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Introduction to JavaScript

By

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JavaScript

JavaScript is a scripting language used to create and control dynamic website content, i.e. anything that moves, refreshes, or otherwise changes on your screen without requiring you to manually reload a web page.

Features like:

- animated graphics
- photo slideshows
- autocomplete text suggestions
- interactive forms

JavaScript Where To

- The `<script>` Tag

In HTML, JavaScript code must be inserted between `<script>` and `</script>` tags.

```
<script>
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = "My First JavaScript";
</script>
```

- JavaScript in `<head>`

```
<html>

<head>
<script>
function myFunction() {
    document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = "Paragraph changed.";
}
</script>
</head>

<body>
```

- JavaScript in <body>

```
<html>
<body>

<h1>My Web Page</h1>

<p id="demo">A Paragraph</p>

<button type="button" onclick="myFunction()">Try it</button>

<script>
function myFunction() {
    document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = "Paragraph changed.";
}
</script>

</body>
</html>
```

- External JavaScript

```
<html>
<body>
<script src="myScript.js"></script>
</body>
</html>
```

JavaScript Output

1. Writing into an HTML element, using innerHTML.

```
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = "Hello JavaScript";
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>My First Web Page</h2>
<p>My First Paragraph.</p>

<p id="demo"></p>

<script>
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = "Hello JavaScript";
</script>

</body>
</html>
```

My First Web Page

My First Paragraph.

Hello JavaScript

JavaScript Output

2. Writing into the HTML output using `document.write()`.

```
document.write("Hello JavaScript")
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>My First Web Page</h2>
<p>My first paragraph.</p>

<script>
document.write("Hello JavaScript");
</script>

</body>
</html>
```

My First Web Page

My first paragraph.

Hello JavaScript

JavaScript Output

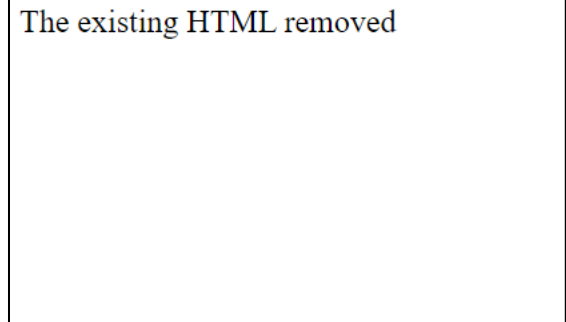
Note that using `document.write()` after an HTML document is loaded, will **delete all existing HTML**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>My First Web Page</h2>
<p>My first paragraph.</p>

<button type="button" onclick="document.write('The existing
HTML removed')">Try it</button>

</body>
</html>
```



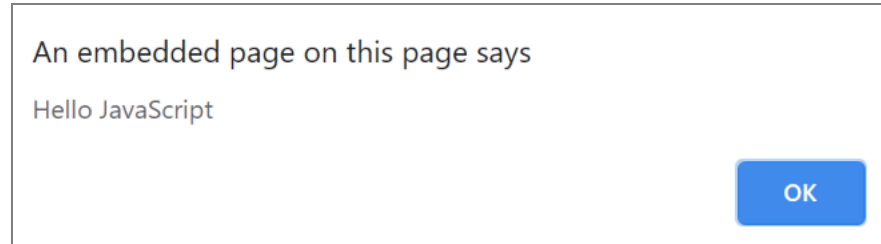
The existing HTML removed

JavaScript Output

3. Writing into an alert box, using `window.alert()`.

```
window.alert("Hello JavaScript");
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<body>  
  
<script>  
window.alert("Hello JavaScript");  
</script>  
  
</body>  
</html>
```



JavaScript Output

4. Writing into the browser console, using `console.log()`.

```
console.log("Hello JavaScript");
```

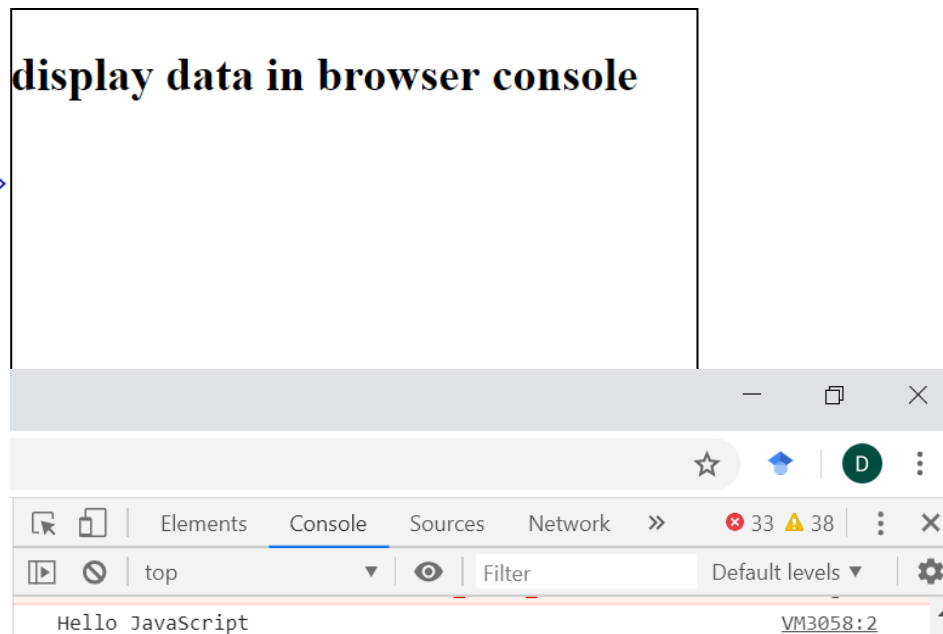
For debugging purposes, you can call the `console.log()` method in the browser to display data.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>display data in browser console</h2>

<script>
console.log("Hello JavaScript");
</script>

</body>
</html>
```



JavaScript Arithmetic Operators

Operator	Description
+	Addition
-	Subtraction
*	Multiplication
/	Division
%	Modulus
++	Increment
--	Decrement

The **addition** operator (+) adds numbers:

JavaScript Assignment Operators

Assignment operators assign values to JavaScript variables.

Operator	Example	Same As
=	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

The **assignment** operator (=) assigns a value to a variable.

JavaScript Comparison and Logical Operators

Operator	Description
==	equal to
===	equal value and equal type
!=	not equal
!==	not equal value or not equal type
>	greater than
<	less than
>=	greater than or equal to
<=	less than or equal to

JavaScript Data Types

- JavaScript variables can hold many **data types**: **String**, **Number**, **Boolean**, **Array**, **Object**.

```
var length = 16;           // Number
var lastName = "Johnson"; // String
var cars = ["Saab", "Volvo", "BMW"]; // Array
var x = {firstName:"John", lastName:"Doe"}; // Object
```

- JavaScript Has **Dynamic** Types

```
var x;           // Now x is undefined
var x = 5;       // Now x is a Number
var x = "John";  // Now x is a String
```

- JavaScript **Booleans**

```
var x = true;
var y = false;
```

Functions

```
function name(parameter1, parameter2, parameter3) {  
    // code to be executed  
}
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<body>  
  
<h2>JavaScript Functions</h2>  
<p id="demo"></p>  
  
<script>  
function myFunction(p1, p2) {  
    return p1 * p2;  
}  
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = myFunction(4, 3);  
</script>  
  
</body>  
</html>
```

JavaScript Functions

12

JavaScript Objects

```
var objectName = {propertyName:value, propertyName:value, ...,  
                  propertyName:value};
```

- Object properties can be accessed in two way :
objectName.propertyName or
objectName["propertyName"]
- Object methods are **actions** that can be performed on objects. A method is a function stored as a property and can be accessed using:
objectName.methodName()

Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h2>JavaScript Objects</h2>

<p id="demo"></p>

<script>
// Create an object:
var person = {
  firstName: "John",
  lastName : "Smith",
  id       : 5566,
  fullName : function() {
    return person.firstName + " " + person.lastName;
  }
};
// Display data from the object:
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = person.fullName();
</script>

</body>
</html>
```

JavaScript Objects

John Smith

JavaScript If...Else Statements

```
if (condition) {  
    // block of code to be executed if  
    the condition is true  
}
```

JavaScript Switch Statement

```
switch(expression) {  
    case x:  
        // code block  
        break;  
    case y:  
        // code block  
        break;  
    default:  
        // code block  
}
```

JavaScript For Loop

```
for (statement 1; statement 2; statement 3) {  
    // code block to be executed  
}
```

JavaScript While Loop

- `while` (condition) {
 // code block to be executed
}
- `do` {
 // code block to be executed
}
`while` (condition);