**Task 1: Simple Programs todo for variables**

1. How to get value of the variable myvar as output

var myvar= 1;  
console.log("myvar");

Ans: var myvar=1

console.log(myvar);

2. Convert the string to integer

1. parseInt():parseInt(*string, radix*)

Ex:let v=parseInt(10);

console.log(v);

1. Number():

* The Number() method converts a value to a number.
* If the value cannot be converted, NaN is returned. Plus sign(+) For **booleans**, Number() returns 0 or 1.
* For **dates**, Number() returns milliseconds since January 1, 1970 00:00:00.
* For **strings**, Number() returns a number or NaN.
* Syntax:Number(value)
* Ex: Number(999);  
  Number("999");

3)plus sign(+):

The unary plus operator (+) precedes its operand and evaluates to its operand but attempts to convert it into a number, if it isn't already.

const x = 1;

const y = -1;

console.log(+x);

//output: 1

console.log(+y);

// output: -1

3. Write 6 statement which provide truthy & falsey values.

Ans: In JavaScript, **Truthy expressions** evaluate to boolean true value and **Falsy expressions** evaluate to boolean false value.

Unlike other programming languages, truthy and falsy values are not limited to boolean data types and comparisons. They can have many other forms.

## 1. Falsy Expressions

There are **total 6 falsy values/expressions** in JavaScript.

1. boolean ‘false‘
2. Empty string i.e. ''
3. Undefined
4. Null
5. Number zero i.e. +0 or -0
6. NaN

2.Truthy expressions:

Any expression or value, other than the above listed falsy values, is considered truthy.

4. var myarray=[11,22,33,44,55]

**Que**:write a code to count the elements in the array . Don’t use length property.

**Ans**: let temp=66;

function addValue(arr, value) {

return ((arr.push(value))-1);

}

console.log(addValue([11, 22, 33,44,55],temp));

**Que**:Declare an empty array:

**Ans:**

var myarray=[];