f Udemy JavaScript Course – (Jonas Schmedtmann)

1. Welcome!
2. JS Fundamentals P.1

**Facts:**

Enter = Return

Using arrow up key to use previous code (on google)

Javascript = is a high level, object-oriented, multi-paradigm programming language.

Programming language – is a language that computer will understand and to follow what to execute.

High level – no need to worry about computer’s memory, built in syntax

Object-oriented – based on objects that for storing most kind of data

Multiple Paradigm – we can use different style of programming.

Role of javascript in web development –

Nouns, adjectives, verbs – html, css, javascript

Dynamic affects: loading in js, then showing.

We can use js on web server and doesn’t require browser at all and that’s make us use back-end apps like node js

We can also make mobile application using react native and software application using ionic framework and electron

ECMAScript ES2015 – ES6

**Values and Variable –**

‘Jonas’, 23 = value = basically the smallest unit of information that we have in javascript

firstName = variable

Rules: Use camelCase, if it’s a contant write it in uppercase

**7 Data types** (Numbers, Strings, Boolean, undefined, null, symbol, big int)

Dynamic typing = you don’t need to defined their data type

Use let when you don’t want it to be constant as you cant change it anymore

X += 10 === x = x + 10

We use comparison operators to produce Boolean values

**OPERATOR PRECEDENCE** (also, search on google) – basically just mean what will be the first one to command

I’ve learned how to make a Boolean value, and applied the formula ang getting BMI at the first Code Challenge

**Strings and Template Literals** – backticks `` (for writing template literals)

**\n\** – is a new line

**IF STATEMENTS –** we can also put an undefined variable then give it a condition after what it will be later, and also try the less than equal,

**VALUE TYPES –** converging between types (number to strings)

**NaN –** invalid number

**CONVERTION –** manually we use number(variable), string(value ex. 23)

**COERTION –** automatically behind the scene , addition is dum dum using string coercion conversion

**TRUTHY AND FALSY** – not completely false until we convert it to Boolean (5 falsy 0, ‘’, undefined, null, NaN)

Falsy equal to 0 so 0 is false, if (true) else (false)

**EQUALITY OPERATORS == VS ===** also (!==) strick ver (!=) loose version (we also use number(prompt()) so we will not have an error while we use 3 equal sign.

**BOOLEAN LOGIC –** BRANCH OF COMPUTER SCIENCE USE TRUE AND FALSE TO SOLVE COMPLEX LOGICAL PROBLEMS (**AND , OR ||, &&** ) (not operator !)

**SWITCH STATEMENT –** we use this to for complicated if statement, compare value to multiple options, we need to say to stop or give some break, we also need break

**STATEMENTS AND EXPRESSION (**expression produce value**)** (statement have complete sentence or statement is statement doesn’t really mean to produce value, and all about action), expression and statements are not allowed to mix;

**THE CONDITIONAL (TERNARY) OPERATOR –** (to use emoticon window + .)

**FACT:**

**TERNARY –** use this for only one if and else and also after what’s the only difference between the ternary statement you can use it to the string template literal, then to execute it.

**SWITCH –** use this if you only have one variable to change

**FUNDAMENTALS PART 2**

**ACTIVATING STRICT MODE –**  ‘use strict’; (just like border box), no comment code, good in function, we can easily found errors than without strict mode, somehow we can see the little misspell

**FUNCTION –** piece of code we can use repeatedly (calling / running / invoking function)

To write clean code, don’t repeat yourself or dry

**FUNCTION DECLARATIONS VS EXPRESSIONS –** function declaration difference is you can put execution on first

**ARROW FUNCTION –** (shorter and faster to write) return will automatically automated.

Const (function name) = (parameter name) => (return value) // Function

**FUNCTION CALLING OTHER FUNCTIONS =** the name of the other function could be use inside the function.

**REVIEWING FUNCTIONS –** function declaration (function that can be used before it’s declared), function expression (essentially a function value stored in a variable), arrow function (great for a quick one-line functions. Has no this keyword (more later)).

1. Need a function name
2. Need a parameter or not (you can use one or more parameters)
3. Then we have variable inside function
4. Later we use that variable to part of execution.
5. Then return the variable.
6. Then we call the execution of function
7. And input data in parameters name by the function name.

**ARRAYS –** Onevariable that uses a lot of value using bracket (arrays are zero based)

**BASIC ARRAY OPERATIONS –** weuse push to put value in the end of array, we use unshift to put value in the first of the array, we use the pop to remove the value in the end of array, we use shift to remove the first value of the array

**INTRODUCTION TO OBJECTS –** we can’t put variable the array inside the array. So we have object for that, properties, most fundamental concept in a javascript language,

**FACT –** use array when more order data, and object for more unstructured data

**OBJECT METHODS –** You can put function as an object value, declaration doesn’t work on object it should be expression

**this –** inside the object of the object where function is place **remember:** you need to execute first the function before you log the input

**LOOP –** One of the other control structures (like if else statements), so we can do repetitive task

**For –** hasa counter (variable and value = value and condition = execution)

**LOOPING ARRAYS, BREAKING, AND CONTINUING –** we canusefor property like break and continue to add on if statement.

**FOR LOOPING BACKWARDS AND LOOPS IN LOOPS –** we use I to indicate the length and then making an statement then execution. And we can also put loop in loop just right before the bracket end put another loop on it

**THE WHILE LOOP –** more versatile than the for loops, (careful with infinite values)

Adding **continue** on if statement will just continue the process and don’t mind the thingy.

**SEVEN (DOM AND EVENTS)**

**DOM MANIPULATION –** document query selector (‘.message’). textContent. (document object model)

**EVENT LISTENER –** event listener then the type of event example of click then the function, eventlistener (‘click’, function (){})

**MANIPULATING CSS-** select the dom first then add the style then the css properties, also you need a value of string. classList add/remove (‘and you don’t need the dot’)

How JAVASCRIPT works behind the scene.

**High-level** – It requires better hardware resources and it also has build in syntax not like C which you have to put variable types and it pretty much slower compare to C like programming stuffs.

**Garbage Collected-** it will automatically clean your ram

**Interpreted or just in time compile –** 0 -1

Multi- **Paradigm –** approach and mindset of structuring code, direct your coding style and technique. 1. Procedural programming, object-oriented programming, functional programming, imperative vs. declarative.

**Prototype-based object-oriented –** almost everything is just object except primitive values.

**First-class function –** we can use function as variable

**Dynamic –** no need for data type definitions, and it will automatically change.

Concurrency model – how Js engines handles multiple task

**Single-threaded** – it only can do one thing at a time

**JS ENGINE –** program that executes javascript code. Google v-8 and node.js call stack, where code executed which called execution context/ heap- stores all the objects that our applications need.

**Computer science sidenote: compilation vs interpretation**

**Compilation –** the whole code will be converted into a machine code and written by the binary file and can be executed by the computer, **Interpretation** is runs through source runs line by line.

But **Javascript** now is a mixed of compilation and interpretation



Web API – functionalities provided to the engine, accessible on window project.

Callback queue – click timer data (callback function from dom event listener.

Multiple c++ bindings and thread pool

**How javascript is executed?**

After compilation the global execution context was created (not inside a function)

**Execution context –** it’s just basically a box environment which stored the code to be executed.

**Execution of top level code –**



Arrow functions doesn’t have arguments objects and this keyword.

**SCOPE AND SCOPE CHAIN –** so probably scope are like how you will access the variables of an object, there are global scope, function scope and block scope, which the accessible of their elements is depend of what kind of values they are.

**Scope Chain -** you can access elements by using parent scope,

**Variable Environment Hoisting -**  make variable accessible before they actually declared

**Primitive vs Objects –** Primitive is just basically variable and objects are using a lot of variable example or an array,

PART 9

**Destructuring Arrays – ES6 feature** to break the complex data structure down to smaller data structure like variable, what we do is we const or let then we put an array [a, b, c] is equal to the array.

**Destructuring Object –** the only difference between array is that you use curl bracket on object and square bracket on array.

**The Spread Operator –** unpacking all elements at one by using the triple dot,

**Rest pattern** – same the usage of dots, but to collect multiple elements and condense into array, while spread is to unpack.