Javascript discussion

TAs Lucas and Jong

Agenda

- JavaScript variables
- Hoisting
- Callback Functions
 - Coding Exercise
- Array Destructuring
- Object Destructuring
 - Coding Exercise

- Var:
 - function scoping
 - If not in a function, it is global scoped
- Let:
 - block scoping
- Const:
 - can't change value

```
Var:
function discountPrices (prices, discount) {
   var discounted = []
    for (var i = 0; i < prices.length; i++) {</pre>
      var discountedPrice = prices[i] * (1 - discount)
      var finalPrice = Math.round(discountedPrice * 100) / 100
     discounted.push(finalPrice)
   console.log(i) // 3
   console.log(discountedPrice) // 150
   console.log(finalPrice) // 150
   return discounted
```

```
Const:
const PI = 3.142;

PI = 22/7; // Let's reassign the value of PI

console.log(PI); // Output: TypeError: Assignment to constant variable.
```

```
Let:
function discountPrices (prices, discount) {
  let discounted = []
  for (let i = 0; i < prices.length; i++) {</pre>
   let discountedPrice = prices[i] * (1 - discount)
    let finalPrice = Math.round(discountedPrice * 100) / 100
   discounted.push(finalPrice)
 console.log(i) // 3
 console.log(discountedPrice) // 150
 console.log(finalPrice) // 150
  return discounted
```

Variable Hoisting

Hoisting: move variable declaration to the beginning. (To the top of the current scope)

Variable and function declarations get hoisted before the rest of the code!

Declaration != than initialization!

Var thing;

-> Declaration, var is undefined.

```
thing = "some thing"; -> Initialization
```

Variable Hoisting - Var

```
function discountPrices (prices, discount) {
    console.log(discounted) // undefined, because discounted is hoisted... no error
    var discounted = []
     for (var i = 0; i < prices.length; i++) {</pre>
       var discountedPrice = prices[i] * (1 - discount)
       var finalPrice = Math.round(discountedPrice * 100) / 100
       discounted.push(finalPrice)
     console.log(i) // 3
     console.log(discountedPrice) // 150
     console.log(finalPrice) // 150
     return discounted
```

Variable Hoisting - Let

```
function discountPrices (prices, discount) {
   console.log(discounted) // X ReferenceError
   let discounted = []
    for (let i = 0; i < prices.length; i++) {</pre>
     let discountedPrice = prices[i] * (1 - discount)
     let finalPrice = Math.round(discountedPrice * 100) / 100
     discounted.push(finalPrice)
  console.log(i) // 3
  console.log(discountedPrice) // 150
  console.log(finalPrice) // 150
   return discounted
```

Function Hoisting

Functions are hoisted

```
catName("Chloe");
function catName(name){
console.log("My cat's name is " + name);
}
/* The result of the code above is: "My cat's name is Chloe" */
```

Function Hoisting

- Function expression are **not** hoisted

```
expression(); //Output: "TypeError: expression is
not a function
catName("Chloe"); // works

var expression = function catName(name){
console.log("My cat's name is " + name);
}
```

Callback Functions

Function Recap

```
function name(param1, param2) {
No access modifier, return type. Parameters are optional
All functions are object methods ()
Functions are objects
  var student = {
           firstName: "Peter",
           lastName: "Anteater",
           printName: function() {
                console.log(this.firstName + " " + this.lastName);
     student.printName(); // Invokes the function
```

Callback Functions

 Callback functions: a function that is passed to another function to be executed

```
function addTwoNumbers(a, b, callback) {
    console.log("Adding two numbers..");
   var result = a + b;
    callback(a,b,result);
function printResults(x,y,z) {
    console.log(x + " + " + y + " = " + z);
addTwoNumbers(10,15,printResults);
```

Callback Exercise

- Calculate the average of an array of numbers
 - First by using forEach()
 - Then by using reduce()
- Pastebin: https://pastebin.com/XJevk7dT

```
var myArray = [6, 2, 8, 1, 2, 5, 3];
console.log('Array is ' + myArray);

/*TODO:
- Use forEach() to calculate the average of all numbers in an array
- Use reduce() to calculate the average of all numbers in an array
*/
```

Callback Exercise (Solutions)

```
var myArray = [6, 2, 8, 1, 2, 5, 3];
console.log('Array is ' + myArray);
var total = 0;
myArray.forEach(function(item) {
});
var avg = total / myArray.length;
console.log("Avg: " + avg);
```

```
var myArray = [6, 2, 8, 1, 2, 5, 3];
console.log('Array is ' + myArray);
var total = 0;
total = myArray.reduce(function(sum, current) {
    return sum + current;
}, 0);
var avg = total / myArray.length;
console.log("Avg: " + avg);
```

- Main Purpose: Unpack values from arrays (or objects) into distinct variables
- Array Destructuring

```
var a, b, rest;
[a, b] = [10, 20];
console.log(a); // 10
console.log(b); // 20
[a, b, ... rest] = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50];
console.log(a); // 10
console.log(b); // 20
console.log(rest); // [30, 40, 50]
```

Default values for assignees

```
var a, b;

[a=5, b=7] = [1];
console.log(a); // 1
console.log(b); // 7
```

Swapping variables

```
var a = 1;
var b = 3;

[a, b] = [b, a];
console.log(a); // 3
console.log(b); // 1
```

Object Destructuring

```
var student = {id: 88888888, firstName: "Peter", lastName: "Anteater"};
var {id: a, firstName: b, lastName: c} = student;

console.log(a); // 88888888
console.log(b); // Peter
console.log(c); // Anteater
```

Object destructuring when passed as a parameter

```
var student = { id: 88888888, firstName: "Peter", lastName: "Anteater" };
function studentID({ id }) {
   return id;
function fullName({ firstName, lastName }) {
    return "Fullname is " + firstName + " " + lastName;
console.log(studentID(student)); // 88888888
console.log(fullName(student)); // "Peter Anteater"
```

Object destructuring when passed as a parameter (with default values)

```
var student = { firstName: "Peter", lastName: "Anteater" };
function studentID({ id = 11111111 }) {
   return id;
function fullName({ firstName = "default", lastName = "default" }) {
    return "Fullname is " + firstName + " " + lastName;
console.log(studentID(student)); // 11111111
console.log(fullName(student)); // "Peter Anteater"
```

 Create a function that receives the following object as parameter and prints a phrase with the name of the book and its publisher (e.g. "The <book title here> was published by <publisher's name here>")

```
let book = {
   title: 'The Fellowship of the Ring',
   publisher: 'Allen & Unwin'
};
```

Destructuring Exercise (Solution)

```
let book = {
   title: 'The Fellowship of the Ring',
   publisher: 'Allen & Unwin'
};
```

```
function print({title, publisher}) {
    return title + ', published by ' + publisher;
}
console.log(print(book));
```

- Given a list of objects, write a callback function that gets the maximum score and the person's name who has the highest score
- Hint: forEach() would be useful here

Download code here:

```
var myList = [
    {name: "Peter 1", score: 79},
    {name: "Peter 2", score: 91},
    {name: "Peter 3", score: 66},
    {name: "Peter 4", score: 99},
    {name: "Peter 5", score: 55}
var maxName;
var max;
console.log(maxName + " has the highest score: " + max);
```

Solution

```
var myList = [
    {name: "Peter 1", score: 79},
    {name: "Peter 2", score: 91},
    {name: "Peter 3", score: 66},
    {name: "Peter 4", score: 99},
    {name: "Peter 5", score: 55}
var max = Number.NEGATIVE INFINITY;
myList.forEach(function({name, score}) {
    if (score > max) {
        max = score;
        maxName = name;
});
console.log(maxName + " has the highest score: " + max);
```

Solution, now with arrow function

```
var myList = [
    {name: "Peter 1", score: 79},
    {name: "Peter 2", score: 91},
    {name: "Peter 3", score: 66},
    {name: "Peter 4", score: 99},
    {name: "Peter 5", score: 55}
var max = Number.NEGATIVE INFINITY;
myList.forEach(({name, score}) => {
    if (score > max) {
        max = score;
        maxName = name;
});
console.log(maxName + " has the highest score: " + max);
```