

Name = Khawaja Meer

Roll NO = 160417

Chapter # 1 Alerts:

An alert is a box that pops to give the user a message. The code for alert message to display.

```
Alert("Thank for your input!");
```

The alert word are used to display the message if we want to anything. In the alert we used the parentheses and double quotes. The quotes mean that used for the string to display it like

```
alert("Hello world");
```

CH#2 Variables For Strings

A variable is created when we write `var` (for variable) followed by the name that you choose to give it. It takes on a particular value when you assign the value to it. This is a javascript statement that creates that variable name and assigns the value "Ali" to it.

```
var name = "Khan";
```

Now the variable name refers to the text string "Khan".

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we can store the value in to assign the variable, in the variable we can store character, number and string values. Firstly we declare the variable names that assign to the variable names. like that

```
var name = "Khan Afridi";
```

OR

```
var name;
```

```
name = "Khan Afridi";
```

in the above example firstly ~~assign~~ declare to the variable then assign to the variable

```
var name = "Afridi"
```

```
alert(name);
```

Chapter #3 Variable for number

variable are also used to assign the number like assigning to the string. Here are

```
var age = 20;
```

we have assign the value to the age which is 20. if we add something to their value which

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already assign it we add to assign
values \rightarrow `var age = 20;`

`age = age + 20;`

in the javascript we not used the
the quotes for number in addition
if used then its value will not to add

`var number1 = "19";`

`var number2 = number1 + 25;`

In the above example the value of
number1 is not store if add because
it used string the string considered the
value as character.

`var firstName = "Ali";`

is illegal, then to that initial "i"
in the variable name. But you can
include number in variable names.

Chapt#4 Names Legal and Illegal

There are some rules of variable names

* A variable names cannot contains any
space or not used space

* A variable name start with letter,
number, dollar sign, and underscore

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★ Through javascript we not used the keyword of javascript as variable name - like Such-then
var Alert = "Ali"

★ The javascript are case sensitive
if we assign the value of capital values and access the value by smaller it will not find it / empty

★ In the javascript it may use the camel case. The camel case start with small character then large character in the middle.

var First Number;

Chapter #5

Math Expression Familiar Operator 80-

Whenever you can use a number you can use a Math expression for example, you're familiar with this kind of statement

i.e. var number = 4;

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It can also use the operator like that i.e

Var number = 2+2;

For the display the message we write that alert (2+2);

Subtract

Var number = 12-6;

Multiply

Var number = 3*6;

First assign the variable then the variable add to the another like that

Var value = 20;

Var newValue = value + 30;

The Math expression can be Arithmetic operator (+, -, *, /, %)

The Modulus operator cannot give the result it will return the remainder

Chapter # 6

MATH Expression unfamiliar operator

There are several specialized Math expression you need to know. Here's the first one.

i.e num++;

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★ This is a short way of writing

$num = num + 1;$

It increment the variable by 1
You decrement using minuse instead of
plus

$num --;$

★ You can use these expression in an
assignment.

$var num = 1;$

$var newNum = num + 1;$

in the above example the original value
of num is assign to newNum, and
num is increment afterward. also
work for decrement operators.

$var num = 1;$

$var newNum = ++num;$

in the statement above, both num and
newNum wind up with a value of 2

if we put the minuses after
the variable the new variable is
assigned the original value and
the first variable is decrement

$var num = 1$

$var newNum = num --;$

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CH # 7 MATH expression: Eliminating ambiguity

Complex arithmetic operation can make a problem, one that you can remember the value

`var totalNumber = 1 + 3 * 4;`

The above operation can work by two method firstly the add $1 + 3$ which is 4 then multiply with 4 which total answer 16. On other hand firstly multiply $3 * 4$ which 12 and add 1 the total answer is 13

But remember that the javascript can work on the precedence. The rule that first solve Bracket then multiply and division after that Subtract it.

`var totalcost = 1 + (3 * 4);`

Here's another example

`var resultofComputation = (2 * 4) * 4 + 2;`

in the above example firstly multiply with inside parenthesis then solve the Bracket.

The Step are following

1) Multiply 2 by 4.

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★ 2) Multiply that product by 4

3) Add 2 to it.

--- giving result of Computation a value of 34 or the order way

★ Result of Computation = $(2 * 4) * (4 + 2);$

↪ CH# 8 Concatenating text Strings ↪

This chapter are used to connect / merge of two or more than two string

```
alert ("Thank," + username + "!");
```

using the plus operator the code combines — concatenates — three element into the message the string "Thank," plus the string represented by the variable username plus the string "!"

```
var message = "Thank,";
```

```
var banner = "!";
```

```
alert (message + username + banner);
```

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We can assign a Concatenation
to a variable

Variable = "Thanks"

var userName = "Susam"

var banger = "!"

var customMess = message + userName + banger
alert(customMess);

If we put number in quotes, javascript
concatenates them as string rather than
adding them. This code

alert("2" + "2");

display message is 22

if we mix string and numbers —

alert("2 plus 2 equal" + 2 + 2);

Javascript automatically convert the
number to string, and display
the message "2 plus 2 equal 22"

var firstName = "Khawaja"

var lastName = "Meer"

var fullName = firstName + lastName
alert(fullName);

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CH#9 Prompts

A prompt box asks the user for some information and provides a responsive field for her answer.

```
Var Spec = prompt("Your Species?",  
"human");
```

Prompt code is like alert code

- In a prompt, you need a way to capture the user's response. That means you need to start by declaring a variable, followed by an equal sign
- In a prompt, you can specify a second string. This is the default response that appears in the field when the prompt displays.

```
Var question = "Your Species?";
```

```
Var defaultAnswer = "human";
```

```
Var Spec = prompt(question, defaultAnswer);
```

```
var numberOfCats = prompt("How many cats?");
```

```
var tooManyCats = numberOfCats + 1;
```

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CH #10 if statements

Suppose we code a prompt that ask, "where does the pope live?" if the user answer correctly, you display an alert congratulating him

```
var x = prompt("Where does the pope live?")  
if (x == "Vatican") {  
    alert("correct");  
}
```

The if statement are used which the condition are to be true if the condition the condition are false then the statement are executed. An if statement always begins with if. the space that separate it from parenthesis is new to you.

The if condition is enclosed in parenthesis, if the condition test true something happen. Any number of statement might execute. in this case, only one statement execute.

شخص استاد:

But what about that triple equals sign? You might think that it should just be an equal sign but equal sign is reserved for assigning a value to a variable. If we're testing a variable for a value

As you might expect, we can use a variable instead of a string in the example code.

```
var correctAnswer = "vatican";
if (x == correctAnswer) {
  alert("correct!");
}
```

When a condition is met, we can have any number of statement executes.

```
var correctAnswer = "vatican";
if (x === correctAnswer) {
  score++;
  userIQ = "genius";
  alert("correct!");
}
```