

JAVASCRIPT

TEXT BASED 'CODING'

- use a text editor to "write" code
- an interpreter takes our code and translates it into computer speak — lower level language designed for computers, not humans

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Computer Science:



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PROGRAMMING: making the black box work



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PROGRAMMING

CREATING THE BLACK BOX



- Start with a problem
- Know the constraints: the input(s), the expected output(s), etc
- Develop a solution

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PROGRAMMING

3 STEPS

1. Understand the problem, constraints, goals
2. Create the logic to solve it
 - tools: pictures, research, pseudo code
 - modeling the data
3. Write: translate into computer language (e.g. javascript)
 - tools: research, reading, learning apis
 - document logic



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PROGRAMMING

SOLVING THE BLACK BOX

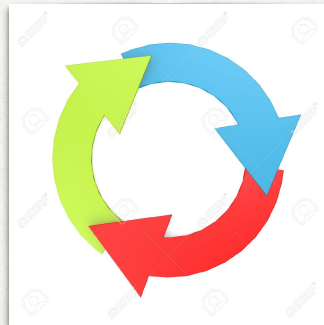
- programming is taking our logic and translating into javascript
- pseudo coding (in between thoughts and javascript)
 - draw pictures,
 - write 'code-like' statements
 - less frequent as we get more experience
 - map into javascript statements/constructs

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PROGRAMMING

ENDLESS "LOOP"

Write/Document, Run/Test, Debug



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EXAMPLE:

determine if
a number is
even or odd



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STEP 1: PROBLEM

DETERMINE IF A NUMBER IS EVEN

- What do we need to know?
 - what "numbers" will be used (the domain)
 - what should our result be? (true/false, 'yes/no', ??)
 - how will others be using this?

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STEP 2: LOGIC

HOW CAN WE DETERMINE IF A NUMBER IS EVEN?

is 12345 an even number ?

How do we decide if a number is even or not ?

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STEP 2 (CONT): PSUEDO CODE

HOW CAN WE DETERMINE IF A NUMBER IS EVEN?

write code here

e.g. is 12345 an even number ?

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STEP 3: WRITE/TRANSLATE

HOW CAN WE DETERMINE IF A NUMBER IS EVEN?

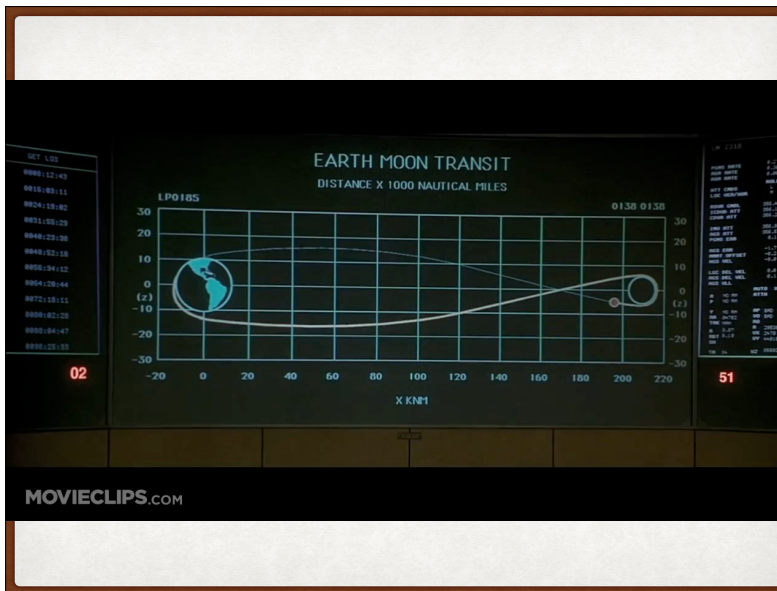
// write code here

// is 12345 an even number ?

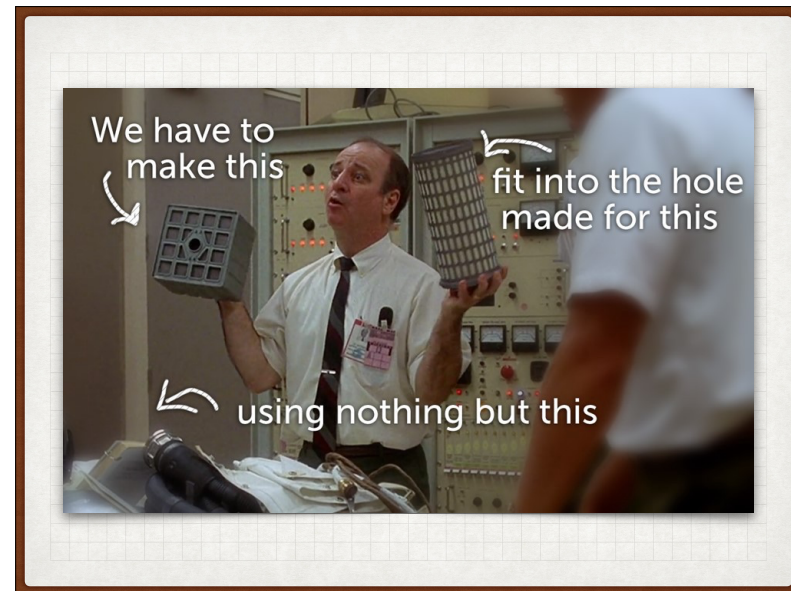
// NEED to know what tools we have

// re-think our solution ?

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PROGRAMMING CONSTRUCTS

CODING STRUCTURE TO KEEP US SANE

- **Variables** (remember a value)
 - data, value & type
- **Branching** (conditional code)
 - boolean expressions
- **Loops** (repeat, iterate, enumerate)
 - boolean expressions
- **Code Organization**
 - functions, objects,

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repl.it
(demo time)

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EXAMPLE:

reuse even/odd
functionality



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function anatomy

```
function isEven(num) {  
  ↑  
}
```

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function anatomy

```
function isEven(num) {  
  ↑  
}
```

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function anatomy

```
function isEven(num) {  
  ↑ ↑  
}
```

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function anatomy
function isEven(num) {

}



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function anatomy
function isEven(num) {

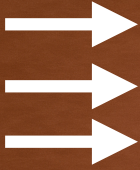
}



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function anatomy
function isEven(num) {

}



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function anatomy
function isEven(num) {

 return true;
 // return false;
 // return 0;
 // return "Yes";
 // return ;
}

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```
function anatomy
function isEven(num) {
  //pseudo code
  if (num is even) return true
  otherwise return false
}
```

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CONDITIONAL BRANCHING

A yellow icon representing conditional branching, shaped like a stylized 'E' with the words 'if' and 'else' on its left side.

```
if (boolean_expression) {  
    ↑  
  
}
```

```
if (boolean_expression) {  
    ↑  
    ↑  
}
```

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```
if (boolean_expression) {  
  
    }  
    ↑
```

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BOOLEAN EXPRESSIONS

EVALUATE TO TRUE OR FALSE

	INVERSE
$X == Y$	$X != Y$
$X > Y$	$X <= Y$
$X < Y$	$X >= Y$

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BOOLEAN EXPRESSIONS

EVALUATE TO TRUE OR FALSE

AND: $A \ \&\& \ B$

OR: $A \ || \ B$

NOT: $!A$

$A \ \&\& \ !B \ || \ (C \ \&\& \ D)$

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```
if (boolean_expression) {  
  
    }  
    ↑
```

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```
if (boolean expression) {  
    // execute if true  
} else {  
    // execute if false  
}
```

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```
if (exp1) {  
    // execute if true  
} else if (exp2) {  
    // execute if true  
} else {  
    // execute both false  
}
```

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```
function isEven(num) {  
    if (num%2 == 0) {  
        return true;  
    }  
    else {  
        return false;  
    }  
}
```

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```
function isEven(num) {  
    if (num%2 == 0) {  
        return true;  
    }  
    return false;  
}
```

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```
function isEven(num) {
    return (num%2 == 0);
}
```

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EXAMPLE:
in a set of
numbers, how
many are even?



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	A	B	C	D	E
1	23	42	4	15	6

```
isEven(23);
isEven(42);
isEven(4);
isEven(15);
isEven(6);
```

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```
if (isEven(23)) {
    // increment counter
}
if (isEven(42)) {
    // increment counter
}
. . .
```

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```

if (isEven(23)) {
    // increment counter
}
if (isEven(42)) {
    // increment counter
}
. . .

```

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```

var evenCount = 0;
if (isEven(23)) {
    // increment counter
    evenCount = evenCount + 1;
}
if (isEven(42)) {
    evenCount += 1;
}
if (isEven(4)) {
    evenCount++;
}

```

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ARRAYS
BETTER WAY TO
HOLD DATA

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	A	B	C	D	E
1	23	42	4	15	6

A1:E1
[23, 42, 4, 15, 6]

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