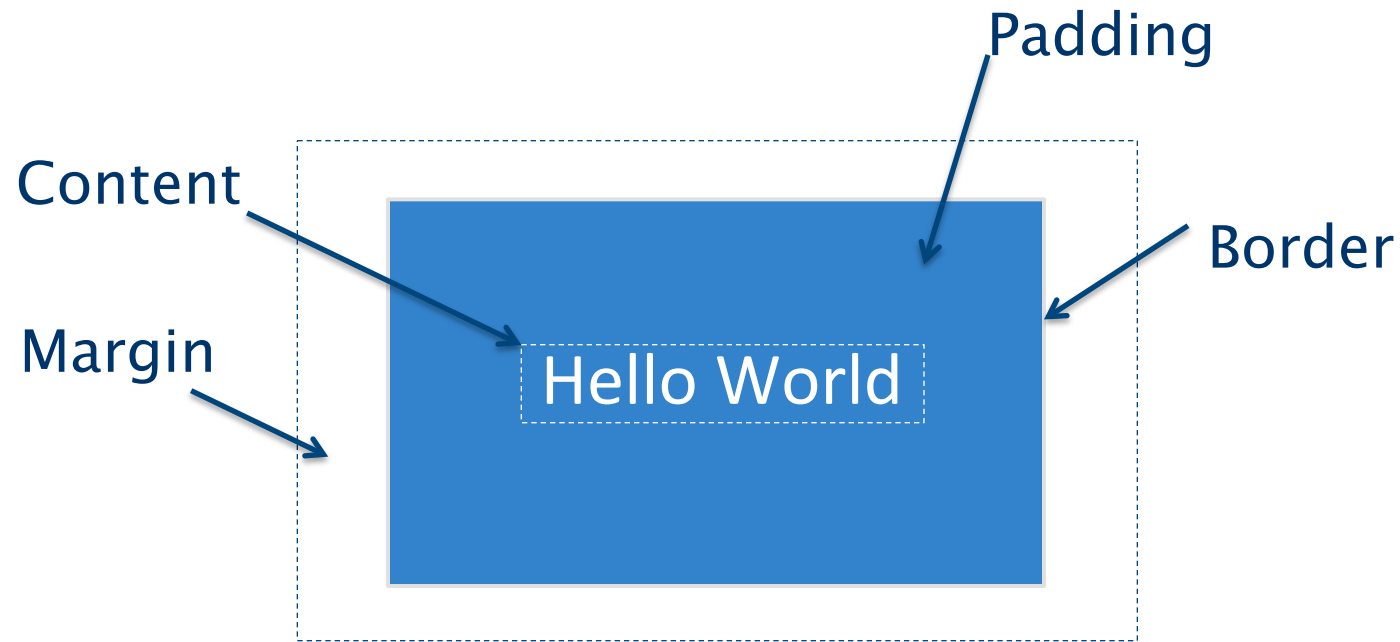


WEEK 1: Introduction to JavaScript



REVIEW



REVIEW

Color is represented in three ways:



REVIEW

Color is represented in three ways:

1. Default value



REVIEW

Color is represented in three ways:

1. Default value
2. HEX value



REVIEW

Color is represented in three ways:

1. Default value
2. HEX value
3. RGB value



REVIEW

Two main types of Fonts:



REVIEW

Two main types of Fonts:

1. Serif fonts



REVIEW

Two main types of Fonts:

1. Serif fonts
2. Sans-serif fonts



TODAY'S OUTLINE

1. Intro to JavaScript
2. Basic Syntax
3. Conditional Statements
4. Loops



Goal Today

Learning JavaScript



Intro to JavaScript

- JavaScript is the scripting language of the web
- Not the same as Java!



Intro to JavaScript

Like CSS, you can select elements and *manipulate* their actions

- Hide/Unhide menus
- Photo Slider (**carousel**)
- Popup modals (like Facebook's Photo Viewer)
- Form Validation
- One-Scroll Homepage



Intro to JavaScript

Sample JavaScript

```
1 // Syntax highlighting
2 function printNumber()
3 {
4     var number = 1234;
5     var x;
6     document.write("The number is " + number);
7     for (var i = 0; i <= number; i++)
8     {
9         x++;
10        x--;
11        x += 1.0;
12    }
13    i += @; // illegal character
14 }
15 body.onLoad = printNumber;
```

```
Accordion.prototype = {
    init: function( opts ) {
        this.defaults = {
            speed: 200,
            closeAll: true
        };

        this.options = $.extend( this.defaults, opts || {} );
        this.build();
    },

    build: function() {
        var self = this;

        $(function() {
            self.triggers = $( '.accordion-trigger' );
            //self.containers = $( '.accordion-container' );
            self.events();
        });
    },
};
```



How do you use JavaScript?



Intro to JavaScript

Like CSS, you link to a separate *.js* file that contains your file

```
<script type="text/javascript" src="home.js"> </script>
```



Basic Syntax

Variables

- They take in numbers, text, booleans (true/false) and functions

```
var x = 8;  
var y = "John"  
var z = 'Ochieng'  
var a = true;
```

Text (in computer science, we call them “strings”) can be surrounded by single or double quotes



Basic Syntax

Concatenation

- You can add numbers or combine “strings”

```
var a = x + x;  
var b = y + “ ” + z;  
var c = 5 + “ five”;
```

“a” now stores 16. “b” stores John Ochieng.

Note: only use “var” to initialize (if the variable name has never been used before)



Basic Syntax

Shorthand increment/decrement

```
var x = 1;
```

```
x = x + 1;
```

```
// x is now 2
```

```
x += 1;
```

```
// x is now 3
```

```
x++;
```

```
// x is now 4
```

```
x--;
```

```
// x is now 3
```

To increment by 1, there are 3 ways:

1) `x = x + 1`

2) `x += 1`

3) `x++`

Same goes for decrementing



Conditionals

If ... Else

- If something do this, else do that

```
If(x > 9000) {  
    alert("Over 9000!");  
  
} else {  
    console.log("Weak");  
}
```

alert(...) is a JavaScript function that creates a popup.
console.log(...) outputs whatever is inside onto the console (e.g. Chrome's console).
Both useful for debugging.



Summary

JavaScript Basic Syntax
Conditionals

Next workshop is a hands-on lab:

