

Intro to JS Day 1

Pull from upstream!

Commit any changes first!

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Agenda

- Office Hours Updates
- Exercise 1 Questions
- Quick Warm Up
- Intro to JS
- JS Logistics

Exercise Questions?

Remember to Validate!!

Warm Up

Write an example html page where:

.names p {...}

will style a paragraph, but

.names > p{...} **will not.**

JavaScript

- Finally some programming!
- JavaScript is a programming language that allows us to:
 - Create interactive web pages
 - Control a browser application
 - Open and create browser windows
 - Download and display contents
 - Interact with the user
 - Interact with HTML Forms

JS and ECMAScript

- JavaScript implements ECMAScript

What is ECMAScript?

- A scripting language standard
- ActionScript and JScript are other implementations

How is JavaScript different?

JavaScript implementation includes:

- ECMAScript
- DOM (Document Object Model)
- BOM (Browser Object Model)
- Where can we see them in the browser?

Notable Changes To JavaScript

- ECMAScript 5
 - Added “use strict”
 - Added more JSON support
 - Added Array iteration methods
- ECMAScript 2015
 - Added let and const
 - Added default parameter values
 - More Array Methods
- More recently: ECMAScript 2018
 - Added Asynchronous iteration
 - Added rest/spread properties

JavaScript Engine

Example: templateJS.html

- JavaScript engine process JavaScript code
 - Safari: JavaScriptCore
 - Chrome: V8
 - Firefox: Spidermonkey
 - Edge: Chakra
- To write JavaScript programs you need a web browser and a text editor
- A JavaScript program can appear:
 - In a file by itself typically named with the extension .js
 - In html files between a <script> and </script> tags.

Processing HTML with JS

- DOM – Document Object Model
 - Structured representation of the HTML page
 - Every HTML element is represented as a node
 - Browser uses HTML to build the DOM and can fix problems with the HTML so a valid DOM is generated
- Lifecycle
 - Set the user interface
 - Parse the HTML and build the DOM
 - Process (execute) JavaScript code
 - Enter a loop and wait for events to take place

Processing HTML with JS

- When JavaScript is seen in a page, the DOM construction is halted and JavaScript code execution is started.
- JS can modify the DOM (e.g., creating, modifying nodes)
 - One reason why <script></script> elements appear at the bottom of a page (speed)

Event Handling

- Relies on a single-threaded execution model
- An event queue keeps track of events that have taken place, but have not been processed (event-handler function for the event has not been called)
- All generated events (whether are user-generated or not) are placed in the event queue in the order they were detected by the browser
 - The browser mechanism that detects events and that adds them to the event queue is separate from the thread that is handling the events

Browser's Global Objects

- Browsers provide two global objects: window and document
- window object – represents the window in which a page resides
 - Provides access to other global objects (e.g., document)
 - Keeps track of user's global variables
 - Allows JavaScript to access Browser's APIs
- document object
 - Property of the window object that represents the DOM of the current page
 - Via this object you can access & modify the DOM

Types of JavaScript Code

- Function Code
 - Code contained in a function
- Global Code
 - Code placed outside all functions
 - Automatically executed by JS engine
- As in Java, a stack is used to keep track of function calls.
Each function call generates a function execution context
(stack frame)
- There is one frame called the global execution context
created when the JS program starts executing.

How do we run JavaScript?

- Chrome (or any browser)
 - Right click -> inspect
- Node
 - Make sure you have it installed
- Within HTML

Let's take a look at an example!

Open TemplateJS

JavaScript Comments

- Comments in JavaScript
 - Used to provide information to the programmer
 - Used to identify sections in your code
 - Ignored by the JavaScript interpreter
- Two types of comments
 - Inline comment // This is a comment until the end of the line
 - Block comment /* The following is a
comment that spans

JavaScript Data Types

- JavaScript has no class concept (at least until ES6)
- Two kinds of types:
 - Primitive types – simple data stored as is
 - Reference types – references to locations in memory
- Primitive data types in JavaScript
 - Null – has value null
 - Boolean – values true or false
 - Number – numeric value
 - String – character sequence delimited by single or double quotes
 - Undefined – has as value undefined (values associated with variables that are not initialized)

typeOf

typeof operator

- Returns string indicating the type of data
- Note: typeof null will returns “object”

JavaScript Data Types cont.

- Reference types represents objects in JavaScript
- Reference values are instances of reference types and considered objects
- Object – collection of properties
 - Property – string that is associated with a value
 - Value – could be a primitive, object, function

Object Creation

- Object creation

We'll talk about this more later!

```
var myFirstObject = new Object();
var mySecondObject = {
  id: 89,
  name: "Rose Smith"
}; // object literal
```

- JavaScript relies on garbage collection

- When an object is no longer needed set the variable to null

Type Conversion

- Most of the time implicit transformations will take care of transforming a value to the expected one
- Example:
 - `var age = 10;`
`var s = "John Age: " + age;`
- Mechanism to transform values:
 - Converting number to string
 - `var stringValue = String(number);`
 - Converting string to number
 - `var number = Number(stringValue);`
 - `var number = parseInt(stringValue);`
 - `var number = parseFloat(stringValue)`

var vs let vs const

var: how variables were created pre-ECMA2015

- Does not have block scope
- Kind of a loose cannon

let: defines a *binding*

- Can't be accessed outside a block
- More "strict"

const: Creates a constant that cannot be modified after it's initial assignment

Comparisons

- You can compare values by using the following operators
 - `==` Return true if the values are equal, false otherwise (e.g., `x == y`)
 - `!=` Returns true if the values are different, false otherwise (e.g., `x != y`)
- `==` and `!=` Not as strict as previous equality operators
- Relational Operators
 - `<` Less than
 - `>` Greater than
 - `<=` Less than or equal
 - `>=` Greater than or equal

Dialog Boxes- Our go-to user input

- We can perform input and output via dialog boxes
- Input via *prompt*
 - returns a string

If you need to perform some mathematical computation you might need to explicitly convert the value read into a number

Example: [inputOutput.html](#)/[network.html](#)

Control Structures

All are the same as Java:

- While, do while, for loops
- If statements
 - nested/cascading
- Switch
 - break

Example: `sqrTable.html`

What is “use strict”?

- JavaScript's strict mode, introduced in ES5
- A way to opt in to a restricted variant of JavaScript, thereby implicitly opting-out of "sloppy mode".
- Several changes to normal JavaScript semantics:
 - Makes JavaScript silent errors throw errors
 - Prohibits some syntax likely to be defined in future versions of ECMAScript.
- Examples not allowed
 - Declaring function in blocks if (a < b) { function f() {} }
 - Setting a value to an undeclared variable

Strict Mode

- Allows for error checking both globally or within a function
- Use the strict mode pragma
 - “use strict”;
- If pragma used outside of a function, it applies to all the script
- It can appear in a function or out
- Forces variables to be declared first
- Cannot use reserved words

Console object

- Allow us to view JavaScript errors and user messages
- console object functions
 - log : General message
 - info : Informational message
 - error : Error message
 - warn : Warning message

Let's test them in the browser!

Example: `consoleEx.html`

Built-in Types

- Object – generic object
- Array – list of values (numerically indexed)
- Function
- Error – runtime error
- Date – date / time
- RegExp – regular expression
- Many of built-in type have a literal form that enables you to define a value without explicitly creating an object (using new)
- The typical function definition is based on a literal form

Primitive Wrapper Types

- JavaScript promptly coerces between primitives and objects when a property of the type is accessed.
- Three wrapper types: **Boolean**, **String**, and **Number**
- Primitive wrapper types simplify working with primitives
- Wrapper types are automatically created when needed

Example: [wrapper.html/wrapperType.html](#)

Global Objects

- ECMAScript defines a global object
- All functions and variables defined globally become part of the global object
- Some functions that are part of the Global object
 - isNaN()
 - parseFloat()
 - parseInt()
 - eval() : evaluates JS code represented as a string
 - isFinite()
 - decodeURI()

Global Object

- Some properties that are part of the Global object
 - NaN
 - undefined
 - Object : Constructor for Object
 - Array : Constructor for Array
 - Function : Constructor for Function
 - Number : Constructor for Number
 - String : Construct or for String
 - Date : Construct
 - Error : Constructor
 - RegExp : Constructor
- ECMAScript also defines the Math object

WTWAW

After today make sure you know:

- What is JavaScript?
- How does JS fit in with the DOM?
- What is the JavaScript LifeCycle?
- How does JS handle events?