



01-SECTION

03-lecture

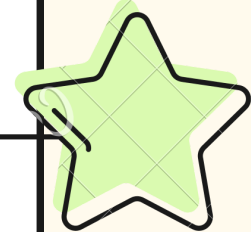
ooo

JAVA SCRIPT

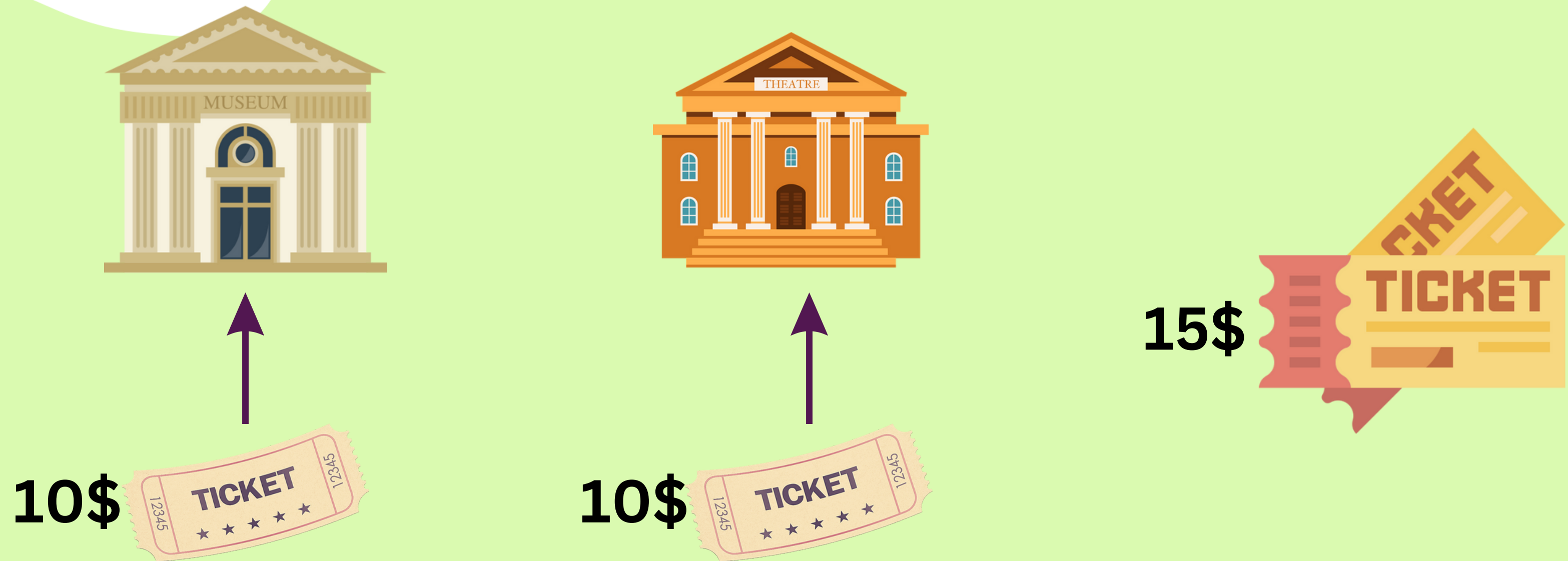
Nevermind



Teacher: Jamshid



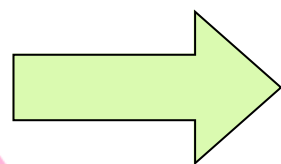
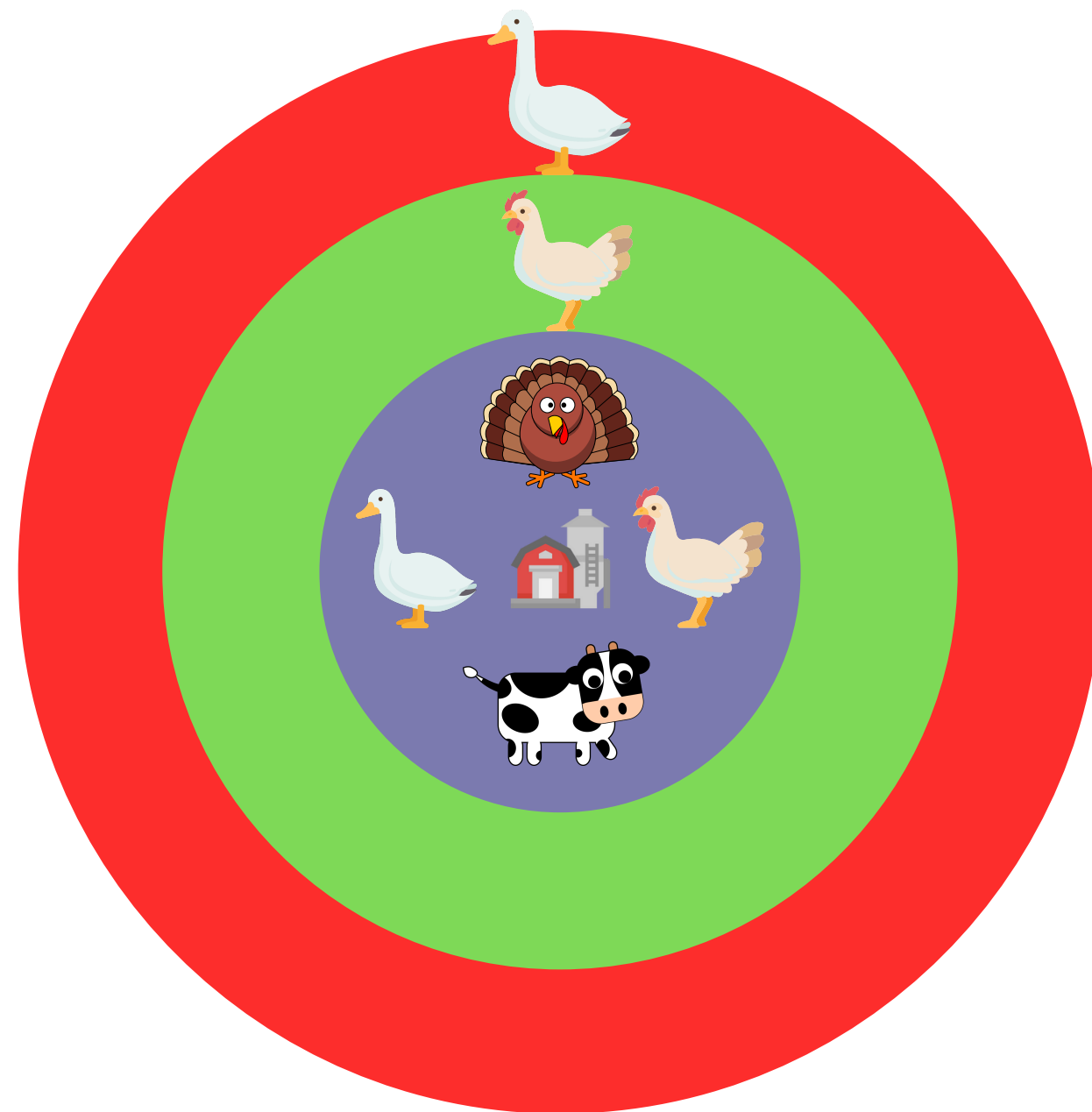
INTRODUCING FUNCTIONS



TA'RIF!

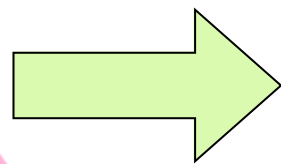
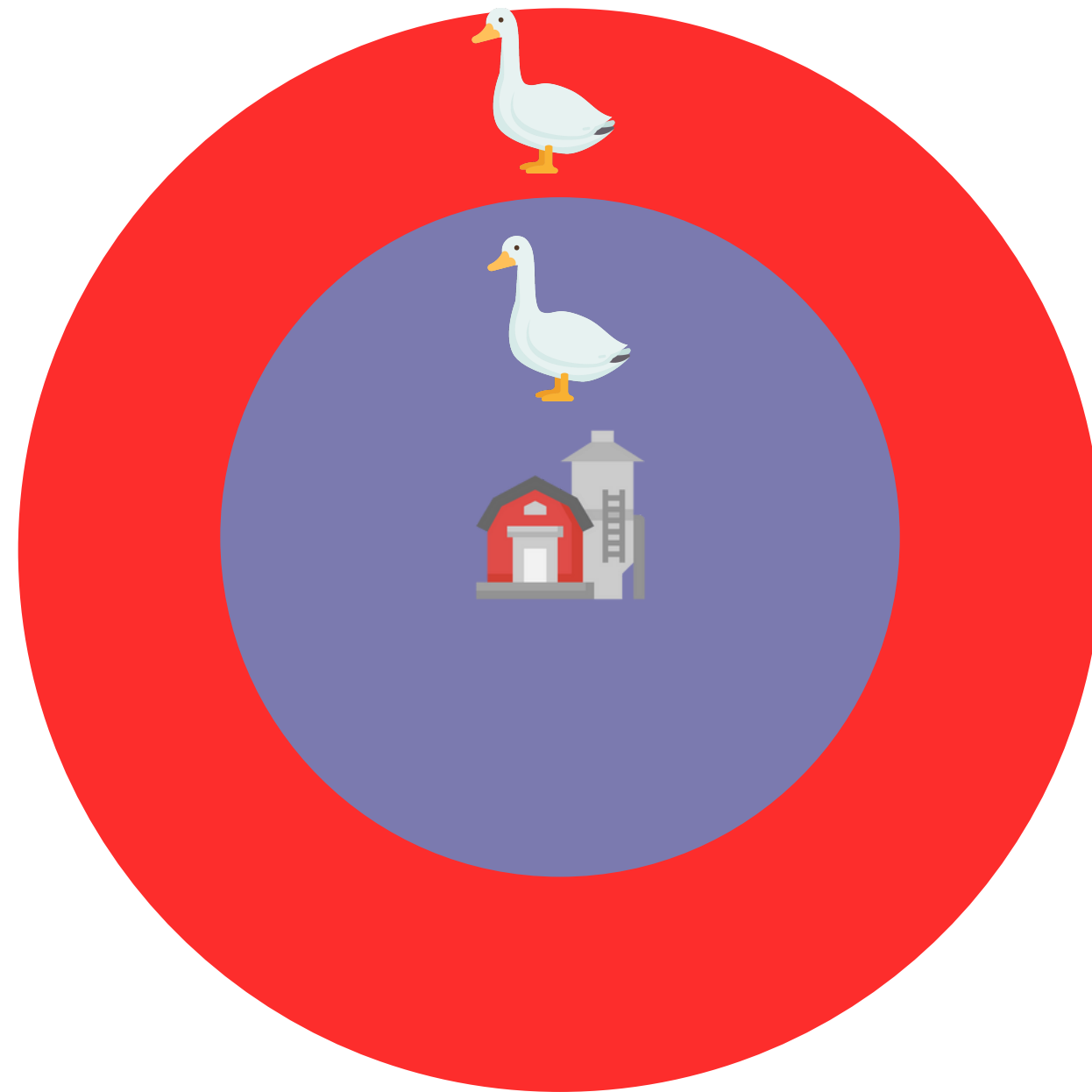
JavaScript da o'zgaruvchi va funkisyalalarimiz qayerda ishlata olishimizni scope ta'minlaydi. Scope lar ikki xil bo'ladi **global** va **local scope**'lar. **Local scope**'lar belgilangan chegaraning ichidagina o'rinli bo'la oladi. **Global scope**'lar kodimizning barcha joyida ishlatsak bo'ladi faqat e'lon qilinishidan oldin emas!

UNDERSTANDING SCOPE



Qaysi birini birinchi topsa o'shani ishlata oladi, scope da chaqirilgan joydan bitta tepaga qarab boraveradi topgunicha agar topa olmasa "can't find" error chiqadi

SHADOWED VARIABLES



Agar global va local scope da bir xil o'zgaruvchilar e'lon qilingan bo'lsa, chaqiriladigan joyiga qarab ular o'zgaradi. Agar global scope da chaqirilisa global scope ning o'zgaruvchisi aksincha local da bo'lsa local scope ning o'zgaruvchisi olinadi, va bu hodisa shadowing variable, ya'ni o'zgaruvchini soylash deb ataladi

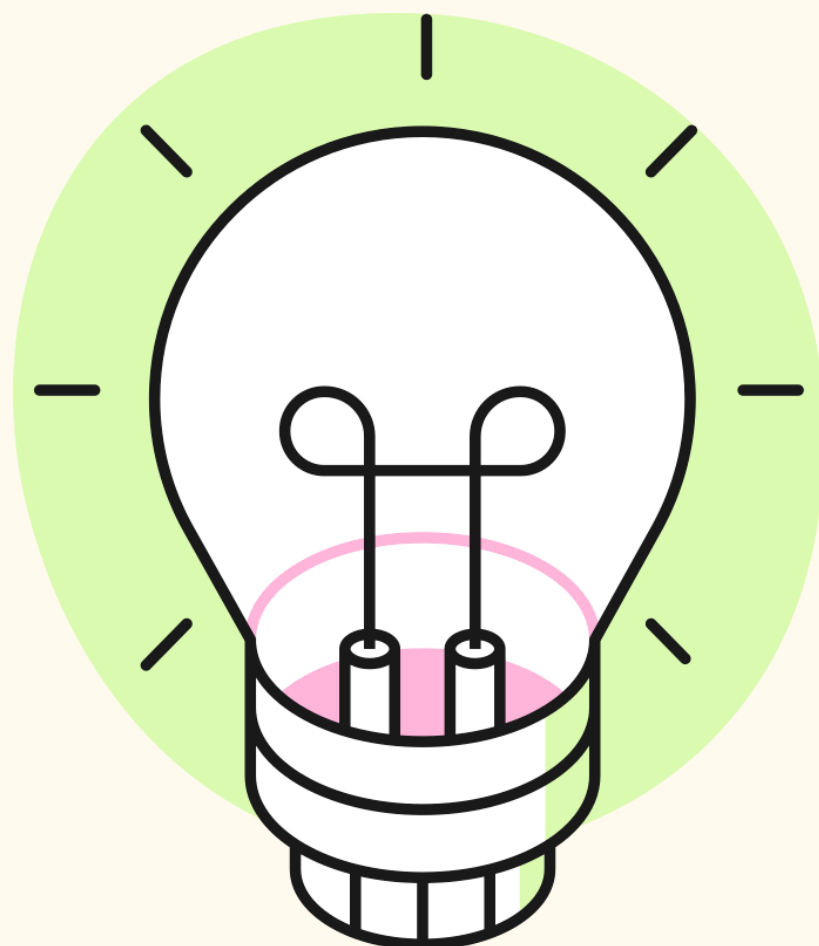
DIRECT AND INDIRECT FUNCTION EXECUTION

DIRECT EXECUTION

add() - funksiyaning bu tartibda chaqirilishi **direct execution** deb ataladi. Bunda kod ishga tushganda funksiya **add()** o'qigani zahoti ishga tushiradi. Chunki **JavaScript** funksiya chaqirilganda yonida **()** ikkita qavsni o'qisa demak u birdaniga ishga tushishi kerak bo'lgan funksiya deb hisoblaydi.

INDIRECT EXECUTION

add - funksiyaning bu tartibda chaqirilishi **indirect execution** deb ataladi. Bunda kod ishga tushganda funksiya **add** o'qigani zahoti ishga tushirmaydi. Qachonki biron bir holatda ishga tushirish haqida aytilsagina ishga tushadi. Bunga misol qilib, **button** bosilganda shu funksiya ishga tushsin deb berib ketsak bo'ladi



XULOSA

1. Scope nima?
2. Global va Local Scope'lar
3. Return haqida ko'proq
4. Shadowed variables
5. Direct va Indirect funksiyalar