

Introduction JavaScript

JavaScript ek programming language hai jo web development mein istemal hoti hai. Isse dynamic content create karne ke liye aur web pages ko interactive banane ke liye use kiya jata hai. JavaScript, HTML aur CSS ke saath milke web development ka ek important part banata hai.

Yeh browser mein directly run hota hai, isliye iska use client-side scripting ke liye hota hai, jisse user ke browser mein direct interaction ho sake. JavaScript se aap user ke input ko handle kar sakte hain, web pages ko modify kar sakte hain, animations create kar sakte hain, data ko validate kar sakte hain, aur bahut kuch.

JavaScript aam taur par front-end development mein istemal hota hai, lekin server-side development ke liye bhi Node.js jaise platforms ka istemal hota hai, jisse server-side JavaScript development bhi ho sakti hai.

Iske alawa, JavaScript ke kai libraries aur frameworks bhi hain jaise ki React, Angular, aur Vue.js, jo complex web applications banane mein madad karte hain.

ECMAScript



ECMAScript (formerly known as European Computer Manufacturers Association) ek standard hai jo define karta hai ki ek scripting language kaise kaam karna chahiye. JavaScript, ECMAScript ka ek implementation hai, jo ki web browsers mein chalne wala ek popular client-side scripting language hai. ECMAScript ki madad se JavaScript ke features aur syntax ko define kiya jata hai.

JavaScript ka original naam Netscape Communications Corporation ke taraf se diya gaya tha, lekin jab isse ek standard banane ka faisla hua, tab iska naam ECMAScript rakha gaya. Iske pehle version ka naam tha ECMAScript 1.0, jo 1997 mein release hua tha.

Standard

Standard ek set of guidelines ya specifications hai jo ek industry, technology, ya process ke liye define kiye gaye hote hain taki interoperability, compatibility, aur consistency maintain ho sake. Ye unified approach ko promote karte hain.

What is the difference between ECMAScript and JavaScript

1. JavaScript vs. ECMAScript: JavaScript ek programming language ka specific implementation hai, jabki ECMAScript ek standard hai. ECMAScript define karta hai ki ek scripting language ko kaise implement karna chahiye, lekin isme koi specific implementation nahi hoti. JavaScript, ECMAScript standard ko follow karta hai.

2. Versioning: JavaScript ka versioning browser vendors ke dwara hota hai. Jaise ki Chrome, Firefox, ya Safari apne browsers mein JavaScript engine ke updates dete hain. Lekin, ECMAScript ka versioning directly standardization process ke through hota hai. ECMAScript versions ki naming convention mein "ES" ka use hota hai, jaise ki ES5, ES6 (jo ki ECMAScript 2015 hai), ES2016, etc.

ECMAScript 2022 (ES13) is the 13th edition of the ECMAScript standard that preceded the current ECMAScript 2023 (ES14).

3. New Features: Jab ECMAScript standard mein koi naya feature aata hai, to browsers us feature ko implement karte hain apne JavaScript engines mein. Yeh implementation browser vendors ke upar depend karta hai. Iska matlab hai ki ek naya ECMAScript version release ho sakta hai, lekin sabhi browsers us version ke features ko ek saath support nahi karenge.

In summary, JavaScript ek specific programming language hai jo ECMAScript standard ko follow karta hai. ECMAScript standard, scripting languages ke liye

ek blueprint provide karta hai, aur JavaScript us blueprint ko implement karta
hai.

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