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What is JavaScript?

is a programming language and use it to give instruction to computer

computer
input (code) \rightarrow output

Empty (for window contr K)
console

Chapter 1

Variable Data types-

console.log ("Talha Khan");

first . [js]

For print on console

//
extension

HTML connection with the browser

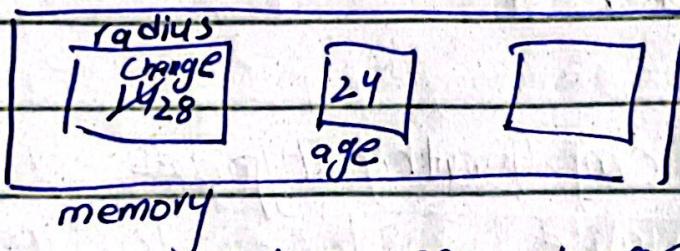
JS

Variables in Js

Variables are container of data.

The thing ^{can,} will change in variable

14 28



value can change
14 = value which live in radius
which we called variable
and it's total we called
memory allocation.

when u want to print the variable.
console.log(age);

Data-types

Boolean has two values

=> True

=> False

isFollow = False;

console.log(isFollow)

False.

In Java-Script you can add any type of value in any variable.

And you can also change the value of any variable into different data-type.

so that's why it's dynamically type because it's check all the code on the run time.

full name = "Talha"; a=null;

age = 24; q=undefined;

radius = 14;

full name = 24;

age = "Talha";

(=) called Assignment operator
Assign to something.

Variable Rules

⇒ & V. case are sensitive
"a" & "A" different.

⇒ letter, digit & (-) underscore
and \$ are allowed.

fullname123 = ✓

fullname✓

fullname_ = ✓

⇒ Only letter start (-) with fullname

- FullName ✓

\$ FullName ✓

123 FullName X

⇒ Reserved words cannot be
variable names.
Control panel cannot use as

variable.

case only use in coding
camel-case

fullName First small \Rightarrow s capital.

Three keywords we can
use in Java-script.

let, var & const.

var: Variable can be re-declared
& updated. A global scope
variable

let: Variable cannot be re-declared
but can be updated.
A block scope variable.

const: Variable cannot be re-declared
be updated. A block
scope variable.

`var age = 24;`

u can but

`var age = 59;` it's not good
approach.

`var age = 86;`

||

`console.log(age)`

print this:-

→ Now we use the
Let variable for
best approach.

Let `age = 24` \Rightarrow after del the
the first value

`age = 59` \Rightarrow update

`age = 86` \Rightarrow update.

⇒ `const age = 24` ✓

never change & cannot change
like this

`age = 29` X

`age = 59` X

let q; \Rightarrow when u declared
the variable and
u don't assign the
value so it
 \Rightarrow undefined data
type.

const q; u will get an
error
const must be initialized.

\Rightarrow Global scope:-
You can access ^{the variable} all

the program.

Scope variable :-

q code

\Rightarrow we called one
block.

let q = 5; \Rightarrow one block only
one let.
console.log(q);

{ let q = 10; } second
console.log(q); } block
second
let

Data-Types

Number, string, Boolean, undefined,

null, BigInt, symbol

These 7 are primitive()

~~Non~~ Non-Primitive (Objects)
(Arrays, Function)

Object (it is a collection)

In Objects we store the value.

(key : value)

```
{  
    age: 24,  
    name: "Tulha"  
}
```

```
I const student = { Name: "Rahul"  
Here { age = 20;  
we do change is Pass. true  
the key or }  
value. }
```

student["full name"]
get value.

Two way to get value

obj.key;

key ("key");
obj

If you want to increase age
in object you can

student['age'] = student['age']+1
u can also change the
other values

in string

"abcd" + 123

abcd123

"abcd" + 1

abcd1

~~let~~ const profile {

name = "

Post = 195

Followers = 569

Following = 4.

typeof profile = object.

console.log(typeof profile ["isFollow"]);