



# The Joys of JavaScript

Web Development  
Lesson 3.1



# Today's Class

# Class Objectives

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In today's class, we will introduce:



JavaScript Definitions



JavaScript Basics:



Variables



Logging, alerting, prompting



Arrays



If/else statements

# JavaScript

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Prepare to become  
true coders!



# How to Learn JavaScript

# Your Brain on JavaScript





**Time to Take Notes!**





And Stay Organized!



# Learning JavaScript

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Follow these general tips:



Review classwork immediately.



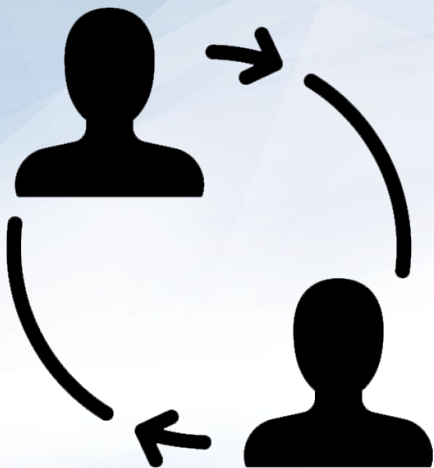
Redo class activities at home.



Come to office hours and keep asking questions.



Do not fear—you will get this!



## **Activity:** Code Dissection

A big part of being a developer is learning on the fly!

**Suggested Time:**  
7 minutes



# Pairing Activity: Code Dissection

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01

Open `03-JavaScript/01-Activities/01-CodeDissection`

02

Open the html file in Chrome and observe what happens.

03

Try to explain how the code connects to the events that happen on the page.






# What Is JavaScript?



# JavaScript Definition

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JavaScript is one of the three fundamental programming languages of the modern web (the others are HTML and CSS).

HTML	CSS	JavaScript
Used to write content.	Used to format content.	Used to create dynamic web applications that take in user inputs, change what's displayed to users, animate elements, and much more.
<b>HTML</b> 	<b>CSS</b> 	<b>JS</b> 

# Variables

# Variables

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The *nouns* of programming



Numbers, strings, Booleans, etc.



Made up of a **name** and a **value**

```
var name = "Snow White";  
var dwarfCount = 7;  
var isSleeping = true;
```

# Variable Basics: Syntax

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Var keyword	Variable name	Assignment	Value	Termination
<i>var</i>	name	=	"Snow White"	;



# Variable Basics: Syntax

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Var Keyword	Variable name	Assignment	Value	Termination
<i>var</i>	name	=	"Snow White"	;

Be sure to notice the quotes (""),  
which convey that Snow White is a string.



## Code-Along Activity: Variables

In this activity, we will fill in the missing JavaScript code to create variables.

`03-JavaScript/01-Activities/03-PizzaVariables`

**Suggested Time:**



# Console Log



# Instructor Demonstration

## Console Log



# Console.log

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`console.log` is a quick expression that prints content to the debugger—very useful during development and debugging!

```
var quick = "Fox";
var slow = "Turtle";
var numbers = 121;

// The console.log() method is used to display data in the the browser's console.
// We can log strings, variables, and even equations.

console.log("Teacher");
console.log(quick);
console.log(slow);
console.log(numbers + 15);
```

# How do you comfort a **JavaScript bug**?



How do you comfort a **JavaScript bug**?  
**You "console" it!**





# Code-Along Activity: Console Log

`03-JavaScript/01-Activities/05-PizzaConsole`

**Suggested Time:**





# Alerts, Prompts, Confirms



# Instructor Demonstration

Alerts, Prompts, Confirms

# Alerts, Prompts, Confirms

Alerts, prompts, and confirms create a popup in the browser when run. These are also useful for development and debugging.

```
// Alert
alert("We definitely rock!");

// Confirm
var doYouRock = confirm("The question is, do *you* rock?");

// Prompt
var howMuchRock = prompt("How much do you rock?");
```

This page says:  
We definitely rock!

OK

This page says:  
The question is, do "you" rock?

☐ Prevent this page from creating additional dialogs.

OK

Cancel

This page says:  
How much do you rock?

☐ Prevent this page from creating additional dialogs.

OK

Cancel



# Code-Along Activity: Alerts

[03-JavaScript/01-Activities/07-PromptSushi](#)

**Suggested Time:**



A close-up, high-angle shot of a computer keyboard. The central focus is a large, white, rectangular key with rounded corners. On this key, there is a dark blue icon of a coffee cup with three wavy lines above it representing steam. Below the icon, the word "Break" is printed in a dark blue, serif font. The key is set against a light-colored, textured keyboard surface. Surrounding the main key are other keys, including one with a double quote symbol to the left and one with a dash/slash symbol to the right, all of which are slightly out of focus.

Break

# If/Else Statements



# Instructor Demonstration

## Conditionals

# If/Else Statements Are Critical

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Each statement is composed of an if, else-if, or else (keyword), a condition, and the resulting code in curly brackets {}.

```
// If the user likes sushi (confirmSushi === true), we run the following block of code.
if (confirmSushi) {
  alert("You like " + sushiType + "!");
}
// If the user likes ginger tea (confirmGingerTea === true), we run the following block of code.
else if (confirmGingerTea) {
  alert("You like ginger tea!!");
}
// If neither of the previous condition were true, we run the following block of code.
else {
  alert("You don't like sushi or ginger tea.");
}
```





# Code-Along Activity: If/Else Part 1

`03-JavaScript/01-Activities/  
09-ConditionalActivity`

**Suggested Time:**  
10 minutes





## Code-Along Activity: If/Else Part 2

03-JavaScript/01-Activities/  
10-ConditionalActivity2

**Suggested Time:**  
10 minutes



# Arrays

# The Zoo Pen

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**Array Name:** zooAnimals

**Zebra**

**Index 0**

**Rhino**

**Index 1**

**Giraffe**

**Index 2**

**Owl**

**Index 3**

# The Zoo Pen: Coded

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**Array Name:** zooAnimals

Zebra

Index 0

Rhino

Index 1

Giraffe

Index 2

Owl

Index 3

Coded in JavaScript using an array:

```
// Our array of zoo animals.  
var zooAnimals = ["Zebra", "Rhino", "Giraffe", "Owl"];
```

# Arrays

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Arrays are a type of variable that are *collections*.



These collections can be made up of strings, numbers, Booleans, other arrays, objects ... anything.



Each element of the array is marked by an index. Indexes always start with 0.

```
var nickCharacters = ["Tommy", "Doug", "Oblina"];
```

```
var diceNumbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,];
```

```
var mixedArray = ["Zoo", 12, "Carrot", 3];
```

# Arrays: Indices



To recover the value at any specific index, include the name of the array with a square bracket `[]` and inside the bracket is the element's index.



You can easily grab the number of elements in the array using the method `array.length`.

```
// Our array of zoo animals.  
var zooAnimals = ["Zebra", "Rhino", "Giraffe", "Owl"];  
  
// Prints 4 to the console because there are 4 items in our zooAnimals array.  
console.log(zooAnimals.length);  
  
// Prints Rhino to the console. Remember, the first item in an array has an index position of 0!  
console.log(zooAnimals[1]);  
  
// Prints undefined...because the last index ("Owl") is 3.  
console.log(zooAnimals[4]);
```



# Instructor Demonstration

## Arrays



## Pairing Activity: Code Dissection

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In your breakout room, take a few moments to look over `03-JavaScript/01-Activities/12-ArraysActivity`.

Above each `console.log()` write a comment predicting what you think the output will be. Then open the code in your browser and see if you are correct! Talk through your expectations that matched and the ones that didn't and see if you can figure out why.





Questions?

# Repo Activities Covering Today's Content

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- 03-JavaScript/01-Activities/03-PizzaVariables
- 03-JavaScript/01-Activities/05-PizzaConsole
- 03-JavaScript/01-Activities/07-PromptSushi
- 03-JavaScript/01-Activities/09-ConditionalActivity
- 03-JavaScript/01-Activities/10-ConditionalActivity2
- 03-JavaScript/01-Activities/12-ArraysActivity
- 03-JavaScript/01-Activities/13-Bands