# Basics

Hello world!

let Greetings = “Hello world again!”

Console.log(“Hello world!”)

Console.log(Greetings)

Exercise 1

Hello thavha

Hello anza

Solution 1

let greeting = “Hello thavha”

console.log(greeting)

console.log(“Hello anza”)

console.log(“greeting”)

literals – value hard coded into quotations e.g “Hello”

e.g console.log(hello) - the program will look for the value of the word hello

console.log(“hello”) – the program will print hello because the word is in quotes

exercise

1. Hello – not a string literal, the program will look for the value of the word
2. Thavha - not a string literal, the program will look for the value of the word
3. “Lufuno” – string literal , the program will print the word
4. “foo” - string literal , the program will print the word

# Data type

Boolean – true or false

Int(number) – a whole number, can also be a decimal e.g. 5, 0.5, -45, 235

String – quotations either single or double quotation e.g. “5”, “true”, ‘thavha’

Array – an ordered sequence of values e.g. [3,4,6,7], [“true”,”false”], [true, false,true, False]

[[4,5,6], [7,9,5]]

# Variables assignment

Variables are place holders , there are 4 parts of variable assignment

1 variable kind [ var, let, const] – homework investigate the meaning of these words - required

2 variable name – I identifying name of a variable in camel case, eg myVariable required

3 assignment operators (=) optional e.g. let myVar = “thavha”

4 value assigned - this can be any data type

Homework 1

* kind [ var, let, const ] – homework investigate the meaning of these words - 15
* explain the meaning of = , ==, === in js and the difference between each - 9
* name and explain 4 parts of variable assignment 4

Homework 2

Create variable a and assign a value 5

Create variable b and assign a value 6

Assign a to b , what will the output of console.log(a)? and console.log(b)? now - 2

Print “hello world thavha” using two variables – 30

Total 60

Classwork 1 (variables)

* in your editor create a new file and save it as today.js in a practice folder (2)
* create a variable called today that holds the current day of the week as literal text (2)
* print the variable (2)
* update your variable to hold the next day (1)
* print the variable (1)
* update the variable and assign it to the list that contains 7 days of the week as literal and print the 5th day I.e. Friday (nb print form the list you created) (4)
* bonus print the length of your list by first assigning it to a variable (3)

total (15)

length, starts at 1, number of characters

index, starts at 0, is the position of the character starting from position 0

# intro functions

is a block of code that can be reused

to run a function you must call it (i.e. write its name with parenthesis e.g foor();)

to define a function use the keyword function followed by the name of a function and finally curly brackets e.g. function simpleCalculator(){

I am part of the function

}

Example 4.1 convert your today homework into a function and print the current day

Example 4.2 create a function that adds two numbers that are stored in a variable a and b

Homework 2

1. create function that prints the following using variables

“days of the week”

[“Monday”,”Tuesday”,”Wednesday”,”Thursday”,”Friday”,”Saturday”,”Sunday”] - 8

n.b. the name of the function will be marked

2 create a function that multiply 3 numbers stored in a variable, your function should out put “the product of a \* b and c is product” where a, b and c are variable values and product is the product of all 3 variables

i.e. a = 4

b = 3

c = 2

your code must print “the product of 4 \* 3 and 2 is 24” Hint string concat, back tick ?? 12

total 20