

FUNDAMENTAL JAVASCRIPT



Aaron Gustafson
@AaronGustafson
slideshare.net/AaronGustafson

Variables

(i.e. buckets)





Variables

```
var my_var;
```

```
var another_var, yet_another_var;
```

Variables

```
var MYVAR,  
    myvar,  
    myVar,  
    MyVar,  
    MyVaR;
```

Variables: Scope

```
function myFunc()
{
    var my_var = false;
}

my_var; // undefined
```

Data Types

(i.e. stuff that goes in buckets)

Data type: Strings

```
var single_quoted = 'my text',  
    double_quoted = "more text";  
  
var no_escape_necessary = 'some "text"',  
    escaped = 'some \'text\'';  
  
var numeric_string = '06517';
```

Data type: Numbers

```
var positive = 34,  
    negative = -1,  
    decimal  = 3.14;
```

Data type: Booleans

```
var yes = true,  
    no = false,  
    also_yes = 1, // truthy  
    also_no = 0; // falsey
```

Data type: Arrays

```
var my_cats = [];  
  
my_cats[0] = 'Sabine';  
my_cats[1] = 'Dakota';  
  
my_cats; // ['Sabine','Dakota']
```

Data type: Arrays

```
var sabine = [  
  'Sabine',    // 0 = name  
  'cat',       // 1 = type  
  'female',    // 2 = gender  
  17,         // 3 = age  
  true        // 4 = spayed/neutered  
];  
  
sabine[2]; // 'female'
```

Data type: Arrays

```
var sabine = ['Sabine', 'cat', 'female', 14, true],  
    dakota = ['Dakota', 'cat', 'male', 13, true];  
  
pets = [ sabine, dakota ];  
  
pets[1][0]; // 'Dakota'
```

Data type: Hashes

```
var sabine = {};  
  
sabine['name'] = 'Sabine';  
sabine['type'] = 'cat';  
sabine['gender'] = 'female';  
sabine['age'] = 14;  
sabine['fixed'] = true;  
  
sabine;           // {}  
sabine['name'];  // 'Sabine'  
sabine.name;    // 'Sabine'
```

Data type: Objects

```
var sabine = {};  
  
sabine.name = 'Sabine';  
sabine.type = 'cat';  
sabine.gender = 'female';  
sabine.age = 14;  
sabine.fixed = true;  
  
sabine;           // Object  
sabine['name'];  // 'Sabine'  
sabine.name;     // 'Sabine'
```


Operators

(i.e. telling JS what to do)

Operators: Arithmetic

```
var one = 2 - 1,  
    two = 1 + 1,  
    three = 9 / 3,  
    four = 2 * 2,  
  
five = three + two;
```

Operators: Concatenation

```
'This is a ' + 'string'; // 'This is a string'
```

Operators: Shorthand

```
var my_var = 1;
```

```
my_var += 2; // 3
```

```
my_var -= 2; // 1
```

```
my_var *= 2; // 2
```

```
my_var /= 2; // 1
```

```
my_var++; // 2 (after eval.)
```

```
my_var--; // 1 (after eval.)
```

```
++my_var; // 2 (before eval.)
```

```
--my_var; // 1 (before eval.)
```

Operators: Comparison

```
var my_var = 1;  
  
my_var > 2;    // false  
my_var < 2;    // true  
my_var == 2;  // false  
my_var >= 2;  // false  
my_var <= 2;  // true  
my_var != 2;  // true  
my_var === 2; // false  
my_var !== 2; // true
```

Operators: Identity

```
function isTrue( value )  
{  
    return value === true;  
}
```

```
isTrue( true );  
isTrue( false );  
isTrue( 1 );  
isTrue( 0 );
```



Operators: Logical

```
if ( ! my_var )
{
    // my_var is false, null or undefined (not)
}

if ( my_var > 2 && my_var < 10 )
{
    // my_var is between 2 and 10 (exclusive)
}

if ( my_var > 2 || my_var < 2 )
{
    // my_var is greater or less than 2
    // (i.e. my_var != 2)
}
```

Operators: Logical

```
if ( !( my_var < 2 ) )
{
    // my_var is not less than 2
    // (or my_var >= 2)
}

if ( ( my_var > 2 &&
      my_var < 10 ) ||
      my_var == 15 )
{
    // my_var is between 2 and 10 (exclusive)
    // or my_var is 15
}
```




Data type: Dynamic typing

```
var my_var = false;    // boolean
my_var = 14;          // number
my_var = "test";      // string
my_var = [];          // array
my_var = {};           // object
my_var = function(){}; // function
```

Data type: Dynamic typing

```
'This is a ' + 'string'; // 'This is a string'
```

```
10 + '20'; // '1020'
```

Control Structures

(i.e. conducting the symphony)

Conditional Action

```
if ( condition )  
{  
    statement ;  
}
```

Semicolons: Use them

first statement
second statement

Semicolons: Use them

first statement
second statement

compression

first statement second statement

Semicolons: Use them

```
first statement;  
second statement;
```

compression

```
first statement; second statement;
```


Conditional Action

```
if ( 1 > 2 )  
{  
    console.log( 'something is terribly wrong' );  
}
```

Conditional Action

```
if ( 1 > 2 )  
{  
    console.log( 'something is terribly wrong' );  
}  
else  
{  
    console.log( 'everything is okay' );  
}
```

Conditional Action

```
console.log(  
  1 > 2 ? 'something is terribly wrong' : 'everything is okay'  
);
```

Conditional Action

```
if ( height > 6 )
{
    console.log( 'you are tall' );
}
else if ( height > 5.5 )
{
    console.log( 'you are of average height' );
}
else
{
    console.log( 'you are shorter than average' );
}
```

Conditional Action

```
var msg = 'You are ';  
  
switch ( true )  
{  
  case height > 6:  
    msg += 'tall';  
    break;  
  case height > 5.5:  
    msg += 'of average height';  
    break;  
  default:  
    msg += 'shorter than average';  
    break;  
}  
  
console.log( msg );
```

For Loops

```
for ( initialization ; test condition ; alteration )  
{  
    statement ;  
}
```

For Loops

```
for ( var i=1; i<=10; i++ )  
{  
    console.log( i );  
}  
// 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
```

For Loops

```
for ( var i=1; i<=10; i++ )  
{  
    console.log( i );  
}  
// 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
```

```
var i = 1;  
for ( ; i<=10; )  
{  
    console.log( i++ );  
}  
// 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
```


While Loops

```
initialization;  
while ( test condition )  
{  
    statement;  
    alteration;  
}
```

While Loops

```
var i = 1;
while ( i < 10 )
{
    console.log( i );
    i += 2;
}
// 1, 3, 5, 7, 9

i; // 11
```

While Loops

```
var i = 11;
while ( i > 10 )
{
    console.log( i++ );
}
// infinite loop (condition is always met)
```

While Loops

```
var i = 10;
while ( i )
{
    console.log( i-- );
}
// 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1
```

Functions

(i.e. reusable bundles of logic)

Functions

```
function name( arguments )  
{  
  statements;  
}
```

Functions

```
function isTrue( value )  
{  
    return value === true;  
}
```

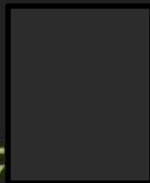
```
isTrue( true );  
isTrue( false );  
isTrue( 1 );  
isTrue( 0 );
```



Functions

```
function add( a, b )  
{  
  return a + b;  
}
```

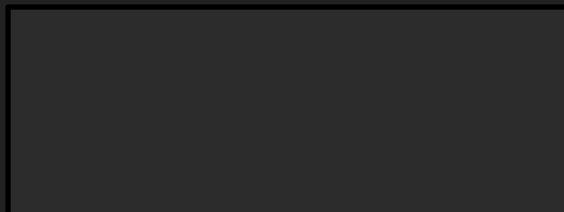
```
add( 1, 2 );  
add( 4, 5 );  
add( 1, 2, 3 );
```



Functions

```
function add( a, b, c )  
{  
  return a + b + c;  
}
```

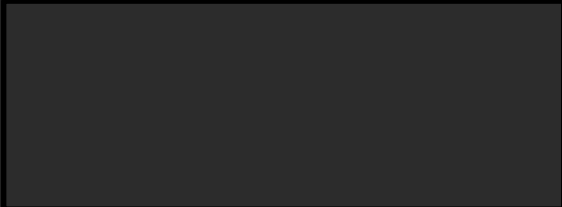
```
add( 1, 2 );  
add( 4, 5 );  
add( 1, 2, 3 );
```



Functions

```
function add( a, b, c )  
{  
  c = c || 0;  
  return a + b + c;  
}
```

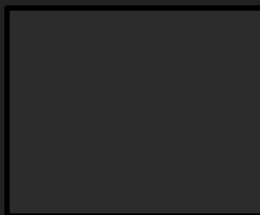
```
add( 1, 2 );  
add( 4, 5 );  
add( 1, 2, 3 );
```



Functions

```
function add()  
{  
  var total = 0,  
      i = 0;  
  while ( arguments[i] )  
  {  
    total += arguments[i++];  
  }  
  return total;  
}
```

```
add( 1, 2 );  
add( 1, 2, 3 );  
add( 1, 2, 3, 8 );
```



Functions

```
function add()  
{  
  var total = 0,  
      i = 0;  
  while ( arguments[i] )  
  {  
    total += arguments[i++];  
  }  
  return total;  
}
```

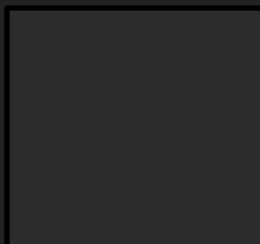
```
add( 1, 2 );  
add( 1, 2, 3 );  
add( 1, 2, 3, 8 );  
add( 1, 2, 'foo', 8 );
```



Functions

```
function add()  
{  
  var total = 0,  
      i = 0;  
  while ( arguments[i] )  
  {  
    if ( typeof arguments[i] == 'number' )  
    {  
      total += arguments[i];  
    }  
    i++;  
  }  
  return total;  
}
```

```
add( 1, 2 );  
add( 1, 2, 3 );  
add( 1, 2, 3, 8 );  
add( 1, 2, 'foo', 8 );
```



Variables: Scope

```
function myFunc()  
{  
  my_first_var = true;  
  var my_second_var = false;  
}
```

```
window.my_first_var;
```

```
myFunc();
```

```
window.my_first_var;  
window.my_second_var;
```

Variables: Scope

```
function myFunc()  
{  
  my_first_var = true;  
  var my_second_var = false;  
}
```

```
window.my_first_var;
```

```
myFunc();
```

```
window.my_first_var;  
window.my_second_var;
```

```
window.myFunc;
```

Variables: Scope

```
function Silly()  
{  
  a = 10;  
  return a * 2;  
}
```

```
var a = 10;
```

```
a;  
Silly();  
Silly();  
a;
```



Variables: Scope

```
function Silly()  
{  
  var a = 10;  
  return a * 2;  
}
```

```
var a = 10;
```

```
a;  
Silly();  
Silly();  
a;
```



Variables: Scope

```
function Silly()  
{  
  return a *= 2;  
}
```

```
var a = 10;  
Silly();  
Silly();  
a;
```



“Anonymous” Functions

```
window.onload = function(){  
    // do something  
};
```

“Anonymous” Functions

```
(function(){  
    // do something  
})();
```

“Anonymous” Functions

```
(  
    // encapsulates some code  
);
```

“Anonymous” Functions

```
(  
  function(){  
    // defines an anonymous function  
  }  
);
```

“Anonymous” Functions

```
(  
  function(){  
  
  }() // executes it immediately  
);
```

“Anonymous” Functions

```
(function(){  
    // do something  
})();
```


Objects

(i.e. organizers)

Objects

```
var Foo = {};
```

Objects

```
var Foo = {};
```

```
Foo.value = 'bar';
```

```
Foo.value; // 'bar'
```

Objects

```
var Foo = {};  
  
Foo.value = 'bar';  
  
Foo.doSomething = function(){  
    console.log( this.value );  
};  
  
Foo.doSomething(); // 'bar'
```

Almost everything's an object

```
var
str_a = '1 2 3 4 5',
str_b = '6 7 8 9';

str_a.length;           // 9
str_a.concat( ' ', str_b ); // '1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9'
str_a.indexOf( '1' );   // 0
str_a.lastIndexOf( ' ' ); // 7
```

Almost everything's an object

```
var arr = [ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ];

arr.length;           // 5
arr.join( ' ' );     // '1 2 3 4 5'

arr.pop();           // 5
arr;                 // [ 1, 2, 3, 4 ]

arr.push( 6 );       // 5 (the new length)
arr;                 // [ 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 ]

arr.reverse();
arr;                 // [ 6, 4, 3, 2, 1 ]

arr.shift();         // 1
arr.unshift( 5 );   // 5 (the new length)
arr;                 // [ 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 ]
```

The DOM

(i.e. your HTML)

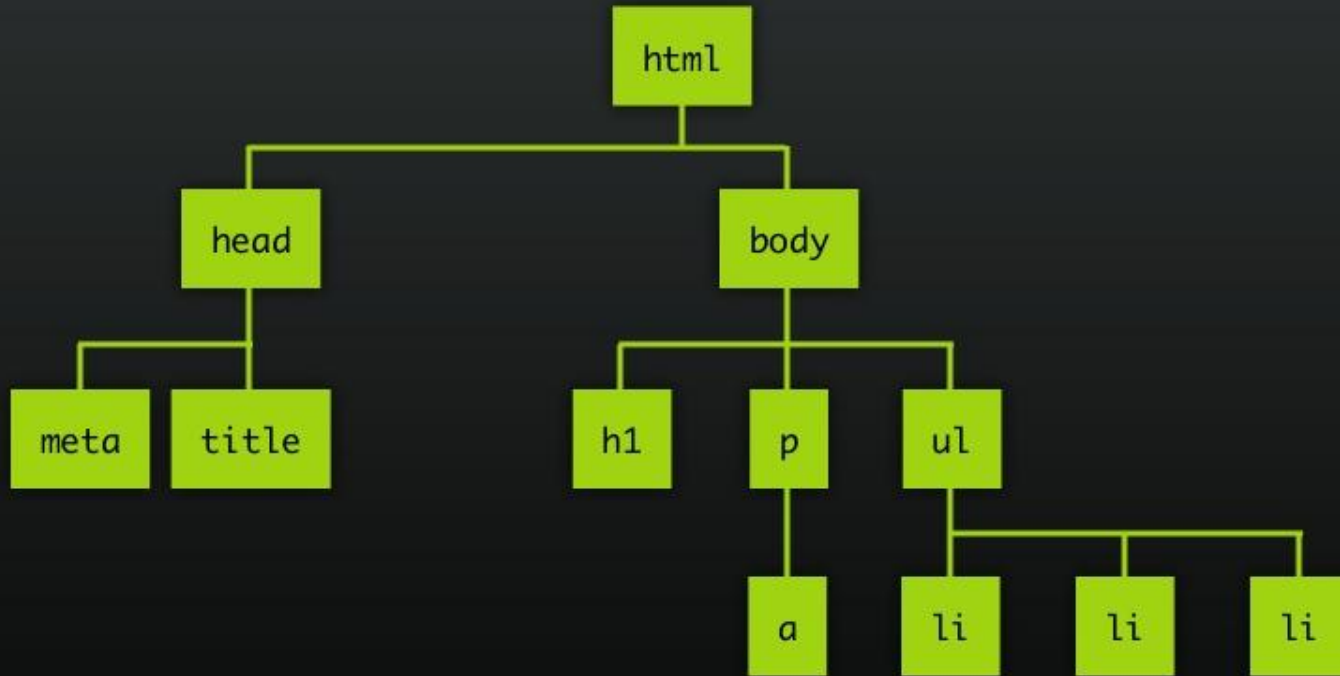
HTML

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Page Title</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>This is a heading</h1>
    <p>This is a paragraph with a
      <a href="http://blog.easy-designs.net">link</a>.</p>
    <ul>
      <li>a list item</li>
      <li>another list item</li>
      <li>a third list item</li>
    </ul>
  </body>
</html>
```

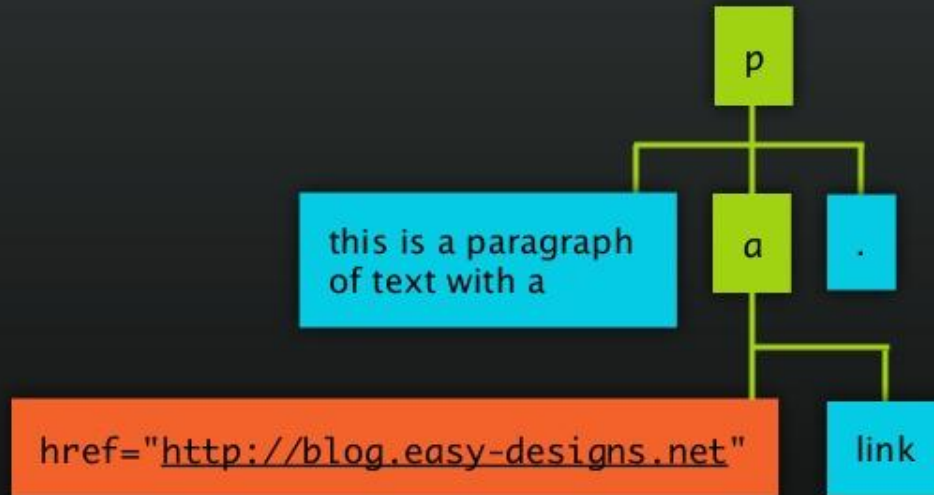

HTML

html

HTML



HTML



Step 1:
Find Stuff

Find Stuff (in CSS)

```
p {  
  color: red;  
}
```

```
#footer {  
  border: 1px solid;  
}
```

```
#footer p {  
  color: black;  
}
```

Find Stuff (in JS)

```
document.getElementsByTagName( 'p' );
```

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

```
document.getElementById( 'footer' )  
  .getElementsByTagName( 'p' );
```

Find Stuff (in jQuery)

```
$( 'p' );
```

```
$( '#footer' );
```

```
$( '#footer p' );
```

Find Stuff (in modern JS)

```
document.querySelector( 'p' );
```

```
document.querySelector( '#footer' );
```

```
document.querySelector( '#footer p' );
```


Libraries vs. Vanilla JS

Write less code

Write more code

Don't worry about
browser differences

Deal with browser issues

More abstraction

More explicit

Extra Downloads

Built-in

Slower

Faster

Comparison

Syntax

Operations/second

```
document.getElementsByTagName( 'p' )
```

8,280,893

```
$( 'p' )
```

19,449

```
document.getElementById( 'foo' )
```

12,137,211

```
$( '#foo' )
```

350,557

```
document.querySelector( 'ul.first' )
```

350,102

```
$( 'ul.first' )
```

18,450

Comparison

Syntax

Operations/second

`document.getElementsByTagName('p')`

8,280,893

`$('p')` ← 99.7% slower

19,449

`document.getElementById('foo')`

12,137,211

`$('#foo')` ← 97.1% slower

350,557

`document.querySelector('ul.first')`

350,102

`$('ul.first')` ← 95% slower

18,450

Traversing a document

```
var a = document.getElementsByTagName( 'a' ),
    a_len = a.length,
    i,
    title;

for ( i=0; i < a_len; i++ )
{
    title = a[i].getAttribute( 'title' );
    if ( title )
    {
        console.log( title );
    }
}
```

Traversing a document

```
node.previousSibling; // node  
node.nextSibling;    // node  
node.parentNode;     // node  
node.childNodes;     // node list  
node.children;       // element collection  
node.firstChild;     // node  
node.lastChild;      // node
```

Digging in

```
node.nodeName;      // e.g. "em" or "#text"

node.nodeType;      // 1 = element
                    // 2 = attribute
                    // 3 = text

node.nodeValue;     // only attribute nodes
                    // and text nodes
```

Step 2:
Manipulate Stuff

Manipulate Stuff (in CSS)

```
p {  
  color: red;  
}  
  
#footer {  
  border: 1px solid;  
}  
  
#footer > p {  
  color: black;  
}
```


Manipulate Stuff (in JS)

```
var abbr = document.createElement( 'abbr' );
```

```
var text = document.createTextNode( 'TN' );
```

```
abbr.setAttribute( 'title', 'Tennessee' );
```

```
abbr.appendChild( text );
```

Manipulating the DOM

```
element.appendChild( new_node );
```

```
element.insertBefore( new_node, target );
```

```
element.replaceChild( new_node, target );
```

Manipulating elements

```
var p = document.getElementsByTagName( 'p' )[0], // collect

abbr = document.createElement( 'abbr' ), // generate
text = document.createTextNode( 'TN' );

abbr.setAttribute( 'title', 'Tennessee' ); // combine
abbr.appendChild( text );
p.appendChild( abbr );
```

Cheap creation

```
// find #foo
var p = document.getElementById( '#foo' );

// create the model
var abbr = document.createElement( 'abbr' );

for ( i=0; i<100; i++ )
{
    // append cheap copies to #foo
    p.appendChild( abbr.cloneNode() );
}
```

Cheap creation

```
// create the model
var abbr = document.createElement( 'abbr' ),
    a, b;

// add a child
abbr.appendChild(
    document.createTextNode('hi')
);

// make cheap copies
a = abbr.cloneNode( false );    // <abbr></abbr>
b = abbr.cloneNode( true );     // <abbr>hi</abbr>
```

Bulk manipulation

```
// good for read/write of large chunks  
element.innerHTML = new_content;  
  
// avoid in general  
document.write( new_content );
```

Exercise 1

HTML

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Example 1</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <blockquote cite="http://bit.ly/1n9zDLG">
      <p>Progressive Enhancement, as a label for a strategy for
      Web design, was coined by Steven Champeon in a series of
      articles and presentations for Webmonkey and the SxSW
      Interactive conference.</p>
    </blockquote>
  </body>
</html>
```


The plan

1. Find all the **blockquote**s in a document
2. Get the value of the **cite** attribute
3. Create a new **anchor** element node
4. Set the **href** attribute of the anchor to the value of the **cite**
5. Create a new text node with the word "source"
6. Insert the text into the **anchor**
7. Insert the **anchor** into the **blockquote**.

HTML

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Example 1</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <blockquote cite="http://bit.ly/1n9zDLG">
      <p>Progressive Enhancement, as a label for a strategy for
      Web design, was coined by Steven Champeon in a series of
      articles and presentations for Webmonkey and the SxSW
      Interactive conference.</p>
    </blockquote>
    <script>
      ...
    </script>
  </body>
</html>
```

My take

```
var quotes = document.getElementsByTagName( 'blockquote' );

for ( var i=0; i < quotes.length; i++ )
{
    var source = quotes[i].getAttribute( 'cite' );

    if ( source )
    {
        var link = document.createElement( 'a' );
        link.setAttribute( 'href', source );

        var text = document.createTextNode( 'source' );
        link.appendChild( text );

        quotes[i].appendChild( link );
    }
}
```

Exercise 2

HTML

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Example 2</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>This is a <em>test</em> of a simple email obfuscation
    technique. It relies on an obfuscated email address placed in
    an emphasis element (<code>em</code>) and replaces it with a
    <code>mailto:</code> link for the valid email address.</p>

    <p>For example, this email address&#8212;<b>aaron [at]
    easy [dash] designs [dot] net</b>&#8212; should be
    converted.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

The plan

1. Find all the **em** elements in a document
2. Make sure the content passes our obfuscation test (e.g. contains "[at]")
3. Grab the content and convert bracketed terms to their equivalents to reveal the email address (e.g. "[at]" to "@")
4. Create a new **anchor**
5. Set the content to be the email address
6. Set the mailto: **href**
7. Replace the **em** with the **anchor**

HTML

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Example 2</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>This is a <em>test</em> of a simple email obfuscation
    technique. It relies on an obfuscated email address placed in
    an emphasis element (<code>em</code>) and replaces it with a
    <code>mailto:</code> link for the valid email address.</p>

    <p>For example, this email address&#8212;<b>aaron [at]
    easy [dash] designs [dot] net</b>&#8212; should be
    converted.</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

My take

```
var ems = document.getElementsByTagName('em'),
    i = ems.length, str, a;

while ( i-- )
{
    if ( ems[i].firstChild &&
        ems[i].firstChild.nodeValue.match( /\s*\[at\]\s*/g ) )
    {
        str = ems[i].firstChild.nodeValue
            .replace( /\s*\[dot\]\s*/g, '.' )
            .replace( /\s*\[at\]\s*/g, '@' )
            .replace( /\s*\[dash\]\s*/g, '-' );

        a = document.createElement( 'a' );
        a.setAttribute( 'href', 'mailto:' + str );
        a.appendChild( document.createTextNode( str ) );
        ems[i].parentNode.replaceChild( a, ems[i] );
    }
}
```