Assignment - 3 (Javascript)
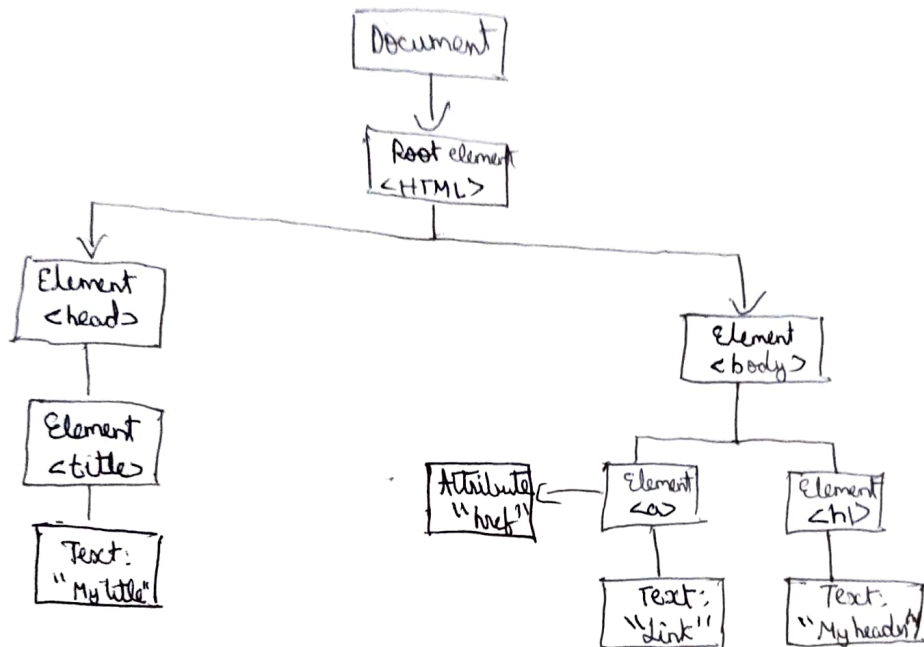
1) The different types of datatypes available in Javascript are Boolean, primitive, Null, Number, undefined, String and symbol type

2) "==" is used for comparing two variables but it does not take into consideration the datatypes of the Variable. eg "100"== 100.

"===" is used for comparing two variables but it also compares the datatype of the two variables. eg "100" ≠≠≠ 100 but "100" === "100".

3) Implicit type casting or coercion is the process in which Javascript automatically converts data types without the user specifying. eg: 12+" " = "12". Here number 12 is implicitly converted by Javascript.

4) → NaN in Javascript stands for "Not-a-Number". NaN is not a legal number NaN is given values are generated when arithmetic operations result is undefined values. $\frac{0}{0}$ is NaN

→ Infinity values are generated when any number is divided by zero.
$\frac{8}{0} = \infty$ (or) $\frac{4}{0} = \infty$

→) Null in Javascript is a special value that represents empty or unknown value. Numbers can be assigned null values which can be changed later.

→) undefined in Javascript is when a variable is declared but it is not assigned any specific value. It is also possible to declare variable as undefined

5) 'this' keyword in Javascript refers to an object that is executing the current piece of code. If func It references object that is executing current function, If the function is regular function, 'this' refers to global object.

6) DOM stands for Document Object Model of the page

with DOM, objects Javascript creates a

DOM model is constructed as tree of objects

with object Model, Javascript gets all power to create dynamic HTM

-) Javascript can change all HTML elements of the page

-) Javascript can change HTML attributes.,

-) Javascript can change CSS style

-) Javascript can remove (or) add elements and attributes

-) It can also react to existing HTML events (or) add new one

Array methods

-> push () - Insert element at end of an array.

-> pop () - Remove element from end of an array.

-> shift () - Remove element from beginning of an array

-) unshift() - Add element at beginning of an array.

-) slice () - creates shallow copy of an array

-> length - Determines length of an array.

> Concat() - Concat method creates a new array by merging existing arrays

-) splice() - Splice method adds new items to an array and deletes specified number of elements. Eg:- splice(2,2) adds new items at position 2 and removes 2 elements