

Intro to JavaScript

...

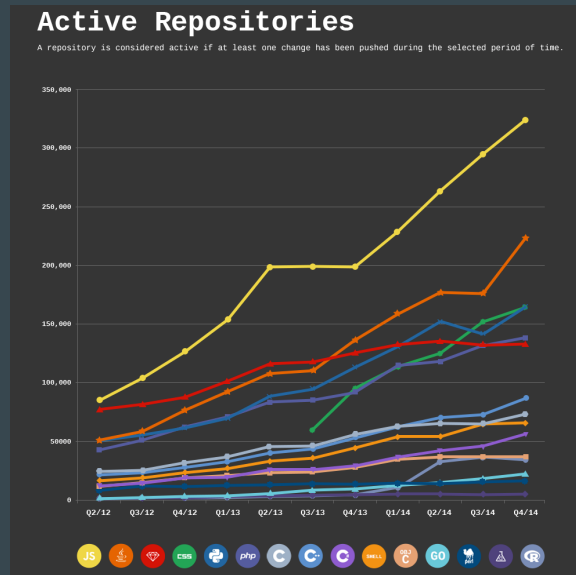
September 29th, 2015
DeskHub

Overview

- What is JavaScript?
- Why use JavaScript?
- Where did JavaScript come from?
- HTML basics
- How are websites built?
- DOM basics
- Javascript basics
- JavaScript libraries
- JavaScript frameworks
- Snake demo

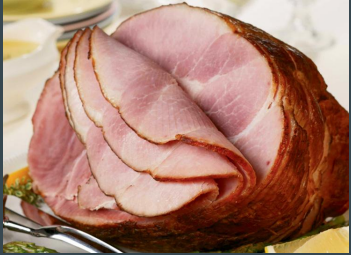
What is JavaScript?

- Most popular programming language in the world
- Runs most commonly in a web browser
- Adds interactivity to web sites
- Can also be used on the server (Node.js)
- Robots! Refrigerators! Toasters!



Warning!

JavaScript and Java are very different things!



Why use JavaScript?

- You have to!
- Interactivity
- In-browser games
- Faster than going back to the server
- Build entire applications in the browser

Where did JavaScript come from?

- Netscape wanted a “lightweight” language to compete with Java
- Developed in TEN DAYS by Brendan Eich in 1995
- Developed as Mocha, shipped as LiveScript, changed to JavaScript
- Microsoft followed with JScript
- FRAGMENTATION (“best viewed” in Netscape/Internet Explorer)
- In 1996, standardization through Ecma International
- ECMAScript standard produced by the TC39 committee in June 1997
- Editions 2, 3, 5, 5.1 from 1998 - 2011 (4 was abandoned)
- 6th edition published in June 2015 (ES6 or ES2015)
- Yearly releases from now on (ES2016, etc.)

The Web Triumvirate

HTML



Markup language

Content



General-purpose
programming language

Behavior

CSS



Stylesheet language

Styling and layout

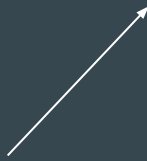
HTML Basics

```
<p>hello world</p>
```

HTML Basics

`<p>hello world</p>`

Opening tag



HTML Basics

`<p>hello world</p>`

Opening tag



The diagram illustrates the structure of an HTML paragraph element. It features the code snippet `<p>hello world</p>` in the center. The opening tag `<p>` is highlighted in light blue, and the closing tag `</p>` is highlighted in light orange. A light blue arrow points from the text 'Opening tag' to the opening tag, and a light orange arrow points from the text 'Closing tag' to the closing tag.

Closing tag

HTML Basics



HTML Basics

HTML tag

`<p>hello world</p>`

Opening tag

Tag contents

Closing tag

HTML Basics

```
<div>  
  <p>hello world</p>  
</div>
```

HTML Basics

```
<div align="center">  
  <p>hello world</p>  
</div>
```

HTML Basics

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>My Page</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <div align="center">
      <p>hello world</p>
    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```

HTML Basics

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>My Page</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p id="one">first</p>
    <p id="two" class="fave">second</p>
    <p class="fave">third</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

HTML Basics

IDs should be unique to a page!

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
  <head>
```

```
    <title>My Page</title>
```

```
  </head>
```

```
  <body>
```

```
    <p id="one">first</p>
```

```
    <p id="two" class="fave">second</p>
```

```
    <p class="fave">third</p>
```

```
  </body>
```

```
</html>
```

HTML Basics

Classes don't have to be unique.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>My Page</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<p id="one">first</p>
```

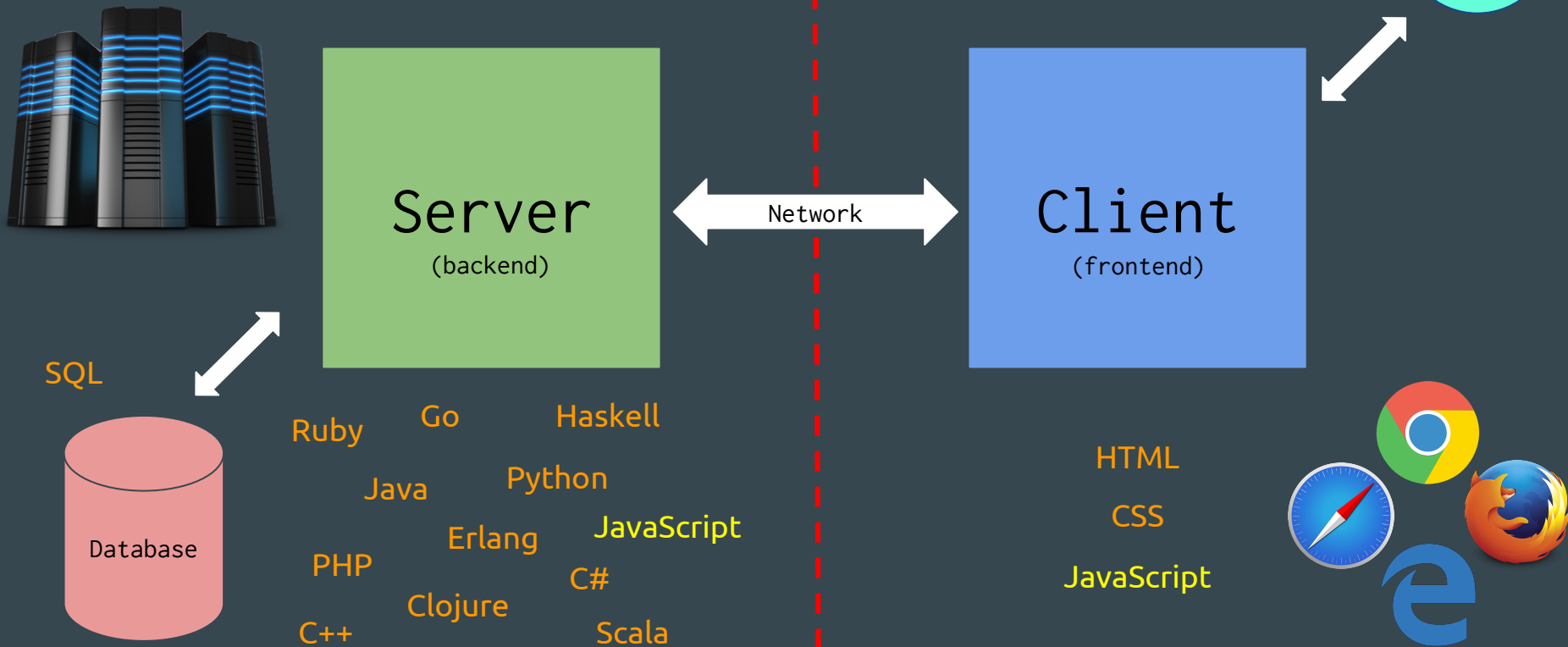
```
<p id="two" class="fave">second</p>
```

```
<p class="fave">third</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Every Website Ever (pretty much)

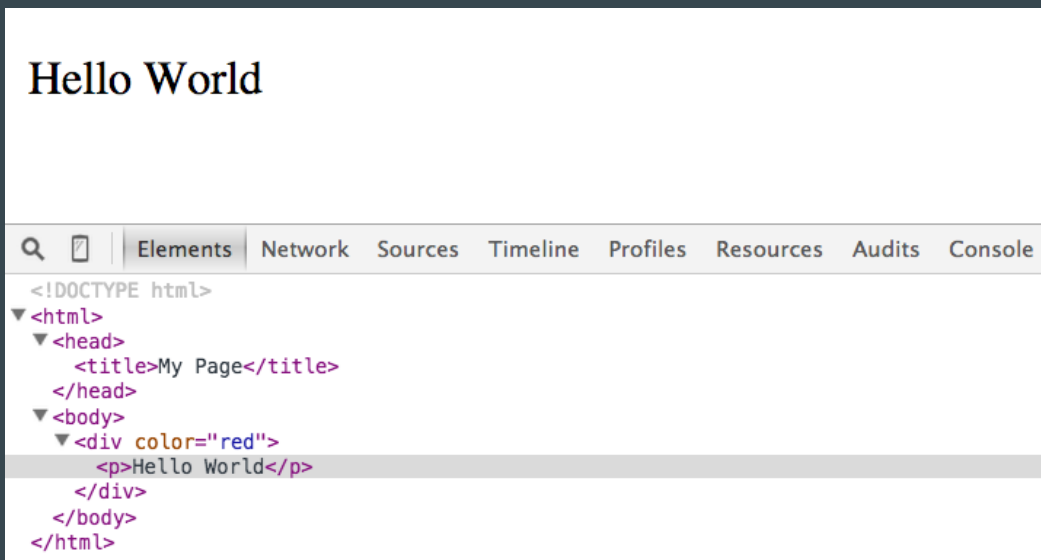


How a Website Gets Loaded

1. User instructs the browser to load a URL
2. The browser requests the page from the server
3. The server returns some HTML to the browser
4. The browser parses the HTML
5. The browser constructs its own representation of the document (DOM)
6. If the HTML contains references to CSS or JavaScript, the browser fetches them

DOM Basics

- DOM = Document Object Model
- The browser's representation of the HTML it was given



DOM Manipulation with JavaScript

```
document.getElementById('one');
```

DOM Manipulation with JavaScript

```
document.getElementById('one');
```



object

DOM Manipulation with JavaScript

```
document.getElementById('one');
```

object



property access

DOM Manipulation with JavaScript

```
document.getElementById('one');
```

object

property name

property access

DOM Manipulation with JavaScript

```
document.getElementById('one');
```

object

property name

property access

“call this function”

DOM Manipulation with JavaScript

```
document.getElementById('one');
```

object

property name

property access

“call this function”

argument

DOM Manipulation with JavaScript

```
document.getElementById('one');
```

object

property name

argument

property access

“call this function”

function call

DOM Manipulation with JavaScript

```
document.getElementById('one');
```

object

property name

argument

property access

"call this function"

function call

statement

DOM Manipulation with JavaScript

```
document.getElementById('one');
```

object

property name

argument

property access

“call this function”

function call

statement

statement terminator

DOM Manipulation with JavaScript

```
document.getElementById('one');
```

object

property name

argument

property access

“call this function”

function call

statement

statement terminator

DOM Manipulation with JavaScript

```
document.getElementById('one');  
document.getElementsByClassName('fave');  
document.getElementsByTagName('p');  
  
document.querySelectorAll('#one');  
document.querySelectorAll('.fave');  
document.querySelectorAll('p');
```

Basic JavaScript - Variables and Data Types

```
var greeting = 'hello world';           // string
```

```
var big = 99999;                         // number
```

```
var small = 0.0001;                     // number
```

```
var yes = true;                         // boolean
```

```
var no = false;                         // boolean
```

```
var numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];          // array
```

```
var things = [big, small, yes, no];     // array
```

Basic JavaScript - Control Flow

```
if (10 > 5) {  
  console.log('ten is greater than five!');  
} else {  
  console.log('uh...what?');  
}
```

Basic JavaScript - Control Flow

```
var i = 10;
```

```
while (i > 0) {  
    console.log(i);  
    i = i - 1;  
}
```

```
console.log('BLAST OFF!');
```

Basic JavaScript - Control Flow

```
function blastOff() {                                blastOff();  
    var i = 10;  
  
    while (i > 0) {  
        console.log(i);  
        i = i - 1;  
    }  
  
    console.log('BLAST OFF!');  
}
```

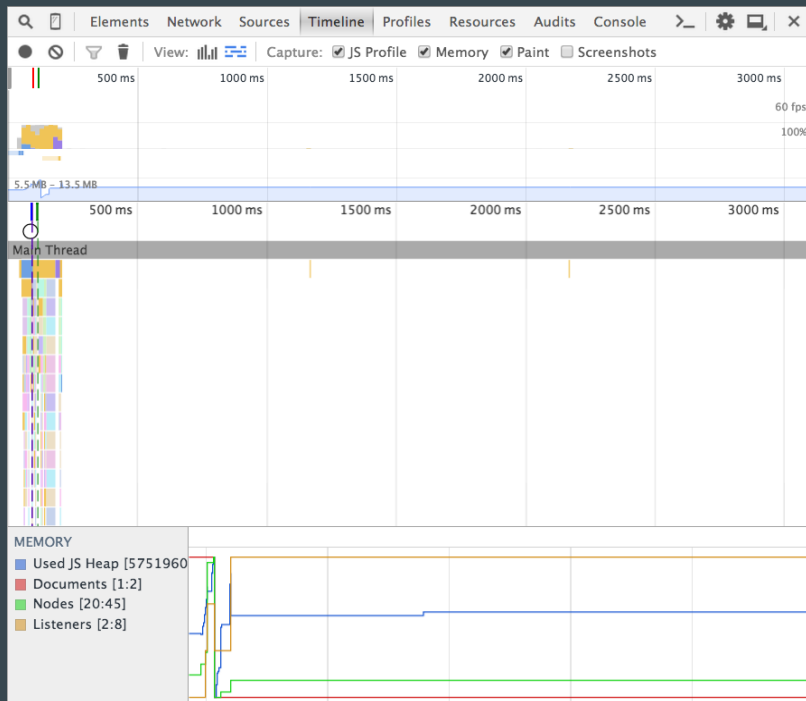
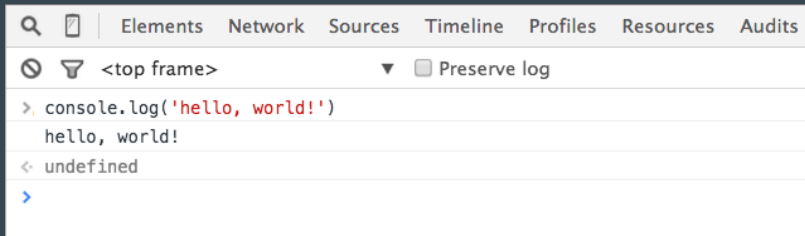
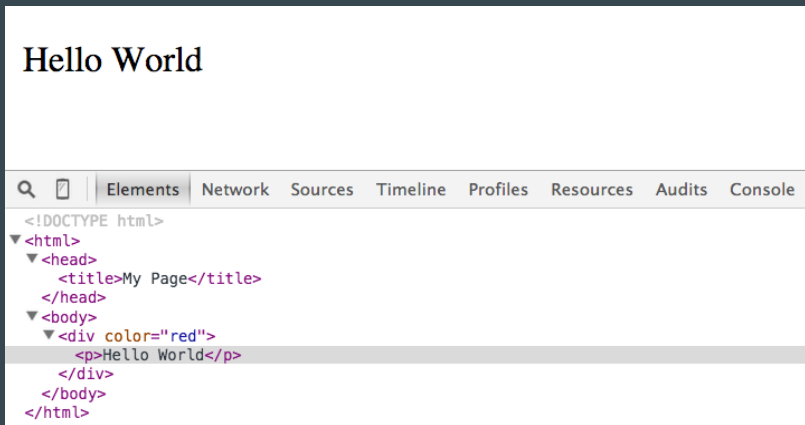
Basic JavaScript - Control Flow

```
function blastOff(start) {                                blastOff(10);
    var i = start;

    while (i > 0) {
        console.log(i);
        i = i - 1;
    }

    console.log('BLAST OFF!');
}
```

Chrome DevTools



DEMO

Basic JavaScript

<http://js-intro.kevinjs.com>

JavaScript Libraries

Library (noun)

1. a bunch of code someone else has written that others can use so that we aren't solving the same problems over and over again

jQuery

- Popular JavaScript library
- Used on 71.6% of the top million websites (according to builtwith.com)
- Makes common DOM tasks easier
- Smooths over browser quirks
- A ton of other things

jQuery DOM Manipulation

```
document.getElementById('one');  
document.getElementsByClassName('fave');  
document.getElementsByTagName('p');
```

jQuery DOM Manipulation

```
document.querySelectorAll('#one');  
document.querySelectorAll('.fave');  
document.querySelectorAll('p');
```

jQuery DOM Manipulation

```
$( '#one' );  
$( '.fave' );  
$( 'p' );
```

jQuery DOM Manipulation

```
$('#one').on('click', function () {  
    console.log('one was clicked!');  
    $(this).css('color', 'blue');  
});
```

Direct DOM Manipulation

```
document.getElementById('one').addEventListener('click', function () {  
  console.log('one was clicked!');  
  this.style.color = 'blue';  
});
```

JavaScript Frameworks

- Bigger than a library
- A library gives you some tools to use in your code
- A framework imposes **structure** on your code

AngularJS

 [Home](#) [Learn](#) [Develop](#) [Discuss](#)

 **ANGULARJS**
by Google

HTML enhanced for web apps!

[View on GitHub](#) [Download \(1.4.6 / 1.2.28\)](#) [Design Docs & Notes](#)

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 Learn Angular in your browser for free!

Why AngularJS?

HTML is great for declaring static documents, but it falters when we try to use it for declaring dynamic views in web-applications. AngularJS lets you extend HTML vocabulary for your application. The resulting environment is extraordinarily expressive, readable, and quick to develop.

Alternatives

Other frameworks deal with HTML's shortcomings by either abstracting away HTML, CSS, and/or JavaScript or by providing an imperative way for manipulating the DOM. Neither of these address the root problem that HTML was not designed for dynamic views.

Extensibility


AngularJS is a toolset for building the framework most suited to your application development. It is fully extensible and works well with other libraries. Every feature can be modified or replaced to suit your unique development workflow and feature needs. Read on to find out how.

A framework for creating ambitious web applications

```
npm install -g ember-cli  
ember new my-app
```

More downloads

Follow @emberjs

Follow on 

MORE PRODUCTIVE OUT OF THE BOX.



Write dramatically less code with Ember's Handlebars integrated templates that update automatically when the underlying data changes.



Don't waste time making trivial choices. Ember.js incorporates common idioms so you can focus on what makes your app special, not reinventing the wheel.



Ember.js is built for productivity. Designed with developer ergonomics in mind, its friendly APIs help you get your job done—fast.

Ember.js



React

(technically not a
“framework”)

(so it’s really React
PLUS a bunch of
stuff)

(but it’s still
awesome)

React

A JAVASCRIPT LIBRARY FOR BUILDING USER INTERFACES

[Get Started](#)[Download React v0.13.3](#)

JUST THE UI

Lots of people use React as the V in MVC. Since React makes no assumptions about the rest of your technology stack, it's easy to try it out on a small feature in an existing project.

VIRTUAL DOM

React abstracts away the DOM from you, giving a simpler programming model and better performance. React can also render on the server using Node, and it can power native apps using [React Native](#).

DATA FLOW

React implements one-way reactive data flow which reduces boilerplate and is easier to reason about than traditional data binding.

Snake Demo

- Create a new folder on your desktop called “Snake”
- Open the folder in Sublime Text
- In the Snake folder, create two files:
 - `index.html`
 - `snake.js`
- Copy the HTML and JavaScript from my site into the appropriate files
- Open `index.html` in Chrome and play Snake!

Upcoming Tech Talent South Courses



- **Code Immersion**

- 8 weeks, starts October 13th
- Strongbox West
- Full-time meets Monday - Thursday, 8am - 12:30pm
- Part-time meets Mondays and Wednesdays, 6pm - 9pm

- **JavaScript 101**

- 6 weeks, starts November 3rd
- DeskHub (here!)
- Meets Tuesdays, 6pm - 9pm
- Taught by me :)

Upcoming Tech Talent South Courses



- **Intro to Web Design and Creation**
 - 8 weeks, starts January 5th
 - Strongbox West
 - Meets Mondays or Tuesdays, 6pm - 9pm
- **More!**
 - Check them out at techtalentsouth.com

THANK YOU!

Questions?



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