

Talking about Javascript in Web Front-end Knowledge System

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Abstract: Web front-end technology is a huge and rich technology system. It is a front-end language whose grammar is relatively easy to understand but widely used. It includes html, css, and Javascript. While most people learn to start learning about it, they usually begin to understand and learn new knowledge. Therefore, it is not easy for beginners to learn how to learn this language systematically. . Therefore, this article will simply sort out the Javascript knowledge in the web front-end knowledge system.

Keywords: Javascript, browser.

1. INTRODUCTION

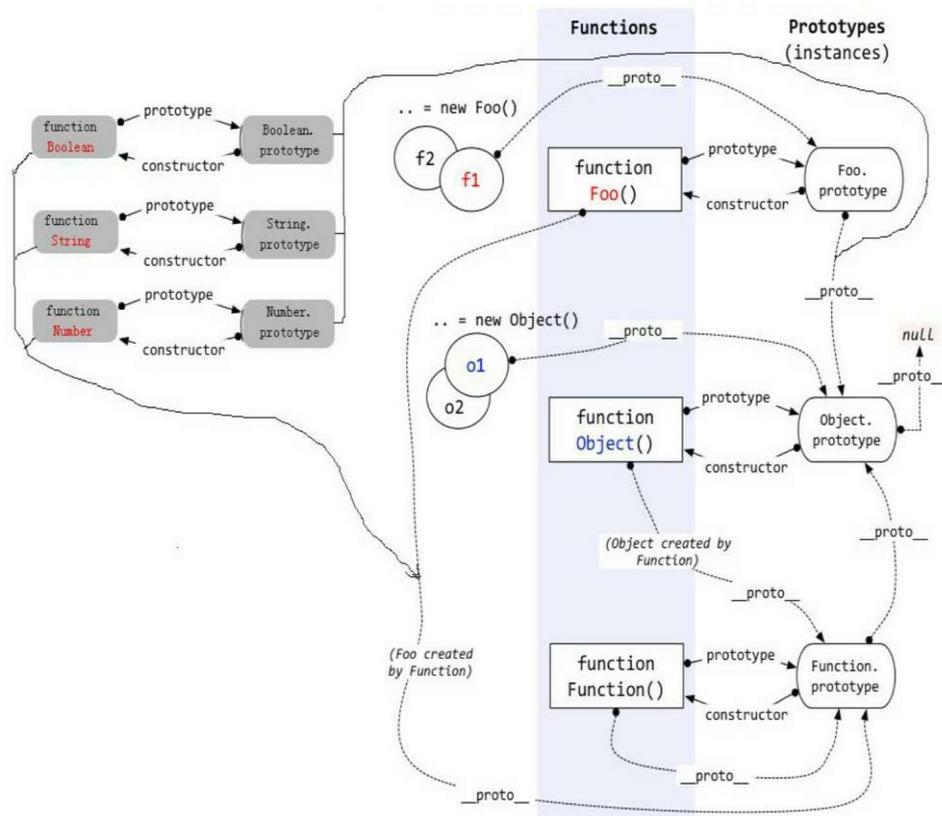
Due to the wide use of web browsers, almost every beginner can quickly and easily find the javascript interpreter without downloading and installing. Some beginners think that by actually writing code, they can become familiar with these concepts. However, other beginners think that learning abstract algorithms through pseudo-code can be better applied to development. Javascript can achieve the above two perfectly. Different perspectives. Javascript has the advantages of being clear, simple, and relatively easy to understand. Beginners can learn and apply it more easily without having to figure out the fixed concepts and usage rules in Java.

2. THE STRUCTURE OF JAVASCRIPT

Due to the many advantages of Java, Java has a very broad prospect of development. For example, in today's Chinese market, Java has made a lot of progress in all aspects, ranging from enterprise-level companies such as communications and finance in China. At present, most of the software in the Chinese communications industry is written in Java. Inspired by relevant policies, major telecommunications companies have successively launched various Java-based wireless value-added services.

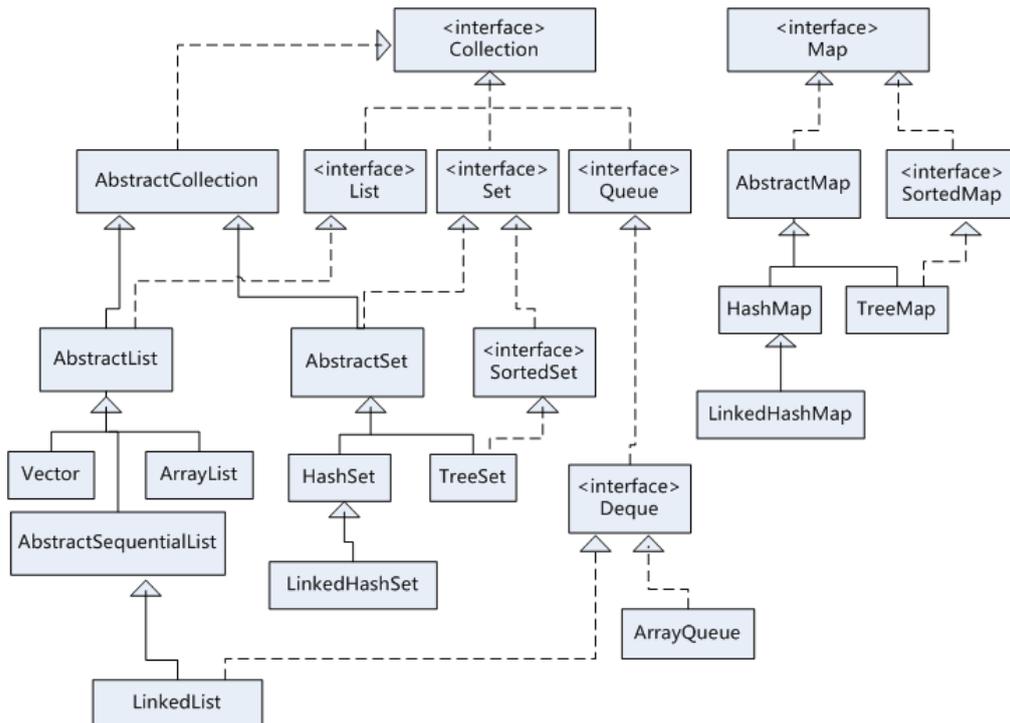
Due to the constant development and expansion of Java, all fields have demonstrated the superiority of Java. Such as Java website construction, Android development, Java game development. With the rapid development of website construction, Java is even more important. Many large companies choose Java to build a more compact website structure, making access more fluid and more adaptable. Android is widely used in all major mobile platforms and has become the number one application system. Android is based on the Java

platform, which makes Java more powerful. Java can write scripts in games such as bean, shell, groovy, and other scripting languages. The Java language can interact well with scripting languages, which makes Java game programming easier. The development of online games provides a broader platform for Java. Data types, variable definitions, loop structures, selection structures, and built-in objects are some of the basic grammatical structures of Javascript. Javascript data types are string, number, Boolean, array type. String, Number, and Boolean are the basic data types in Javascript. The null and undefined data types are two special data types. Date, Array, JSON, RegExp, etc. are commonly used built-in objects in Javascript. The main purpose of object-oriented is to realize the maximum reuse of code. Its biggest feature is inheritance. Javascript does not inherit this concept; it does not allow direct inheritance of properties and methods between objects, but Javascript has its own inheritance mechanism. When an object's properties are accessed, Javascript will first find out whether it has an object. If no object is found, it will continue to search on its prototype chain until it finds it. If it still cannot find it, it will return undefined. So our usual method to achieve Javascript inheritance is to use the prototype mechanism of the function.



Java Script is a dynamic language. The properties and methods of an object can be added or removed at any time. Therefore, we can consider inheriting by dynamically generating objects and further modifying them according to the needs of children. In class-based object-oriented languages, polymorphism means that instances of different classes have their own independent implementation while having the same external call interface. In general, polymorphism is applied to inheritance mechanisms and interface mechanisms. In the inheritance mechanism, the child objects have the same public methods and attributes as the parent objects, but the

children can override the behavior of the parent. In the interface mechanism, different types of objects implement the same call interface and have They are each independently implemented. Since Java Script is a classless dynamic type language, the principle is not polymorphic (and it is not necessary at the same time) applicable to Java Script. Because any property or method of an object can be called in Java Script without knowing in advance whether it exists or not (if the called property or method does not exist, an exception is thrown and is caught and processed by its host environment). However, this does not mean that the method of overriding the mechanism and the interface machine is also not applicable to Java Script.



The function of a function in Javascript is not only an ordinary function, but also can be used as a constructor. The criterion for distinguishing these two functions is: When using the new command to create a new object, the ordinary function is called by the object. The way to achieve, and the constructor is the function corresponding to the object. Explicit declarations, anonymous definitions, and new Function() are three ways to create ordinary functions in Javascript. When using the new command to create a new object, the prototype chain of the new object will point to the prototype object of the constructor. In this way, a prototype chain is established between the new object and the function object, so that the type object can be used. Access methods and types in function object prototypes. The Javascript language is a single-threaded language. When executing Javascript code in the browser, the browser will use the main thread to perform the task function. The global execution environment formed by the main thread uses the stack to execute the tasks waiting for execution in sequence. Some requests such as http requests, timers, and event callbacks are very time-consuming in the browser, which may affect the execution efficiency of other tasks. In order to solve this problem, Javascript has an asynchronous queue in which its other tasks are put into it and whose execution time cannot be determined in its execution environment. Only when the execution of the tasks in the main line is over will the tasks executed in it be checked.

3. CONCLUSION

As a simple and easy-to-use Web client scripting language, Javascript has turned from single to multi-functional. Its unique and unique language features have laid a foundation for its wider application in the future. (Institute of mechanical and electronic engineering, Shandong University of Science and Technology)

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