JavaScript Cheat Sheet

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| **Serial (video number)** | **Code/Topic** | **Explanation** |
|  | Datatypes | Javascript has 5 data types.   * Numbers (whole/fractional/negative) * Strings ( “ ” ) * Booleans (True/ false) * Null (explicitly nothing) * Undefined (doesn’t have a value yet) |
|  | jS escape characters | \ (backslash)  Ex: “Hello I am \“ maruf\” ” |
|  | Variable creation | To make a variable we use  *var* VariableName = value  However, we have something new that was introduced in 2015. Let and const.  Var – global scope  LET and CONST – block scope   * Const is more like final variable in java. For example,   If we have, const a = 25;  Then a = 24; Would give an error.   * The location is defined it cant be changed however when It comes to reference we cant change it. * Let can be updated. Similar to var however but it’s a block object. * Var and let can be undefined const cant. * Const and let cant be redeclared. |
|  | Variable hoisting | Variable are created first then they are initialized. That is why  Console.log(cat); creates an error where as,  Console.log(cat);  Var cat = “abc”  This doesn’t throw an error. Just prints undefined. |
|  | alert(value) | Pop up msg |
|  | Promt(“value”) | Users can give input |
|  | == | Compare values |
|  | === | Compare values and types |
|  | Function | Function giveName (arguemnts){  }  giveName(argument);  ex: function area (len, width){  console.log(len\*width);  }  Area(5,6);   * 30   We can also return same as java..  Function declaration: normal creation of function  Fucntion expression: assigning the function to a variable. Thus reassigning the variable would end delete the function. |