JAVASCRIPT

JavaScript is a widely used web-based programming language that powers the dynamic behavior on most websites.

The JavaScript term for inserting the data saved to a variable into a string is string interpolation.

In JavaScript, all values have a truth or false value. All variables that have been declared and assigned are truth unless they contain one of the six values: false, 0 or -0, “ ” (empty string), null, undefined, NaN (not a number).

Logical operators: && = true and true. || = true and false.

Comparison operators: **==** abstract equality (will attempt to resolve the data types via type coercion before making a comparison). **===** strict equality (return false if the data types are different).

console.log(); /prints to the console

const variableName = example; /creates a constant variable

let variableName = example; /creates a variable that can be reassigned

if (conditionExample) { /if - else If - else statement

blockCode;

}

else if (conditionExample) {

blockCode;

}

else {blockCode;}

switch (variable) { /make longer or complicated if - else if - else

case example1: statements easier to read

blockCode;

break;

case example2:

blockCode;

break;

default:

blockCode;

break;

}

conditionExample ? blockCode : blockCode; /simple if(?) – else(:) statement

-Functions:

We can use return to return the result of a function which allows us to call functions anywhere, even inside other functions.

Functions that take a single parameter should not use parentheses. If it is composed of a sole single-line block is automatically return; and it does not need brackets.

const functionName = (parameter1, parameter2) => { /set a function

blockCode;

}

function functionName (parameter) { /function declaration

blockCode;

}

const functionName = (parameter){ /function expression

blockCode;

};

-While:

var count = 0; /generally used to set a count

while ( stopCondition) { /loops until the condition evaluates to false

blockCode;

}