Announcements

- Instructor: Nelson Padua-Perez (nelson@cs.umd.edu)
- Class Web Site:
- No posting of code in the forum
- Check class announcements daily
Review

- Let’s review some of the concepts we saw last time
- **Example:** JavaScriptTable.html, Variables.html
Reserved Words

- Reserved words – words you cannot use as identifiers
- Some of them are:
  - break
  - do
  - If
  - catch
Spaces, Semicolons, and Comments

- JavaScript ignores spaces, tabs, and newlines between tokens
- Use spaces to create nicely indented code
- The rules are usually one tab for indentation or three spaces. **You need to satisfy this requirement in programming assignments**
- A semicolon is generally used to mark the end of a statement and is optional when a statement appears on a separate line. For example, the following two set of statements are equivalent
  
  ```
  x = 1;
  y = 2;
  x = 1
  y = 2
  ```

- In this course we will always use a semicolon to mark the end of a statement
Comments

Comments in JavaScript

- Used to provide information to the programmer
- Used to identify sections in your code
- Ignored by the JavaScript interpreter

Two types of comments

- Inline comment - // This is a comment until the end of the line
- Block comment
  /* The following is a comment that spans several
   lines */

- We can use a block comment for a single-line comment
- Block comments cannot be nested
JavaScript (Dialog Boxes)

- We can perform input and output via dialog boxes
- Input via `prompt`.
- **Example:** InputOutput.html
  - Notice we can define several variables at the same time
  - `prompt` is a function that displays a dialog box with the specified title. It can be used to read any data
  - You can read numbers and strings via `prompt`
- `prompt` → returns a string
- If you need to perform some mathematical computation, you might need to explicitly convert the value read it into a number
Strings

- You can use `''` or `" "` for strings although we will use `" "` in this class.
- You can determine the number of characters in a string by accessing the length value.
  - `var s = "Hello";`
  - `var x = s.length;`
- Some functions you can use with strings:
  - `toLowerCase()`
  - `toUpperCase()`
  - `substr(start, length)` → Copies segment of the source string beginning at `start` and continuing for `length` characters.
Conversions

- In JavaScript you don’t specify the type of variables
- Most of the time implicit transformations will take care of transforming a value to the expected one
- Example:
  ```javascript
  var age = 10;
  var s = “John Age: “ + age;
  ```
- Sometimes you might need to explicitly transform a value
- Mechanism to transform values:
  - Converting number to string
    ```javascript
    var stringValue = String(number);
    ```
  - Converting string to number
    ```javascript
    var number = Number(stringValue);  
    var number = parseInt(stringValue);  
    var number = parseFloat(stringValue);
    ```
- Example: Conversions1.html, Conversions2.html
Math Functions/Constants

- Math.abs() → Absolute value
  - Example: Math.abs(-10)
- Math.max() → Maximum of two values
  - Example: Math.max(10, 20)
- Math.sqrt() → Square root
  - Example: Math.sqrt(4)
- Math.random() → Random value between 0 and less than 1
  - Example: Math.random()
- Constants
  - Math.PI – Mathematical constant pi
Boolean Type

- We have seen integer, float, and string values
- New type: boolean type
- Assumes the value true or false
- Variable declaration and initialization
  - `var found = true;`
  - `var attending = false;`
JavaScript (Comparisons)

- You can compare values by using the following operators:
  - `===` → Returns true if the values are equal, false otherwise (e.g., `x === y`)
  - `!==` → Returns true if the values are different, false otherwise (e.g., `x !== y`)
  - `==` → Not as strict as the previous equality operator
  - `!=` → Not as strict as the previous inequality operator
- Relational Operators:
  - `<` → Less than returns true if left value is less than right value (e.g., `x < y`)
  - `>` → Greater than
  - `<=` → Less than or equal
  - `>=` → Greater than or equal
- **Example:** Comparison1.html, Comparison2.html
JavaScript (If Statement)

- If statement – Control statement that allow us to make decisions
- **First Form**
  
  ```javascript
  if (expression)
  statement // executed if expression is true
  ```

- **Example:** IfStm1.html

- **Second Form**
  
  ```javascript
  if (expression)
  statement1 // executed if expression is true
  else
  statement2 // executed if expression is false
  ```

- To execute more than one statement use a set of `{ }`
- **Example:** IfStm2.html