# Terminal Commands

* cd = Change directory
* cd ~ = Change directory to $HOME
* cd .. = Move up one directory level.
* cd - = Change to the previous directory
* ls = List files and directories in the current directory
* ls -a = List all files and directories in the current directory (shows hidden files).
* pwd = Show the directory you are currently working in.
* dirs = Show current directory stack
* open = opens files
* cp = Copy the contents of one file to another file.
* mv = Move file

# Week1

JavaScript: a programming language that adds complex interactive features to a website

•Developed to handle customer data validation for online commerce

•World Wide Web (web) allows data sharing across a network of linked documents

•Introducing scripting languages

•JavaScript is a type of programming language, specifically a scripting language

•Programming language: a set of instructions directing the actions of the computer

•Typically must be compiledinto machine code by a program called a compiler

•Scripting languages: subcategory of programming languages that run directly from a program or script(are not compiled)

•Must be interpreted (read and scanned line-by-line) by an interpreter.

•Markup languages: languages that define the content, structure, and appearance of a document

•HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) defines the content and structure of a web page

•CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) defines how a web page will appear on a specified device

•Developers struggled to reconcile JavaScript and JScriptin the late 1990s

•JavaScript was submitted as a proposal for a standardized scripting language to the European Computer Manufacturers Association (ECMA) in 1997

•An ECMA committee developed a set of scripting language standards

•The specification for this scripting language, called ECMAScript (ECMA-262), is updated to a new edition annually

•Three foundations of the full implementation of JavaScript:

•ECMAScript (core of the language: syntax, keywords, properties, methods, etc.)

•Document Object Model (DOM): describes how to access the contents of a web page and user actions within that page

•Browser Object Model (BOM): describes how to access the features and behaviors of the browser itself

•DOM and BOM are Application Programming Interfaces (APIs)

•DOM specifications are managed by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C)

•Current version is DOM Level 4, described as an ongoing “living standard”

•BOM is implemented by each browser application (largely the same among them)

Traditionally, a two-tier system consisting of:

•Server(back end): a device or application from which a client requests information; responsible for data storage, management, communication with external services, and heavy processing

•Client(front end): a device or application that presents an interface to the user and requests information from a server; responsible for gathering information from the user, submitting it to a server, then receiving, formatting, and presenting the results, and sometimes some related data processing

•Web’s two-tier client/server system consists of a web browser and web server that communicate via Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)

Adding databases and other applications to a web server yields a three-tier client/server system (a.k.a. multitier client/server system, n-tier client/server system): client tier, processing tier (a.k.a. middle tier), and data storage tier

JavaScript and client-side scripting

•HTML produces staticdocuments, whereas client-side scripting provided by JavaScript can respond dynamically to user actions because it runs on a local browser (client)

•Security concerns limit where JavaScript can be used, what files it can access/ commands it can run on the client’s system, and its direct interactions with web servers operating at the processing tier

Server-side scripting: programming using a scripting language (e.g., PHP, ASP.NET, Python, Ruby) that is executed from a web server

•These languages work in the processing tier and can handle communication between the client and data storage tiers, often preparing and processing data

•JavaScript and server-side scripts operate in separate environments but must work together to deliver interactive websites to users

Allow the client to handle the user interface processing and other light processing such as data validation

•Allow the web server to perform intensive calculations and data storage

•Performing some processing on the client is beneficial because:

•Processing power is not limited to the capabilities of the server when processing is distributed among multiple client devices using a web application

•Transfer times across the Internet are minimized, increasing speed

•Server resource requirements (infrastructure, power use) are decreased, reducing costs

Use an Integrated Development Environment (IDE) to manage all of the facets of website development

•Use a code editor to manage coding in HTML, CSS, and JavaScript within a graphical interface

Syntax for embedding JavaScript code in a web page’s HTML file:<script>statements</script>

•Browser stops loading the page and processes the statements when it encounters an embedded script

A JavaScript program is composed of statements(lines of code)

•Sample statement showing optional (but desirable per convention) ending

* semicolon: document.write("<p>Plant choices</>");

JavaScript is considered an object-based programming language

•Object: programming code (including methods) and data (properties) that can be treated as an individual unit or component

•Procedure: logical unit of a computer program consisting of a group of statements that perform a specific task

•Method: a procedure associated with an object

•Sample method call on carLoan

object: carLoan.calcPayments(60)

•Methods often require that you provide data (argument[s]) within the parentheses, which is known as passing arguments

•Property: a piece of data associated with an object

•Sample statement assigning a value for the interestproperty of the carLoanobject: carLoan.interest= .0349;

DOM's Document object represents the entire content of the web page

•The Document object's write()method writes new content to a web page while it is being loaded

•Performs essentially the same function that you perform when you manually add text to the body of a standard web document

•Useful for incorporating constantly-changing data at load time

•Requires a text string (a.k.a. literal string), which is text contained in double or single quotation marks, as an argument

•Will overwrite the entire web page if used after the browser finishes loading the page

•Object names must always be all lowercase

•Incorrect capitalization, e.g. Document.write("Plant choices"); or document.WRITE("Plant choices");, will cause errors

•Comments: lines of code that are not processed by browsers, which you can use to add notes about your code

•Line comment syntax:let apple = "Fuji"; // Variable assignment

•Block comment syntax:

/\*

Here comes a function!

\*/

Variable: specific location in the computer's memory where a program stores a value

•First created and assigned a name, then used to store a value

Rules and conventions for variable names, known as identifiers:

•Must begin with an uppercase or lowercase ASCII letter, dollar sign, or underscore

•Can include numbers but not as the first character

•Cannot include spaces

•Cannot be a reserved word (a.k.a. keyword)—a special word that is part of JavaScript syntax

Best practice is to use camel case, e.g., myVariableName

Declaring a variable creates it and thus is mandatory prior to using the variable

•Initializing a variable assigns it an initial value and is optional

•Syntax for declaring and initializing a variable using the assignment operator:let variable= value;var variable= value;

•Syntax for declaring a variable with a constant (unchangeable) value: const variable= value;

•Sample statements that declare and/or initialize variables:

let salesTotal; // Declares only

let curOrder= 47.58; // Declares and initializes

salesTotal= curOrder;

let orderNumber= "R0218", salesTotal= 47.58, curOrder;

Expression: a literal value or variable, or a combination of literal values, variables, operators, and other expressions, that can be evaluated by a JavaScript interpreter to produce a result

•Expressions are written using:

•Operands: variables and literals(values such as text strings or numbers)

•Operators: symbols used to manipulate operands

•Example uses of the addition (+) and assignment (=) operators:

let salesTotal= 47.58, shippingCost= 10;

let totalCost= salesTotal+ shippingCost;

document.write("<p> Your total costs is $" + totalCost+ "</p>");

Generates the HTML code

<p>Your total cost is $57.58</p>

5 + "2"returns the text string "52"

Expressions can be used to assign new values to variables at any point in a script

•Applies to variables declared with let or var; variables declared with const cannot be modified

•Variables need be declared only once, then can be assigned repeatedly

•Example:

let totalSales= 0;

let item1Sales = 50, item2Sales = 75, item3Sales = 40;

totalSales= item1Sales + item2Sales + item3Sales;

document.write("<p>Total sales = $" + totalSales+ "</p>");Writes the HTML <p>Total sales = $165</p>to the web page

Event: a specific circumstance (such as an action performed by a user or an action performed by the browser) that is monitored by JavaScript and that your script can respond to in some way

Not all events happen with all devices; here are a few examples (part of Figure 1-14)

Events are associated with HTML elements, with each element having its own set of available events

•The clickevent is available for many elements, including the aelement and form controls created with the inputelement

•The loadand unloadevents are available for the bodyelement

•Event handler: code that is executed in response to a specific event occurring on a specific element

•Syntax for an event handler included as an attribute of the initiating element:<elementonevent="JavaScript code">

•Example using the window.alert()method, which displays the string passed to it in a dialog box with an OK button:

<input type="submit" onclick="window.alert

In JavaScript, you look up an element by its idvalue using the getElementById()method of the Document object

•Sample HTML creating an input element with the idvalue firstName:<input type="text" id="firstName" />

•Sample JavaScript creating a variable that references that element:let fName= document.getElementById("firstName");

•Syntax for changing the value assigned to an attribute thus retrieved:

document.getElementById("firstName").value = value;

or fName.value= value;

Including a script element for each code section

•Several script elements can be included in a single HTML file

•Statements in one script section are accessible to subsequent script sections

•E.g., variables declared in a script section can be used in subsequent script sections

•Place script sections containing the document.write() method where the content is to be written

•The DOM is created during page load, and a script that references a part of the page that has not been loaded will cause an error

•Many developers place scripts at the end of the document to avoid this type of error

•The document.getElementById() method can reference page objects only after they are loaded into the DOM

Syntax for attaching a web page to a JavaScript source file from within the HTML file:<script src="url"></script>where url is the JavaScript source file's name and location

•The script element can be used for embedding JavaScript code or referencing a file—not both at once

Default behavior is for commands in an external .jsfile to be loaded when the browser initially encounters the script element in the HTML file

•With the async attribute, the browser parses the HTML and JavaScript code together, only pausing to process the script

•With the defer attribute, the browser parses and loads the HTML, then processes the script

Placing JavaScript code in an external file is preferable because:

•Code can be shared among pages or among team members

•When shared among pages, code need only be downloaded once

•The HTML file is kept neater and cleaner

•Websites are easier to manage when the HTML, CSS, and JavaScript files each focus on one task

Libraries: JavaScript source files that store especially useful generic scripts used on many different websites

•You can incorporate a library into HTML code by creating a script element in the head section and using the src attribute to specify the file name

•Popular libraries include Node.js, jQuery, and Modernizr

•Developers usually create customized versions of large libraries containing only the code they need to limit download time

Well formed web page documents conform to the rules and requirements of HTML

•Validating parser: a program that checks whether a web page is well formed and whether the document conforms to a specific language definition known as DTD

•E.g., W3C Markup Validation Service at http://validator.w3.org/

•Validation: the process of verifying that your document is well formed and checking that the elements in your document are correctly written according to the element definitions in a specific DTD

•Embedding JavaScript in an XHTML document

•Enclose the script element within a CDATA section

•Character data (CDATA): a document section that is not interpreted as markup

•Parsed character data (PCDATA): a document section that is interpreted as markup

Week2

Function: a programming structure consisting of a collection of statements that share a common purpose or calculate a value

•Syntax for a named function: function functionName(parameters) {statements}

•Syntax for an anonymous function: function (parameters) {statements}

Function’s parameters are the variables it uses

Enclosed in a command block (opening and closing curly braces)

JavaScript expression for calling a function:   
functionName(paramValues);

•paramValues passed to a function are the arguments (actual parameters)

Syntax for a function that returns a value: function functionName(parameters) {statementsreturn value;}

•return statement ends execution and returns a single value

Most direct method of associating a function with an event

•Drawback: places JavaScript code in the HTML file

•Syntax for creating an event handler as an attribute of the HTML element:

<elem onevent= "function()">

•Places the event handler within the JavaScript code file

•Can only specify function name, not parameter values

•Only one function can handle an event at a time

•Syntax for an event as an object property:   
object.onevent= function;

•An event listener listens for an event as it propagates through a web page, during either:

•The capture phase (event moves down the object hierarchy) or

•The bubbling phase (event moves back up the object hierarchy)

•Can attach multiple functions to the same event

•Syntax for method that attaches an event listener to an object:   
object.addEventListener("event", function, capture)

•Include entire structure of anonymous function in place of function name in an event handler or event listener

•Can pass in parameter values with this approach

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| --- | --- |
| Function | Description |
| decodeURI(string) | Decodes text strings encoded with encodeURI() |
| decodeURIComponent(string) | Decodes text strings encoded with encodeURIComponent() |
| encodeURI(string) | Encodes a text string so it becomes a valid URI |
| encodeURIComponent(string) | Encodes a text string so it becomes a valid URI component |
| eval (string) | Evaluates expressions contained within strings |
| isFinite(number) | Determines whether a number is finite |
| isNaN(number) | Determines whether a value is the special value NaN(Not a Number) |
| parseFloat(string) | Converts string literals to floating-point numbers |
| parseInt(string) | Converts string literals to integers |

Example of using built-in function to verify the socialSecurityNumber variable is not a number:

let socialSecurityNumber= "123-45-6789";

let checkVar= isNaN(socialSecurityNumber);

document.write(checkVar);

Scope: where a variable or function can be called within the program

•Variable/function is only recognized within scope

•Referencing elsewhere results in an error

•Variables declared with let are block scoped: scope is limited to the command block

•Variables declared with var are function scoped: scope is limited to the function

•Variables/functions with local scope (e.g., local variables) are accessible within the command block or function where they are defined

•Includes block scope and function scope

•Those with global scope (e.g., global variables) are defined outside a block/function and thus accessible throughout the program

•Local variable takes precedence when in scope

•Assigning a value to the local variable does not affect the global variable’s value outside the local variable’s scope

•Global variables most useful for small applications and variables used as constants

•Local variables preferable for values used within and changed by functions

let quantityPerBox= 12;

function describeCandy(productName, numberOfBoxes) {

var numberCandies= quantityPerBox\* numberOfBoxes;

document.write("You would like " + numberCandies+ " of our " + productName+ " candies!");

}

quantityPerBox has global scope, unless this code appears within a command block in the larger program, in which case it would have block scope, a type of local scope. numberCandieshas function scope, a type of local scope. You can’t determine the scope of productNameor numberOfBoxesfrom this sample since they aren’t declared here.

Data type: the specific category of information that a variable contains

•Primitive types: data types that can be assigned only a single value

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| --- | --- |
| Data Type | Description |
| number | A positive or negative number with or without decimal places, or a number written using exponential notation |
| Boolean | A logical value of trueor false |
| string | Text such as “Hello World!” |
| undefined | An unassigned, undeclared, or nonexistent value |
| null | An empty value |

Strongly typed (statically typed) programming languages require that you declare the type of data that a variable contains and do not allow you to alter that type

•Loosely typed (duck typed, dynamically typed) programming languages do not require you to declare the data type and allow data types to be change

JavaScript is loosely typed

•Data types cannot be declared when variables are created

•JavaScript interpreter determines and assigns or reassigns the variable’s data type based on the type of data stored

•Integer: positive or negative number without decimal places

•Floating point number: positive or negative numbers containing decimal places

•Integer: positive or negative number without decimal places

•Floating point number: positive or negative numbers containing decimal places

•Text string: zero or more characters surrounded by double or single quotation marks

•Empty string: zero-length string value

•Can use quotation marks within strings:

document.write("Welcome to 'Fan Trick Photography’”);

document.write('Welcome to "Fan Trick Photography”’);

•To split a text string onto a new line without causing an error:

•Use two or more strings concatenated by the addition operator (+)

•For some browsers, end a line with the \character to indicate the string continues

•Create a template literal by enclosing the string in backtick characters (`)

•An escape character is placed before characters within strings to indicate that they are to be treated as regular keyboard characters, not as syntax

•JavaScript’s escape character is the backslash (\)

•Escape sequence: combination of an escape character with a specific character, usually to carry out a special function

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| --- | --- |
| Escape Sequence | Character |
| \\ | Backslash |
| \b | Backspace |
| \r | Carriage return |
| \" | Double quotation mark |
| \f | Form feed |
| \t | Horizontal tab |
| \n | Newline |
| \0 | Null character |
| \' | Single quotation mark (apostrophe) |
| \v | Vertical tab |
| \xXX | Latin-1 character specified by the XXcharacters, which represent two hexadecimal digits |
| \uXXXX | Unicode character specified by the XXXXcharacters, which represent four hexadecimal |

Two types of JavaScript operators: binary and unary

•Binary operator: requires an operand before and after the operator

•Arithmetic operators: operators used to perform mathematical operations

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Operator | Description | Expression | Returns |
| + | Combines or adds two items | 12 + 3 | 15 |
| – | Subtracts one item from another | 12 –3 | 9 |
| \* | Multiplies two items | 12\*3 | 36 |
| / | Divides one item by another | 12/3 | 4 |
| % | Returns the remainder (modulus) after dividing one integer by another integer | 18%5 | 3 |
| \*\* | Raising a value to a power | 3\*\*2 | 9 |

Unary operator: requires just a single operand either before or after the operator

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Operator | Description | Expression | Returns |
| ++ | Increases a value by 1 | 12++ | 13 |
| –– | Decreases a value by 1 | 12–– | 11 |
| – | Changes the sign of a value | –12 | –12 |

Two types of unary operators:

•Prefix operators, which are placed before the variable

•Postfix operators, which are placed after the variable

•Prefix operator is applied before assignment operator:let x = 5;let y = ++x // x = 6 and y = 6

•Postfix operator is applied after assignment operator:

let x = 5;

let y = x++ // x = 6 and y = 5

An assignment operator (e.g., =) is used for assigning a value to a variable

•Compound assignment operators both assign a value and perform a calculation

•Interpreter will attempt to convert a nonnumeric to a numeric operand

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Operator | Example | Equivalent to |
| = | x = y | x = y |
| += | x += y | x = x + y |
| –= | x –= y | x = x –y |
| \*= | x \*= y | x = x \* y |
| /= | x /= y | x = x/y |
| %= | x %= y | x = x % y |
| \*\*= | x \*\*= y | x = x\*\*y |
|  |  |  |

Comparison operators (relational operators): used to compare two operands

•Two nonnumerical operands are compared in lexicographical order

•String plus number: interpreter converts string to number or returns false

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Operator | Example | Description |
| == | x == y | Tests whether x is equal in value to y |
| === | x === y | Tests whether x is equal in value to y and has the same data type |
| != | x != y | Tests whether x is not equal to y or has a different data type |
| !== | x !== y | Tests whether x is not equal to y and/or doesn’t have the same data type |
| > | x > y | Tests whether x is greater than y |
| >= | x >= y | Tests whether x is greater than or equal to y |
| < | x < y | Tests whether x is less than y |
| <= | x <= y | Tests whether x is less than or equal to y |

Conditional operators (ternary operators) return one of two possible values given the Boolean value of comparison

•Syntax: condition? trueValue: falseValue;

•Condition can be any expression that equals trueor false, including a Boolean variable

•Can return an expression instead of a value

•Falsy values, equivalent to false: ""(empty string), -0, 0, NaN, null, undefined

•Everything else is a truthy value, equivalent to true

•Can often use truthy and falsy values to make comparison operations more compact by omitting the comparison operator

Logical operators

•Used to combine expressions that will result in a Boolean value of trueor false

•Used for negating (swapping) a Boolean value

•Multiple conditions can be grouped within parentheses to create more complicated statements

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Operator | Definition | Example | Description |
| && | and | (x === 5) && (y === 8) | Tests whether x is equal to 5 and y is equal to 8 |
| || | or | (x === 5) || (y === 8) | Test whether x is equal to 5 or y is equal to 8 |
| ! | not | ! (x < 5) | Test whether x is not less than 5 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Special Operator | Description |
| Property access | . | Appends an object, method, or property to another object |
| Array index | [] | Accesses an element of an array |
| Function call | () | Calls up functions or changes the order in which individual operations in an expression are evaluated |
| Comma | , | Separates multiple expressions in the same statement |
| Conditional expression | ?: | Executes one of two expressions based on the results of a conditional expression |
| Delete | delete | Deletes array elements, variables created without the varkeyword, and properties of custom objects |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Special Operator | | Description | |
| Property exists | in | | Returns a value of trueif a specified property is contained within an object |
| Object type | instanceof | | Returns trueif an object is of a specified object type |
| New object | new | | Creates a new instance of a user-defined object type or a predefined JavaScript object type |
| Data type | typeof | | Determines the data type of a variable |
| Void | void | | Evaluates an expression without returning a result |

Operator precedence determines the order in which operations in an expression are evaluated

•Associativitydetermines precedence for operators with equal intrinsic precedence

•Examples:

•5 + 2 \* 8evaluates to 21

•30 / 5 \* 2evaluates to 12

•let x = 3;let y = 2;x = y \*= ++x; // Value of both x and y is 8

•(5 + 2) \* 8evaluates to 56

Accessing the browser console (console) displays error messages from the browser

•Locating an error in your program

•Browser console reports the line where detected each error is located

•Also reports lines that failed to run

•Be sure to make permanent corrections to code within your code editor

# Week 3

* An array is a set of data represented by a single variable name. You use an array when you want to store a group or a list of related information in a single, easily managed location. Lists of names, courses, test scores, and prices are typically stored in arrays.
  + The identifier you use for an array name must follow the same rules as identifiers for variables. It must begin with an uppercase or lowercase ASCII letter, dollar sign ($), or underscore (\_), can include numbers (but not as the first character), cannot include spaces, and cannot be reserved words.
* The most common way to create an array is with an array literal, a single statement that declares a variable and specifies array values as its content. The syntax of the array literal is:
  + let array = [values]
  + Program code. In the code, the words in the variable names are merged. Line 1: let array, equals, left bracket, values, right bracket, semi-colon.
  + where array is the variable name assigned to the array, and values is a comma-separated list of values stored within the array.
  + For example, the following statement creates an array, storing within it the three-letter abbreviations of the months of the year:
    - let months = [“Jan”,”Feb”,”Mar”,”Apr”,”May”,”Jun”,”Jul”,”Aug”,”Sep”,”Oct”,”Nov”,”Dec”];
  + Values stored within an array can involve several different data types. The following dataValues array stores a text string, a numeric value, a Boolean value, and the null value:
    - let dataValues = [“April”, 3, true, null];
  + You can initialize an array with no data values by leaving the contents within the brackets empty as the following statement demonstrates:
    - let dataValues = [];
  + Arrays are objects, so another way to declare and initialize an array is with the following new Array() object constructor:
    - let array= new Array (values)
    - let months = newArray(“Jan”,”Feb”,”Mar”,”Apr”,”May”,”Jun”,”Jul”,”Aug”,”Sep”,”Oct”,”Nov”,”Dec”);
  + The new Object() constructor also defines arrays based on the number items within the array. The general syntax of the statement is:
    - let array= newArray (length)
    - where length is the number of values within the array. The length argument must be entered as an integer between 0 and 232 − 1. The following statement creates the monthName array with 12 elements:
      * let monthName = newArray(12)
      * While the monthName array has been declared, it has not been initialized. The only thing that has happened is that memory for an array of length 12 has been allotted to the monthName variable. You can do the same thing with an array literal if you do not specify any values in the comma-separated list as in the following statement, which creates the dataValues array with four undefined values:

Let dataValues = [,,,];

* Each value stored in an array is called an element, and each element is identified by its position or index within the array. Indexes always start with the number 0, so the first element in any array has an index of 0, the second has an index of 1, and so forth. You can set a specific array value by its index using the expression

Array[index = value;

* + where index is the index number of the array element and value is the value stored at that location within the array. The values of the first several elements in the monthName array could be defined using the following statements:

monthName[0] = “January”;  
monthName[1] = “February”;  
monthName[2] = “March”;

* + Unlike with many other programming languages, arrays in JavaScript are dynamic in that they will automatically expand to allow for new elements. In the following code the dataValues array is declared with four elements. The next statement setting the value of an element with an index of four increases the length the dataValues array to five:

Let dataValues = [10,20,30,40];  
dataValues[4] = 50; //10,20,30,40 and 50 stored in the array

* + JavaScript also allows for the creation of sparse arrays in which some array values are left undefined so that the length of the array is greater than the number of defined values. The following commands create a sparse array with only two defined values out of 100 elements:

Let x = newArray();  
x[0] = “Aaron”;  
x[99] = “Zukov”;

Sparse arrays occur frequently in applications involving customer data where items such as mobile phone numbers or postal codes have not been stored for every individual.

* + JavaScript can treat the entire content of your array as text entries in a comma-separated list. For example, the following statements

Let x = [“Iowa”,”Kansas”,”Illinois”];  
document.write(x);  
will write the text string "Iowa,Kansas,Illinois" into the web page.

* + To determine an array’s current size, use the property:

array.length

* + were array is a reference to the variable storing the array. The value returned by the length property is equal to one more than the highest index number in the array (because array indexes start at 0 rather than 1.) So, if the highest index number is 11, then the value returned by the length property would be 12.
* Many applications store data in a rectangular format known as a matrix, in which the values are arranged in a rectangular grid. The following is an example of a matrix laid out in a grid of three rows and four columns:

4 2 1 2  
1 3 18 6  
3 7 3 4

* + Entries in a matrix are identified by the indexes for the rows and columns. The value 18 from this matrix is referenced using the index pair (2, 3) because that value is placed at the intersection of the second row and third column.
  + JavaScript does not support matrices. However, you can mimic the behavior of matrices by nesting one array within another in a structure called a multidimensional array. The following code recreates that matrix with an array containing three elements, each of which is an array containing four elements:

Var mArray = [  
[4,2,1,2],  
[1,3,18,6],  
[3,7,3,4]  
];

* + Values within a multidimensional array are referenced using the expression:

Array[x][y],

* + where x is the index of the outer array (the row) and y is the index of the inner array (the column.) Thus the expression mArray[1][2] would return the value 18 from the matrix’s second row and third column (remember that indexes start with 0 and not 1.) The expression mArray[2][1] would return the value from the third row and second column, which in this example is the number 7.
  + The number of rows in a multidimensional array is given by the length property. The number of columns can be determined by applying the length property to the first table row. For example, the expressions

mArray.length;  
mArray[0].length

would return values of 3 (the number of rows) and 4 (the number of columns). This assumes that every row has the same number of elements as the first row. You can continue to nest arrays in this fashion to create matrices of even higher dimensions.

* + One reason to use multidimensional arrays is to match values from different arrays within a single variable.
* The Document Object Model organizes HTML elements into collections where each element is an HTML Collection Object. For example, all hyperlinks are part of a collection of links, all input controls are part of a collection of form elements, and so forth. Though these collections are not arrays, they share many of the features of arrays.
  + HTML COLLECTION COLLECTION OF
  + embeds <embed> elements in the document
  + forms <form> elements in the document
  + form.elements Elements within a web form
  + getElementsByClassName(class) Elements in the document with belonging to the class class
  + getElementsByName(name) Elements in the document with a name attribute equal to name
  + getElementsByTagName(tag) Elements in the document with a tag name equal to tag
  + images <img> elements in the document
  + links <a> elements and <area> elements with a href attribute
  + scripts <script> elements in the document
  + styleSheets Stylesheet objects associated with the document
* To reference a specific element within an HTML collection, use either of the following expressions:

Objects[idref] OR objects.idref

* + where objects is a reference to an HTML collection of elements and idref is either an index number representing the position of the element within the collection or the value of the id attribute assigned to the element. As with arrays, the first element in a collection has an index value of 0, the second element has an index value of 1, and so forth. Thus, if the first inline image within a document has the tag: <img src=”logo.png” id=”TiptonLogo” alt=”Tipton Turbines”>

document.images[0]  
document.images[“TiptonLogo”]  
document.images.TiptonLogo

* + Other element collections are referenced in a similar way. As with JavaScript arrays, you can determine the number of elements within a collection with the length property. The following expression will return the number of images within the entire document:

Document.images.length

* + The ordering of the elements within an HTML collection reflects the order of the element tags within the HTML file.
* HTML collections can also be formed by searching through elements within the Document Object Model based on their class attribute, tag name, or name attribute using the following methods:

Document.getElementbyClassName (class)  
document.getElementbyTagName (tag)  
document.getElementbyName (name)

* + where class is the value of the class attribute, tag is the name of the HTML tag and name is the value of the name attribute. For example, to reference the first h1 element within the document, apply the following expression:

document.getElementByTagName(“h1”)[0]

* + Notice that three methods all use the phrase “document.getElements” (plural) as opposed to the document.getElementById() method, which uses the singular form because it returns only one object instead of a collection. A common mistake is to use the singular form, as in document.getElementByName(), which will result in an error.
  + Each of these three expressions returns all matching elements within the entire document. You can also return HTML collections within a specified part of the document by nesting the object references in the following format:

Object.objects

* + where object is an element that contains other elements and objects is a collection within that container. Thus, the following expression returns the collection of paragraphs nested within the first table cell element of the web page:

document.getElementsByTagName(“td”)[0].getElementsByTagName(“p”)

Continuing in this fashion, you can nest one object collection within another and then another to create an element collection specific to one branch of the document hierarchy.

* + Assuming that the first element in an array or an HTML collection has an index number of 1 rather than 0 is a common programming error for beginners. If you are working with an array collection and are seeing results offset by 1 from what you expect, check that your code accounts for 0 as the first index number.
  + Another common mistake is to omit the index number when using properties that should be applied to a specific element within a collection.
  + will result in an error because it attempts to apply the checked status to a collection of input elements. Instead, you must specify only a single element from the collection, as in the following expression that applies the checked status to the first input element:
* In your applications you will often need to repeat the same group of statements several times. Imagine if you had to repeat essentially the same command block dozens, hundreds, or even thousands of times—the code would become unmanageably long. Programmers deal with this kind of situation by creating program loops. A program loop is a command block that executes repeatedly until a stopping condition is met. For example, a program that writes content from an array could be written as a program loop that goes through each array item, writing content as it goes, and stopping only when it has reached the end of the array. There are several different types of program loops. The first to consider is the while loop.
* In a while loop, a command block is executed while a given condition is true but stops once that condition is no longer true. The syntax of a while loop is:

While (condition){  
 statements;  
}

* + where condition is a conditional expression that is either true or false and statements are the statements within the command block that are repeatedly executed as long as that conditional expression is true. Each repetition of the command block is called an iteration.
  + To avoid loops that never end, also known as infinite loops, the command block needs to include at least one statement that eventually results in a falsy value for the condition. Command blocks often use a counter, which is a variable whose value changes with each iteration. Once that counter fails to match the condition, the loop ends. For example, the following code includes a counter variable named i with an initial value of 1. With each iteration, the value of i increases by 1. The loop continues while i is less than or equal to 5.

Let I = 1;  
while (I <=5){  
 document.write(I + “<br>”);  
 i++; //increase the value by 1  
}  
// after the loop ends  
document.write(“<p>The value of I is equal to “ + I +”</p>”);

Through the iterations, the value of i steadily increases. When the counter exceeds a value of 5 the while condition is no longer met and the loop ends, continuing onto the next statement in the program. The following content is written to the web page:

1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>  
<p>The value of I is equal to 6 </p>

* + It is common for programmers to use variables named i, j, or k as counters for program loops. This standard practice makes it easy for other programmers to recognize the loop counter without having to read detailed commentary about the code.
  + You can use a wide variety of counters with while loops by varying the initial value, the iteration of the counter, and the conditional expression.
    - INITIAL VALUE ITERATION WHILE CONDITION ITERATED VALUES
    - let i = 5 i++ i <= 10 i = 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
    - let i = 5 i-- i > 0 i = 5, 4, 3, 2, 1
    - let i = 0 i += 60 i <= 180 i = 0, 60, 120, 180
    - let i = 1 i \*= 2 i <= 50 i = 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32
    - let i = 90 i /= 3 i > 5 i = 90, 30, 10
* The while loop is an example of a pretest loop in that the condition is evaluated before each iteration of the command block. Because of this, it is possible that command block will be halted before the first iteration. Another type of program loop, called the do while loop, is a posttest loop in which the condition is evaluated after the command block has been executed at least once. The syntax of the do while loop is:

Do {  
 statements;  
} while (condition);

* + Notice that the condition is placed at the end of the loop so that the command block is not tested prior to the first iteration. The following code uses a do while loop to generate a series of numbers and a concluding statement:

Let I = 1;  
do {  
 document.write(I + “<br>”);  
} while (I <=5);  
// after the loop ends  
document.write (“<p>The value of I is equal to “ + I + “</p>”);

1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>  
<p>The value of I is equal to 6 </p>

* + Aside from the location of the stopping condition, there is no difference between the while and do while loops. Use the do while loop when you want to ensure that the command block will be executed at least once; use the while loop when your program does not require such a guarantee.
* Another pretest loop is the for loop, in which the initial condition, stopping condition, and iterative expression are placed within a single line of code. The syntax of the for loop is:

For (initial; condition; iteration){  
 statements;  
}

* + where initial is the initial condition before the command block is executed, condition is the condition that must be true for each iteration, and iteration is the change that occurs with each iteration of the command block. For example, the version of the for loop that generates a series of numbers with a concluding statement would be written as:

for (let I = 1; I <=5; i++){  
 document.write (I + “<br>”);  
}  
// after the loop ends  
document.write(“<p>The value of I is equal to “ + I + ”</p>”);

1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>  
ReferenceError: 1 is not defined

* + The for loop is simpler and more compact than either the while or do while loops and thus for loops are the preferred method for writing loops. Note that the scope of the i counter is limited to the for loop. Attempting to reference the counter outside of the for loop will produce an error. If you need to reference the final value of the counter variable outside of the loop, you should use either the while or do while loops, but otherwise to avoid confusion use a for loop to limit the scope of your counters.
  + For loops can also be nested within one another to create code that iterates through two sets of counters. The following code demonstrates how to generate a web table by creating an outer loop that iterates through a set of table rows and an inner loop that iterates through a set of table cells within each row:

Document.write(“<table>”);  
for(let i=1; i<=2; i++) {  
 document.write(“<tr>”)  
 for (let j=1; j<=3; j++) {  
 document.write(“<td>” + I + “,” + j + “</td>”);  
 }  
 document.write(“</tr>”);  
}  
document.write(“</table>”);

The resulting web table has two table rows and three table data cells within each of those rows:

<table>  
 <tr>  
 <td>1,1</td><td>1,2</td><td>1,3</td>  
 </tr>  
 <tr>  
 <td>2,1</td><td>2,2</td><td>2,3</td>  
 </tr>  
</table>

* + There is no practical limit to the number of nested for loops you can employ in your program. Nested for loops are often used with multidimensional arrays to loop through each level of the nested arrays.
* To create a for loop that iterates through the contents of an array or HTML collection, apply the following general structure:

For (let i=0; 1<objects.length; i++) {  
 statements;  
}

* + where objects is a reference to either an array or HTML collection. The counter starts with a value of 0 (because 0 is the index of the first element in the list) with the loop continuing if the counter is less than the value of the length property. Recall that the index of the last item in an array or collection will always be one less than the length value. For example, an array with 100 items will have indexes that range from 0 up to 99.
  + Once you have defined a collection, you can work with individual collection objects as you would individual array elements. The following code demonstrates how to apply an event handler to every input element within a document:

Let allInputs = document.getElementsByTagName (“input”);  
for (let i=0; I < allInputs.length; i++){  
 allInputs[i].addEventListener(“click”,checkOrder);  
}

* + Use a for loop to write the game results into cells of the calendar table. The for loop will have the following general structure:

For (let i=0; i<gameDates.length; i++) {  
 write a game result into a table cell   
}

* + with the number of games determined by the gameDates array shown earlier in Figure 3-1. With each iteration of the loop, the following contents will be written into the table cell matching the date on which the game was played:

<p> gameOpponents[i] <br>  
 gameResults[i] : (runsScored[i] – runsAllowed[i])  
</p>

* + where the gameOpponents array provides the opponent for a particular day, the gameResults array provides the result of the game, the runsScored array retrieves the number of runs scored by Tipton, and the runsAllowed array retrieves the number of runs scored by Tipton’s opponent. For example, the information on Tipton’s first game will be written as:

<p>Bettendorf<br>  
 W: (2 - 1)  
</p>

* + To match a game to a table cell, use the date stored in the gamesDate array and match it to the id value of a table cell (recall that each table cell has an id for a specific calendar date.) Thus, the table cell matching a game played on a specific date would be referenced using the expression

Let tableCell = document.getElementById(gameDates[i])

* + Finally, the table cells are not empty, so any content will have to be added to the HTML content already present in the cell instead of overwriting it. JavaScript provides the following insertAdjacentHTML() method to insert additional content into an element:

Element.insertAdjacentHTML(position,text)

* + where element is the element into which the new content is inserted, position is the location of the new content, and text is the text of the content. The position argument has the following values:
    - * "beforeBegin"—to insert new content directly before the element’s opening tag
      * "afterBegin"—to insert new content directly after the element’s opening tag
      * "beforeEnd"—to insert new content directly before the element’s closing tag
      * "afterEnd"—to insert new content directly after the element’s closing tag
      * For this application, you will insert the new content directly before each table cell’s closing tag, using a position value of "beforeEnd".
  + Because arrays, collections, and program loops are so often used together, JavaScript supports several methods to work with array items directly without creating a loop.
  + When designing a program that involves loops, especially a large and complex program, it can be challenging to explain the structure of the program and the relationships between its parts to other team members who might be working with you to create it. It’s common for programmers to create a visual representation to illustrate the parts of a program and how they fit together both before and during development. For loops, such diagrams often take the form of a flowchart, which shows program components as boxes of different shapes, with lines connecting those components that communicate with each other. A flowchart often includes arrows to indicate the direction that information flows between components. Although software is available to create professional-looking flowcharts, most programmers create flowcharts on white boards.
* Array methods that replace program loops are a useful JavaScript feature, and because these methods are built into the language, they are usually faster than program loops and will make your code simpler and more compact. Each of these methods employs a callback function, which is a function passed as a parameter to another function or method. One such method is the forEach() method, which calls a function for each element within an array:

Array.forEach(callback, thisArg)

* + where array is a reference to an array, callback is the function called for each array element, and thisArg is an optional parameter containing a value that can be passed to the callback function. The callback function has the syntax:

function callback (arrValue, index, array){  
 statements;  
}

* + where arrValue is the value of the current array element during each iteration within the array, index is the index of the current array element, and array is the name of the array. Only the arrValue parameter is required; the other two are optional.
  + The following code uses the forEach() method to apply the writeValue() function to each element within the x array:

Let x = [1, 3, 5, 10];  
x.forEach (writeValue);  
  
function writeValue(arrValue){  
document.write(“<td>” + arrValue + “</td>”);  
}

<td>1</td><td>3</td><td>5</td><td>10</td>

* + With the forEach() method, you don’t have to explicitly write the code for the program loop, calculate the size of the array, or worry about iterating past the last array element. The method automatically applies the callback function to each array element for you.
  + You can replace the name of the callback function with the code of an anonymous function, written directly within the forEach() method.
  + The forEach() method can also be used to change array values. The following code calls the stepUp5() function to increase the value of each item in the x array by 5:

Let x = [1,3,5,10];  
x.forEach(stepUp5);  
function stepUp5 (arrValues, I, arr) {  
 arr[i] = arrValue + 5;  
}

* + In this example, the stepUp5() function has three parameters: the arrValue parameter representing the value of the array element at each iteration, i representing the index number at each iteration, and arr representing the name of the array. The result is that value of the x array will be changed from [1, 3, 5, 10] to [6, 8, 10, 15].
  + However, note that none of these methods can be applied to HTML collections, which, though they often act like arrays, are not arrays.
    - ARRAY METHOD DESCRIPTION
    - every(callback, thisArg) Tests whether the value of the callback function is true for all array elements
    - filter(callback, thisArg) Creates a new array populated with the elements of the array that return a value of true from the callback function
    - forEach(callback, thisArg) Applies the callback function to each array element
    - map(callback, thisArg) Creates a new array by passing the original array elements to the callback function, which returns the mapped value of those elements
    - reduce(callback, thisArg) Reduces the array by keeping only those elements returning a true value from the callback function
    - reduceRight(callback, thisArg) Reduces the array starting from the last element by keeping only those elements returning a true value from the callback function
    - some(callback, thisArg) Tests whether the value of callback function is true for at least one array element
    - find(callback, thisArg) Returns the value of the first array element returning a true value from the callback function
    - findIndex(callback, thisArg) Returns the index of the first array element returning a true value from the callback function
  + As your programs increase in size and complexity, the ability to write efficient code becomes essential. Bloated, inefficient code is particularly noticeable with program loops that might repeat the same set of commands hundreds or thousands of times. A millisecond wasted due to one poorly written command can mean an overall loss of several seconds when repeated a thousand times. There are several ways of adding efficiency to your program loops. One is to place all calculations that will not change during the loop, outside of the loop. For example, the expression

Document.getElementsByTagName (“p”).length

* + - * searches through the entire document tree to count the number of paragraphs. The following for statement

for (let I = 0; i<document.getElementsByTagName (“p”).length; i++)

* + - * will perform that search with each iteration. In a long document, this can result is a serious performance hit. Instead, place the length calculation outside the loop as follows:

let pCount = document.getElementsByTagName(“p”).length;  
for (let I = 0; I < pCount; i++)

* Often an application will need to execute a different set of statements depending on varying conditions. A shopping cart application might need to run different code depending on the customer’s choice of shipping or payment. The shopping cart might need to run one set of operations for overnight shipping and different set of operations for standard shipping. A payment using a credit card might require a different set of functions from functions applied to payment using a gift card.
* The process of choosing which code to execute in response to circumstance is known as decision making. The special types of JavaScript statements used for making decisions are called decision-making statements, decision-making structures, or conditional statements. The most common type of decision-making statement is the if statement.
* The syntax of the if statement is:

If (condition){  
 statements;  
}

* + where condition is a Boolean expression that is either true or false and statements are part of the command block that runs when that condition is true. If the command block contains only a single statement you can dispense with the command block and write the if statement as:

if (condition) statement;

* + but it is considered good programming practice to always enclose even a single statement within a command block. The following if statement tests whether the day variable is equal to "Friday" and if that condition is true, displays a special greeting message:

if (day ===”Friday”){  
 window.alert(“Get ready for the weekend!”);  
}

* + A very common error is to use the = symbol in place of the === conditional operator to test for the truth of a condition. The = symbol is an assignment operator and assigns one value to another; it does not test their equality.
* The if statement will only take an action if the condition is true; otherwise it will take no action. To run one command block if the condition is true and a different command block if the condition is not true, use the if else statement:

If (condition){  
 statements if condition is true  
}else {  
 statements if condition is not true  
}

* + The following if else statement displays one greeting if the day variable equals "Friday" and a different greeting if otherwise:

If (day ===”Friday”){  
 window.alert (“Get ready for the weekend!”);  
} else {  
 window.alert(“Have a great day!”);  
}

* + The else command block runs if the condition has any falsy value. Thus, a condition that evaluates to false or null or undefined will trigger the else command block.
* In some applications, there might be several possible conditions to consider. For example, a shopping cart payment might be made with a credit card, a gift card, or an online banking account. For those situations, you can apply multiple if statements in the following structure:

If (condition1){  
 statements if condition1 is true  
} else If (condition2){  
 statements if condition2 is true  
} else {  
 statements if neither condition1 nor condition2 is true  
}

* + In the else if structure, condition1 is tested first. If that condition is true, the corresponding command block executes. Only if it is not true is condition2 tested. If that condition is true, its command block runs. If neither condition1 nor condition2 are true, only then does the final command block run.

If(day===”Friday”){  
 windows.alert (“Get ready for the weekend!”);  
} else if (day===”Monday”) {  
  
 window.alert(“Start of another work week.”)  
} else {  
 window.alert(“Have a great day!”)  
}

* + The else condition is considered the “default” option, applied only when all other possibilities have been tested and rejected. Proceeding in this fashion, you can add as many else if statements as your application requires until you have covered all possible contingencies.
  + Note that because decision-making statements end with the first true condition, you need to order your statements to remove overlapping conditions. In this case, you first test for games that end in less than five innings and then test for games that end in less than nine innings. Switching the order would have treated all games with less than nine innings as shortened but finalized games, even those that lasted a single inning.
* As with program loops, you can nest decision-making statements within one another, creating a series of conditions that all must be true before an action is taken. This type of structure is called a nested decision-making structure. The following code shows an example of nested if statements:

If (day===”Friday”){  
 if (time === “8am”) {  
 window.alert (“Start of the last day of the week.”);  
} else if (time === “5pm”){  
 window.alert (“Time to start the weekend!”);  
} else {  
 window.alert (“A few more hours until the weekend.”);  
}  
} else if (day === “Monday”){  
 window.alert(“Start of another work week.”);  
} else {  
 window.alert(“Have a great day!”);  
}

* + In this example, if the day is "Friday", one of 3 possible messages will be displayed based on the value of the time variable; otherwise two possible messages will be displayed depending on whether the day is "Monday" or another day.
  + With nested statements, it is very easy to lose track of the opening and closing braces. Mismatching the braces will most likely result in an error. To assist you, most code editors will include visual clues matching opening and closing braces.
  + A great challenge for any web developer is ensuring that program code is supported by the browser. Older browser versions may not recognize the latest enhancements made to ECMAScript, and customers running those browsers will be faced with an application that fails due to its lack of support. If you feel that a feature of your code might not be universally supported, you can add a browser test confirming that the feature is recognized by the JavaScript interpreter and providing alternate statements if it is not. The general syntax is:

If (feature){  
 statements that use the feature  
} else {  
 statements that use replacement code  
}

* + where feature is a JavaScript object, property, or method that should be tested for browser support. If the feature returns true, you can apply statements that use the feature; but if the condition returns a falsy value (such as undefined), you can supply an alternate set of commands that use a different feature that is supported.
  + Browser testing is often used to ease the transition into new ECMASCript features, so that the most current features are applied where supported and older features are used where needed. As newer features become more widely supported, developers can simplify their code by removing the browser test and the alternate set of instructions. Throughout the years, many statements using outdated methods have been winnowed away in this fashion, resulting in faster, more efficient code.
  + As the number of possible conditions increases, the entire if else if structure can become large and unwieldy. An alternative to a long list of else if conditions is the following switch statement:

Switch (expression) {  
 case label1: statements; break;  
 case label2: statements; break;  
 case label3: statements; break;  
 default: statements; break;  
}

* + where expression is a statement that returns a value, label1 , label2 , label3 , and so on are possible values of that expression, statements are the commands run with each possible value, and the final default option is run if none of the listed labels match the expression’s value. The following switch statement demonstrates how to run a different set of statements based on the value of the day variable:

switch (day){  
 case “Friday”: alert(“Thank goodness it’s Friday!”); break;  
 case “Monday”: alert(“Blue Monday”); break;  
 case “Saturday”: alert(“Sleep in today.”); break;  
 default: alert(“Today is” + day);  
}

* + Case labels must be discrete values and cannot use operators. Thus, you cannot define a case label based on numeric ranges like < 20 or >= 10. If you need a numeric range, use an else if construction instead of a switch statement.
  + The break statement, marking the end of each case, is an optional keyword that halts the execution of the switch statement once a matching case has been found. For programs in which more than one label might match the expression, omit the break statements and the JavaScript interpreter will continue moving through the case labels, running all statements in which a match has been found. This situation is known as fallthrough.
  + Although you are finished with the calendar, you still should become familiar with some features of program loops and conditional statements for future work with these JavaScript structures. You will examine three features in more detail—the break, continue, and label statements.
* The break statement can be used anywhere within any program loop or conditional statement. When a break statement is encountered, the execution of the code passes to the next set of statements. Breaks are most often used to exit a program loop before the stopping condition is met, as in the following program loop that examines the customerID array for a specific customer ID number:

For (let i=0; i<customerID.length; i++){  
 if (customerID[i] === “C-14281”){  
 window.alert(“C-14281 is found”);  
 break; // stop processing the for loop   
}  
}

* + Once the specific customer ID has been located, there is little point in continuing the for loop. The break command saves the JavaScript interpreter from having to fruitlessly examine the rest of an array that might contain tens of thousands of elements.
  + The continue statement is like the break statement except that instead of stopping a program loop altogether, the continue statement stops only the current iteration and continues on to the next iteration. A continue statement is useful in programs that need to avoid undefined values that can cause the program to fail. In the following code, a for loop is used to examine the contents of an array of customer email addresses. However, the customerEmail array may be sparse with several undefined values that would result in errors if processed. This problem is avoided with an if statement that continues the loop to the next iteration when an undefined value is detected:

For (let i=0; i<customerEmail.length; i++){  
 if (customerEmail [i] === undefined){  
 contine;  
} else{  
 // statements to process the email address  
}  
}

* Statement labels identify statements in the code so that they can be referenced elsewhere in the program. The syntax of the statement label is:

Label: statements

* + where label is the text of the label and statements are the statements identified by the label. You have already seen labels with the switch statement, but labels can also be used with other program loops and conditional statements to provide more control over how statements are processed. Labels often are used with break and continue statements to direct the program flow to a specific set of statements. The syntax to reference a label in such cases is simply

break: label; OR continue: label;

* + For example, the following for loop uses a statement label not only to jump out of the programming loop when the text string “C-14281” is found but also to jump to a location in the script identified by the nextReport label and to continue to process the statements found there:

For (let i=0; i<customerID.length; i++){  
 if (customerID[i] === “C-14281”){  
 window.alert(“C-14281 is found”);  
 break; nextReport// stop processing the for loop   
 }  
}  
  
nextReport: statements

* + Labels are most often used with nested loops when you need to break out of a loop completely, no matter how deeply nested you might be.
  + Spaghetti code is a pejorative programming term that refers to convoluted or poorly written code. One hallmark of spaghetti code is the frequent branching from one section of code to another, making it difficult to track the program line-by-line as it is executed. A change in one part of the program could lead to unpredictable changes in a completely different section of the code. Many developers discourage the use of label statements unless absolutely necessary. They can confuse a programmer trying to fix code in which a program loop can end before its stopping condition, or code in which statements are not processed in the order that they are written in a document. Almost all of the tasks in a program can also be performed by carefully setting up the conditions for program loops without forcing jumps to labeled sections. Even with the best of intentions, spaghetti code can easily occur in environments in which the same code is maintained by several people or passed from one employee to another. A programmer might add a new feature that is needed right away without adequately documenting the changes made to the code or without considering the impact of those changes on other programs. To avoid or at least reduce the occurrence of spaghetti code, always document your code, and develop a structure that is easy for others to follow.  
    if (exam>90){  
     window.alert (“You passed with an A”);  
    } else if (exam>80){  
     window.alert(“You passed with a B”);  
    } else if (exam>70){  
     windows.alert(“You passed with a C”)  
    } else{  
     windows.alert(“You did not pass”)
  + }
* An array contains a set of data represented by a single variable name. You can think of an array as a collection of variables contained within a single variable. Each piece of data contained in an array is called an element. An index is an element’s numeric position within the array.
* A loop statement is a control flow statement that repeatedly executes a statement or a series of statements while a specific condition is true or until a specific condition becomes true. Loop statements in JavaScript include the while, do while, and for statements.
* The while statement is used for repeating a statement or series of statements as long as a given conditional expression evaluates to true.
* Each repetition of a looping statement is called an iteration.
* An infinite loop is a situation in which a loop statement never ends because its conditional expression is never false.
* The do while statement executes a statement or statements once, and then it repeats the execution as long as a given conditional expression evaluates to true.
* The for statement is used to repeat a statement or series of statements as long as a given conditional expression evaluates to true.
* The continue statement halts a looping statement and restarts the loop with a new iteration.
* The process of choosing which code to execute at a given point in an application is known as decision making. In JavaScript, you use the if, if else, else if, and switch statements to create decision-making structures.
* The if statement is used to execute specific programming code if the evaluation of a conditional expression returns a value of true.
* An if statement that includes an else clause is called an if else statement.
* When one decision-making statement is contained within another decision-making statement, they are referred to as nested decision-making structures.
* The switch statement controls program flow by executing a specific set of statements, depending on the value of an expression.
* A break statement is used to exit control statements, such as the switch statement or the while, do while, and for looping statements.

# Week 5 | Chapter 4

* To write a program, you must understand the syntax of the programming language you are using. You must also understand computer-programming logic. The term logic refers to the arrangement of operations within the program to achieve its intended goal.
* Any error in a program that causes it to function incorrectly, whether because of incorrect syntax or flaws in logic, is called a bug. The term debugging refers to the act of tracing and resolving errors in a program. Grace Murray Hopper, a mathematician who was instrumental in developing the Common Business-Oriented Language (COBOL) programming language, is said to have first coined the term. A moth short-circuited a primitive computer that Hopper was using. Removing the moth “debugged” the system and resolved the problem. Today, the term “bug” refers to any sort of problem in the design and operation of a program.
* There are three general types of errors within a program: load-time errors, runtime errors, and logic errors.
* A load-time error, also known as a syntax error, occurs when the program is initially loaded by the browser. One of the tasks of a JavaScript interpreter is to confirm that there are no errors in the syntax. A common syntax error is the misspelling of a JavaScript keyword such as using document.writ() in place of document.write(). Other syntax errors would be forgetting to end a command block with a closing curly brace or forgetting to enclose a text string within a set of quotation marks.
  + Notice, however, that the console says nothing about the syntax error in omitting the closing brace. When the debugger encounters a syntax error, it stops processing the code so that any subsequent errors are not reported. In fixing a syntax error, you might find that fixing one error leads you further down the code to the next error.
* When the interpreter loads the script without finding any syntax errors, it will next attempt to run the code. At this point, a runtime error may appear, which is an error that occurs when the interpreter is unable to run the code. Runtime errors may manifest themselves for several reasons such as attempting to reference a function or variable that has not been declared, using an undefined value in an expression, or performing an illegal mathematical operation such as calculating the square root of a negative number.
* The third type of error, a logic error, is a flaw in a program’s design that prevents the program from reaching its intended goal. There is nothing wrong with the syntax or with the statements themselves; the result is simply wrong.
  + Logic errors can result from performing essential steps in the wrong order. When you do the laundry, you sort, then wash, then dry, and finally fold your clothes. A logic error in which you fold, sort, dry, and then wash the clothes would leave you with a pile of wet, unsorted, and unfolded laundry! Or the problem might come from missing an important step, such as forgetting the laundry detergent, leaving you with dirty clothes. Or the problem might lie in misinterpreting the data involved. If you accidently mix reds and whites in the sorting step, you could end with a pink mess.
  + Finding and fixing logic errors is the most difficult part of programming. You must analyze the logic at each step of your code, comparing the results you expected with the results you got. A debugger can provide tools to make that comparison easier, but the analysis must be done by the programmer.
  + You can locate errors in your code using linting, a process that involves sending your code through a third-party program that analyzes and produces a detailed error report. Some of the most popular linting programs for JavaScript are jslint, ESLint, and JSHint. Also, many code editors offer their own set of linting tools.
* Most languages, like C++ and Java, require strict adherence to syntax and will reject programs that depart from syntax rules in even the smallest way. To enforce that level of scrutiny in JavaScript, add the following text string to the beginning of the code:
  + - * + “use strict”;
  + Adding this statement puts the JavaScript interpreter into strict mode so that all departures from proper syntax are flagged as errors. In particular, all variables must be explicitly declared, so you can’t accidentally create a global variable by omitting the let, var, or const keywords. In addition to creating tighter code, running a program in strict mode increases the program’s speed and efficiency because the JavaScript interpreter will not waste time and memory resolving poorly written code.
  + The "use strict"; statement can be placed anywhere within your code. If you want to apply strict mode only to code within a function, add the statement as the first line in that function’s command block. The JavaScript interpreter will interpret the function’s code strictly and code elsewhere in your program less strictly.
* Common Mistakes Interpreting Error Messages
* As you debug your programs, you might find the debugger’s error messages difficult to interpret. Here are some error messages and their common sources:
  + Uncaught TypeError: Cannot Read Property—The object, such as a variable or function, has not yet been defined and thus has no properties associated with it.
  + TypeError: ‘undefined’ Is Not an Object—The object has not yet been defined or initialized.
  + TypeError: null is Not an Object—A property or method is being applied to a null object that has not been created or initialized.
  + TypeError: Object doesn’t support property—A property or method either doesn’t exist (perhaps because of a typing error) or is not associated with the object.
  + Uncaught TypeError: Cannot set property—A variable has an undefined value and thus cannot be used to set or return a property value.
  + ReferenceError: Object is Not Defined—A variable is being referenced outside of its scope.
* If you are unable to locate a bug in your program by using error messages, or if you suspect a logic error (which does not generate error messages), then you must trace your code. Tracing is the examination of individual statements in an executing program.
* The function obviously contains one or more logic errors. One method of tracing the errors is to display alert boxes, using the window.alert() method at different points in the code, showing partial results of the function. Each time the JavaScript interpreter encounters the window.alert() method, it pauses the program to display contents of the alert box to the user. The important goal of this technique is to take a long and complex program and break it into discrete sections of a few lines, which you can then examine in detail to discover the error. Once you have confirmed that one section of the code is working correctly, you can remove the alert boxes in that section and focus on other sections.
  + - * When you use the alert box approach, include the variable name alongside the variable values, so you will be able to interpret the results of your code.
  + Using alert boxes to trace the progress of your program is a fast and easy approach to debugging, but there are several limitations with this method:
    - Alert boxes interfere with the normal operation of the code and must be deleted after their use.
    - Alert boxes do not perform well in tracing a long sequence of operations. Imagine displaying an alert box for each iteration in a for loop that goes through hundreds of iterations
    - You cannot compare the contents of one alert box with subsequent boxes, because closing the alert box removes it from the browser window.
* As your program runs, you can trace the changing values in the program by writing or logging those values in the console log with the following method:

console.log(text)

* + The console log approach is much cleaner. It does not impede the operation of the program with a series of distracting alert boxes and you can easily view the progression of values displayed in the log, comparing the payment total at different stages in the calculation. The console includes a link to each location of a console.log method, so you can easily jump to that location in the code, viewing the program in more detail.
  + Because the console log is hidden in the debugger user, you can leave the console.log commands in your program; however you might want to remove them to speed up the operation of your code, especially if your app involves processing hundreds or thousands of statements.
  + When using the console.log() method to trace bugs, it can be helpful to use a driver program, which is a simplified, temporary program that is used for testing functions and other code. A driver program is simply a JavaScript program that contains only the code you are testing. Driver programs do not have to be elaborate; they can be as simple as a single function you are testing. This technique allows you to isolate and test an individual function without having to worry about web page elements, event handlers, global variables, and other code that complete your program’s purpose.
* Another method of locating bugs in a JavaScript program is identifying lines that may be causing problems and transforming them into comments by adding // to the start of each line or enclosing a block of statements within the /\* and \*/ characters. This process, known as commenting out code, allows you to isolate a particular statement or set of statements that may be causing an error. If there are no errors after you have commented out a section, you will know that the error in your code lies within that section. Proceeding with this technique, you can take a long and complicated program and break it down into smaller sections that merit more focused attention.
  + If the function returns an error-free value without those lines, you can narrow the comment section until you uncomment the line or lines that are causing the error. At that point you can focus your attention on those few lines to find the error preventing your code from running correctly.
  + Any program longer than a handful of lines includes statements that depend on the successful execution of other statements or functions. These relationships, known as dependencies, add an extra layer of complexity to debugging. An error reported in one function can be the result of an error from a different part of the program. In addition, an error in one part of the code can stop dependent code from executing, preventing you from receiving error messages for the dependent code. After finding and fixing a bug, it is important to test related functionality that worked correctly before the bug fix. In some cases, fixing one bug exposes another, or itself creates another problem, so it is important not to assume that everything that worked before fixing a bug will continue to work after fixing it.
* The browser debugging tools include the ability to run programs in break mode in which the program execution is suspended to allow the programmer to review the current state of variables and functions. Entering break mode requires inserting breakpoints into the debugger, where each breakpoint marks the location where execution is suspended. Once the execution is paused, you use the debugger to view the status of the program at the point at which it was paused.
  + The debugger also allows you to set event listener breakpoints, which are breakpoints that are activated when an event occurs within the web page or browser. To apply an event listener breakpoint, click the Event Listener Breakpoints arrow box within the debugger and then click the checkbox for the event. The program execution will pause at the occurrence of the selected event or events and you can view the status of the program at that point.
* As you add more program loops, control statements, and functions to your code, the program flow becomes increasingly complex and difficult to navigate. One function might call another function which itself contains a series of nested for loops with if else statements within each loop iteration that call yet other functions. If you are trying to trace the execution of your code, you might not need or want to follow every possible branch of the code’s execution. You might want to skip past certain functions or loops.
  + To make it easier to trace only those parts of the program that interest you, the debugger provides a set of stepping options to choose how to step through the code. You can step in or step into the code so that any function called by the program is traced by the debugger one step at a time. However, if you do not need to evaluate those functions in detail, you can step over them so that the function is still run but the debugger does not show each step of the process. You would use the step over option when you are convinced that a function is working correctly and thus does not need your attention as you debug other sections of the program. Finally, you can step out of the code, so the debugger executes all the remaining code within the function without pause. The step out option is used to jump out of a function that no longer requires your direct attention.
  + You can insert a breakpoint directly into your program by adding the statement debugger; to the code. When the browser encounters this statement, it will pause the program execution until you manually restart it using the step buttons in the debugger.
* As you trace program execution with step commands and breakpoints, you may also need to track how variables and expressions change during that execution.
  + Unfortunately, somewhere in the program, number was given a negative value, and because you cannot calculate the square root of a negative, this expression returns the value NaN (Not a Number). But it is a long and complicated program, so you do not know when and how number became negative.
  + To assist you, the debugger displays a Scope window listing all the local and global variables and objects available to the program and their current values. As the program executes, the Scope window will update the list to reflect the operations of the code. If you do not need to track all variables, the debugger also provides a Watch window to specify the variable or expression whose value you wish to track during the program’s execution. To add a variable or an expression to the Watch window, locate an instance of the variable or expression in the program, select it, and copy it to the Clipboard. You can then paste the copied text into the Watch window. You can also type the variable or expression directly into the Watch window.
  + With the call stack and the code window, you will always know where you are within the program, making it easier to determine which line or lines are causing the errors.
* A fourth type of error is one that is often not under a programmer’s direct control: user error. A user error occurs when the user mistakenly runs the program in a way not intended by the developer, such as an entering a text string when a numeric value is called for or neglecting to enter all required data. Programmers employ bulletproofing to anticipate and handle potential user error before it causes major problems in the code. For example, form data should be validated before it is acted upon by the program and input controls should be designed to restrict the user’s ability to enter data in the wrong format.
  + Anticipating and preventing user error is one of the developer’s greatest challenges because, quite frankly, users are very resourceful. Therefore, programs need to be written in such a way that user error, when it does occur, is least disruptive to the program and the user experience. One oft-employed technique is exception handling in which the program handles errors rather than leaving that task to the JavaScript interpreter.
* Statements that may result in an error can be enclosed within the following try catch statement:

try {  
 *statements that might contain a error;*  
} catch (error) {  
 *statements that respond to the error*}

* + In this structure, the statements that might contain an error are tested within the try command block. If an error is present the statements within the catch command block are run. The error parameter in the catch command block is an error object that contains information about the error. The error parameter can be given any name that does not conflict with a JavaScript keyword.
  + The statements in the catch command block override the browser’s default error handling. For example, you can create a customized error message that appears within the browser window rather than relying on the default error message written to the debugger console. The following code contains a mistake in which a variable named username is referenced, but because the variable’s correct name is userName, a runtime error is generated. By enclosing the code within a try catch statement, the JavaScript interpreter “tries out” the code first, catches the error, and handles it using the commands in the catch command block.

let username = “Jenkins”;  
try {  
 window.alert(“The user is ” + username);  
} catch(err) {  
 window.alert(“Invalid code”);  
}

* + The result is an alert box containing the message “Invalid code” displayed within the web browser. Note that the browser will run all the code within the try command block until the first error is caught after which the commands in the catch command block are run. The runtime error will not cause the program to halt because the catch statements provide an alternate way of managing the error.
  + The try catch statement is not much help in managing user error because those would not be recognized as errors by the JavaScript interpreter. However, you can define your own errors called exceptions using the following throw operator:

*throw id*

where id is a value or text string that that identifies the error. The id will appear in the debugger console as the explanation for the error.

* + Thrown exceptions can be combined with the try catch statement to create a customized error response. The following code employs a try catch statement with the throw operator to catch a user error in which the value of the IDBox input box has been left blank.

try {  
 userID = document.getElementById(“IDBox”).value;  
 if (userID === “”) throw “Missig user ID”;  
 window.alert(“Your user ID is ” + userID);  
} catch(err) {  
 window.alert(“You must enter a user ID”);  
}

* + If the IDBox control has been left blank, an exception is thrown, generating an alert box with the message “You must enter a user ID”. If IDBox is not blank, there is no error, and the program displays an alert box showing the user ID.
* JavaScript supports the following optional finally clause to supplement exception handling:

try {  
 statements that might contain an error;  
} catch (error) {  
 statements to respond to the error  
} finally {  
 statements to run with or without an error  
}

Statements in the finally command block are always run, whether or not an error is found. The finally command block is often used to perform those tasks that are necessary even in the presence of an error.

* + You can have multiple catch statements within a program to deal with multiple types of thrown exceptions. Whenever a try statement throws an exception, the JavaScript interpreter executes the nearest catch statement. If a catch statement is not located within the construct that throws the exception, the JavaScript interpreter looks at the next higher levels of code for a catch statement until it locates one.
    - Every try statement must be followed by a catch or a finally statement or both. If the catch statement is omitted, the program terminates in the presence of the error or exception after it has run the commands in the finally statement. If both are included, an error will cause the commands in the catch statement to be run followed by the commands in the finally statement.
* The catch statement includes an *error* parameter that contains information about the error that was caught. For built-in errors, the object has two properties: the *name* property storing the name of the error and the *message* property storing text describing the error. Thus, in the following code, the alert box will display the error name followed by its description:

catch(err) {  
 window.alert(err.name + “: ” + err.message);  
}

* + There are six name property values for built-in errors: EvalError, RangeError, ReferenceError, SyntaxError, TypeError, and URIError with each indicating the general type of error that occurred. The values of the message property are based on information that provides details on the source of the error. Custom errors created by throwing an exception do not have the name or message properties. Instead, the id specified in the throw operator is stored as the text of the error message and provides all the information the developer requires.
  + In ES10 released in 2019, the error parameter is optional. If you are not using the error parameter in your code, apply the simpler form:

catch {  
 statements  
}

* One possible source of user error in the Tuba Farm Equipment page is a customer specifying zero or a negative acreage for the area to be cultivated. You will anticipate this error by adding a try catch statement to the code to throw an exception if that error occurs. To test for an invalid acreage, apply the following statement:

if (!(acresBox.value > 0)) throw “Enter a positive acreage”;

* + To have a customized error message appear in the console log in error message format, apply the console.error() method in place of console.log().
* Exception handling provides a graceful way to handle errors, especially user error. In addition to handling errors within a specific section of code, JavaScript allows the programmer to create custom methods for handling any errors that may appear anywhere within the program. Many programmers prefer to write their own error handlers in place of the default error handlers built into the browser and viewed within the debugger console.
* The occurrence of an error is an event, so it can be managed with an event handler or event listener. The syntax for managing an error event is:

window.onerror = function;  
or  
window.addEventListener(“error”, function)

* + where function is the function that will be run whenever an error occurs anywhere within the program, including custom errors generated by throwing an exception. For example, the following statement runs the processErrors() function in response to errors occurring with the program or browser:

window.addEventListener(“error”, processErrors)

Note that running a function in response to an error will not fix the error. The function’s only purpose it to create a customized method of handling errors.

* Error handling functions have the following general syntax:

function errorFn(message, url, line){  
 statements;  
 return value;  
}

* + where message , url , and line are optional parameters that provide the message, file URL, and line location associated with the error. The return statement’s value is either true or false. If return is true, the error handling function replaces the browser’s default error handling; if return is false or omitted, the error handling function supplements the actions of the browser but does not replace them.

function processErrors(msg, url, line) {  
 console.log(“The file ” + url +   
 “ generated the following error: ”  
 + msg + “ on line: ” + line);  
 return true;  
}

Note that because the return value is true, this error handling function will override the default way the browser manages errors.

* + What can you do to mitigate bugs in your JavaScript programs? First, always use good syntax, such as ending statements with semicolons and declaring variables with the let or var keywords. The more disciplined you are in your programming techniques, the fewer bugs you will introduce in your code.
  + Second, be sure to thoroughly test your JavaScript programs with every browser type and version on which you anticipate your program will run. Most desktop users run Chrome, Safari, Firefox, or Edge, and mobile web use is dominated by Safari for iOS and Chrome for Android. Write your code so that it is compatible with current versions of all major web browsers, as well as any older versions that may continue to have significant market share among your users.
  + One rule of thumb is that if a browser is used by more than 1 percent of the market, then you need to write and debug your JavaScript programs for that browser. After all, if you were running a business, would you want to write off 1 percent of your customers if you did not have to?
  + Finally bugs in your web page are not limited to JavaScript. Always run your HTML file and your CSS stylesheet through a validator such as the one at http://validator. w3.org to ensure that you have made no mistakes in those files.
  + Three types of errors can occur in a program: syntax errors, runtime errors, and logic errors. Syntax errors occur when the interpreter fails to recognize code. Runtime errors occur when the JavaScript interpreter encounters a problem while a program is executing. Logic errors are flaws in a program’s design that prevent the program from running as you anticipate.
  + The first line of defense in locating bugs in JavaScript programs consists of the error messages you receive when the JavaScript interpreter encounters a syntax or runtime error
  + Tracing is the examination of individual statements in an executing program. You can use the window.alert() and console.log() methods to trace JavaScript code.
  + When using the console.log() method to trace bugs, it is helpful to use a driver program, which is a simplified, temporary program that is used for testing functions and other code.
  + Another method of locating bugs in a JavaScript program is to identify lines that you think may be causing problems and transform them into comments.
  + The current versions of all major browsers contain built-in debugging tools.
  + The term “break mode” refers to the temporary suspension of program execution so that you can monitor values and trace program execution.
  + A breakpoint is a statement in the code at which program execution enters break mode.
  + The step in (or into), step over, and step out options in browser debugging tools allow you to continue program execution after you enter break mode.
  + You can add an expression to the watch list in browser debugging tools to monitor its value as you step through the program.
  + The term “call stack” refers to the order in which procedures, such as functions, methods, or event handlers, execute in a program.
  + Writing code that anticipates and handles potential problems is often called bulletproofing.
  + Exception handling allows programs to handle errors as they occur in the execution of a program. The term “exception” refers to some type of error that occurs in a program.
  + You execute code that may contain an exception in a try statement. You use a throw statement to indicate that an error occurred within a try block. After a program throws an error, you can use a catch() statement to handle, or “catch” the error. A finally statement that is included with a try statement executes regardless of whether its associated try block throws an exception.
  + You can assign a custom function to JavaScript’s error event for handling any types of errors that occur on a web page.
  + Additional methods and techniques for locating and correcting errors in your JavaScript programs include checking your HTML elements, analyzing your logic, testing statements with the console command line, using the debugger statement, executing code in strict mode, linting, and reloading a web page.

# Week 7 | Chater 5

* To generate web page content you’ve been limited to the document.write() method, the innerHTML property, and the textContent property. In each of these approaches the HTML code is submitted as a text string that the browser parses and adds to the web document. While effective for small and simple scripts, these approaches quickly become unwieldy when the app needs to write longer sections of HTML code or must constantly revise the structure of that code. A better approach to deal with those challenges is to work with nodes.
* Each element, attribute, comment, processing instruction, or text string within a web document is a distinct entity known as a node. For example, the following fragment of HTML code consists of two nodes—one node for the h1 element and one node for the text string “My Slideshow” contained within that element.

<h1>My Slideshow</h1>

* + In the Document Object Model, nodes are organized into a hierarchical structure called a node tree.
  + Nodes in the node tree have a familial relationship—each node can be a parent, child, and/or sibling of other nodes. In the node tree shown in Figure 5-4, the parent of the body node is the html node, and the parent node at the top of the node tree is known as the root node. The body element has two child nodes: an h1 element and a paragraph (p) element. The h1 element and the paragraph element are siblings of each other because they share a common parent.
  + The root node can be referenced using the documentElement object. The page body itself can be referenced using the document.body object. Figure 5-5:
    - EXPRESSION DESCRIPTION
    - node .firstChild The first child of node
    - node.lastChild The last child of node
    - node .childNodes A node list of all nodes which are direct children of node
    - node.previousSibling The sibling listed before node on the same level in the node tree
    - node .nextSibling The sibling listed after node on the same level in the node tree
    - node .ownerDocument The root node of the document
    - node .parentNode The parent of node
  + For example, the following expression references the parent of a node within the node tree.

node.parentNode

* + To go two levels up (to the “grandparent”) add another parentNode property to the expression:

node.parentNode.parentNode

* + and to go to an “aunt or uncle” node, go up to the parent node and move to either sibling:

node.parentNode.previousSibling

node.parentNode.nextSibling

* + You can start from any node in the node tree and navigate to any other node. Nodes can also be referenced as part of collection within a node list. The following childNodes property references a collection of all nodes that are children of the node object:

node.childNodes

* + As with arrays and HTML collections, a node list is indexed starting with an index of 0 and the total number of nodes within the list indicated by the length property. Both of the following expressions reference the first child node of its parent:

node.firstChild  
node.childNodes[0]

* + The properties in Figure 5-5 make no distinction between nodes that represent elements and nodes that represent text strings, comments, and other types of nodes in the node tree. Most applications are concerned only with element nodes. To work directly with those, JavaScript provides the properties listed in Figure 5-6.
    - EXPRESSION DESCRIPTION
    - node .children A node list of all elements which are direct children of node
    - node .firstElementChild The first element within node
    - node .lastElementChild The last element within node
    - node .previousElementSibling The sibling element immediately prior to node in the node tree
    - node .nextElementSibling The sibling element immediately following node in the node tree
    - node .parentElement The parent element of node
  + One of the reasons to use nodes to create page content instead of using a property like innerHTML is that nodes provide the ability to create, add, remove, and rearrange elements within the node tree, giving the programmer control over not just the content of the web document but also its structure.
  + In some scripts you might need to reference the children of a parent node. Make sure you reference the right node list. To reference only element nodes, use the children property. To reference nodes of any kind, use the childNodes property.
* You can define a node list based on a CSS query using the following querySelectorAll() method:

document.querySelectorAll(css)

where css is the text of CSS selector. For example, the following expression creates a node list by selecting all paragraph element nodes belonging to the review class:

document.querySelectorAll(“p.review”)

* + The querySelectorAll() method gives the programmer more options selecting elements than could be achieved by the getElementsByClassName() or getElementsByTagName() methods. However, the querySelectorAll() method creates a node list, not an HTML collection, and there are some important differences. JavaScript also provides the querySelector() method, which returns the first element node that matches the CSS selector rather than the complete node list.
  + Node lists and HTML collections are similar, but there are some important differences. Items within an HTML collection can be referenced by index number, element id, or element name. Items within a node list can only be referenced by their index number. HTML collections can only contain elements. A node list can contain a variety of node types including elements, text strings, and attributes.
  + Finally, HTML collections are dynamic so that changes in the structure of the web page will be automatically reflected in the HTML collection. A node list is static. Once it has been created it will not automatically update itself even as the document changes.
* Like objects and variables, nodes can be created using JavaScript and stored as variables.
  + - EXPRESSION DESCRIPTION
    - document.createAttribute( att ) Create an attribute node with the name att
    - document.createComment( text ) Creates a comment node containing the comment text
    - document.createElement( elem ) Creates an element node with the name elem
    - document.createTextNode( text ) Creates a text node containing the text string text
    - node.cloneNode ( deep ) Creates a copy of node , where deep is true to copy all the node’s descendants or false to copy only node itself
  + For example, the following code creates an element node for an h1 heading and a text node containing the text string “My Slideshow”:

let mainHeading = document.createElement(“h1”);  
let headingTxt = document.createTextNode(“My Slideshow”);

* + Nodes can be combined to create a document fragment. The document fragment resides only within computer memory and is not yet part of the web page.
    - EXPRESSION DESCRIPTION
    - node .appendChild( new ) Appends new node as the last child of node
    - node .insertBefore( new , child ) Insert new node as a sibling directly before child node (if no child node is specified then new node is added as a sibling after the last child node)
    - node .removeChild( old ) Remove old node from node
    - node .replaceChild( new , old ) Replaces old node with new node
  + The following code appends the headingTxt node as a child of the mainHeading node:

mainHeading.appendChild(headingTxt);

resulting I the following document fragment:

<h1>My Slideshow</h1>

* + To place mainHeading into the web document it must be attached to a node already present in that document’s node tree. If the document had a div element with the id “intro”, the mainHeading node could be attached to that element using the following code:

let introDIV = document.getElementById (“Intro”)  
introDIV.appendChild(mainHeading);

and the web page would then include the following content:

<div id=”intro”>  
 <h1>My Slideshow</h1>  
</div>

* + Proceeding in this fashion, you can continue to append nodes to each other and to elements within the web page, creating an elaborate hierarchy of parent and child elements.
  + Nodes support the innerHTML and textContent properties so you can always add HTML code and text to a node as a quick way of creating a document fragment.
* Attributes are considered nodes and JavaScript supports a wealth of tools for working with attribute nodes, but it is often easier to enter the attribute and its value directly as a property of a node. Every HTML attribute has a corresponding node property. For example, the following code attaches the id property with the value “main” to the mainHeading node created previously:

mainHeading.id=”main”;

resulting in the following HTML content:

<div id=”intro”>  
 <h1 id=”main”>My Slideshow</h1>  
</div>

* + In the same way, you can use the src property to add a src attribute to the element node for an inline image or the href property to define the href attribute for the <a> tag. One exception to this approach is HTML’s class attribute. Because class is a reserved JavaScript keyword, it cannot be used as a property of an element node. Instead, JavaScript uses the className property as in the following example that sets a value for the class attribute of the mainHeading element node:

mainHeading.className = “lightbox”

resulting in the following modification to <h1> tag:

<div id=”intro”>  
 <h1 id=”main” class=”lightbox”>My Slideshow</h1>  
</div>

* + A similar property to the className property is the classList property, which is used with HTML elements associated with more than one class. With the classList property you can add, remove, or replace class values from an element with multiple classes.