Java Script [31 st July, Java Script - variables & Conditionals] Java Script basics diff b/w var. let. const, nothing Number, ParseInteger is is var. dynamic safed? Nan, typeof - Datatype cnot Static typed) N. Java 6 cript is a dynamically typed language" [we won't specify the type. It get assigned automatically based on the value we passed at the time of Variables: Abstract storage location where we can store values. variable creation. -Variable in is can be created in 4 ways. (using 3 keywords) -using var, let, const and using nothing coust the variable name) Nothing: We can simply create variables by assigning some value to the variable. Syntax: var-name = value. Ex: num = 7, msg = 'hello' Wish = "Good night"

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[Ex: new variable declarationshere = 7

[Ex: new variable declarationshere = 9

[Ex: n · 70 avoid this kind of logical errors, we can ask javascript to behave strictly (variable must be declared before using). It can be done by addin "use strict" on the top of is always a good practice to follow strict mode. In strict mode, we need to declare the variable first.

35 file. > It is always a good practice to follow strict mode. In strict mode, we need to declare the variable first var: · It is a keyword used to declare a variable Syntax: var var-name: Value " an object " Ex: var num=7, var mgg: "hello" . Deleting a variable lobiect In the early stage of javascrift, 'var' is the only way of declaring the variable. · Deleting a functio *A variable declared with 'var' is defined throught the program. Issue is, redeclaring a variable inside a block will also redeclare the Duplicating a parameter variable outside the block. * After ES6 (in 2015) 'let' & 'const' keywords came into picture. · readonly property getonly property (et: Deleting undeletable property * 'var' & 'let' both ane used to declare variables. But the difference blus them is that 'var' has function scope where as 'let' has blockleuel scope. · variables declared by 'let' can't be redeclared & must be declared before use whereas variables declared with 'var' are hoisted if(myvar==10) {
 var myvar=20;
 console.log("conditional block myvar=",(myvar);
} console.log("function myvar= (,myvar); console.log("function myvar="(myvar); Output

conditional block myvar=20
function myvar=10 Output

conditional block myvar=20

function myvar=20 Const: The const declaration creates block-scoped constants, much like variables declared using the let keyword. The value of a constant can't be changed through reassignment & it can't be redeclared [through a variable declar-Syntax: const var-name = value; VAR vs LET vs CONST Variable Naming Convention in 35: Por variable name must start with a letter or an underscore character (-) i.e., can't start with a digit · Variable name can only Contain alphanumeric characters & under score. · Give some reasonable variable nam Operators: Arithmetic operators: +, -, *, **, 12, ++, --Assignment " * =, + =, -=, *=,/=, X=, **= Note Ex: let numi=8
(et numi=18"
(et result=numi==numi : = = (equal to), === (equal value & equal type), !=, != = (not equal value or not equal type), >, <,>=, <= ? (ternary) Comparision " Console log (result) > true

Type Coherision in Is. It basically
focus on value but rot type. : && (logical and), 11 (logical or), ! (logical not) Logical Ternary operator condition 2 exp1 : exp2 Conditional " * recommended "= = = " : type of (return a type of a variable) instance of creturns true if an object is an ingtance of an object type. Data types. ·Javascript is known as a weakly typed language. Since it allows implicit type conversion when an operation involves mismatched types, instead of throwing errors.

https://www.w3schools.com/js/js_strict.asp Strict Mode in 15: To enable Strict mode "voe strict" should be in the top of the is file. - Strict mode makes it easier to write "secured" is. ·strict mode changes previously accepted "bad syntax" to real errors. Ex: mistyping a variable name creates a global variable.

In strict mode, it throws an error. =>devs will not receive any feedback. Not allowed in Strict mode: · using a variable without declaring ·Octal numerical literals & octal escape characters. 'eval' can't be used as a variable name. · 'arguments' " · " " " " " " " 'with statement is not allowed evall) is not allowed to create variables in the scope from which it is called. · Variables can't be used before declaration. · evall) can't declare variables using var'& 'let' Keyword.

Hoisting refers to the process whereby the interpreter appears to move the directions of functions, variables & classes to the top of their Scope. Prior to the execution of the code. [Hosting is not a term normatively defined in the EcMAScript specification.