**Introduction and Basics of JavaScript | Part 4 -** [Denis listiadi](https://denislistiadi.medium.com/?source=post_page-----41629ee1b588--------------------------------) Mar 31, 2022

Before continuing with basic JavaScript, if you haven’t read part 3, please read it first at [Introduction and Basics of JavaScript | Part 3](https://denislistiadi.medium.com/introduction-and-basics-of-javascript-part-3-8abf61f717f7). Without further ado, let’s get straight to the basics of javascript.

**Do While Loop**

Do While loop is a loop similar to while. The difference is only in checking conditions. Condition checking in the while loop is done at the beginning before the loop is executed, while in the do while loop it is done after the loop is done.

Therefore, in a do while loop, it must be done at least once, even if the condition is not true

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**Break and Continue**

In the switch statement, we already know the break keyword, which is to stop the case in the switch.

Similar to loops, a break is also used to stop the entire loop. But unlike continue, continue is used to stop the current loop, then continue to the next loop

**Break code**

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**Continue code**

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**Label**

Label are markers that can be used with the break and continue keywords. By default when we break or continue, it will perform the loop where the break and continue code is used.

We can break and continue on the loop we want by using labels, as long as we use labels on the loop. To create a label, we can use the name of the label followed by : (colon).

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For the use of break and continue on the label, you can see from the code example below

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**For In**

For In is a for loop that is used to iterate over all the data properties in the object or index in the array

Although for in can be used for Arrays, it is not recommended for Arrays, because usually we rarely need index data for Arrays, we can use For Of (which is discussed after this)

an example of using for in on the object below

A picture containing text

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Then it will produce in the browser as below

Text

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As for the example of using for in on an array it will be like below

Text

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Then it will produce a display in the browser as below

A picture containing text

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**For Of**

If For In is used to iterate over a property or index, in contrast to For Of, it is used to iterate over the value contents of an iterable object, such as Arrays, Strings and others.

For of cannot be used to iterate over data on an object, because an object is not iterable.

**For Of in Array**

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**For Of in String**

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**With Statement**

With statement is a feature used to derive a data scope. By using the with statement, we can access the properties in a data without having to mention the data.

Here is an example of code accessing a property without using the with statement

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And it will be like the below if we use with statement

Text

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**With Statement Not Recommended**

Even though the with statement feature is very interesting. But most people don’t recommend using with statement. This is because the with statement sometimes makes the code ambiguous.

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An ambiguous example in the code above, that is, we want the printed firstName to be Budi, but because there is a with statement person, Denis is printed. With this, many developers suggest that it is better to avoid using the with statement.

**Function**

Function is a block of program code that will run when we call it. Previously we have used the writeln() function to display text in html. To create a function, we can use the keyword function, followed by the name of the function, brackets () and ending with block brackets {}

We can call the function by using the function name followed by brackets ()  
In other programming languages, functions are also called methods

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From the code above we can call the function sayHello and it will write Hello World. We can write as many Hello Worlds by just calling the sayHello function as many times as we want.

**Function Parameter**

We can send information to the function we want to call. To do this, we need to add parameters or arguments to the function we have created. Parameters are placed in brackets () in the method declaration. Parameters can be more than one, if more than one, must be separated using a comma (,).

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**Function Return Value**

By default, the function doesn’t return any value, but if we want, we can make a function return a value. In order for the function to return a value, we can use the return keyword in the function.

And in the function block, to generate that value, we must use the return keyword, followed by the data we want to generate. A function can only return one data, if we want to return multiple data at once, we can use Array as its return value

A screenshot of a computer

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We can also handle more than one return value by using an if expression.

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**Optional Parameter**

By default, the parameters in the function are optional. This means that we do not have to fill in the value when calling the function. If there is no value that we pass to the parameter when calling the function, then the parameter is automatically undefined

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Maybe get here first. More basic JavaScript will be posted later in section 5 here, [Introduction and Basics of JavaScript | Part 5](https://denislistiadi.medium.com/introduction-and-basics-of-javascript-part-5-b431ddbfabd8)