

20th
Jan 24

Java Script Notes.

First class.

Topics:- INTRODUCTION AND JS File Extension.

- Java Script was invented by Brendan Eich in 1995.
- It was developed for Netscape2, and became the Ecma-262 standard in 1997.
- European Computer Manufacturers Association Ecma International (formally European Computer Manufacturers Association) is an organization that develops standards in computer and technology.
- ES1 to ES5 (1997 to 2009).
- After that in 2015 (major changes to follow the rules and regulations) this is called Ecma Script / Es 2015 / ES6
- ES6 is standard for javascript after that every year new changes came ES7, ES8, ES10 etc.
- JS is a light weight object oriented programming language.

- Use in form Submit.
- in client side validation.
- Popup / event on click.

Uses:

- Client side execute / browsers. (Js query, React Js, angular Js)

- Website Server Side (node.js, Express.js)
- Mobile Development (Hybrid APP) (framework for mobile app react native, phone gap etc)
- Software Development (Electron.js, Ex-vscode, framework etc).

```

<!> index.html x
<!> index.html <!> body > <!> script
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <head>
3 <meta charset = "UTF-8">
4 <meta <!-- -->
5 <title> First class of js </title>
6 </head>
7 <body>
<script>
    alert("hello");
</script>
</body>
</html>

```

Result - in the form
of Popup.

hellow
OK

read become
do not want this attribute.

★ js file:

Script.js x

1 alert ("Hina");

Result:

Hina
OK

Result will be Popup of Hina.

by putting attribute 'defer'

```
<head>
<Script defer src = "script.js"></script>
</head>
<body>
<Script src = "script.js"></Script>
```

if we will link our js file in the body tag before the closing body tag the result will also show in the form of popup.

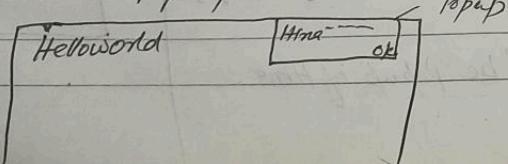
```
<body>
<h1>Hello world </h1>
```

```
<Script src = "script.js"></script>
</body>
</html>
```

Entire file JS Script.js

1 alert("Hina")

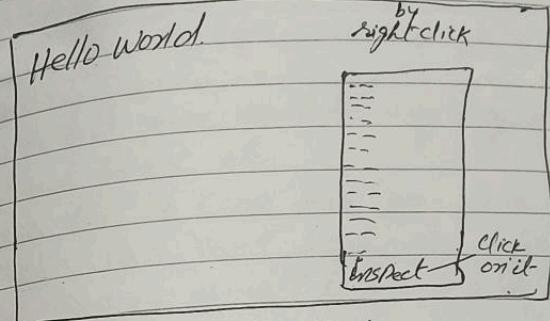
Result: First of all on executing the file, hello world shows and then "Hina" popup comes.



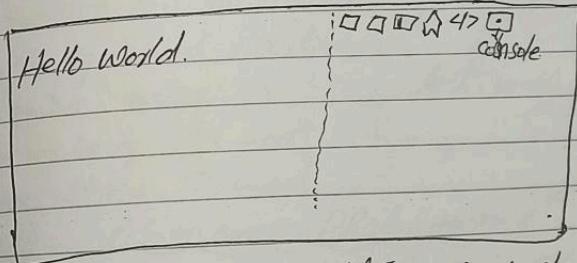
popup

FOR CONSOLE

If we right click on the executed file result the popup appears in that there is a "inspect" click on the inspect on the side the console window will open



after that



on console we write our code and can execute it over there.

Result	popup appears	on console window
hello		> alert("hello");
ok		> 4+5 <- 9

"2nd + 3rd class - Javascript"

Variables:

- Variable is just like a container.
- Variable is used to store information.
- It reserves space in memory. Its data can vary but memory location will always remain same.

Naming Variables in Javascript

Rules:

- Variable's name can't be any keyword, eg alert, prompt etc.
- Variable is case sensitive. Same name in capital and small letters are different. eg Name or name (both are 2 different variables).
- Variables can be consist of alphabet, numbers, dollar sign and underscore.
- Variable name can't be start with digits (number) its first letter.
- No space allowed.

"AS A GOOD PROGRAMMER"

- Your variable name should match with its contents.
- When you want 2 words join in variable name, so first word start with small letter

and 2nd word start with capital letter.
eg. fullName, rollNumber etc.

TYPES OF Variables

• Var (used before Ecma Script. This type of variable can be declare again and again in js).

After ES6 in modern or advance javascript these 2 keywords use for declaration variables.

• Let (its value can change any time in programming language and can declare and assign in 2 steps.
eg let name; (declare).
name = "hellow"; (assignment)

• Const (it use for constant value eg pi value i.e 22/7). its value can't be changed. Its value must be assigned at the time of declaration.
eg const name = "Hina";
(declare and assign in same sentence).

Variable Scope

1) Block Scope Variable:

if variable declare in block of codes (in curly braces {}).

it will alive only in block and will not be accessible after curly braces.

2) Global Scope Variable: These variables used globally in whole program.

Comments in JS

• Single line: // let name = "hina";

• multi line: /* */

Note:

• Comments means line will not execute.

• Browser is a complete document it creates a window object and 2nd object is document.

Print / Display in JS

- On Browser: → window, document, write ()
- in Console: → console.log ("hina");
- Popup: → window, alert ("hina");

☞ JS file

JS Variables.js

1 window, document, write ("hello");

Note:- we can write one or more HTML expressions to a document in the specified window.

<>index.html x JS variables.js

10 <body>

11 <h1> Variables rules </h1>

12

<script src="Variables.js"></script>

Result →

Variables rules

hello.

for printing on window we can only
write:
document, write ("world");

window is a complete object and
its sub object is document:

<> JS variables.js *

1 window, document, write ("Hello");
2 document, write ("World");

Result will be

Variable rules

HelloWorld

We will not write "window" because sentence becomes too long. we write only document.write to print on the browser.

in console

for print on console we write

console.log ("hina");

Its result will not show on browser
but it shows on the console.

eg.	Result
browser	console hello world. helloworld.

one print on browser and another
print on console.

Pop Up
JS variable.js x

4. window.alert("china");
or
alert("china");

we can write `window.alert("china")`
or `alert("china")`
in both way PopUp will appears
on the screen.

browser	Variables rules	console
	china ok	helloworld.

Print / Display in js

Taking input from users in js.

- Prompt: In javascript, we use the `prompt()` function to ask the user for input. As a parameter, we input the text we want to display to the user. Once the user presses "OK" the input value is returned. We typically store user input in a variable so that we can use the information in our program.

let answer = prompt("Do u want to send payment Y/N ?");

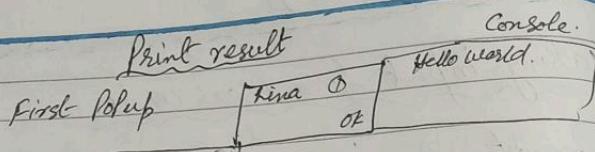
in answer variable value will be stored and we can print it.

JS variable.js x

1. `document.write("Hello")`
2. `document.write("World")`
3. `console.log("HelloWorld")`
4. `alert("china")`
5. `let num = prompt("choose any number 1-10")`
6. `document.write(num)`

Variable
(num)

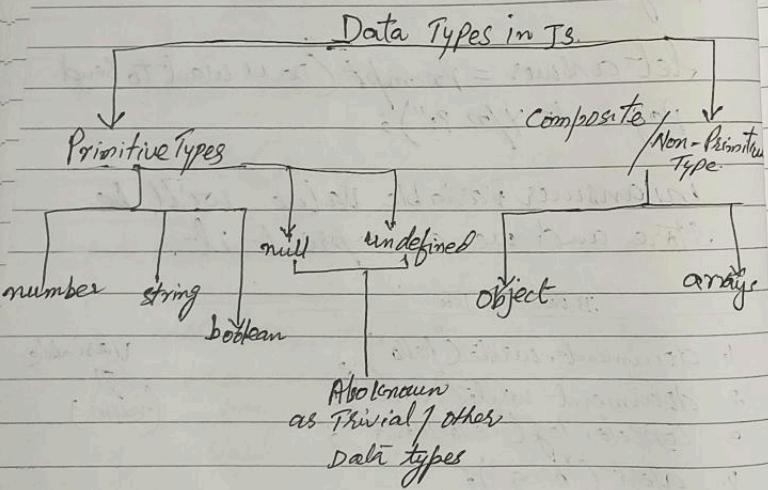
↑
we want its value, it's a variable.
that's why we don't put "" here.



Variable rules
hello worlds

W: into 5 Go 1/2 Jia
1/2 last 5 browser 2/2
B 2/2 Jia
03 1/2 5 Prompt 0/0
1/2 last 5 Browser

Data types in JavaScript



JS Variable.jsx

// number

```
let age = 55;  
document.write(age);  
console.log(type of age);
```

browsor

Variable type	Value	Console	variable
number	55		

// String

Primitive Data types

To check data type

type of variablename

- number → let rollNo = 56;
- String → let name = "Alishba";
- boolean → let isPass = true;
- Undefined → let Percentage;
- Object(null) → let class = null;

variable.js

5- Feb 2023

// number

```
let age = 55;
```

document.write(age);
console.log(type of age)

```
let name = "alishba";
```

```
document.write(name);
```

```
console.log(type of name);
```

Result will be

browser

Variable Rules

Console

number
String

55alishba

what will come
In this condition it will give me first
in the result

I just assign the value not declare
writing "let"
by changing the value new name will
come i.e. kiran.

Result will:

windo

Variable Rules
SS Kiran

Console

number
String

if we do not give any value its data type
is undefined,

Object بے کاری، null
کوئی جزوی مقدار نہیں

boolean

it return us true and false

now make a variable

```
let ispass = true;
```

→ writing without " "

By changing the value we will write
another name with single ''

// number

```
let age = 55;
```

```
document.write(age)
```

```
console.log(type of age) → let name = "alishba";
```

```
name = "kiran";
```

```
document.write(name); console.log(type of name)
```

JS Variable.jsx

```

1 // number
2 let age = 5
3 document.write(age)
4 console.log(type of age)
5 let name = "alishba";
6 name = 'Kiran';
7 document.write(name)
8 console.log(type of name);
9 let ispass = true;
10 document.write(ispass);
11 console.log(type of ispass);
12 let class;
document.write(class);
console.log(typeof class);
let abc = null;
document.write(abc);
console.log(typeof abc);
  
```

Result

Variable rules:

55 Kirantrue undefined null

Console

number	datatype
string	
boolean	
undefined	
object	

We can not use any keyword as a variable name

Composite / Non-Primitive Types

1. Array: (^{use to store lots of multiple data})
 - Store multiple value in single Variable.
 - Values written in square brackets []
 syntax: ^{variable role} _{name} class.
^{info} let info = [5, "hina", "Computer"];
 console.log(info);
 document.write(info);
 Point → document.write(info[1]); ^{Two ways to print}

JS Variable.jsx

1 // array
2 let info = [5, "hina", "computer"];
document.write(info);

values
 ایک جگہ پر
 کروں سلسلہ
 ایک جگہ
 کوئی جو
 لے سکا
 کر جائے
 values کو
 کوئی جو
 کروں سلسلہ
 ایک جگہ
 کوئی جو
 لے سکا
 کر جائے

Variable rules.

5; hina; computer

1 // array
2 let info = [5, "hina", "computer"];
 ↴ 2. document.write(info[1]);

index 0
 index 1
 index 2
 اسی طبقہ
 کروں جسے
 [0] کوئی
 کھوں گے اس
 [1] index 1
 [2] index 2

Result

Variable rules.
 hina

② Object

- Store multiple value in single variable.
- Value written in curly brackets {} in pairs with keys.

Syntax:

```
let student = {
```

 name: "Hina",

 rollno: 23,

 class: "Computer"

```
}
```

```
Print → document.write(student);  
document.write(student.rollno);
```

کوئی ایسے define کرنا کہ Values کو Array: کرنے کا اور

کوئی ایسے define کرنا کہ rollno کو 5 تو

کوئی ایسے Object کیا کہ name کو Hina کیا کرنا کہ

کوئی ایسے define کرنا کہ class کو Computer کرنا کہ

“ object ”

```
let student = {  
    rollno: 5,  
    name: "Hania",  
    sub: "Maths",
```

```
}  
document.write(student);  
console.log(typeof student);
```

Print

Result

?

daraz.com → گوں گوں data type کو کیا کیا

کوئی جس کو کوئی object کیا کرنا کہ

1. let item = {

 name: "lipstick",

 Price: 250,

 rating: 4,

 Available: true,

 offer: 20%

}

```
document.write(item)  
console.log(item);
```

browser

on console

```

>(name:'lipstick', price:250
rating:4, available:true,
offer:20)
> type of item
< "object"
> item.price
< 250
> item.offer
< 20
> item.available
< true

```

2nd pieces of keys of object 2nd

FUNCTIONS

We need two things. Our compiler will not read the function until it will not invoke (mean call) we can call it in JS or HTML file. For defining function we have to write function.

JS variable.js

1. `function welcome()`

`{ document.write("welcome") ; }`

`}`
`function sum(a,b)`
`{ let c = (a+b);`
`return c;`

but it
will not
execute.

2. `function sum(a,b)`
`{ let c = a+b;`
`return c;`

3. `function sum(a,b)`

`{ let c = a+b;`

`return c;`

`}`
`let answer = sum(4,5);`

`document.write(answer);`

`document.write(typeof sum);`

Result

Welcome

1. `function welcome()`

`{ document.write("welcome"); }`

invate → `welcome();`

Result-
9 function
define

$\{ a=4 \}$
 $\{ b=5 \}$

Class 4

OPERATORS JS (Part 1)

They used to perform any task.

1. Arithmetic Operators
2. Assignment Operators
3. Comparison Operators
4. Logical Operators
5. Conditional Operators

Arithmetic Operators

$a+b$, $4+5$ (Operands)

$+$ → Operator

For these we need two values.

1. + (Addition)

2. - (Subtraction)

3. * (Multiplication)

4. / (Division).

5. % (modulus / remainder)

Exponentiation

6. Increment

Decrement.

They work on single operand.

Unary Operators

• Post increment a^+

• Pre increment $++a$.

• Post decrement a^-

• Pre decrement $--a$.

Coding

```
1. // Arithmetic operators
2. let a = 4;
3. let b = 5;
```

// addition

document.write(a+b);

or

document.write(a, "+", b, "=", a+b);

Result
 $9+5=14$

on browser

Subtraction

document.write(a, "-", b, "=", a-b);

$9-5=4$

Multiplication

document.write(a, "*", b, "=" a*b, "br");

$9*5=45$

Division

document.write(a, "/", b, "=" a/b, "br");

$9/5=1.8$

% modulus

document.write(a, "%", b, "=" a%b, "br");

Exponentiation $2^3, 3^4$ exponentiation

let a = 2;
let b = 3;
document.write(a, "**", b, "=" a**b, "br");

$2^3 = 8$

$3^4 = 81$

• increment $++$
• Decrement $--$

// Unary Operand

// a^+ , $a = a + 1$;

// a^- , $a = a - 1$;

let $a = 5$;
let $b = 3$;
document.write(a); Result
 $(5+1=6)$

b^- ;
document.write(b); $(3-1=2)$

لهم a^+ و a^- ليسوا بـ direct $\{a^+ \text{ or } a^-\}$
Value of a \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 6
eg. a \rightarrow postincrement \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 6

let $a = 5$
document.write(a^{++}); Result
 $5 \rightarrow 6$

لهم a^{++} و a^{--} ليسوا بـ direct $\{a^{++} \text{ or } a^{--}\}$
document.write(a), Result will be
 6

Post decrement

let $a = 5$
document.write(a^-); Result
 5
document.write(a); Result
 4

Pre increment

let $a = 5$;
document.write($++a$); Result
 4
document.write(a); Result
 4

- \Rightarrow pre increment \rightarrow increment

Pre decrement

let $a = 5$;
document.write($--a$); Result
 4
document.write(a); Result
 4

- \Rightarrow pre decrement \rightarrow decrement

Pre increment

let $a = 5$;
document.write($++a$); Result
 6
document.write(a); Result
 6

* Assignment Operators (Assign value)

<code>a = 2;</code>	<code>left side = right</code>
<code>a += 4</code>	$a = a + 4$
<code>a -= 4</code>	$a = a - 4$
<code>a *= 4</code>	$a = a * 4$
<code>a /= 4</code>	$a = a / 4$
<code>a **= 4</code>	$a = a ** 4$

Ques (New) Assignment ope
Is variable in

1. // Assignment operators

2. `let a = 2;` Result
 $a = 4$
`document.write(a);` // 6.

`let a = 8;` Result
 $a = 3;$
`document.write(a);` // 8 - 3 = 5

`let a = 8;` Result
 $a *= 3;$ $8 * 3 = 24.$

`document.write(a);`

`let a = 8;` Result
 $a /= 3;$ $\frac{8}{3} = 2.666$

~~operator (modulus)~~
~~take 2~~ $2 \div 8$ $8 - 6 = 2$ remainder
 $a \% = 3;$

$\frac{8}{3}$ it means
 $8^3 = 8 \times 8 \times 8 = 512$

Result
512.

`document.write(a);`

$\frac{8}{3}$
512

class 5 Javascript Operators in Js (part 2)

Comparison Operator

<u>Same & C.L.</u>	$=$ (equal to)	\Leftarrow (equal to + same data)
$!$ = (not equal to)	$!=$ (not equal to)	(not equal to & data type)
$>$ greater than		
\geq		
$<$ less than		
\leq		

اسکار نتیجہ Boolean میں آتا ہے = (equal to) پر یعنی اگر تو تکھے ہیں $x == 2$ تو یعنی True ہے اسکا رٹ لٹ Yes میں ملے گا۔ کاملاً کمبوڈر کی زبان میں not ہوتا ہے یعنی!

~~10/18/2022~~

~~1000000~~

$$1 \quad \text{let } a = 2, \\ \quad \text{let } b = 2^3$$

$a == b$ → it returns true.

اور "string" میں اسے "b" کا نام دو تو یہی true ہے۔

$$\text{let } a = 2;$$

$$\text{let } b = "2",$$

$$2. \quad a = b$$

$$g = \omega$$

let a = 2; → "data type number".

let b = "2"; → "data type string".

3 $a == b \rightarrow$ true
 $a == b \rightarrow$ false

$$4 \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} a = - \\ 2 = -2 \end{array} \right)$$

in false out o

فَعَوْنَى وَهُمْ مِنْ

کیونکہ دلوں کی datatype مختلٰ ہے اسلئے وہ چیزیں false ہیں
 دے کا اس کی وجہ پر کہ دلوں کی datatype مختلٰ ہے تو اس کی وجہ پر
 جو datatype کے لئے دلوں کی وجہ پر
 جو خوبیں مل رہیں اسی صورت میں وہ جیسے کہ کوئی کام نہ چاہیں
 جو خوبیں مل رہیں اسی صورت میں وہ جیسے کہ کوئی کام نہ چاہیں
 جو خوبیں مل رہیں اسی صورت میں وہ جیسے کہ کوئی کام نہ چاہیں

اپ کو سچھا نہیں تو \neq not-equal !

$$1 \text{ let } a = 2;$$

Let $b = "2"$;

$a_1 = b$ false

`a != b` true — it checks datatype as well.

Conditioning of values - the development of values

LOGICAL OPERATOR

- Logical AND $\&$ لـ وـ وـ وـ
- Logical OR $\|$ لـ اـ اوـ اوـ اوـ
- Logical NOT $!$ لـ اـ لـ اـ لـ اـ

CONDITIONAL OPERATOR

if statement \rightarrow if condition then
 if-else statement \rightarrow if condition then
 if-elseif statement

TERNARY OPERATOR

condition ? true output : false output;
 eg:

age > 18? "adult": "notadult";

JS variables x.

1 // Comparison Operator

let a = 5;

let b = "5";

if (a == b)

{ document.write("no") }

}

اـ بـ اـ بـ

لـ مـ جـ بـ زـ نـ تـ بـ رـ بـ دـ

جـ بـ يـ بـ دـ اـ تـ يـ بـ

كـ رـ اـ سـ لـ بـ

رـ زـ لـ اـ بـ عـ دـ

بـ عـ دـ

Result on browser

no

اـ بـ اـ بـ

اـ بـ كـ حـ اـ دـ اـ لـ كـ حـ بـ جـ سـ

~~let a = 5;~~

1 let a = 5;

~~let b = "5";~~

2 let b = "5";

if (a == b)

{
 چـ بـ زـ نـ تـ بـ رـ بـ دـ

document.write("hello")

Result on browser

Hello

اـ بـ كـ حـ اـ دـ اـ لـ كـ حـ بـ جـ سـ

true up if statement

اکریوں کے جیسے کوئی accurate نہ کرنے گی

لئے == کا جیسے کوئی نہ کریں گے

کوئی نہ کریں گے اسے جیسا کوئی دیکھے گا

data types میں جیسے کوئی طبقے میں مختلط

e.g.

1. let a = 5; → datatype Number

2. let b = "5"; → "String"

if (a == b)

{
document.write("hello");
}

Result on browser

empty
لہجے میں "hello" ہے

اکریوں کے جیسے کوئی data type / numbers / strings / blocks of code میں جیسا

1. let a = 5; → number
2. let b = 5; → number

if a == b

{
document.write("hello");
}

Result on browser

hello.

!= condition

1. let a = 5; → number

2. let b = 5; → number

3. if (a != b)

{
document.write("hello");
}

Result on browser

empty

3) (عند مقارنة مثلاً datatype من "Hello" من datatype من "5")
 اب ليم بزنط ترکيبي طبقاً لـ "Hello" من datatype من "Hello" من datatype من "5"
 (لذلك في المقدمة)

1. let a = 5; number
 let b = "5"; string
 if (a == b)

✓ { document.write("Hello");
 Result on browser
 hello

if else condition
 operator

let age = 14;
 if (age >= 18)
 { document.write("You can vote");
 else { document.

Result

else { document.write("You can not vote");

Result

You can not vote

(عند مقارنة age من 23)

let age = 23;
 if (age >= 18);

✓ { document.write("You can vote");
 Result else { document.write("You can not vote");

You can vote

(عند مقارنة age من 18)

let age = 23 // number

if (age < 18);

{ document.write("You are child");

else if (age > 40)

space
else if { document.write("You are old");

else
document.write("You are young")
if

Result

You are young

70 < 323
you are old

7 < 323
you are child.

Logical OPERATOR

جیسے کسی condition کو true
&& condition 1 & & condition 2

اگر دونوں condition true
کو وہنے پرogram سے افکار بیو جائے گا

1 11

Condition کی میں اگر دونوں میں ایک بھی
کو ہے تو execute کیجیے

II. Logical Operator

1 let a = 5;

let b = 6;

if (a > 2 & b > 5);

Result

3 alert ("both condition are true");

3 alert ("your both condition ~~are~~ true");

3

Result →

Result

your condition
true
or

اولاً كون الشرط $a > 7$ صحيح

let a = 5;

let b = 6;

if ($a > 7 \text{ and } b > 5$),

{
alert("both conditions are true");
}

else {

 alert("both conditions are not true");
}

Result
browser

both conditions are
not true. ok

II OR

let a = 5;

let b = 6;

if ($a > 7 \text{ or } b > 5$)

{
 alert("hello");
}

else {
 alert("Welcome");
}

Result

hello. ok

اولاً كون الشرط $a > 7$ صحيح
- b كون الشرط صحيح . hello b هي
اولاً كون الشرط صحيح
b كون الشرط صحيح hello

let a = 5;

let b = "6"

if ($a > 7 \text{ or } b > 9$);

{
 alert("hello");
}

else {
 alert("welcome");
}

true يُؤكِّدُ الْحَقَّ، a condition
false يُنفِّي الْفَلَقَ، a condition
+ execute "welcome"

```
let a = 5;
let b = 6;
if (!a > b) // true
    alert("hello");
else
    alert("welcome");
```

Ternary operator

أُمْرٌ يُؤكِّدُ الْحَقَّ true Condition
او يُنفِّي الْفَلَقَ false Condition
+ execute

```
// ternary operator / condition checked logically
let age = 20;
let result;
```

```
result = age > 18 ? "adult": "not adult";
alert(result);
```

Result → adult
on pop up ok

Syntax

Ternary Operator

condition ? true output : false output;
e.g. $age > 18 ? "adult": "not adult";$

let age = 10

let result;

result = age > 18 ? "adult": "not adult";
alert(result);

Result on Console →	notadult	ok
------------------------	----------	----

Practice work.

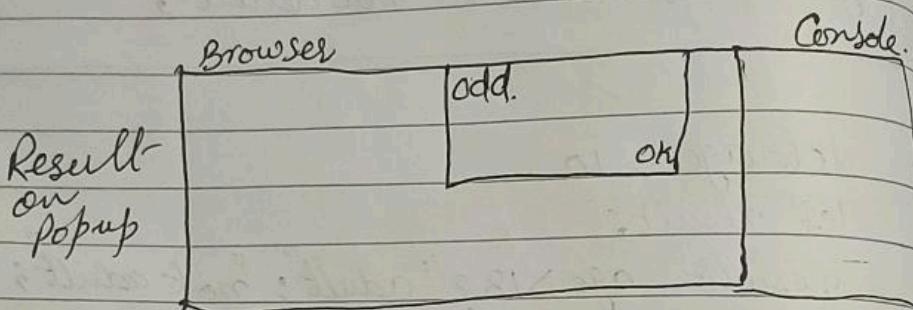
let num = 40;

result = num % 2 == 0 ? "Even": "odd";

alert(result);

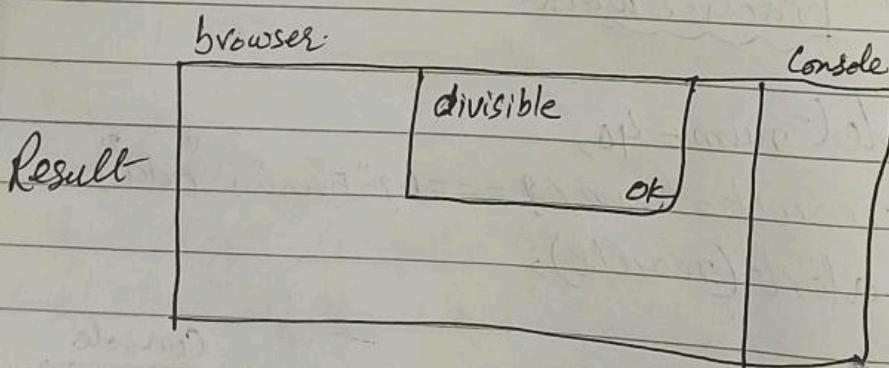
Browser	Console
Result on Pop up	even ok

```
let num = 45,  
result = num % 2 == 0? "Even" or odd  
alert(result);
```



Practice 2nd question

② let num = 54.
result = num % 3 == 0? "divisible" or not
alert(result);



let num = 50

result = num % 3 == 0? "divisible" or "not divisible"
alert(result);

