



# FEWD - JAVASCRIPT

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## AGENDA

- Review
- JavaScript Object Literals
- Array exercises
- Image carousel
- Card matching game (if we have time)

# JS FUNCTIONS

Named function without arguments

```
function hello() {  
  console.log('world');  
}  
  
hello();
```

Named function with one argument

```
function sayHi(person) {  
  console.log('hello ' + person);  
}  
  
sayHi("bob");
```

For both of these, what's the environment?

# JS FUNCTIONS

Unnamed function assigned to variable

```
var anon = function() {  
    console.log('I am anonymous');  
};  
  
anon();
```

Defining and executing anonymous function

```
(function() {  
    console.log('I am anonymous');  
})();
```

# JS FUNCTION ENVIRONMENTS

What is a function's environment? When does it get set?

```
function init() {  
  var name = "Mozilla";  
  function displayName() {  
    alert (name);  
  }  
  displayName();  
}  
  
init();
```

- name is a local variable created by init
- displayName is a function declared and used inside a function init
- why does the inner function have access to name?
- can other functions use displayName()?

# JS

## WHY WOULD YOU STORE THE FUNCTION IN A VARIABLE?

```
function makeAdder(x) {  
  return function(y) {  
    return x + y;  
  };  
}  
  
var add5 = makeAdder(5);  
var add10 = makeAdder(10);  
  
console.log(add5(2));  
console.log(add10(7));
```

- Same code. Different environments.
- The environment gets created when function is applied

## JAVASCRIPT OBJECT LITERALS

- Everything in JavaScript is an object
- What's an object? It's a container for properties
- They're a little like a dictionary
- A JS object literal is a list of pairs of property names and associated values of an object, enclosed in curly braces ({})



## JAVASCRIPT OBJECT LITERALS

- How do you create an object literal?
- How do you set properties?

```
var student = {};  
student.attendance = "good";  
student.grades = "bad"  
student.likeCandy = "false";  
  
> student //what does this print?  
> delete student.grades;
```

## JAVASCRIPT OBJECT LITERALS

- You can also set all the properties at once
- "First\_name", "last\_name" and "address" are called properties of mickey\_mouse
- How do you get Mickey's first name?

```
var mickey_mouse = {  
    "first_name": "Mickey",  
    "last_name": "Mouse",  
    "address": "Disneyland"  
}  
  
> mickey_mouse.first_name;  
> mickey_mouse["first_name"];
```

## JAVASCRIPT OBJECT LITERALS

- You can also get multiple levels of nesting

```
var mickey_mouse = {
  "first_name": "Mickey",
  "last_name": "Mouse",
  "address": {
    "Anaheim": "Disneyland Magical Kingdom",
    "Paris": "Happiest place on earth",
    "Tokyo": "kinda outside the city"
  }
}
> mickey_mouse.address.Anaheim;
> mickey_mouse["address"].Anaheim;
> mickey_mouse["address"]["Anaheim"];
```

# JAVASCRIPT OBJECT LITERALS

How would you use these? \* You can store multiple components in a variable

```
var state = "green";
var message = {
  "failing": "Tests are failing.",
  "passing": "Tests are passing.",
  "refactor": "Time to refactor."
}

if (state === "red") {
  console.log(message.failing);
} else if (state === "green") {
  console.log(message.passing);
} else { // Time to refactor.
  console.log(message.refactor);
}
```

## JAVASCRIPT OBJECT LITERALS

- How can you get all the properties/keys for an object?

```
Object.keys(student);  
  
//what does this do?  
for (var key in student) {  
    var prop = student[key];  
    console.log(prop);  
}
```

# JAVASCRIPT OBJECT LITERALS

Takeaways:

- Everything in JavaScript is an object (a list of properties and values)
- You can set properties of anything and then retrieve them later
- Object literals are an easy way to store multiple properties in the same variable



- create an index.html file and link it to a main.js file
- create a new object called dog with 4 properties (age, fur, color, height)
- change the fur property of the dog to "fluffy"``
- if the age <10 print "woof" to the console

