Java Script:

- it is used for building functionalities in the website
- example: adding products to the cart in amazon
- uses REPL read evaluate print loop

Basics of JS:

knowing java script using console:

code is temporary

only used fir practicing

clear the console: ctrl + l

Data types in JS:

1.primitive data types:

1.number - positive(13) & negative(-23) or floating(2.45) all comes under number

2.boolean

3.string - text or sequence of characters.

4.undefined

5.NaN-represents a number but not a valid number

6.bigint

7.symbol

to check the type:

ex: a=23

typeof a //returns number

operations in js:

+-sum

- -difference

* -multiplication

/-division

** -exponential

% -remainder or modulus

NaN in JS

the NaN property represents Not-a-Number

0/0

NaN-1

NaN*1

NaN+NaN

NaN is not a valid number it only returns NaN when it is executed

For declaring variables we need to use keywords in JS:

let keyword(mostly this is used):

example:

let age=23; let cgpa; -we can create a variable without any value also

age=age+1 cgpa=7.89

const keyword - when the value is constant/fixed/cannot be changed:

example:

const a=21

a=a+10 -error cannot be changed because we used const

// it cannot be reassigned again with a new number.

-it is mainly used when the variable is fixed for example: const pi=3.14

var keyword - old syntax for writing variables

we are using let instead of var currently

it is outdated version to initialize the variables

unary operators:

age=age+1 age++ - it returns age+1

```
age=age-1
            age-- -it returns age-1
++a -pre increment
a++-post increment
--a=pre decrement
a--=post decrement
what is type script??
type script was developed by microsoft where the data type of varaiable cannot be done.
type script is a static and js is dynamic type
type script is a stricter version of java script
String:
String can be accessed using index values.
for getting length of the string:
name="Dinesh"
name.length == 6
type(name.length)-returns 'number'
for accessing name[0]-- same as python
NULL and UNDEFINED:
let a;
when we access a it returns undefined
let a=null
it returns null
undefined-it returns when we try to access the un available one
where as null we initialize when we want to change it afterwards
```