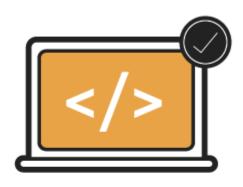
LEARN. DO. EARN





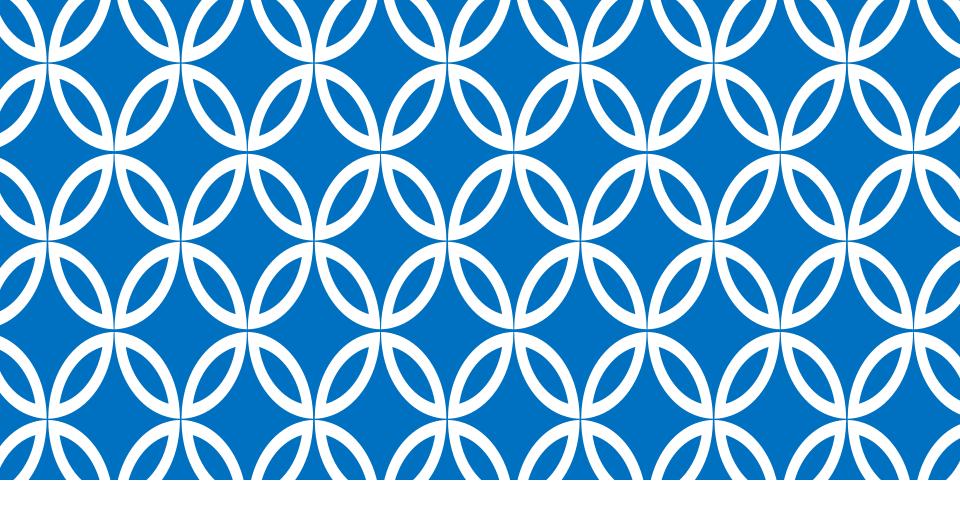
FRONT END
WEB
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Session 5 – JavaScript



Agenda – JavaScript

- What is JavaScript
- Why Learn JavaScript
- First JavaScript Program 3.
- **Variable** 4.
- 5. **Data Types**
- **Example of Data Types** 6.
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- Where To Place JavaScript 8.
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What is JavaScript

- **JavaScript** is a full-fledged programming language that can be applied to an HTML document to create **dynamic interactivity on websites**.
- It was invented by Brendan Eich, co-founder of the Mozilla project, the Mozilla Foundation and the Mozilla Corporation.









Why Learn JavaScript

- JavaScript is one of the 3 languages all web developers must learn:
 - **HTML** to define the structure/content of web pages
 - CSS to specify the layout/design of web pages
 - JavaScript to program the behavior of web pages
- It's free and easy to set up.
- It's easy to debug.
- It's powerful.
- It's execution speed is fast.
- Is widely used.
- In Demand and Thriving User Community.





First JavaScript Program

- JavaScript is written in html file inside a script tag.
- alert is a function to display popup message to user.
- The plus (+) operator is used to concatenate strings.

```
<html>
    <head>
             <script type = text/javscript">
                      Var name = "Smith";
                      Var age = 29;
                      alert("The name is "+name + "And age is "+age);
             </script>
    </head>
    <body> </body>
</html>
```





Variable

- Variables are containers that you can store values in.
- Declaring a variable with the var keyword, followed by any name you want to call it:

Syntax: var variableName;

- Rule: They must begin with a letter or the underscore character.
- JavaScript is an un-typed programming language.
- Semicolons in JavaScript terminates a statement.





Data Types

- JavaScript allows the same variable to contain different types of data values.
- Primitive data types:
 - **Number:** integer & floating-point numbers
 - **Boolean:** logical values "true" or "false"
 - **String:** a sequence of alphanumeric characters
- Composite data types (or Complex data types):
 - Object: a named collection of data
 - Array: a sequence of values
- Special data types:
 - Null: an initial value is assigned
 - Undefined: the variable has been created by not yet assigned a value





Examples of Data Types

Variable Data Types	Explanation	Example
String	A string of text. To signify that the variable is a string, you should enclose it in quote marks.	var myVariable = 'Bob';
Number	A number. Numbers don't have quotes around them.	var myVariable = 10;
Boolean	A True/False value. true/false are special keywords in JS, and don't need quotes.	var myVariable = true;
Array	A structure that allows you to store multiple values in one single reference.	<pre>var myVariable = [1,'Bob','Steve',10]; Call each member of the array like this: myVariable[0],myVariable[1], etc.</pre>
Object	Everything in JavaScript is an object, and can be stored in a variable.	var myVariable = document.querySelector('h1'); Note : All of the above examples too.





Operators

• An operator is basically a mathematical symbol that can act on two values (or variables) and produce a result.

Arithmetic operators	+,-,/,*,%
Logical operators	&&, ,!
Comparison operators	== , === , >= , <=
String operators	+
Bit-wise operators	& , ! , >> , <<
Assignment operators	+= , -= , /= , *=





Where to Place JavaScript

- Scripts can be placed in 3 places in Web page:
 - In the <head> section of an HTML page

In the <body> section of an HTML page

```
<body>
<script>
alert("Hello");
</script>
</body>
```

Import as an external file

```
<script src="Path_to_JavaScript_File"></script>
```



JavaScript function

- A JavaScript function is a block of code designed to perform a particular task.
- A JavaScript function is executed when "something" invokes it (calls it).

```
Syntax:
```

```
function name(parameter1, parameter2, parameter3) {
    code to be executed
}
```





Lets Discuss Assignments





Assignment



