

# JavaScript (JS) – Complete Detailed Notes

## 1. What is JavaScript?

JavaScript is a **high-level, interpreted** programming language primarily used to add interactivity and dynamic behavior to websites. It runs on the **client-side** in the browser, though it can also run on the **server-side** using environments like **Node.js**.

- JS is essential for creating responsive, interactive web applications.
- Works with HTML and CSS to create the front-end of a website.

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## ♦ 2. How to Include JavaScript in HTML

### 1. Inline JS:

```
<button onclick="alert('Hello!')">Click Me</button>
```

### 1. Internal JS:

```
<script>
  alert("Hello from script tag");
</script>
```

### 1. External JS:

```
<script src="script.js"></script>
```

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## ♦ 3. Variables and Data Types

```
let name = "John";
const age = 25;
var isStudent = true;
```

- `let` – block scoped variable
- `const` – constant value
- `var` – function scoped (older)

### Data Types:

- String

- Number
  - Boolean
  - Null
  - Undefined
  - Object
  - Array
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#### ◆ 4. Operators

- Arithmetic: +, -, \*, /, %
  - Assignment: =, +=, -=, \*=, /=
  - Comparison: ==, ===, !=, !==, <, >
  - Logical: &&, ||, !
  - Ternary: condition ? true : false
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#### ◆ 5. Conditional Statements

```
if (age >= 18) {  
  console.log("Adult");  
} else {  
  console.log("Minor");  
}
```

```
switch (fruit) {  
  case "apple":  
    alert("Apple");  
    break;  
  default:  
    alert("Unknown");  
}
```

#### ◆ 6. Loops

```
for (let i = 0; i < 5; i++) {  
  console.log(i);  
}  
  
let i = 0;  
while (i < 5) {  
  console.log(i);  
}
```

```
    i++;  
  }  
  
  do {  
    console.log(i);  
    i++;  
  } while (i < 5);
```

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## ◆ 7. Functions

```
function greet(name) {  
  return "Hello " + name;  
}  
  
const greetArrow = (name) => {  
  return `Hello ${name}`;  
}
```

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## ◆ 8. Arrays

```
let fruits = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"];  
console.log(fruits[1]); // banana  
  
fruits.push("orange");  
fruits.pop();
```

Loop through array:

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

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## ◆ 9. Objects

```
let person = {  
  name: "John",  
  age: 25,  
  greet: function () {
```

```
        return "Hello, I'm " + this.name;
    }
};
console.log(person.name);
console.log(person.greet());
```

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## ◆ 10. DOM Manipulation

The Document Object Model (DOM) allows JS to access and change the content of a web page.

```
document.getElementById("demo").innerText = "Hello World";
document.querySelector(".btn").style.backgroundColor = "blue";
```

- getElementById()
- getElementsByName()
- querySelector() / querySelectorAll()
- innerText, innerHTML, value
- style, classList

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## ◆ 11. Events

```
document.getElementById("btn").addEventListener("click", function () {
    alert("Button clicked!");
});
```

Common events: click, mouseover, keydown, submit

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## ◆ 12. Timing Functions

```
setTimeout(() => {
    console.log("Executed after 2 seconds");
}, 2000);

setInterval(() => {
    console.log("Repeats every 1 second");
}, 1000);
```

### ◆ 13. JSON (JavaScript Object Notation)

```
let obj = { name: "John", age: 30 };
let jsonStr = JSON.stringify(obj);
let backToObj = JSON.parse(jsonStr);
```

### ◆ 14. Error Handling

```
try {
  // risky code
} catch (error) {
  console.error(error);
} finally {
  console.log("Always runs");
}
```

### ◆ 15. ES6 Features

- Arrow functions: `(a) => a * 2`
- Template literals: ``Hello ${name}``
- Destructuring: `const {name, age} = obj`
- Spread operator: `let newArr = [...arr1, ...arr2]`
- Default parameters: `function greet(name = 'Guest') {}`

### ◆ 16. Callback & Promises

```
function fetchData(callback) {
  setTimeout(() => {
    callback("Data loaded");
  }, 1000);
}

// Promise
let promise = new Promise((resolve, reject) => {
  resolve("Success");
});

promise.then(data => console.log(data));
```

## ◆ 17. Async / Await

```
async function getData() {  
  let result = await fetch("https://api.example.com/data");  
  let data = await result.json();  
  console.log(data);  
}
```

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### ✓ Best Practices

- Use `let` and `const` instead of `var`
- Keep code DRY (Don't Repeat Yourself)
- Use meaningful variable names
- Organize code into functions
- Use comments for clarity
- Test in browser console frequently

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