

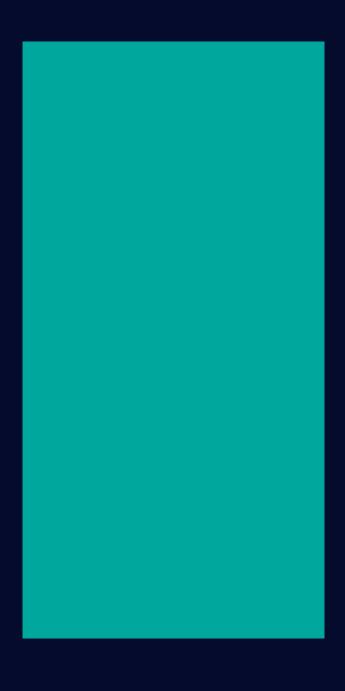








### Call Stack



```
function findTotal() {
  const arr = [3, 5, 7, 9];
  let total = 0;

for (let i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
  let msg = "The loop has run " + i + " times";
  total += arr[i];
  }

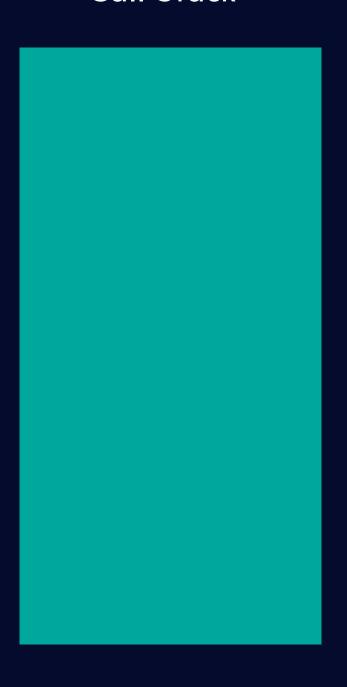
if (total > 10) {
  const msg = "The total is " + total;
  }
}

13 }
```

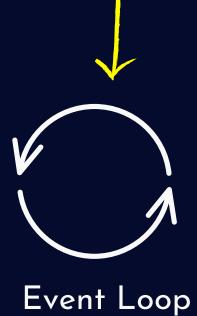








```
1 function findTotal() {
2   const arr = [3, 5, 7, 9];
3   let total = 0;
4
5   for (let i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
6    let msg = "The loop has run " + i + " times";
7    total += arr[i];
8   }
9
10   if (total > 10) {
11    const msg = "The total is " + total;
12   }
13  }
14
```

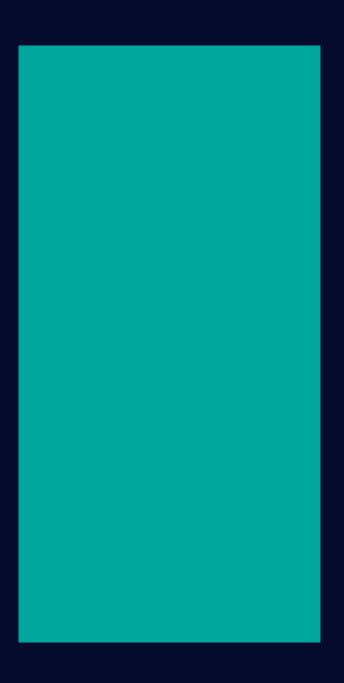


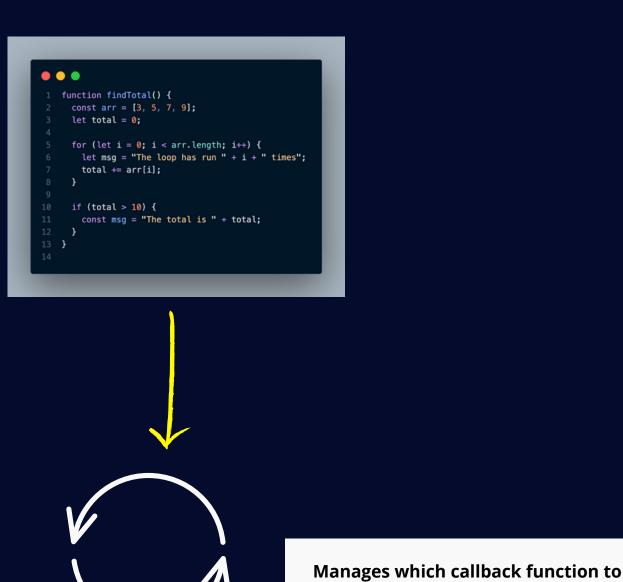






### Call Stack





Event Loop

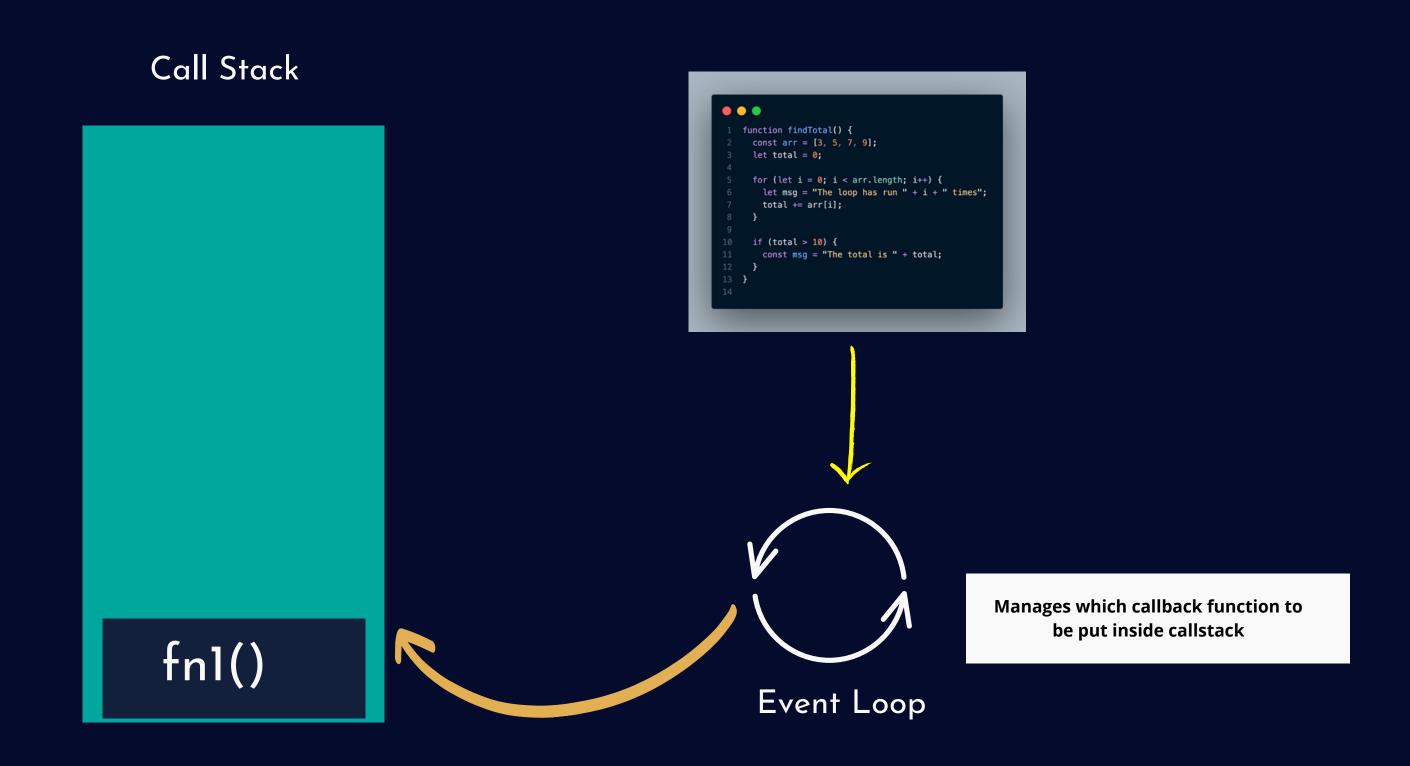




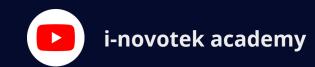


be put inside callstack























Call Stack

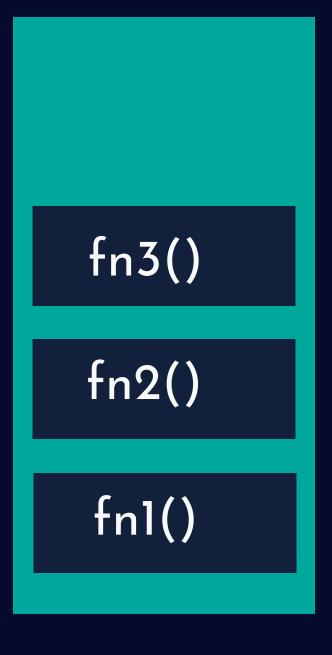
fn2() fn1()

















Call Stack

fn2()

fnl()

































# Array

# Of

# Objects





















Data mutation is the process of changing the value of an existing data structure













Avoid data mutation as much as possible.













Avoid data mutation as much as possible.

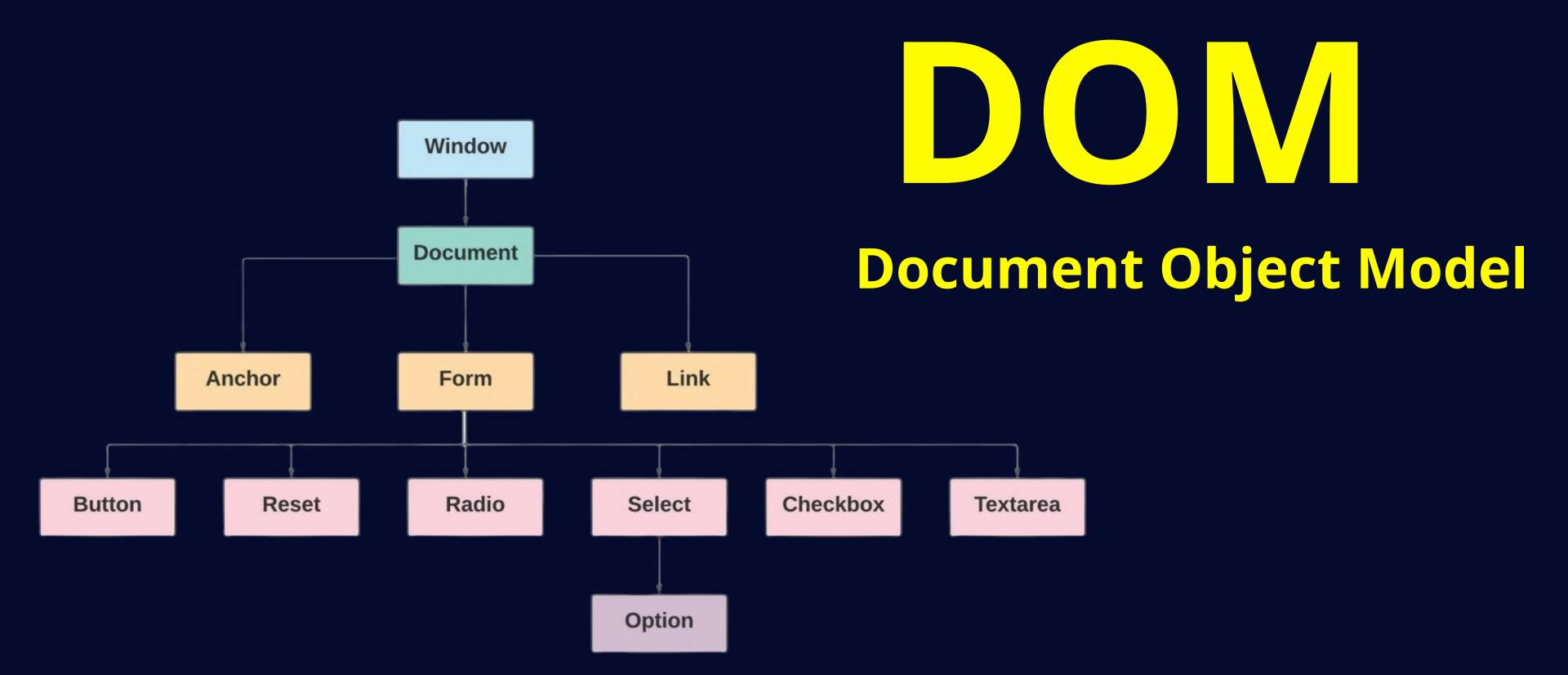














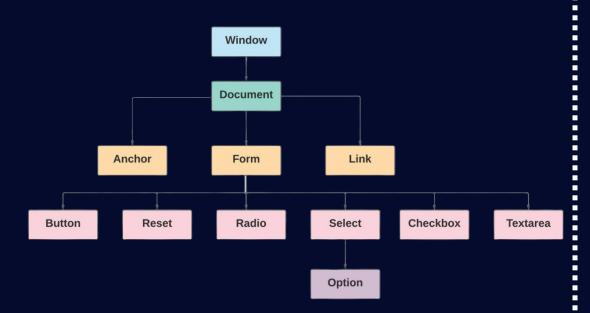






## DOM

Document Object Model

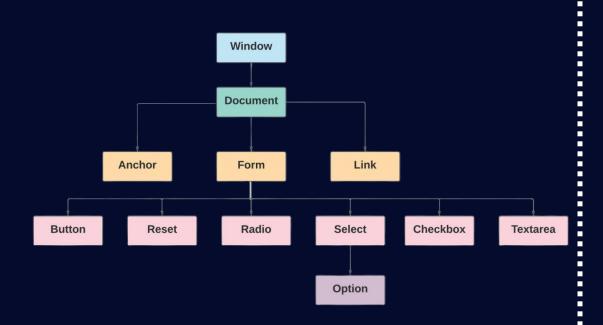






### DOM

Document Object Model



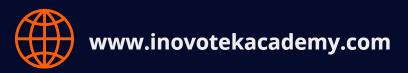
DOM is a tree structure that represents the structure of the HTML document

















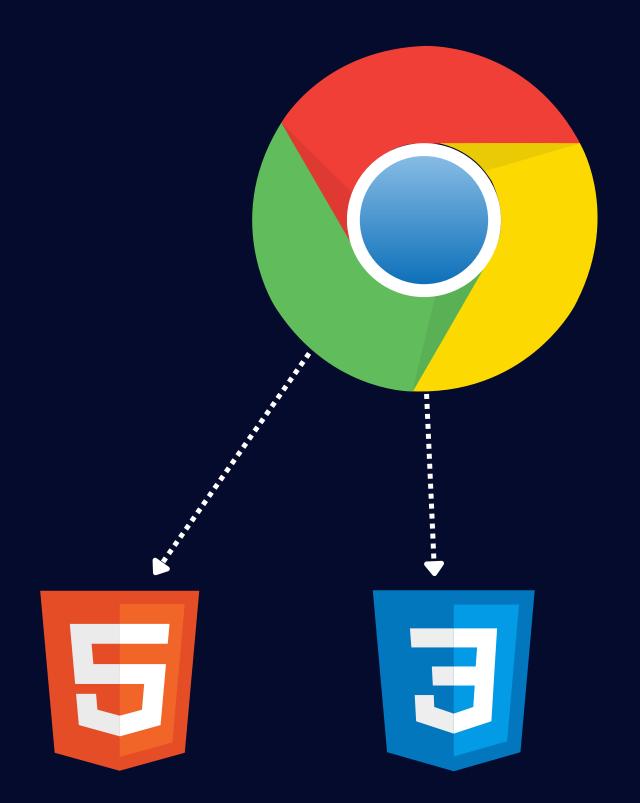


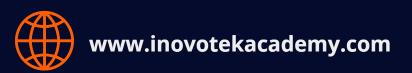








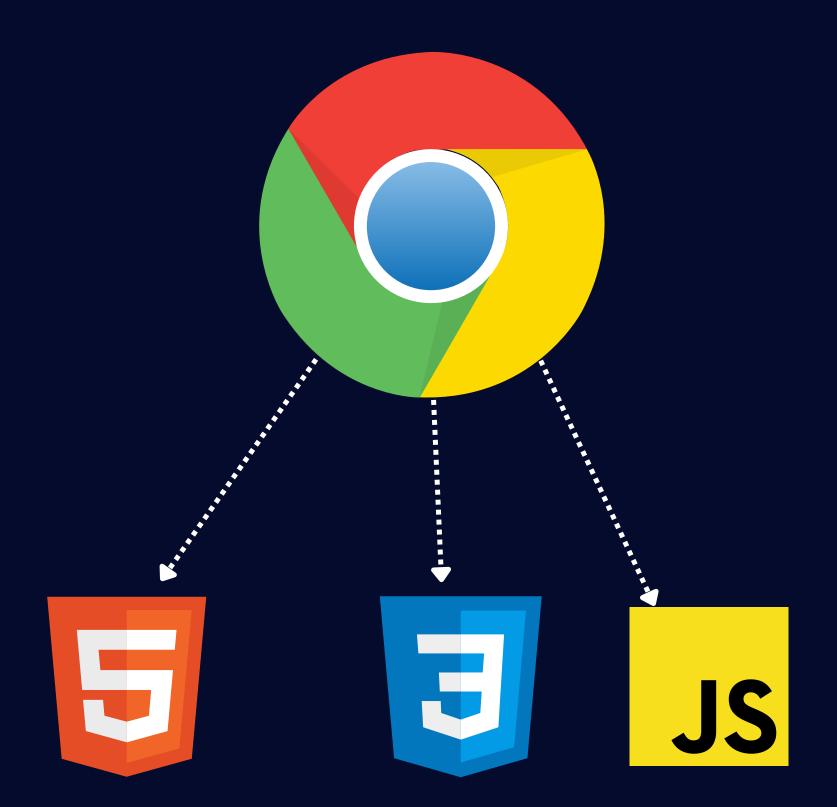










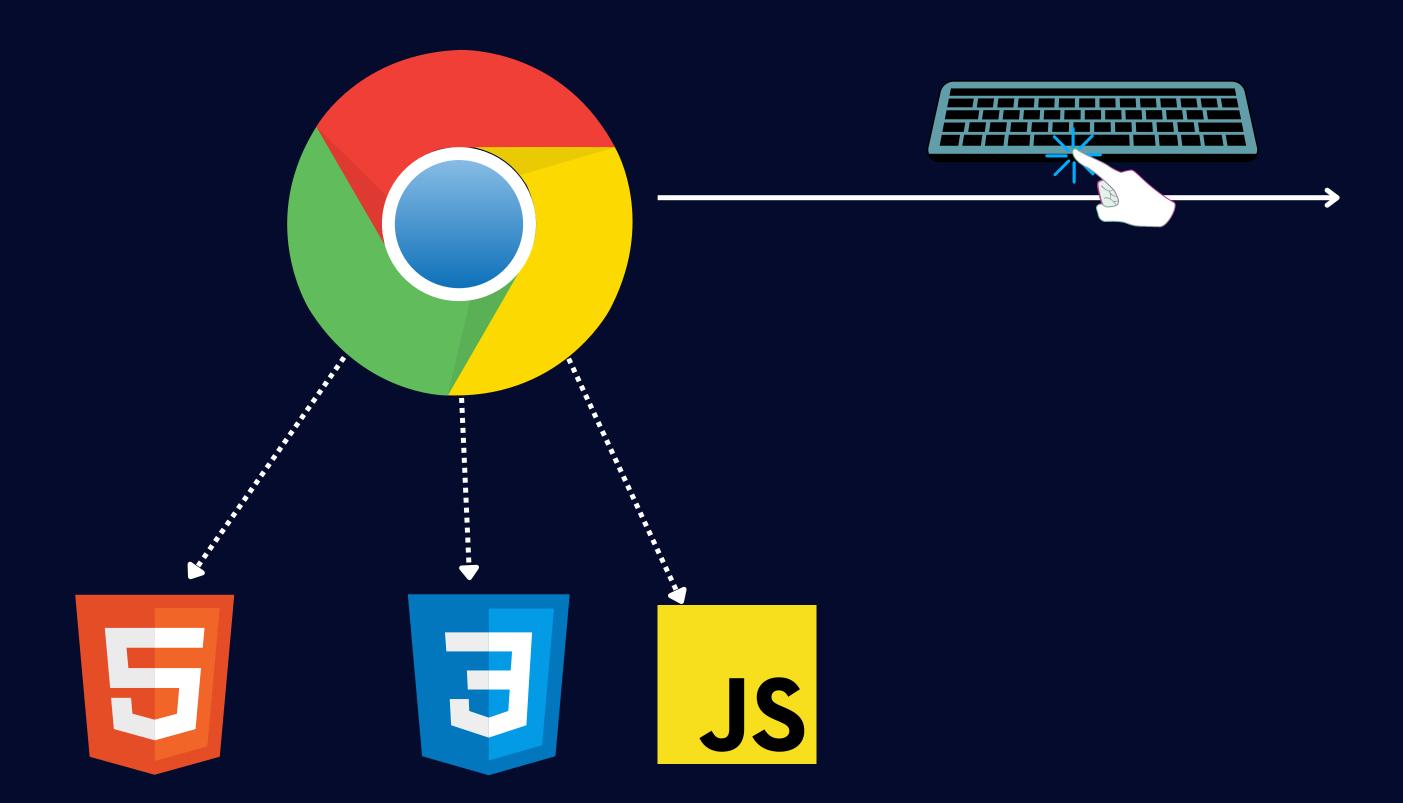










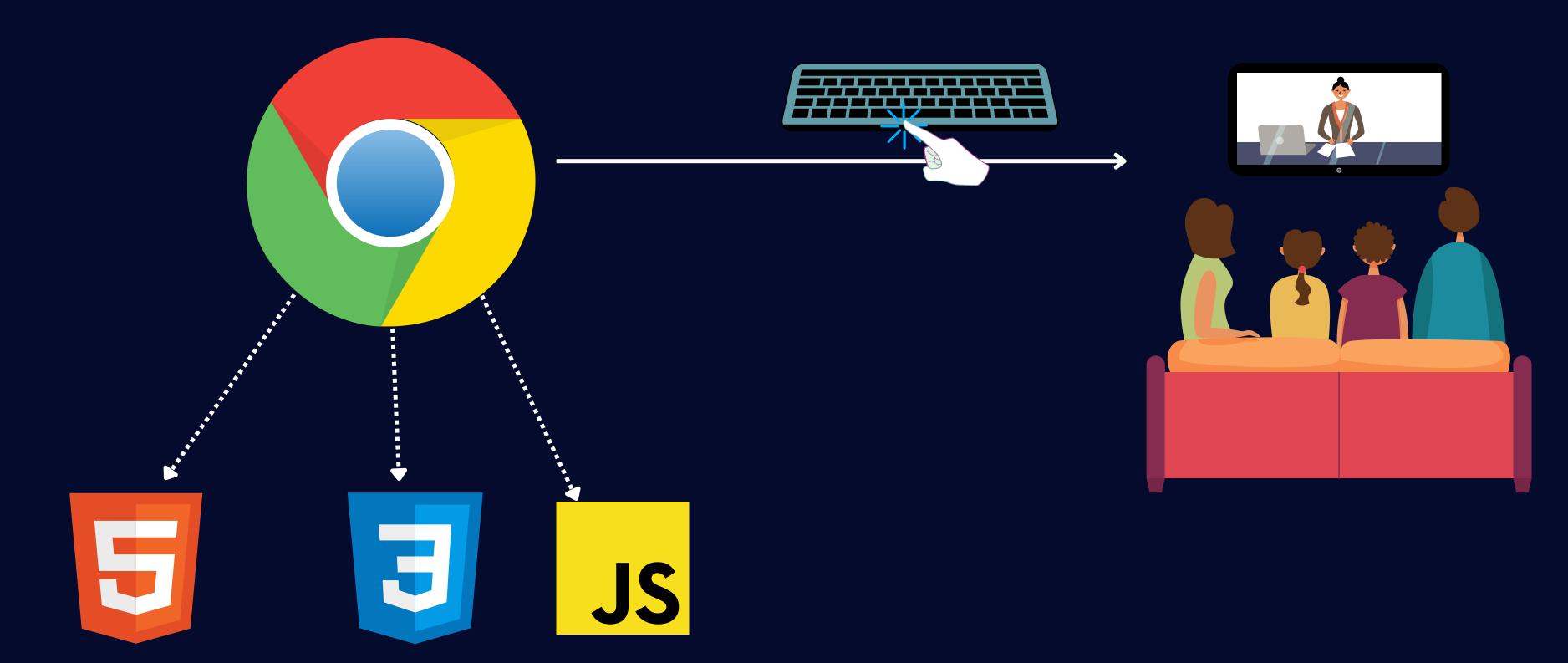


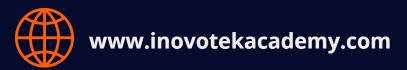




































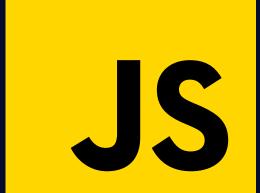












## DOM





DOM is the interface between the browser and the HTML document



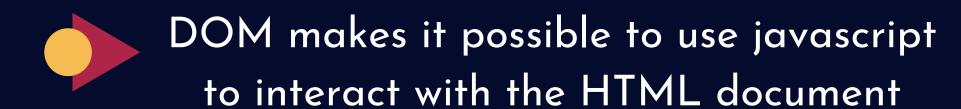








and the HTML document



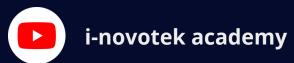














To create new HTML element









- To create new HTML element
- To remove HTML elements







- To create new HTML element
- To remove HTML elements
- To add styles to HTML elements





#### Uses of DOM



- To create new HTML element
- To remove HTML elements
- To add styles to HTML elements
- To get values from input field





#### Uses of DOM



- To create new HTML element
- To remove HTML elements
- To add styles to HTML elements
- To get values from input field
- To set attributes to element





#### Uses of DOM



- To create new HTML element
- To remove HTML elements
- To add styles to HTML elements
- To get values from input field
- To set attributes to element
- To add event listener to element







### NODE









### NODE

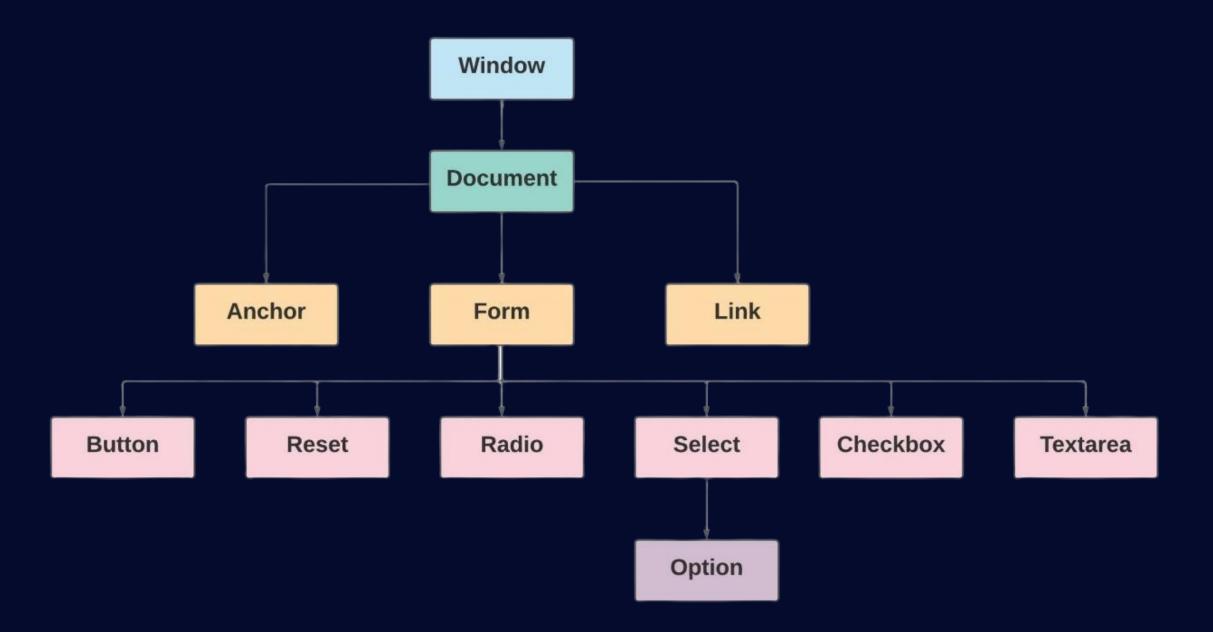
A node is an individual parts of element in the DOM tree







### NODE

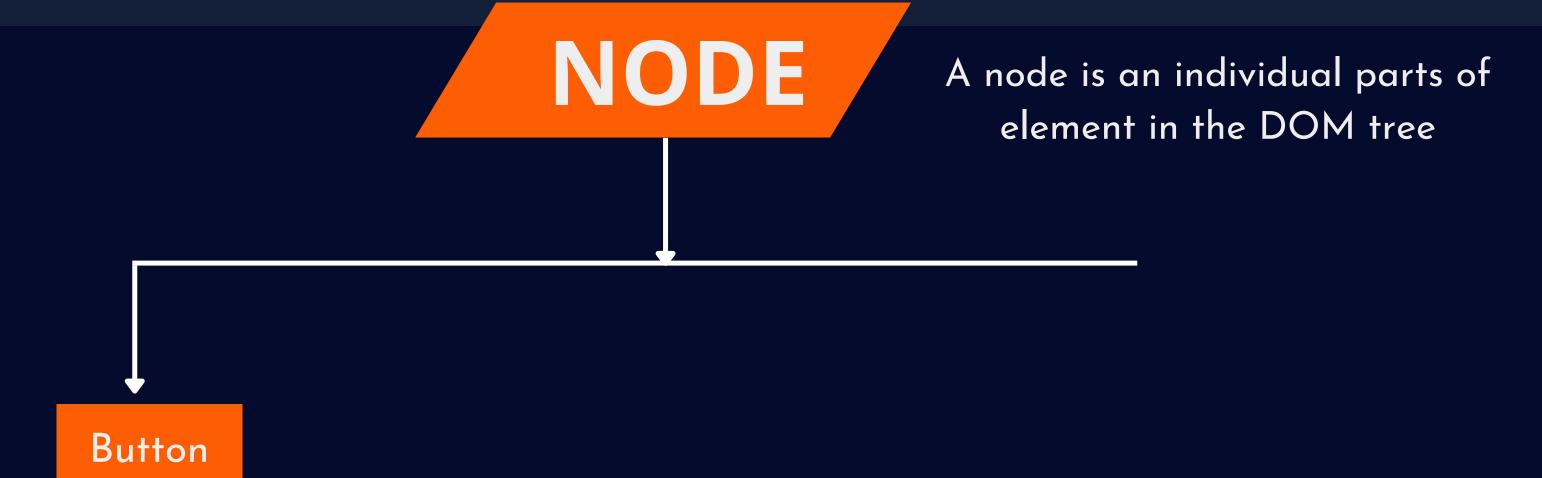




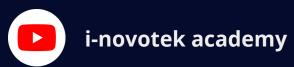






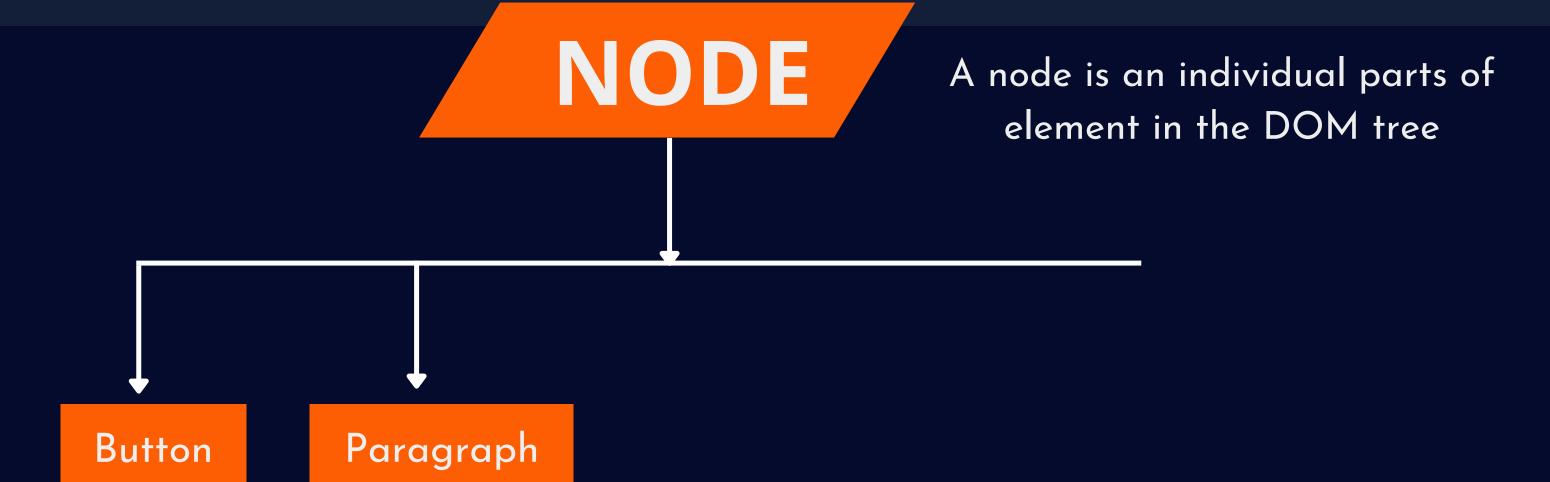








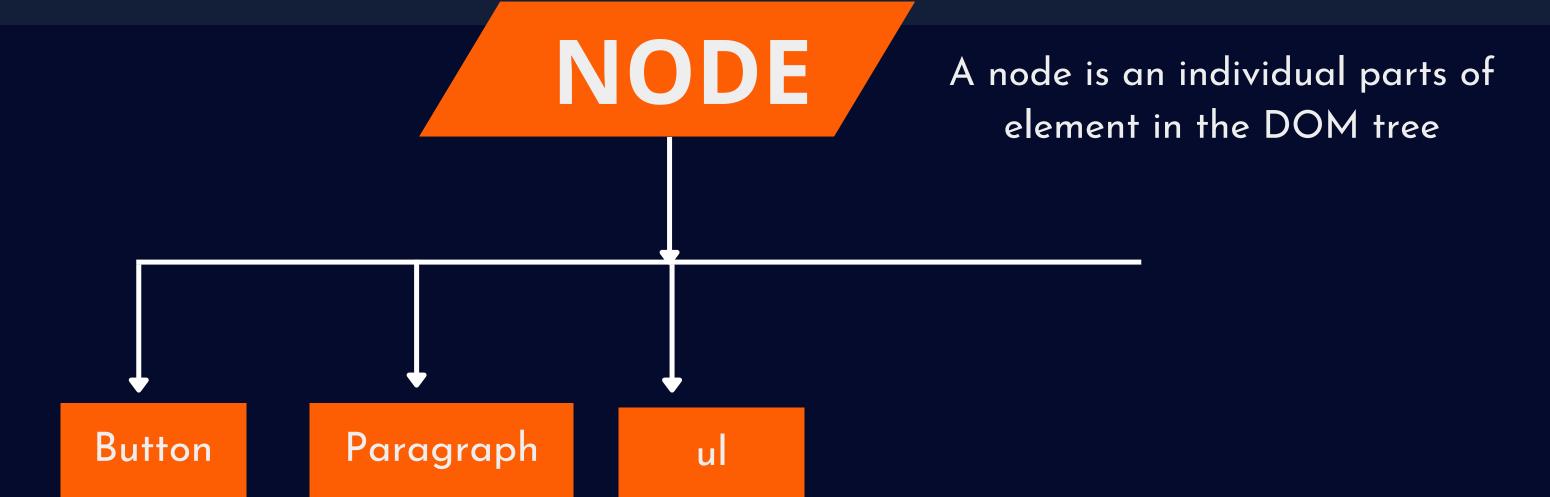








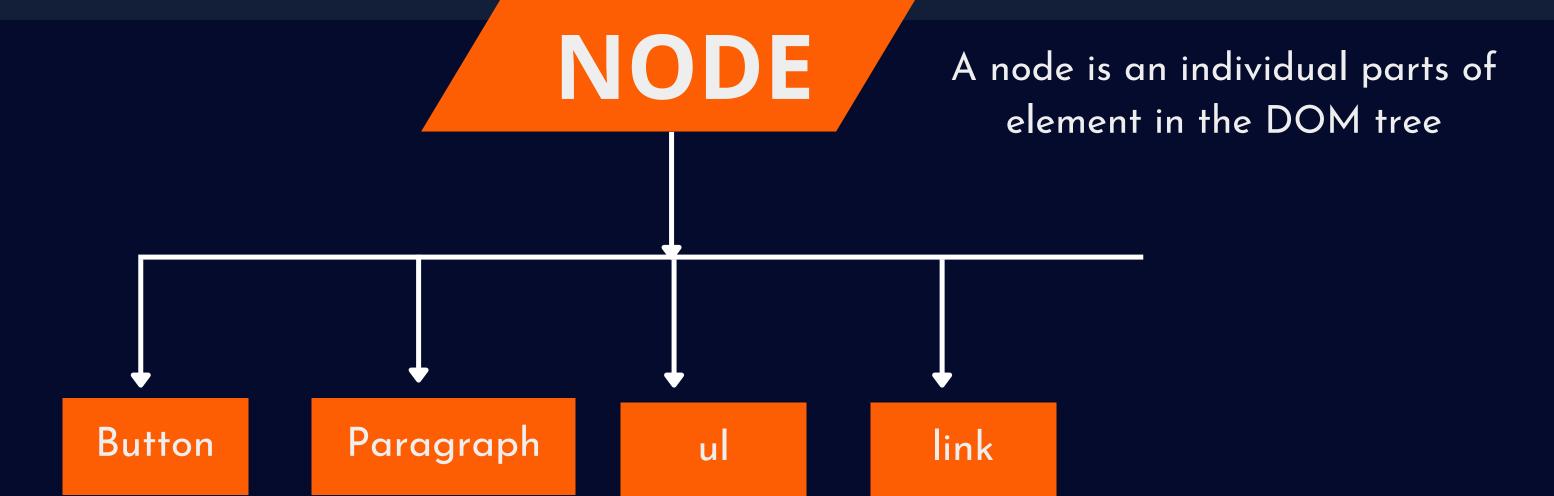










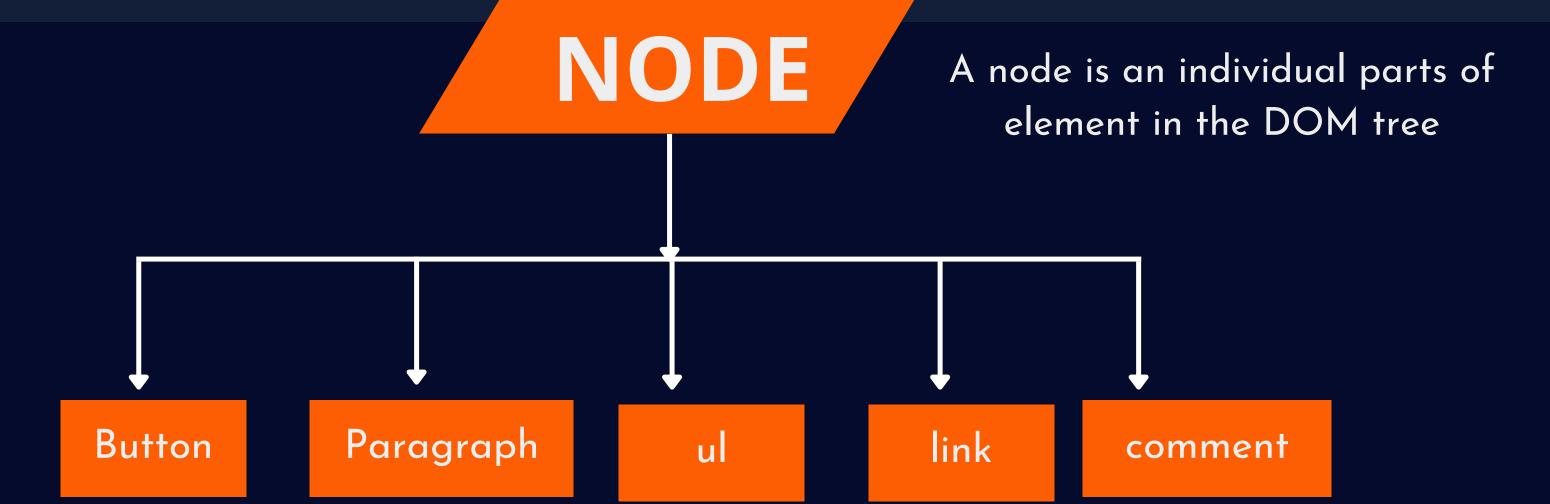








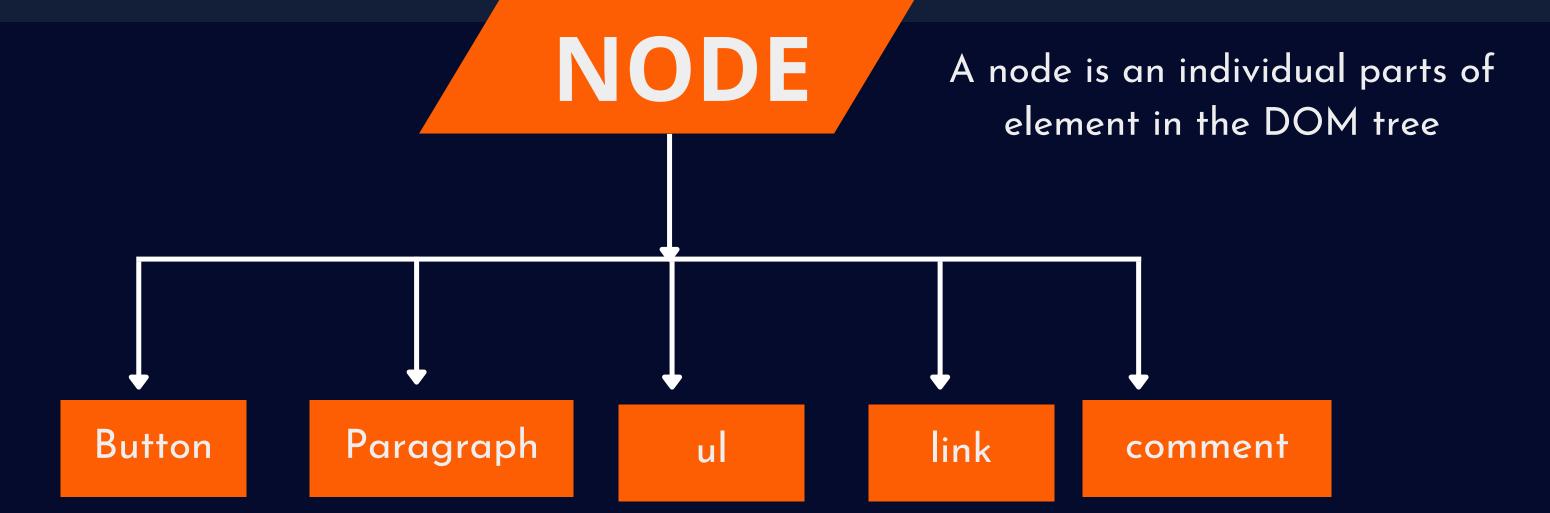












Node can have children/attributes/parents ....









## Facts about NODE

The DOM node is an object

The DOM node has properties and methods









## Examining the DOM











## Types of Selectors







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## Types of Selectors

#### Single







## Selectors



#### Single





## Selectors



#### Single

Multiple



getElementByld







### Selectors



### Single

### Multiple



querySelector





### Selectors



#### Single

#### Multiple







getElementsByTagName





### Selectors



#### Single

- getElementById
- querySelector

- getElementsByTagName
- getElementsByClassName





### Selectors



#### Single

- getElementById
- querySelector

- getElementsByTagName
- getElementsByClassName
- getElementsByName





### Selectors



#### Single

- getElementByld
- querySelector

- getElementsByTagName
- getElementsByClassName
  - getElementsByName
- querySelectorAll





## Types of Selectors



#### Single

- getElementById
- querySelector

- getElementsByTagName
- getElementsByClassName
- getElementsByName
- querySelectorAll
- getElementsByTagName



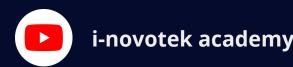




All selected elements has a property called style

















All selected elements has a property called style









All selected elements has a property called style

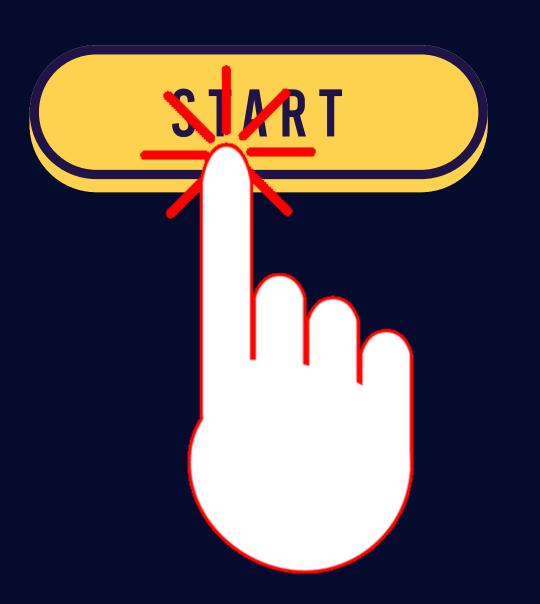












## DOM EVENTS







### DOM EVENTS





Mouse Events



Keyboard Events E





Form Events

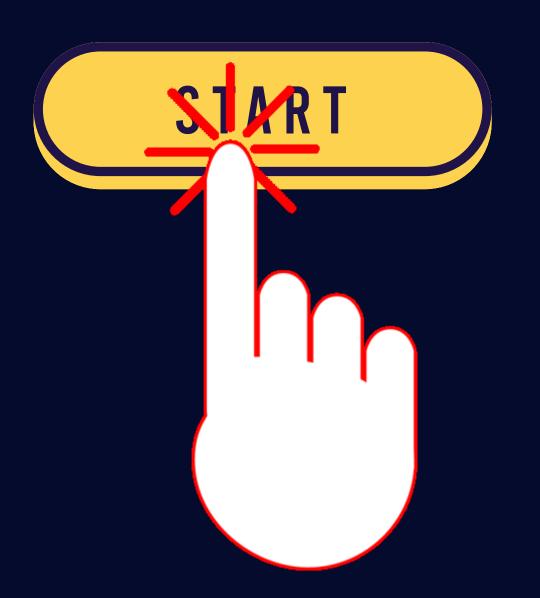












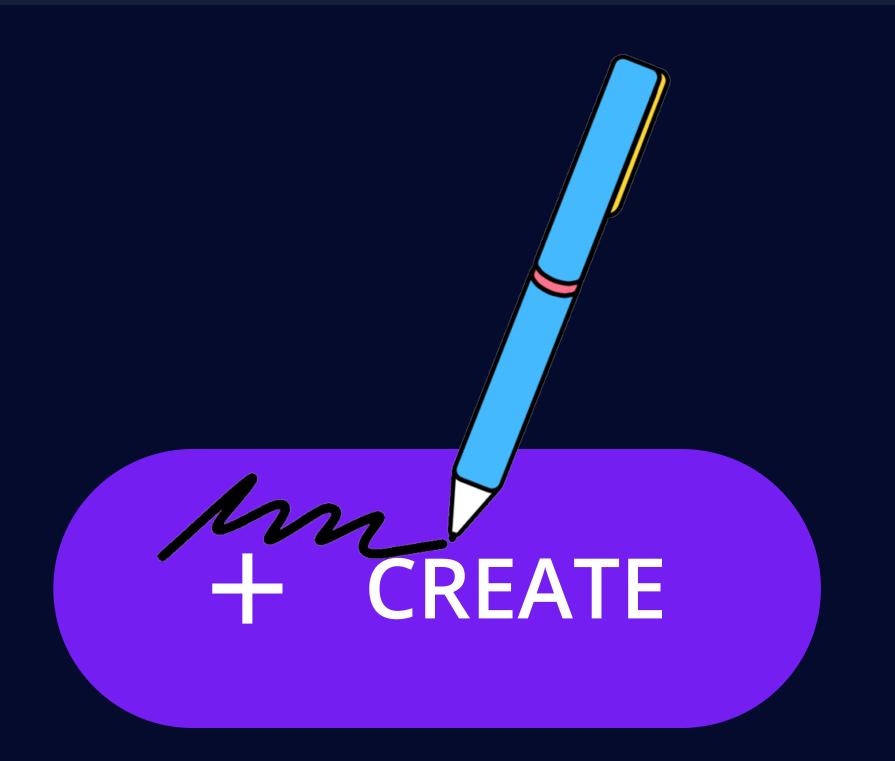
## DOM EVENTS











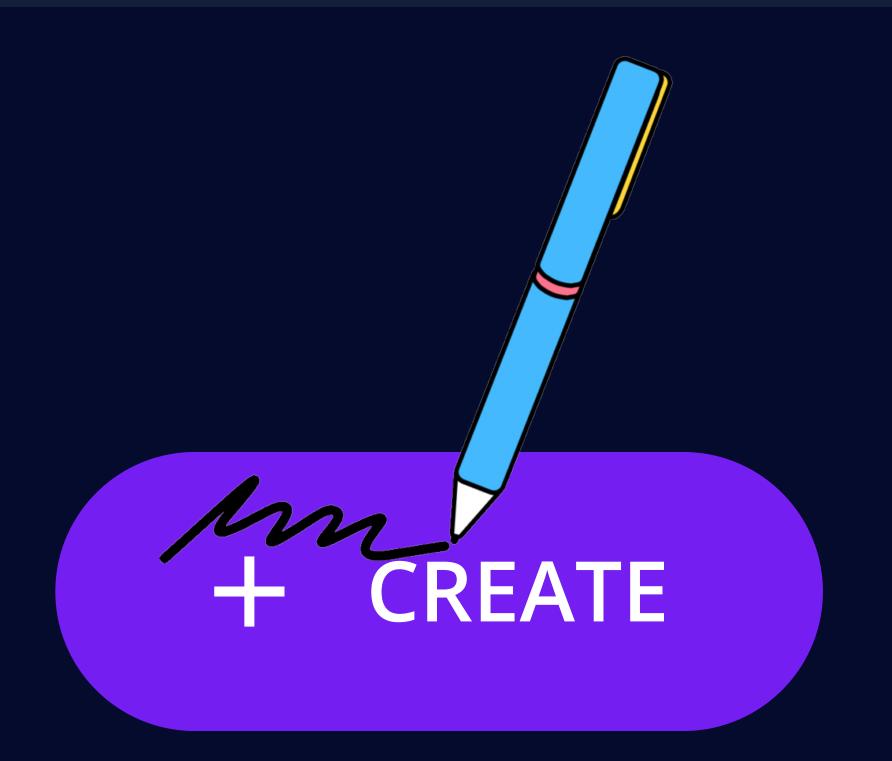
## HOW to Create Element











## HOW to Create Element











## Local Storage









# Asynchronous programming

Multi threaded





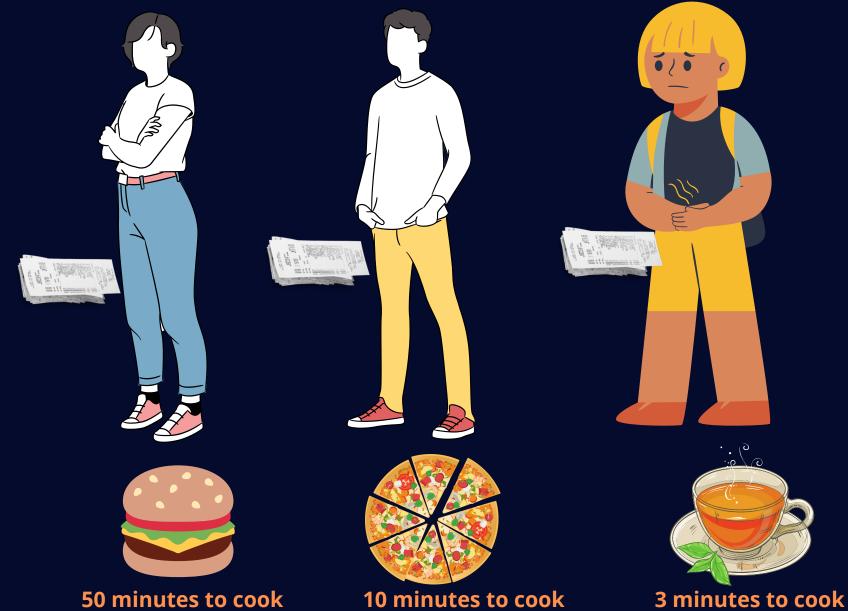


#### Asynchronous programming





Multi threaded





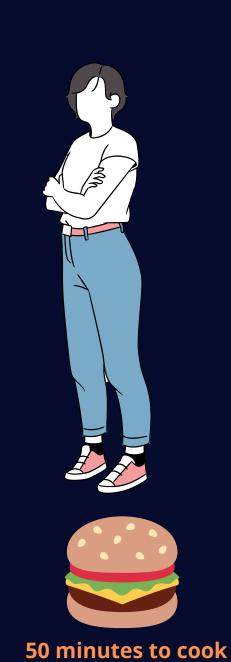


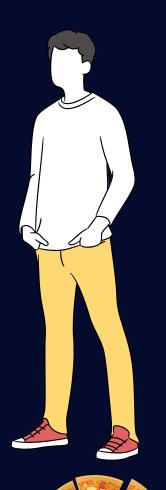




















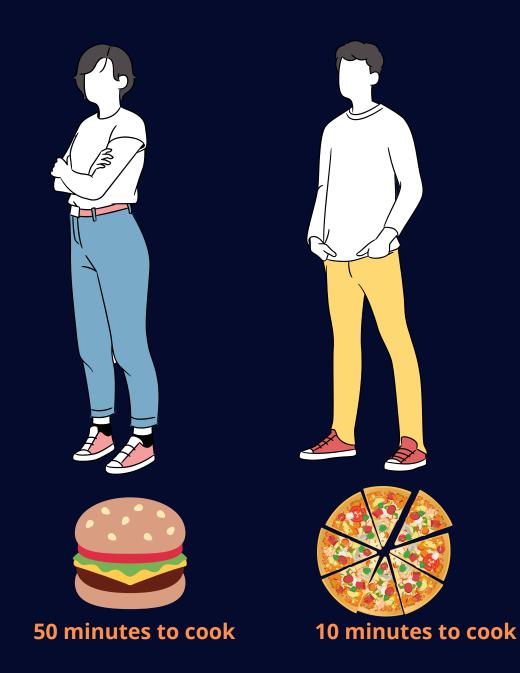


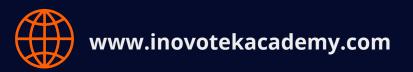


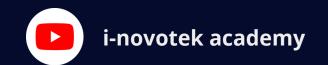










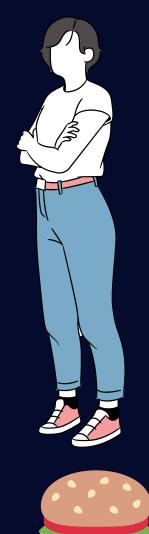


































Ways of writing

Sync oole











#### SetTimeout











SetTimeout

Callback















SetTimeout



Promise













SetTimeout



Callback



Promise















#### SetTimeout







#### SetTimeout









#### SetTimeout



SetTimeout is a function that runs after a certain amount of time has passed and it is not blocking the code from executing







#### SetTimeout



SetTimeout is a function that runs after a certain amount of time has passed and it is not blocking the code from executing

#### Syntax



l setTimeout(function(){}, time)











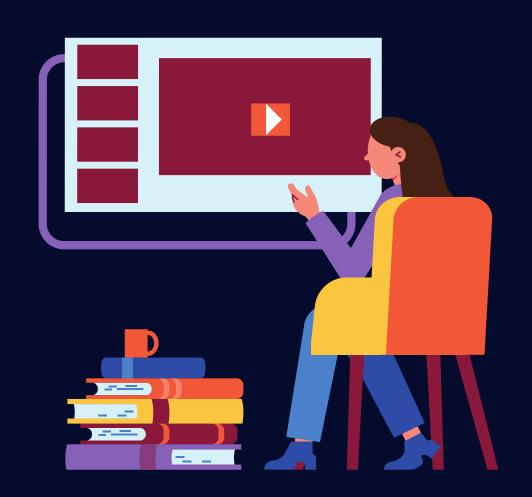










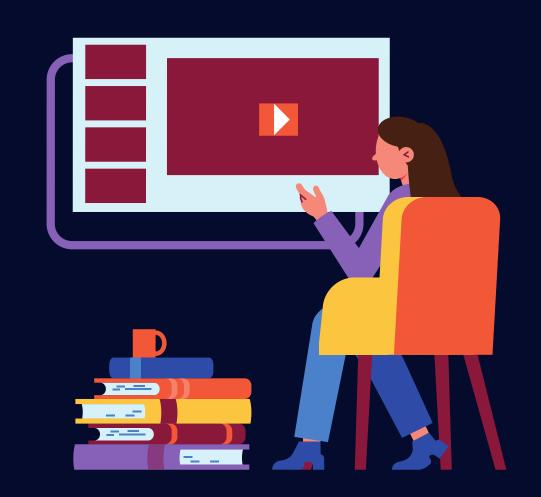
























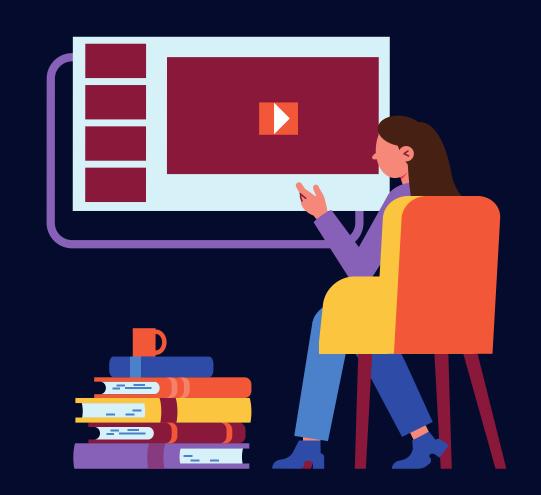












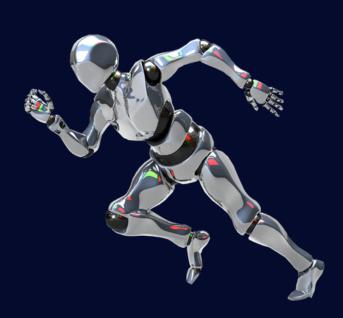












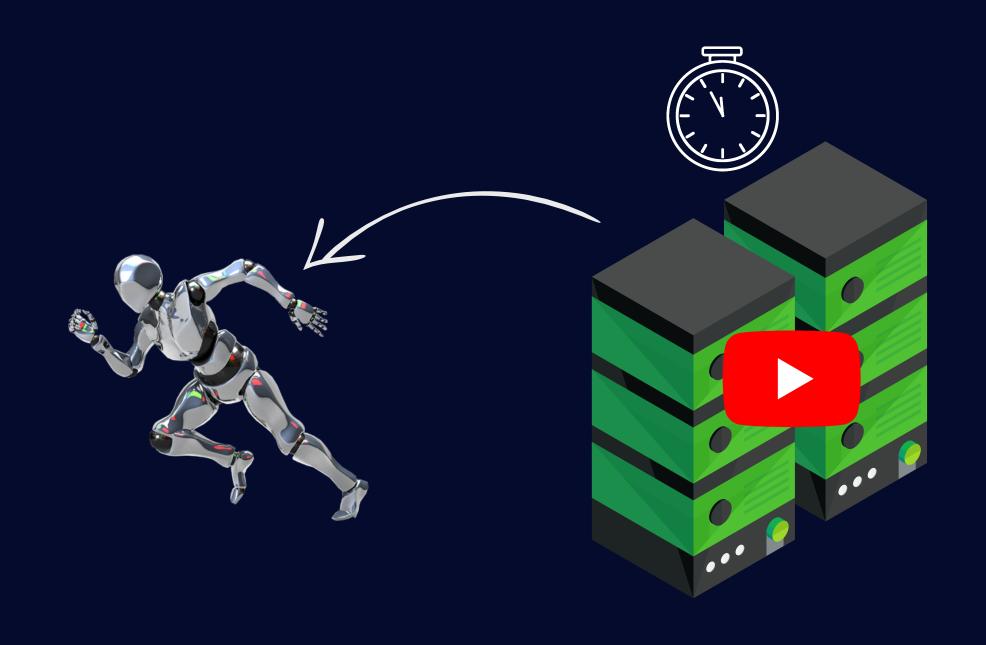








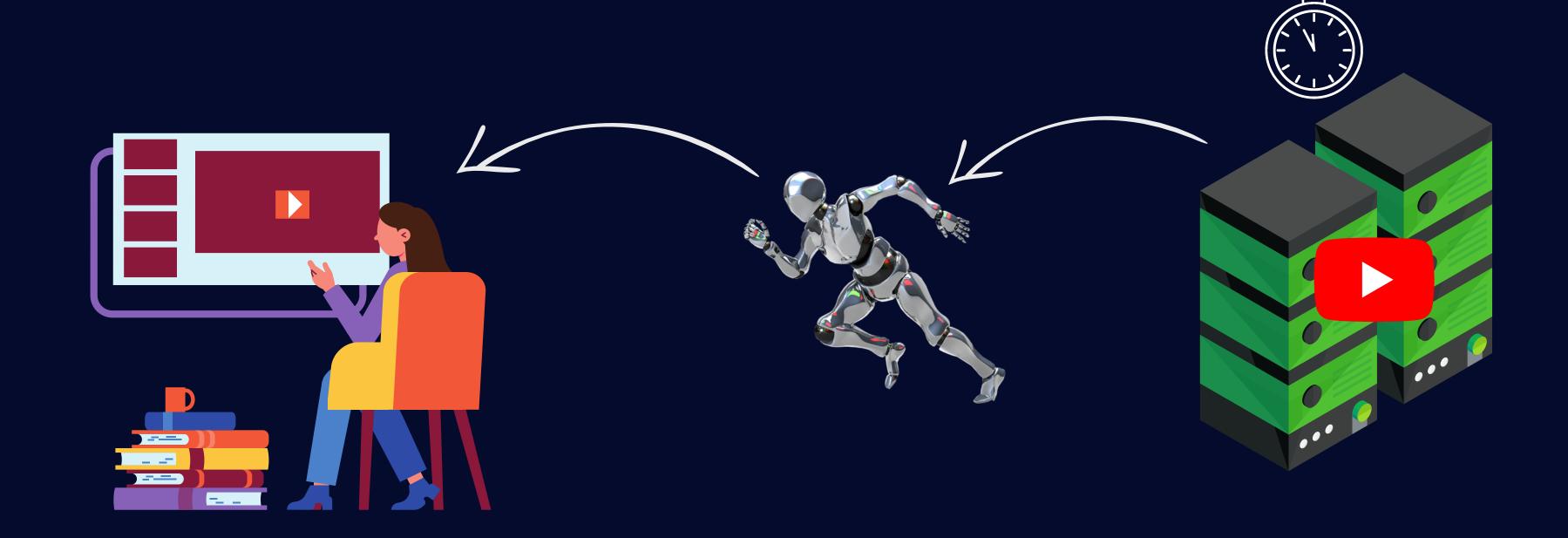










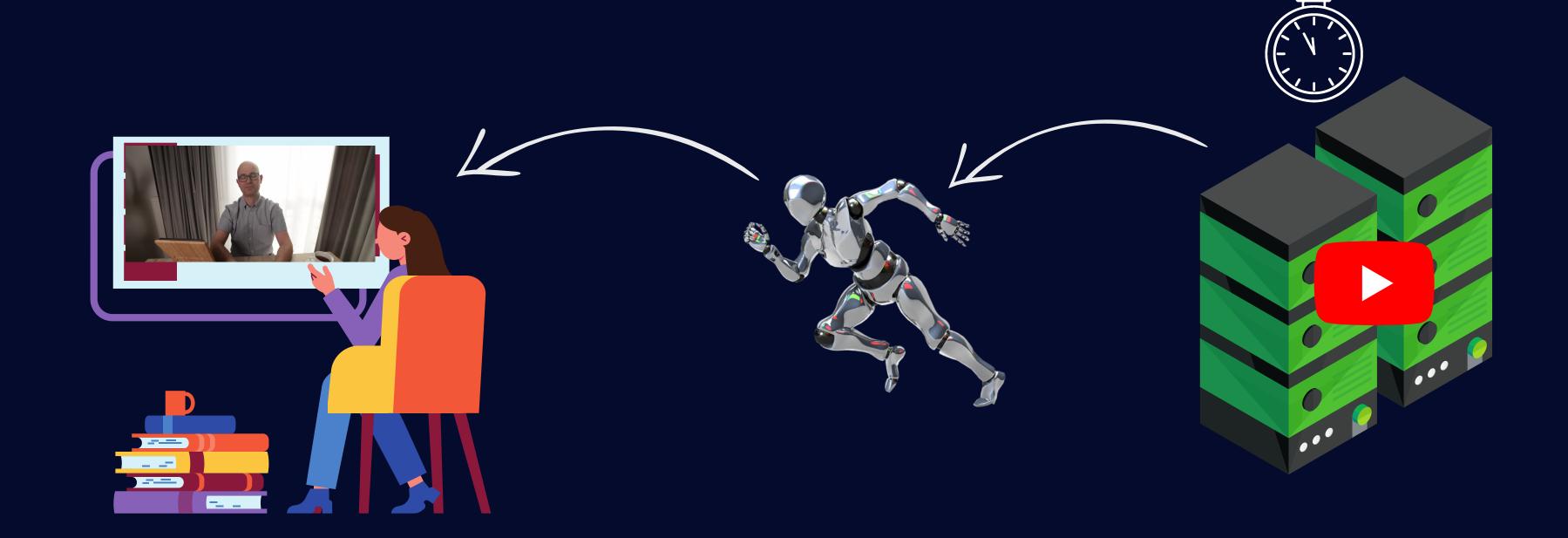












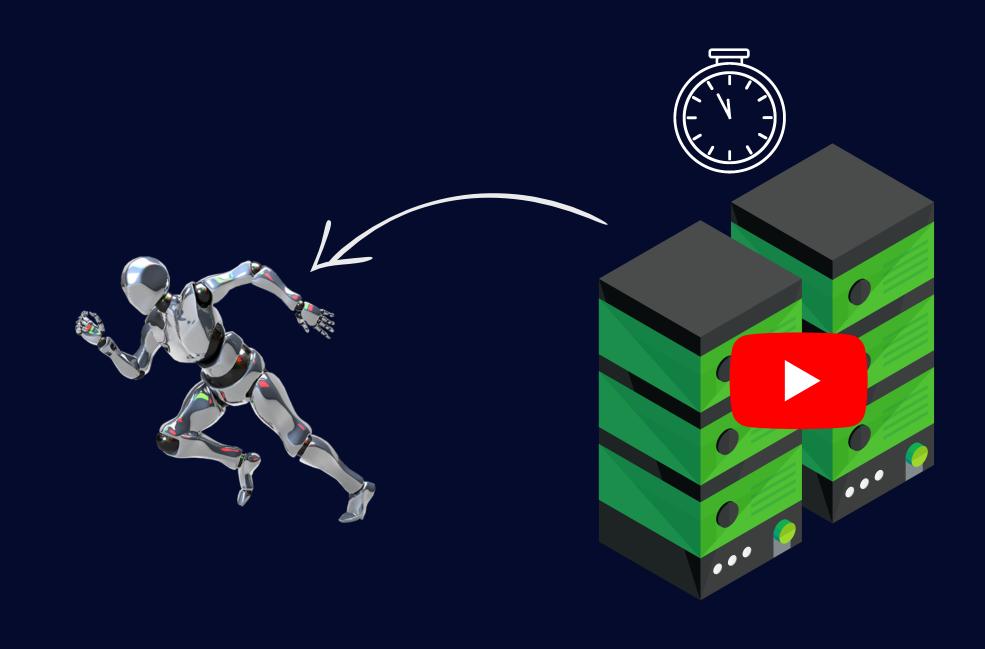






































This is a function that is passed to another function as an argument. This function is then executed after the function that is passed to is executed.











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```
function sayHello(callback) {
  console.log("Hello");
  callback();
}
```







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## Promise









Promise



Promise represents an object that may produce a value sometime in the future.











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### Promise



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The values can be:

- pending
- success (fulfilled)







### Promise



Promise represents an object that may produce a value sometime in the future.

The values can be:

- pending
- success (fulfilled)
- failure







### Facts about

### promises





### promises



When a promise is created, it is in the pending state





### promises



When a promise is created, it is in the pending state

When a promise is resolved, it is in the fulfilled state







### promises



When a promise is created, it is in the pending state

When a promise is resolved, it is in the fulfilled state

When a promise is rejected, it is in the rejected state







### promises



When a promise is created, it is in the pending state

When a promise is resolved, it is in the fulfilled state

When a promise is rejected, it is in the rejected state



When returning a promise from a function, the function will return a promise but not the value of the promise. And the value of the promise will be returned when the promise is resolved.









# Promise

# HOW to Create a Promise





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#### **Async Programming**



### Promise



```
const promise = new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
    //code
    //if the promise is resolved
    resolve();
    //if the promise is rejected
    reject();
  );
9
```







# Promise

# Function returning a bromise



















Synta+

```
1 async function fetchPosts() {
2 const res = await makeAPIRequest();
3 }
4
```









It is a syntactic sugar for promises









Rules

It is a syntactic sugar for promises

The await keyword is only valid inside async functions









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use use try/catch to handle success and errors in async/await

use await to wait for the promise to resolve.



