

JAVA SCRIPT DASTURLASH TILI.

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu tezisda JAVA SCRIPT daturining yaratilish tarixi va ushbu dasturlash tilining imkoniyatlari haqida qisqacha ma'lumot berilgan.

Imkoniyatlari

Ushbu dastur Liveware Javascript tilining avlodi bo'lib, Netscape serveri tomonidan ishlovchi vosita bo'ladi. Ammo Javascript tilini mashhur qilgan narsa bu xaridor tomonidan dasturlashdir. Javascriptning asosiy vazifasi — HTML konteynerlar atributlarining qiymatlarini va ko'rsatuvchi muhitining xossalirini HTML sarlavhalarni ko'rish jarayonida foydalanuvchi tomonidan o'zgartirish imkoniyatlarida, boshqacha aytganda ularni dinamik sarlavhalar qilish (DHTML) tushuniladi. Yana shuni aytish joizki, sarlavhalar qayta yuklanmaydi. Amalda buni, masalan, quydagicha ifodalash mumkin, sarlavhaning fonining rangini yoki hujjatdagi rasmni o'zgartirish, yangi oyna ochish yoki ogohlantirish oynasini chiqarish.

„JavaScript“ nomi Netscape kompaniyasining xususiy maxsuloti hisoblanadi. Microsoft tomonidan amalga oshirilgan til rasman Jscript deb nomlanadi. Jscript versiyalari Javascriptning mos versiyalari bilan mos keladi (aniqroq qilib aytganda oxirigacha emas).

Javascript, ECMA (European Computer Manufacturers Association — Yeropa kompyuter ishlab chiqaruvchilar assotsiyatsiyasi) tomonidan standartlashtirilgan. Mos standartlar quydagicha nomlanadi: ECMA-262 va ISO-16262. Ushbu standartlar bilan Javascript 1.1ga taqriban ekvivalent ECMAScript tili aniqlanadi. Eslatish joizki, bugungi kunda Javascript ning hamma versiyalari ham ECMA standartlariga mos kelavermaydi. Mazkur kurs yoki qo'llanmada barcha hollarda biz Javascript nomidan foydalanamiz.

Xususiyatlari

Javascript, bu Internet uchun katta bo'lmagan xaridor va server ilovalarni yaratishga mo'ljallangan nisbatan oddiy jismga yo'naltirilgan til. Javascript tilida tuzilgan dasturlar HTML hujjatning ichiga joylashtirilib ular bilan birga uzatiladi. Kurish dasturlari (brauzerlar va hokazo) Netscape Navigator va Microsoft Internet Explorer hujjat matniga joylashtirilgan dasturlarni (Scriptkod) uzatishadi va bajarishadi. Shunday qilib, Javascript — interpretatorli dasturlash tili hisoblanadi. Javascriptda tuzilgan dasturlarga foydalanuvchi tomonidan kiritilayotgan ma'lumotlarni tekshirayotgan yoki hujjatni ochganda yoki yopganda biror bir amallarni bajaruvchi dasturlar misol bo'lishi mumkin.

JavaScript'da yaratilgan dasturlarga misol sifatida foydalanuvchi tomonidan kiritilgan ma'lumotlarni tekshiruvchi, hujjatni ochish yoki yopish vaqtida qandaydir amallarni bajaruvchi dasturlarni keltirish mumkin. Bunday dasturlar foydalanuvchi tomonidan berilgan ko'rsatmalarga — sichqoncha tugmachasini bosilishiga, ma'lumotlarni ekran orqali kiritishiga yoki sichqonchani sahifa bo'ylab siljiltilishiga ko'ra ish bajaradi. Bundan tashqari JavaScript dagi dasturlar brauzerning olzini va hujjatning atributlarini ham boshqarishi mumkin.

JavaScript dasturlash tili sintaktik jihatdan Java dasturlash tiliga, jisimli modellashni istisno qilgan holda, o'xshab ketsada, lekin ma'lumotlarni statik turlari va qat'iy tiplashtirish kabi

xususiyatlarga ega bo'lmaydi. JavaScript, Java dasturlash tilidan farq qilib, sinf tushunchasi bu tilning asosiy sintaktik qurilmasi hisoblanmaydi. Bunday asos sifatida foydalanilayotgan tizim tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlanayotgan, oldindan aniqlangan ma'lumot tiplari: sonli, mantiqiy va satrli; mustaqil ham bo'lishi, jismning usuli sifatida ham ishlatilishi mumkin bo'lgan funksiyalar; katta sondagi uz xossalariga va usullariga ega bo'lgan hamda oldindan aniqlangan jismlardan iborat jismli model va yana dastur ichida foydalanuvchi tomonidan yangi jismlarni berish qoidalari hisoblanadi. JavaScript'da dasturlar yaratish uchun hech qanday qo'shimcha vositalar kerak bo'lmaydi, faqatgina tegishli versiyadagi JavaScript qo'llanishi mumkin bo'lgan brauzer va DHTML hujjatlarni yaratishga imkon beruvchi matn muharriri kerak bo'ladi.

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