

JAVASCRIPT

Mastering Javascript



github: 2Kronos

# Console

* Display important messages like erros[1]
* If we want to see the a specific line of code that is running in the background we can print or log to our console.
* We use the .log() method to print whats inside the parenthesis on to the console.

# Data types

The first 7 are the primitive data types.

1. Number: Any number, including numbers with decimals: 4, 8, 1516, 23.42.
2. BigInt: Any number, greater than 253-1 or less than -(253-1), with n appended to the number: 1234567890123456n.
3. String: Any grouping of characters on your keyboard (letters, numbers, spaces, symbols, etc.) surrounded by single quotes: ' ... ' or double quotes " ... ", though we prefer single quotes. Some people like to think of string as a fancy word for text.
4. Boolean: This data type only has two possible values— either true or false (without quotes). It’s helpful to think of booleans as on and off switches or as the answers to a “yes” or “no” question.
5. Null: This data type represents the intentional absence of a value, and is represented by the keyword null (without quotes).
6. Undefined: This data type is denoted by the keyword undefined (without quotes). It also represents the absence of a value though it has a different use than null. undefined means that a given value does not exist.
7. Symbol: A newer feature to the language, symbols are unique identifiers, useful in more complex coding. No need to worry about these for now.
8. Object: Collections of related data.

# REFERENCE LIST

[1] ‘Learn JavaScript | Codecademy’. Accessed: Jun. 25, 2024. [Online]. Available: https://www.codecademy.com/enrolled/courses/introduction-to-javascript