

Data types	<p>Two data types:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Primitive: string, number, boolean, undefined, null 2. Object: object, array, date, regExp, function <p>*Note: Think of data types as the building blocks to create programs (in the same way that the periodic table of elements is a list of the building blocks for everything in the universe)</p>	<p>Quick examples of each:</p> <p>String - 'hello' Number - 2 Boolean - true/false Undefined - undefined Null - null</p> <p>Object - {property: 'value'} Array - [value1, value2, value3] Date - new Date() RegExp - /.*/g function () {}</p>
Booleans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value of true or false 	<p>Example:</p> <p>2 === 2 yields boolean value true 2 === 3 yields boolean value false</p>
Variables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - assign labels to values 	<p>Example:</p> <p>var pi = 3.14159 → pi * pi = 9.869604...</p> <p>var string = 'hello'</p>
Integers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Used for arithmetic operations (add, subtract, multiply, divide) - Integers are whole numbers (without decimal points) 	<p>Check to see if a value is an integer using: Number.isInteger()</p> <p>Ex: Number.isInteger(2)</p>
Strings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Characters must be surrounded by quotation marks (single or double, but must be consistent) - Can be manipulated using string methods: https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/String/prototype - Can be concatenated with 	<p>Example string: 'hello'</p> <p>Example string method: 'hello'.toUpperCase() → 'HELLO'</p> <p>Example concatenation: 'hello' + 'there' = 'hellothere' 'hello' + ' there' = 'hello there' 'catch ' + 22 = 'catch 22'</p>

	<p>other strings and with numbers using + (note: if concatenated with a number, the number becomes part of the string value)</p>	
Operators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arithmetic operators: +, -, *, /, % - Conditional operators: >, <, >=, <=, === (equal to), !== (not equal to) - Logical operators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> && - AND: true value && true value - OR: true value false value ! - NOT: toggles true and false 	
Method / Function definition	<p>Two ways to declare a function:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Declare function 2. Declare a variable as a function: var = function() <p>Difference between console.log() and return</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 'return' stops execution of code and returns value <p>Remember to invoke/call/apply the function</p>	<p>Examples:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <pre>function addTwo(number) { console.log(number + 2) }</pre> 2. <pre>var addTwo = function(number) { console.log(number + 2) }</pre> <p>To invoke: addTwo(3) → 5</p>
Parameter passing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parameters are placeholders for future values that will be passed through a function - Arguments are the values that are passed through the function 	<p>Example:</p> <pre>function coffeePlusTax(price, tax) { var totalCost = price + (price * tax); console.log(totalCost) }</pre> <p>Here the parameters are price and tax, which should both be number values</p> <pre>function fullName(firstName, lastName) { console.log(firstName + ' ' +</pre>

		<pre>lastName); }</pre> <p>Parameters are firstName and lastName, which should both be string values</p>
--	--	--