

# 🌟 JAVASCRIPT COMPLETE NOTES (FUNCTIONS, ARRAYS, OBJECTS, DOM & VIRTUAL DOM)

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## 1. JavaScript Functions

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### ✓ What is a Function?

A function is a **block of code that performs a specific task**. You write it once and reuse it anywhere.

Example:

```
function greet() {  
  console.log("Hello!");  
}  
  
greet(); // calling the function
```

### ✓ Function with Parameters

```
function add(a, b) {  
  return a + b;  
}  
  
console.log(add(5, 10)); // 15
```

### ✓ Arrow Function (Modern JS)

Arrow functions are shorter:

```
const multiply = (a, b) => a * b;  
console.log(multiply(3, 4));
```

### ✓ Why Functions Are Important?

- Reduce code repetition
- Organize logic
- Easy debugging
- Used everywhere in React

## 2. JavaScript Arrays

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### ✓ What is an Array?

Array = collection of multiple values stored in one variable.

```
const fruits = ["Apple", "Banana", "Mango"];
```

Access value:

```
console.log(fruits[0]); // Apple
```

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## Important Array Functions (FULL EXPLANATION)

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### 2.1 forEach()

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Used to run a function for **each item** in the array.

Example:

```
fruits.forEach(item => console.log(item));
```

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### 2.2 map()

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Creates a **new array** by modifying each item.

Example:

```
const numbers = [1, 2, 3];  
const doubled = numbers.map(n => n * 2);  
  
console.log(doubled); // [2, 4, 6]
```

✓ Commonly used in React to display lists.

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## 2.3 filter()

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Used to **keep items that match a condition**.

Example:

```
const numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4];
const even = numbers.filter(n => n % 2 === 0);

console.log(even); // [2, 4]
```

✓ Used for searching or filtering data.

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## 2.4 reduce()

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Used to convert an array into **a single value**.

Example:

```
const total = [10, 20, 30].reduce((sum, n) => sum + n, 0);

console.log(total); // 60
```

✓ Used in React for totals (Expense Tracker).

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## 2.5 find()

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Returns the **first item** that matches a condition.

```
const users = [{id:1}, {id:2}];
const user = users.find(u => u.id === 2);

console.log(user); // {id:2}
```

## 2.6 some()

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Checks if **at least one item** matches.

```
[1,2,3].some(n => n > 2); // true
```

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## 2.7 every()

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Checks if **all items** match.

```
[2,4,6].every(n => n % 2 === 0); // true
```

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## 2.8 sort()

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Sorts array (alphabet or numbers).

```
["c","a","b"].sort(); // ["a","b","c"]
```

Sorting numbers:

```
[10,2,30].sort((a,b)=>a-b); // [2,10,30]
```

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## 3. JavaScript Objects

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### ✓ What is an Object?

An object stores **data in key-value pairs**.

Example:

```
const student = {  
  name: "Munees",  
  age: 22,  
  course: "BCA"  
};
```

Access data:

```
console.log(student.name);
```

Update:

```
student.age = 23;
```

Add new value:

```
student.city = "Chennai";
```

Use in arrays:

```
const users = [  
  { name: "A", age: 20 },  
  { name: "B", age: 25 }  
];
```

Objects + arrays = used everywhere in React.

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## 4. DOM (Document Object Model)

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What is the DOM?

DOM = **tree structure** created by the browser from your HTML. It allows JavaScript to **change the webpage**.

Example:

```
<p id="text">Hello</p>
```

JavaScript:

```
document.getElementById("text").innerText = "Welcome!";
```

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### ✓ How DOM Works?

1. Browser reads HTML
2. Converts it into a **tree of nodes**

- 3. Each tag becomes an object
- 4. JavaScript can update these nodes

## 5. Virtual DOM (React)

### ✓ What is Virtual DOM (VDOM)?

Virtual DOM is a **lightweight copy** of the real DOM created by React.

React:

- Creates Virtual DOM
- Compares old vs new (Diffing)
- Updates **only the changed parts**
- Makes UI very fast

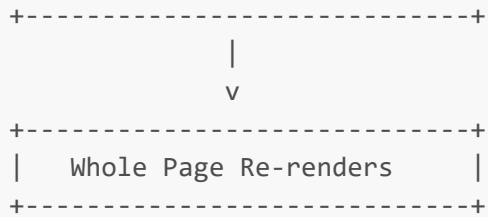
## 6. DOM vs Virtual DOM (Full Difference)

Feature	DOM	Virtual DOM
Type	Actual browser DOM	In-memory JS representation
Speed	Slow for many updates	Very fast
Updating	Directly updates HTML	Updates only differences
Rendering	Entire UI may re-render	Only changed components
Used in	Vanilla JS	React

## 7. Diagram — DOM vs Virtual DOM

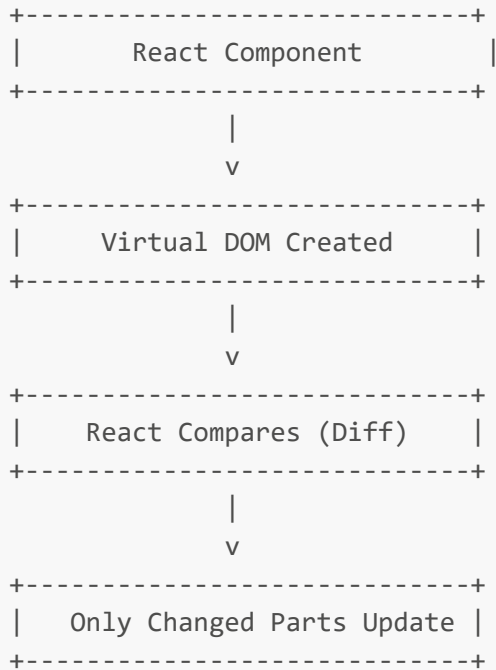
### DOM Flow (Traditional JavaScript)





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## Virtual DOM Flow (React)



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## 8. Why React Uses Virtual DOM

✓ Faster updates ✓ Better performance ✓ Efficient rendering ✓ Smooth user experience ✓ Handles huge apps easily

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