sum = a + b;  
  return sum; //return verlässt die Funktion  
  //Code der hier steht würde nie ausgeführt  
};  
var ret = foo(2, 5);  
console.log(ret);
```

PARAMETER UND RETURN

```
var foo = function(a, b) {  
  console.log(a);  
  console.log(b);  
  var sum = a + b;  
  return sum; //return verlässt die Funktion  
             //Code der hier steht würde nie ausgeführt  
};  
var ret = foo(2, 5);  
console.log(ret);
```

The diagram illustrates the execution of the `foo` function. A vertical bracket on the right groups the two arguments `2` and `5` from the function call `foo(2, 5)`. A red arrow points from the first argument `2` to the `console.log(a);` statement. A blue arrow points from the second argument `5` to the `console.log(b);` statement. Another blue arrow points from the `return sum;` statement to the `var ret = foo(2, 5);` line. A final blue arrow points from the `console.log(ret);` statement to the value `7`, which is the result of the function call.

PARAMETER UND RETURN

```
var foo = function(a, b) {  
    console.log(a);  
    console.log(b);  
    var sum = a + b;  
    return sum;  
};  
var ret1 = foo(2, 5);  
console.log(ret1);  
var ret2 = foo(3);  
console.log(ret2);
```

PARAMETER UND RETURN

```
var foo = function(a, b) {  
  console.log(a);  
  console.log(b);  
  var sum = a + b;  
  return sum;  
};  
var ret1 = foo(2, 5);  
console.log(ret1);  
var ret2 = foo(3);  
console.log(ret2);
```

The diagram illustrates the execution of the provided JavaScript code. Blue arrows indicate the flow of arguments from function calls to the function parameters. Red arrows indicate the flow of return values from the function back to the variables. The return values are 7, 3, and NaN.

Line	Code	Argument(s)	Return Value
1	<code>foo(2, 5)</code>	2, 5	7
2	<code>foo(3)</code>	3	3
3	<code>foo()</code>	(none)	NaN

NAMED AND ANONYMOUS FUNCTION DECLARATION

//Benannte Funktion

```
function add(a, b) {  
    return a + b;  
}  
add(3,5);
```

//Anonyme Funktion gespeichert in einer Variable

```
var add = function(a, b) {  
    return a + b;  
};  
add(3,5);
```

//Anonyme Funktion direkt aufgerufen

```
(function(a, b) {  
    return a + b;  
})(3, 5);
```

NAMED AND ANONYMOUS FUNCTION DECLARATION

//Benannte Funktion

```
function doSomething(_event) {  
    console.log(_event);  
}  
var elm = document.querySelector("#myButton");  
elm.addEventListener("click", doSomething);
```

//Anonyme Funktion gespeichert in einer Variable

```
var doSomething = function(_event) {  
    console.log(_event);  
}  
var elm = document.querySelector("#myButton");  
elm.addEventListener("click", doSomething);
```

//Anonyme Funktion direkt als Callback

```
var elm = document.querySelector("#myButton");  
elm.addEventListener("click", function(_event) {  
    console.log(_event);  
});
```

SCOPE

- ▶ Jede Funktion hat ihren eigenen lokalen Scope
- ▶ Der Code innerhalb einer Funktion kann die Variablen außerhalb sehen.
- ▶ Der Code außerhalb einer Funktion kann die Variablen innerhalb nicht sehen!

```
var a = "A";  
var foo = function(){  
    var b = "B";  
    console.log(a);  
    console.log(b);  
};  
foo();  
console.log(a);  
console.log(b);
```

SCOPE

- ▶ Jede Funktion hat ihren eigenen lokalen Scope
- ▶ Der Code innerhalb einer Funktion kann die Variablen außerhalb sehen.
- ▶ Der Code außerhalb einer Funktion kann die Variablen innerhalb nicht sehen!

```
var a = "A";  
var foo = function(){  
    var b = "B";  
    console.log(a);  
    console.log(b);  
};  
foo();  
console.log(a);  
console.log(b);
```

A

B

A

Error

SCOPE

```
var a = "A";
var foo = function(){
  var b = "B";
  var a = "X";
  console.log(a);
  console.log(b);
};
foo();
console.log(a);
```

```
var a = "A";
var foo = function(){
  var b = "B";
  console.log(a);
  a = "X";
  console.log(a);
  console.log(b);
};
foo();
console.log(a);
console.log(b);
```

SCOPE

```
var a = "A";  
var foo = function(){  
  var b = "B";  
  var a = "X";  
  console.log(a);  
  console.log(b);  
};  
foo();  
console.log(a);
```

X

B

A

```
var a = "A";  
var foo = function(){  
  var b = "B";  
  console.log(a);  
  a = "X";  
  console.log(a);  
  console.log(b);  
};  
foo();  
console.log(a);  
console.log(b);
```

SCOPE

```
var a = "A";  
var foo = function(){  
  var b = "B";  
  var a = "X";  
  console.log(a);  
  console.log(b);  
};  
foo();  
console.log(a);
```

X

B

A

```
var a = "A";  
var foo = function(){  
  var b = "B";  
  console.log(a);  
  a = "X";  
  console.log(a);  
  console.log(b);  
};  
foo();  
console.log(a);  
console.log(b);
```

A

X

B

X

Error

SCOPE

```
var a = "A";
var b = "B";
var foo = function(_x){
  var c = "C";
  console.log(_x);
  console.log(a);
  console.log(b);
  console.log(c);
  b = _x;
  return c;
  b = "Y";
};
console.log(b);
var tmp = foo("X");
console.log(tmp);
console.log(b);
console.log(c);
```

```
var a = "A";
var d = null;
var foo = function(_x) {
  var b = "B";
  var bar = function(_y) {
    var c = "C";
    var yay = function(_z) {
      var d = _z;
      console.log(d);
      var a = ":((";
    };
    a = " :)";
    yay(_y);
    console.log(d);
    console.log(b);
  };
  console.log(a);
  bar(_x);
};
console.log(a);
foo(" :P");
console.log(a);
console.log(b);
```

SCOPE

```
var a = "A";
var b = "B";
var foo = function(_x){
  var c = "C";
  console.log(_x);
  console.log(a);
  console.log(b);
  console.log(c);
  b = _x;
  return c;
  b = "Y";
};
console.log(b);
var tmp = foo("X");
console.log(tmp);
console.log(b);
console.log(c);
```

Diagram illustrating variable resolution for the provided code. The scopes are labeled on the right: B (global), X (function call), A (function body), B (inner function body), C (innermost function body), C (return value), X (return value), and Error (undefined). Arrows indicate the resolution path for each variable access:

- `console.log(b)` (line 10) resolves to scope **B**.
- `var tmp = foo("X")` (line 11) resolves to scope **X**.
- `console.log(tmp)` (line 12) resolves to scope **X**.
- `console.log(b)` (line 13) resolves to scope **B**.
- `console.log(c)` (line 14) resolves to scope **Error** (undefined).

```
var a = "A";
var d = null;
var foo = function(_x) {
  var b = "B";
  var bar = function(_y) {
    var c = "C";
    var yay = function(_z) {
      var d = _z;
      console.log(d);
      var a = "P";
    };
    a = "P";
    yay(_y);
    console.log(d);
    console.log(b);
  };
  console.log(a);
  bar(_x);
};
console.log(a);
foo("P");
console.log(a);
console.log(b);
```

SCOPE

```
var a = "A";
var b = "B";
var foo = function(_x){
  var c = "C";
  console.log(_x);
  console.log(a);
  console.log(b);
  console.log(c);
  b = _x;
  return c;
  b = "Y";
};
console.log(b);
var tmp = foo("X");
console.log(tmp);
console.log(b);
console.log(c);
```

B
X
A
B
C
C
X
Error

```
var a = "A";
var d = null;
var foo = function(_x) {
  var b = "B";
  var bar = function(_y) {
    var c = "C";
    var yay = function(_z) {
      var d = _z;
      console.log(d);
      var a = ":";
    };
    a = ":)";
    yay(_y);
    console.log(d);
    console.log(b);
  };
  console.log(a);
  bar(_x);
};
console.log(a);
foo(":P");
console.log(a);
console.log(b);
```

A
A
:P
null
B
:)
Error

DEFAULTPARAMETER

In ES6 gibt es nun auch die Möglichkeit Defaultwerte für Parameter zu vergeben

```
var foo = function(a, b){  
  a = (typeof a !== 'undefined') ? a : "DA";  
  b = (typeof b !== 'undefined') ? b : "DB";  
  console.log(a + "" + b);  
};  
  
foo("a", "b");  
foo("a");  
foo(null, undefined);  
  
var bar = function(a = "DA", b = "DB"){  
  console.log(a + "" + b);  
};  
  
bar("a", "b");  
bar("a");  
bar();  
bar(undefined, "b");
```

ab

aDB

nullDB

ab

aDB

DADB

DAb

“ARROW” FUNKTION

Arrow-Funktion mit 3 Parametern und 2 Statements

```
var myFunction = (a,b,c) => { a++; return a + b + c; };
```

Kurzschreibweise mit einem Parameter und 2 Statements

```
a => { a++; console.log(a); }
```

Kurzschreibweise mit einem Parameter und einem Statement das “returned” wird

```
a => a++
```

Kurzschreibweise mit einem Parameter und einem Object-Literal das “returned” wird

```
a => ({A:a})
```

Arrow-Funktionen haben kein this-binding. Es gilt also das this der umgebenden Funktion.

LET CONST – BLOCKSCOPE FÜR JS

var a;	Variable a mit Functionscope
let b;	Variable b mit Blockscope
const c;	“Konstante” c mit Blockscope

```
var i = 0;
if (true) {
  var i = 1;
}
console.log(i);

let x = 0;
if (true) {
  let x = 1;
  console.log(x);
}
console.log(x);
```

```
const j = 0;
j = 1;
console.log(y);

if (true) {
  const y = 0;
}
console.log(y);
```

```
const z = [3,1,2];
console.log(z);

z[0] = 4;
console.log(z);

z.push(8);
z = z.sort();
console.log(z);
```

LET CONST – BLOCKSCOPE FÜR JS

var a; Variable a mit Functionscope
let b; Variable b mit Blockscope
const c; "Konstante" c mit Blockscope

```
var i = 0;
if (true) {
  var i = 1;
}
console.log(i); ← 1

let x = 0;
if (true) {
  let x = 1;
  console.log(x); ← 1
}
console.log(x); ← 0
```

```
const j = 0;
j = 1;
console.log(y);

if (true) {
  const y = 0;
}
console.log(y);
```

```
const z = [3,1,2];
console.log(z);

z[0] = 4;
console.log(z);

z.push(8);
z = z.sort();
console.log(z);
```

LET CONST – BLOCKSCOPE FÜR JS

var a; Variable a mit Functionscope
let b; Variable b mit Blockscope
const c; "Konstante" c mit Blockscope

```
var i = 0;
if (true) {
  var i = 1;
}
console.log(i); ← 1

let x = 0;
if (true) {
  let x = 1;
  console.log(x); ← 1
}
console.log(x); ← 0
```

```
const j = 0;
j = 1; ← Type ERROR
console.log(y); ← 0

if (true) {
  const y = 0;
}
console.log(y); ← Referenz ERROR
```

```
const z = [3,1,2];
console.log(z);

z[0] = 4;
console.log(z);

z.push(8);
z = z.sort();
console.log(z);
```

LET CONST – BLOCKSCOPE FÜR JS

var a; Variable a mit Functionscope
let b; Variable b mit Blockscope
const c; "Konstante" c mit Blockscope

```
var i = 0;
if (true) {
  var i = 1;
}
console.log(i); ← 1

let x = 0;
if (true) {
  let x = 1;
  console.log(x); ← 1
}
console.log(x); ← 0
```

```
const j = 0;
j = 1; ← Type ERROR
console.log(y); ← 0

if (true) {
  const y = 0;
}
console.log(y); ← Referenz ERROR
```

```
const z = [3,1,2]; ← [3,1,2]
console.log(z);

z[0] = 4;
console.log(z); ← [4,1,2]

z.push(8);
z = z.sort(); ← Type Error
console.log(z); ← [4,1,2,8]
```