



BAITUSSALAM
—TECH PARK—



Class Agenda

**Ternary, Rest and Spread
Operator, reduce ,
Local Storage and Session
Storage**

Ternary Operator

What is Ternary Operator?

- The ternary operator is a shorthand for the if-else statement.
- It is also known as the conditional operator.

Syntax: condition ? expressionIfTrue : expressionIfFalse

```
app.ts > ...  
1  let age: number = 18  
2  
3  let canVote: string = age >= 18 ? 'Yes' : 'No'  
4  
5  console.log(canVote) // Output: Yes  
6
```

Ternary Operator Exercise

Create a TypeScript function named `isEven` that accepts a single parameter of type `number`.

This function should determine whether the provided number is even and return a `boolean` value (`true` if even, `false` if odd).

Use ternary operator

Nested Ternary Operator

What is Nested Ternary Operator?

- A ternary operator inside another ternary operator.
- Used for multiple conditions in a concise way.

```
7  const budget: number = 70000
8
9  const result: string =
10     budget >= 100000
11     ? 'Buy MacBook'
12     : budget >= 70000
13     ? 'Buy Hp G4'
14     : 'Buy Lenovo'
15
16  console.log(result)
17
```

Rest and Spread Operator

Spread operator: The spread (...) syntax lets you take all the items in an array or string and use them in places where you need individual items, like when calling a function or creating a new array. For objects, the spread syntax takes all the properties from one object and adds them to another object you're creating.

Spread Operator with Array

```
app.ts > ...  
1  const colors: string[] = ['red', 'green', 'blue']  
2  
3  const favColors: string[] = ['orange', 'purple']  
4  
5  const lightColor: string = 'white'  
6  
7  const allColors: string[] = [...favColors, lightColor, ...colors]  
8  
9  console.log(allColors)  
10
```

Spread Operator with Object

Cloning and updating object

```
11  interface User {  
12      id: number  
13      name: string  
14      email: string  
15      age: number  
16  }  
17  
18  const user: User = {  
19      id: 1,  
20      name: 'John Doe',  
21      email: 'john.doe@example.com',  
22      age: 30,  
23  }  
24  
25  console.log(user)  
26  
27  const updatedUser = { ...user, email: 'john.new@example.com', age: 31 }  
28  
29  console.log(updatedUser)  
30
```


Spread Operator with Function

```
31 function sum(x: number, y: number, z: number): number {  
32     | return x + y + z  
33 }  
34  
35 const numbers: [number, number, number] = [1, 2, 3]  
36  
37 console.log(sum(...numbers))  
38 // Expected output: 6
```

Spread Operator Exercise #1

Create a typescript function **mergeArrays** that merge two arrays using spread operator

Example

```
const array1: number[] = [1, 2, 3]  
const array2: number[] = [4, 5, 6]
```

Expected output

```
mergeArrays(array1, array2) // [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
```

Most important Array Concept

```
js app.js > ...  
1 let colorSetOne = ['red', 'blue']  
2  
3 let colorSetTwo = colorSetOne  
4  
5 colorSetOne.push('green')  
6  
7 console.log('colorSetOne', colorSetOne)  
8 console.log('colorSetTwo', colorSetTwo)
```

A **shallow copy** means that it creates a new array, but the elements within that array are still references to the same objects as the original array.

In JavaScript, when we assign an array (or any object) to another variable, we're not creating a new copy of that array; instead, we're creating a **reference to the same array** in memory.

So, when we modify the array through one reference, the change is reflected in all other references pointing to that array.

Rest Parameters

In JavaScript functions, rest gets used as a prefix of the function's last parameter.

- Rest parameter (...args) allows functions to accept an indefinite number of arguments as an array.
- Useful for functions where the number of parameters may vary.

Rest Parameters Example

```
51 function bio(...args) {  
52   console.log(args)  
53 }  
54  
55 console.log(bio('Smith', 21, 'Designer')) // ["Smith", 21, "Designer"]  
56
```

Syntax

```
51 function sum(...numbers) {  
52   let sum = 0  
53  
54   numbers.forEach((num) => {  
55     sum += num  
56   })  
57   return sum  
58 }  
59  
60 console.log(sum(1, 2, 3, 4)) // 10  
61
```

Example

Reduce Method

The `reduce()` method got its name from the functionality it provides, which is to iterate and “reduce” an array's values into one value.

```
39 ∨ const shoppingCart = [  
40   { name: 'bread', price: 120 },  
41   { name: 'eggs', price: 100 },  
42   { name: 'Milk', price: 200 },  
43 ]  
44  
45 ∨ const result = shoppingCart.reduce((accumulator, currentValue) => {  
46   return (accumulator += currentValue.price)  
47 }, 0)  
48  
49 console.log(result)
```

Web Storage

What is Web Storage?

Web Storage provides a way to store data in the browser.

Types:

- Local Storage
- Session Storage

Key Features:

- Stores data as key-value pairs.
- Data is stored as strings.

Local Storage

What is Local Storage?

- Local Storage allows you to store data with no expiration date.
- Data persists even when the browser is closed and reopened.

```
JS app.js > ...  
1  // Storing data  
2  localStorage.setItem('username', 'JohnDoe')  
3  
4  // Retrieving data  
5  let username = localStorage.getItem('username')  
6  console.log(username) // Output: JohnDoe  
7
```

Storing Object in Local Storage

- Convert object to JSON string using `JSON.stringify()`.
- Store JSON string in local storage using `localStorage.setItem()`.
- Retrieve JSON string from local storage using `localStorage.getItem()`.
- Convert JSON string back to an object using `JSON.parse()`.

```
15  const user = {  
16      name: 'John Doe',  
17      age: 30,  
18      email: 'john@example.com',  
19  }  
20  
21  const userJSON = JSON.stringify(user)  
22  console.log(userJSON)  
23  // Output: {"name":"John Doe","age":30,"email":"john@example.com"}  
24  
25  localStorage.setItem('user', userJSON)  
26  
27  // Retrieve and Parse JSON String  
28  const storedUserJSON = localStorage.getItem('user')  
29  const storedUser = JSON.parse(storedUserJSON)  
30  console.log(storedUser)  
31  // Output: {name: "John Doe", age: 30, email: "john@example.com"}
```

Session Storage

What is Session Storage?

- Session Storage stores data for the duration of the page session.
- Data is cleared when the page session ends (e.g., tab or window is closed).

```
8  // Storing data
9  sessionStorage.setItem('sessionID', '12345')
10
11 // Retrieving data
12 let sessionID = sessionStorage.getItem('sessionID')
13 console.log(sessionID) // Output: 12345
14
```


Task List App with Local Storage

To-Do List

Add Task

go to shopping

EditDelete

buy a new mouse

EditDelete

learn object oriented programming

EditDelete

The End

