

Web Developer

Programmazione - Javascript e Typescript

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Variables, types and operators

Overview

Shadi Lahham - Programmazione web - Frontend - Javascript

Variables

Statements

Each instruction in JS is a "statement", like:

```
console.log('Hello World!');
```

```
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = "Hello Dolly.";
```

More details:

[JavaScript Statements](#)

Variables

Use variables to store values

Declare, then initialize in 2 statements:

```
let x;  
x = 5;  
console.log(x);
```

Or declare and initialize in one statement:

```
let y = 2;  
console.log(y);
```

Re-assign the value later:

```
let x = 5;  
x = 1;
```

Primitive Data Types

string: an immutable string of characters:

```
let greeting = 'Hello Kitty';  
let restaurant = "Paul's Place";
```

number: whole (6, -102) or floating point (5.8737):

```
let myAge = 28;  
let pi = 3.14;
```

boolean: Represents logical values true or false:

```
let catsAreBest = true;  
let dogsRule = false;
```

undefined: Represents a value that hasn't been defined.

```
let notDefinedYet;
```

null: Represents an explicitly empty value.

```
let goodPickupLines = null;
```

Strings

A string holds an ordered list of characters:

```
let alphabet = "abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz";
```

The length property reports the size of the string:

```
console.log(alphabet.length); // 26
```

Each character has an index.

The first character is always at index 0.

The last character is always at index length-1:

```
console.log(alphabet[0]); // 'a'  
console.log(alphabet[1]); // 'b'  
console.log(alphabet[2]); // 'c'  
console.log(alphabet[alphabet.length]); // undefined  
console.log(alphabet[alphabet.length-1]); // 'z'  
console.log(alphabet[alphabet.length-2]); // 'y'
```

Variable Names

- Begin with letters, \$ or _
- Only contain letters, numbers, \$ and _
- Case sensitive
- Avoid reserved words
- Choose clarity and meaning
- Prefer camelCase for multiple words (instead of under_score)
- Pick a naming convention and stick with it

note: \$ is usually used by libraries such as jQuery so it's best to avoid in variable names

Variable Names

OK:

```
let numPeople, $mainHeader, _num, _Num;
```

Not OK:

```
let 2coolForSchool, soHappy!
```

Expressions

Variables can also store the result of any "expression":

```
let x = 2 + 2;
let y = x * 3;
let myName = 'Gina';
let greeting = 'Hello ' + myName;
let title = 'Baroness';
let formalGreeting = greeting + ', ' + title
```

Loose Typing

JS figures out the type based on value, and the type can change:

```
let x;  
x = 2;  
x = 'Hi';
```

A variable can only be of one type:

```
let y = 2 + ' cats';  
console.log(typeof y);
```

Operators

Arithmetic operators

```
let a = 12 + 5;    // 17
let b = 12 - 5;    // 7
let c = 12 * 5;    // 60
let d = 12 / 5;    // 2.4 - division results in floating point numbers.
let e = 12 % 5;    // 2 - the remainder of 12/5 in integer math is 2.
```

```
let a = "1";
let b = a;        // b = "1": a string
let c = +a;       // c = 1: a number
let d = -a;       // d = -1: a number
```

Assignment Operators

Assignment:

```
x = y  
x += y  
x -= y  
x *= y  
x /= y  
x %= y
```

Same as:

```
x = y  
x = x + y  
x = x - y  
x = x * y  
x = x / y  
x = x % y
```

note:

x has to be already declared

Increment operators

```
let a = 1;  
a = a + 1;  
a += 1;  
a++;  
++a;
```

// increment occurs before a is assigned to b

```
let a = 1;  
let b = ++a; // a = 2, b = 2;
```

// increment occurs to c after c is assigned to d

```
let c = 1;  
let d = c++; // c = 2, d = 1;
```

Comparison Operators

- `==` Is equal to
- `===` Is identical (is equal to and is of the same type)
- `!=` Is not equal to
- `!==` Is not identical
- `>` Greater than
- `>=` Greater than or equal to
- `<` Less than
- `<=` Less than or equal to

```
let x = 5;  
x == 5;    //true  
x === "5"; //false
```


Logical Operators

Operators:

`&&` and
`||` or
`!` not

Examples:

```
(x < 10 && y > 1)  
(x === 5 || y === 5)  
!(x === y)
```

String Operators

+

+=

Examples:

```
text3 = text1 + text2;
```

```
text1 += text2;
```

Operator Precedence

Operator Precedence

// multiplication has higher precedence than addition

```
let result = 10 + 5 * 2;
```

```
console.log(result); // Output: 20
```

// parentheses change the precedence, so addition is done first

```
let result1 = (10 + 5) * 2;
```

```
console.log(result1); // Output: 30
```

Operator Precedence

// addition has higher precedence than assignment

```
let x = 5;  
x *= 2 + 3;  
console.log(x); // Output: 25
```

// Logical AND has higher precedence than comparison

```
let comparison = 10 > 5 && 5 <= 3;  
console.log(comparison); // Output: false
```

// Logical NOT has higher precedence than both Logical AND and Logical OR

```
let logical = true || false && !false;  
console.log(logical); // Output: true
```

[JavaScript Operator Precedence](#)

[Operator precedence | MDN](#)

Let & const

Let

```
let x = 88;
console.log('value of x', x);

for (let i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
  let t = i;
  console.log('inside i = ', i);
  console.log('inside t = ', t);
}

console.log('outside i = ', i); // i not defined
console.log('outside t = ', t); // t not defined
```

let: Block-scoped

Access restricted to nearest enclosing block

Const

```
let x = 88;  
const y = 77;  
x = 9;  
console.log('x = ', x);  
y = 17; // TypeError: Assignment to constant variable.  
console.log('y = ', y);  
const y = 55; // SyntaxError: Identifier 'y' has already been declared
```

const: Block-scoped, like **let**

Values of const variables cannot be reassignment

Const variables cannot be redeclared

Your turn

1. Tell my fortune

- Store the following into variables: number of children, partner's name, geographic location, job title.
- Output your fortune to the screen like so: "You will be a X in Y, and married to Z with N kids."

note: remember to create an `index.html` file and a `main.js` file

Do this for all future exercises

Open your browser's devtools and go to the console

[Open Chrome DevTools](#)

[Open Firefox DevTools](#)

2.Calculate age

- Store your birth year in a variable.
- Store a future year in a variable.
- Calculate your 2 possible ages for that year based on the stored values.
- For example, if you were born in 1988, then in 2026 you'll be either 37 or 38, depending on what month it is in 2026.
- Output them to the screen like so: "I will be either NN or NN in YYYY", substituting the values.

3.Free coffee

- Store your current age into a variable.
 - Store a maximum age into a variable.
 - Store the amount of coffee you drink per day (as a number).
 - Calculate how much coffee you would drink for the rest of your life.
-
- Output the result to the screen like so: "You will need NN cups of coffee to last you until the ripe old age of X".

Bonus

4.Easy geometry

Calculate properties of a circle, using the definitions here.

- Store a radius into a variable.
- Calculate the circumference based on the radius, and output "The circumference is NN".
- Calculate the area based on the radius, and output "The area is NN".

Reference:

[JavaScript Math Object](#)
[Circles](#)

5.Covert temperature

- Store a celsius temperature into a variable.
- Convert it to fahrenheit and output "NN°C is NN°F".
- Now store a fahrenheit temperature into a variable.
- Convert it to celsius and output "NN°F is NN°C."

References

[JavaScript Operators Reference](#)

[Expressions and operators](#)

[JavaScript data types and data structures](#)

[Values, Types, and Operators](#)

Operator Precedence

[JavaScript Operator Precedence](#)

[Operator precedence | MDN](#)