Assessment



ILOCOS SUR POLYTECHNIC STATE COLLEGE



Main Campus



MODULE

General Instructions: Develop a program utilizing JavaScript to solve the problems stated below. All files must be submitted in your github repository and link it to your google classroom.

1. Differentiation of let, const, and var in JavaScript Instructions:
   * Discuss the differences between let, const, and var in JavaScript.
   * Your explanation must contain the most important keywords that could explain the three (let, var, const). Hint: Consider scoping (block scope), reassigning (can be and cannot), and best practices.

In javascript, the **var** keyword when used in the declaration of the variable makes that variable ‘function-scoped’ meaning that the variable declared using **var** can only be obtained in the function that it has been defined. On the other hand, in the case of the **let** declarations, the identifier is limited to the block scope where it has been applied and is not usable after that block. The variable which has been declared with the use of const can also be restricted to a block, however, it is also a non-modifiable variable which implies a variable that has been given a value with the use of const declaration cannot be changed.



Descriptive Title: DATA STRUCTURES AND ALGORITHMS



Units: 3 Units



Instructor: VJDB/ CO PASCUA



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MODULE

1. Concept of Falsy Values in JavaScript Instructions:
   * Discuss the concept of falsy values in JavaScript.
   * Your explanation should be no less than five (5) sentences.
   * Provide three (3) examples of falsy values, explaining why they are considered falsy in JavaScript. Hint: Discuss how falsy values behave in conditional statements.

In JavaScript, the digit zero (0) is identified as a value which is false because of the fact that it embodies neither the positive nor negative values. For instance, in this case, the number 0 would yield an outcome of false. An empty string (“”) on the other hand is also deemed as false since the string does not contain any letters or even a space. For example, in such case an empty string will not be evaluated to true bearing informative content. There also exists a special value **null** that simply means “no value” or “nothing”. Being that, it tags specifically to the absence of any object value, it is also rendered false. For example, if the statement evaluates the **null** value, then it will also return false. To summarise, all these values which can be identified as empty state values such as void 0, an empty string (“”) and a **null** also evaluate to a false when applied in any conditions as they can be said to be logical false.



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