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JavaScript for Beginners Series

(مع شرح بالدارجة)

Part4




in

The switch Statement

Use a switch statement when you have one value that you need to compare against multiple possible options. It's often cleaner than a long chain of if/else if statements.

- **case:** Defines a specific value to check against.
- **break:** Crucial! The break keyword stops the execution inside the switch block. If you forget it, the code will continue to run into the next case.
- **default:** This block runs if the value doesn't match any of the case options. It's like the else part.

: switch ملي كتكون عندك قيمة وحدة و باغي تقارنها مع بزاف ديال الإحتمالات

:case كتمثل كل إحتمال

:default .كتنفذ إلا مكان حتى إحتمال صحيح

متنساش **!!!break**



A circular profile picture of a woman with dark hair and glasses, wearing a dark blazer over a light-colored top. Below the circle is a small blue square with the white letters 'in'.

```
const userRole = "admin";

switch (userRole) {
  case "admin":
    console.log("Full access granted.");
    break; // Don't forget this!
  case "editor":
    console.log("Can edit content.");
    break;
  case "viewer":
    console.log("View-only access.");
    break;
  default:
    console.log("Unknown role.");
}
```

////////////////////////////////////

Why write the same code 100 times when you can write it once and tell the computer to repeat it? Loops are a fundamental concept for automating repetitive tasks, from counting numbers to processing lists of data.




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The for Loop

This is the most common loop in JavaScript. Use it when you know how many times you want to repeat an action. It's structured in three parts inside the parentheses ():

- **Initialization:** A counter variable is created. Runs only once at the very beginning. (let i = 0)
- **Condition:** The loop continues as long as this condition is true. It's checked before each repetition. (i < 5)
- **Increment:** An action to update the counter after each repetition. (i++)

استعملها ملي كتكون عارف شحال من مرة باغي تعاود واحد العملية. الأجزاء ديالها هي: البدء، الشرط، والزيادة

```
for (let i = 0; i < 5; i++) {  
  console.log("The current number is " + i);  
}  
// Output:  
// The current number is 0  
// The current number is 1  
// The current number is 2  
// The current number is 3  
// The current number is 4
```




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The while Loop

Use the while loop when you want the loop to continue as long as a condition is true, but you don't necessarily know how many times it will run. The condition is checked before each repetition.

 **Warning:** Be careful with while loops! If the condition never becomes false, you will create an infinite loop that crashes your program.

استعمل while ملي كتبغى العملية تبقى كتعاود مادام واحد الشرط صحيح.
رد ألبال باتش متصاوبش حلقة لانهاية 

```
let i = 0; // Initialization is done outside

while (i < 5) { // Only the condition is inside the parentheses
  console.log("The number is " + i);
  i++; // Increment is done inside the loop
}
```




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The do...while Loop

Similar to the while loop, but with one key difference: the code block is executed at least once, because the condition is checked after the first run.

بحال while ولكن الكود لي وسطها كيتنفذ على الأقل مرة
وحدة عاد كيتتم إختبار الشرط

```
let num = 5;  
do {  
  console.log(num); // This will run once, printing 5  
} while (num < 3); // Condition is false, so it stops.
```




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Looping over Arrays (for...of)

The for...of loop is the modern, clean way to iterate over the elements of an array (and other iterable objects).

هي أحسن وأسهل طريقة باش دوز على العناصر ديال
واحد Array

```
const fruits = ["Apple", "Banana", "Cherry"];

for (const fruit of fruits) {
  console.log(fruit);
}

// Output:
// Apple
// Banana
// Cherry
```





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See you in other parts :)

