

# Intro – Grammar of Javascript in comparison with PHP

Week 04

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HTML  
Structure

CSS  
Presentation

Javascript  
Behavior



# Javascript

Adds **Behavior** & **Interactivity** with  
*Immediate Feedback* to a web page

# Usage of Javascript

- Examples on web pages
  - Google Map, animations, mouse clicks, etc
- Examples beyond webpages
  - Yahoo Widgets, Apple's Dashboard Widgets, etc
- Flash Actionscript is based on Javascript

# How to add Javascript to a page

```
<!DOCTYPE HTML >  
<html>  
<head><title>My Web Page</title>
```

```
<script type="text/javascript">  
alert('hello world!');  
</script>
```

```
</head>
```

# How to link external Javascript file

```
<!doctype html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head> <title>My Web Page</title>
```

```
<script src="example.js"></script>
```

```
</head>
```



```
example.js
```

```
alert('Hello world!');
```

# How to write text on a page

## Javascript way

```
<script>
```

```
document.write  
  (“<p>Helloworld!</p>”);
```

```
</script>
```

## PHP way

```
<?php
```

```
echo “<p>Helloworld!</p>” ;
```

```
?>
```

# How to comment on a page

## Javascript way

```
<script>
```

```
//this is my  
//comment
```

```
/* this is a  
Block Comment*/
```

```
</script>
```

## PHP way

```
<?php
```

```
//this is my  
// comment
```

```
/* this is a  
Block Comment*/
```

```
?>
```

## HTML way

```
<!-- this is my  
comment -- >
```

## CSS way

```
/* this is my  
comment  
*/
```

# **GRAMER OF JAVASCRIPT**

# Variable

Declaring a variable

Variable name

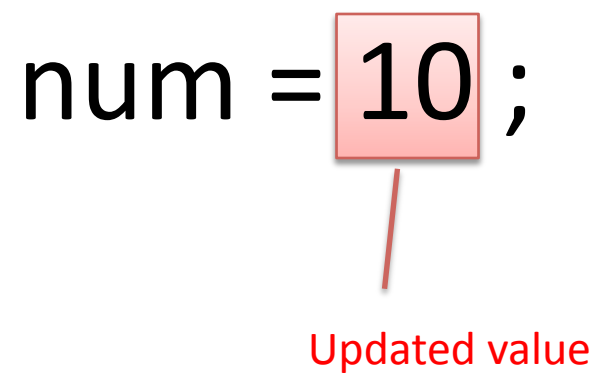
Initial value

Closing syntax

var num = 9 ;

A diagram illustrating the syntax for declaring a variable. The code 'var num = 9 ;' is shown with four colored boxes highlighting its parts: 'var' in a yellow box, 'num' in a blue box, '9' in a red box, and ';' in a green box. Four leader lines connect these boxes to their respective labels: 'Declaring a variable' (yellow), 'Variable name' (blue), 'Initial value' (red), and 'Closing syntax' (green).

num = 10 ;

A diagram illustrating the syntax for updating a variable's value. The code 'num = 10 ;' is shown with a red box highlighting the value '10'. A leader line connects this box to the label 'Updated value' below it.

Updated value

# Rules for naming a variable

- **Variable names must begin with a letter, \$, or \_**
  - Do not start your variable with numbers or weird characters
- **Variable names can only contain letters, numbers, \$, and \_**
  - Do not contain blanks or weird characters

right

```
var mine  
var $mine  
var _mine
```

wrong

```
var 1mine  
var &mine  
var mine is  
var you&me
```

# Variables

## Javascript way - Numbers

```
var num=8;  
num=8;
```

or

## PHP way - Numbers

```
$num=8;
```

## Javascript way - String

```
var mystring="My keyword";  
mystring='My keyword';
```

or

## PHP way - String

```
$mystring="My keyword";  
$mystring='My keyword';
```

# Combining Strings

## Javascript way - +

fullName

= firstName + lastName;

## PHP way - .

\$fullName

= \$firstName . \$lastName;

# Variables - Boolean

Boolean is a data type, having two values (true and false)  
Returns 1 if true and 0 if false

## Javascript way - Boolean

```
var male=true; female=false;
```

```
document.write(male);
```

result

1

## PHP way - Boolean

```
$male=true; $female=false;
```

```
echo ($male);
```

```
document.write(female);
```

result

0

```
echo($female);
```

# Variables - Array

## Javascript way - Array

```
var my=new Array();  
my[0]="foo";  
my[1]="bar";
```



```
var my=new Array("foo","bar");
```

```
my=["foo","bar"]; or
```

```
Documents.write(my[0]);
```

## PHP way - Array

```
$my= array(  
0=> "foo",  
1 = "bar");
```



```
or  
$my=array("foo","bar"); or
```

```
echo $my(0);
```

foo


# For Each - Accessing array Items-

## Javascript way – for each loop

```
var my=new Array();  
my[0]="foo";  
my[1]="bar";
```

```
for(var key in my){  
document.write(my[key]);  
}
```

```
for(var key =0; key<my.length; key++){  
document.write(my[key]);  
}
```




## PHP way – for each loop

```
$my= array(  
0=> "foo",  
1 ="bar");
```

```
foreach($my as $key=> $value) {  
    echo $my($key) ;  
    echo $value;  
}
```

```
for ($key=0; $key<count($my); $key++) {  
    echo $my($key) ;  
}
```



# Arithmetics

## Operator

+

-

\*

/

%

## Performing math

+=

score+=10

Adds value  
score = score + 10

-=

score-=10

Subtracts value  
score = score - 10

\*=

score\*=10

Multiplies the value to the variable  
score = score \* 10

/=

score/=10

Divides the value in the variable  
score = score / 10

++

score++

adds 1 to the variable.  
score = score + 1

--

score--

subtracts 1 from the variable.  
score = score - 1

modular

→ %

score%5

Returns the residue value after dividing  
score = score % 5

# Comparison Operator

## Operator

=

!

>

<

## Comparison

==

num==10

Equal to

If(num==10)

if(name=="Jean")

!=

num!=10

Not equal to

If(num!=10)

if(name!="Jean")

>

num>10

Greater than

If(num>10)

<

num<10

Less than

If(num<10)

>=

num>=10

Greater than or equal to

If(num>=10)

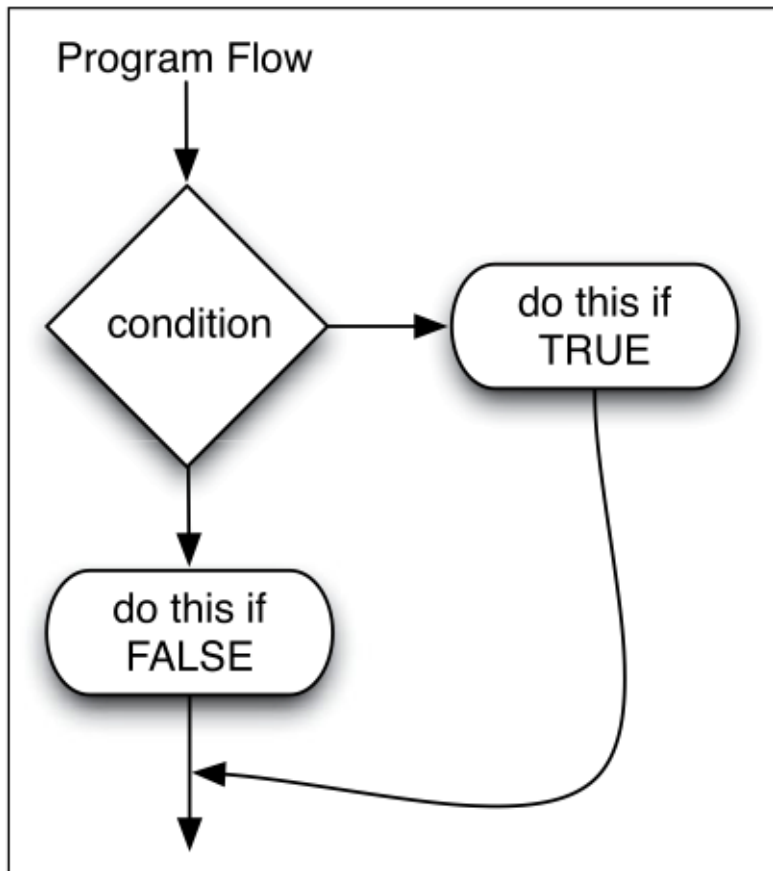
<=

num<=10

Greater less than or equal to

If(num<=10)

# Conditionals



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

```
else(){  
anotherstatement(a);  
}
```

# Control Structure

## Javascript way - Conditional

```
if (score>=100) {  
document.write("win!");  
}
```

```
var x=document.form  
["myForm"]["email"].value;
```

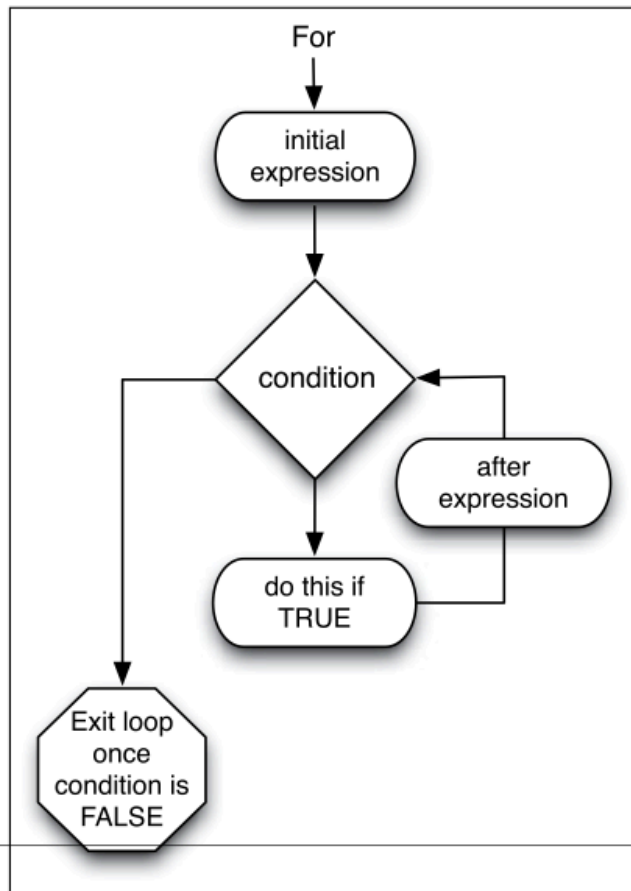
```
if (x==null) {  
document.write("error!");  
}
```

## PHP way - Conditional

```
if ($score>=100) {  
print "win!";  
}
```

```
if (empty($_POST['email'])) {  
print 'error!';  
}
```

# Loops



```
for (initial statement;  
test condition;  
closing expression) {  
    statement(a);  
}
```

```
while (test condition; ) {  
    statement(a);  
}
```

# Control Structure

## Javascript way – For Loop

Initial statement    Test condition    Closing Expression

```
for (var i = 0; i <= 10; i++) {  
    document.write(i);  
}
```

statement

## PHP way – For Loop

```
for ($i = 0; $i <= 10; $i++) {  
    print $i;  
}
```

# Control Structure

## Javascript way – While Loop

`var i = 0;` — Initial statement

`while (i <= 10;) {` — Test condition  
`document.write(i);`  
`i++;` — Closing Statement  
`}`

## PHP way - While Loop

`$i = 0;`  
`while ($i <= 10;) {`  
`echo i;`  
`i++;`  
`}`

# Functions

- Writing and using function is to **Reduce, Reuse, Recycle** your efforts on writing scripts



**MR. LAZY**




Not any more !

# Functions

 alert("hello world!");

## Built in Javascript functions

 document.write("hello world!");

# Creating my own Function

Creating a function      Function name      Closing syntax

```
function heat() {
```

Body of the  
Main Function

```
shovelCoal;  
lightFire;  
harnessSun;
```

Small composing functions  
(Assume that these functions  
are created elsewhere)

```
}
```

Closing syntax

```
heat;
```

Calling the function in action

# Function with Arguments

Argument

```
function heat (targetTemp){  
    if(targetTemp < 80){  
        firestrenght+=(currentTemp-targetTemp)*0.1;  
    }  
}
```

```
heat(70);
```

# Returning Data from Function

```
function product ( a , b ) {  
  return a*b;  
}
```

Argument

```
document.write( product( 4 , 3 ) );
```

Argument

result

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# Global and Local Variables

Global variables are defined outside from the function. Global variables can be called, or edited from any functions.

Local variables or arguments are defined inside of each functions. Local variables cannot be called, nor edited outside of that specific function.

