Javascript in 10 Minutes

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programming the browser

Java
› 1990: project at Sun to replace C++
› 1994: “Oak” retargeted to the web for “applets”
› Java takes off, first safe language in widespread use

JavaScript
› 1995: “Mocha” project at Netscape
› Javascript takes off, included in Microsoft’s IE
› 1996: submitted to Ecma as standard

today
› Java alive and well server-side
› but JS dominates client-side
› making inroads server-side too (eg, node.js)
on javascript, from its inventor

JS had to “look like Java” only less so, be Java’s dumb kid brother or boy-hostage sidekick. Plus, I had to be done in ten days or something worse than JS would have happened.

—Brendan Eich on Javascript
the good parts

In Javascript, there is a beautiful, elegant, highly expressive language that is buried under a steaming pile of good intentions and blunders. The best nature of Javascript is so effectively hidden that for many years the prevailing opinion of Javascript was that it was an unsightly, incompetent toy. My intention here is to expose the goodness in Javascript, an outstanding dynamic programming language...

Deep down, Javascript has more in common with Lisp and Scheme than with Java. It is Lisp in C’s clothing.

—Douglas Crockford in Javascript: The Good Parts
syntax

statements like Java
› while, for, if, switch, try/catch, return, break, throw

comments
› use //, avoid /***/

semicolons
› inserted if omitted (yikes!)

declarations
› function scoping with var

functions
› are expressions; closures (yippee!)

```javascript
var MAX = 10;
var line = function (i, x) {
  var l = i + " times " + x + " is " + (i * x);
  return l;
}
var table = function (x) {
  for (var i = 1; i <= MAX; i += 1) {
    console.log(line(i, x));
  }
}
// display times table for 3
table(3);
```

```
1 times 3 is 3
2 times 3 is 6
3 times 3 is 9
4 times 3 is 12
5 times 3 is 15
6 times 3 is 18
7 times 3 is 21
8 times 3 is 24
9 times 3 is 27
10 times 3 is 30
```

> |
basic types

primitive types
› strings, numbers, booleans
› operators autoconvert

arrays
› can grow, and have holes

funny values
› undefined: lookup non-existent thing
› null: special return value

equality
› use ===, !==
objects

literals
› \( o = \{prop: val, \ldots\} \)

properties
› get: \( x = o.p \)
› set, add: \( o.p = e \)
› delete: \( delete\ o.p \)

prototypes
› lookup along chain

> point = \{x: 1, y: 2\}
> Object
1. \( x: 1 \)
2. \( y: 2 \)
3. \( \_\_\_\_p\_r\o\_t\_o\_t\_\_\_\_: Object \)
> point.x
1
> point.z
undefined
> point.z = 3
3
> point.z
3
> delete point.z
true
> point.z
undefined

> var Point = function (x, y) {this.x = x; this.y = y;}
> undefined
> Point.prototype.magnitude = function () {return
Math.sqrt(this.x * this.x + this.y * this.y);} function () {return
Math.sqrt(this.x * this.x + this.y * this.y);} > p = new Point(1,2)
Point
> p.x
1
> p.magnitude
function () {return
Math.sqrt(this.x * this.x + this.y * this.y);} > p.magnitude()
2.23606797749979
good, bad & awful

**good**
- first class functions
- closures
- properties
- prototypes
- immutables

**bad, can work around**
- variable scoping
- function decls
- ==

**awful, stuck with these**
- new & this
- implicit conversions
- semicolon insertion
- floating point nums
- 16 bit unicode
recommended reading

*Short, entertaining, well explained. In good taste.*
*Candid about bad and awful parts too.*
*Sometimes need more explanation (eg, constructors)*

Stoyan Stefanov. *JavaScript Patterns.*
*Also fairly short, and well explained.*
*Sophisticated collection of useful patterns.*