

* let & const doesn't support
re-definition. only var supports.

20/11/23

Page No.
Date

Javascript datatypes :-

* In js there are 2 types of datatypes:-

i) Primitive datatypes :-

ii) Non-primitive datatypes.

i) Primitive Datatypes :- • Primitive datatype allows data directly.

→ These datatypes allows us to store only 1 value @ time.

→ These are popularly k/n as non-reference.

→ Stack Area

→ Non-sharable.

ii) Non-primitive data types :-

→ reference / address.

→ N values @ time.

→ Heap Area.

→ Sharable.

→ reference.

Javascript has a 5 primitive data types :-

(All datatypes starts with lower case.)

1) string

Eg:- "Siva", 'apple', 'Hello'.

2) number

Eg:- 10, -25, 100.56, -3.7, 2229999 etc.

3) Boolean

Eg:- true, false.

4) undefined

Eg:- value not assigned.

5) object

Eg:- null.

* function is also considered as a data type (Non-primitive DT)

Page No.

Date

Q1) Non-primitive Data Type:-

- a) class
- b) array
- c) functions.

Keyword / reserved words / pre-defined.

~~typeof~~ is a keyword, used to identify data type of variable or value.

Synt:- typeof Variable-name
typeof value.

Which type of data variable name are using in background that data type name should be here.

eg:- <body>

<h3> demo on primitive data type </h3>
<script>

var a = 123; // data type → ~~int~~ numbers

var b = 10.56; // ~~int~~ numbers.

let c = "ram"; // string

let d = 'm'; // string

const e = true; // boolean

let f; // undefined.

var g = null; // object.

Similarly for all, we can find data type of variable

→ document.write(typeof a)

/* In more detail we can write like this */

→ document.write(a, " → ", type of a, "
");

</script>

Non-primitive

Eg: <body>

<h3> Demo on Non-primitive data types </h3>

<script>

// object creation & init with default value (blank)

Var st = new String();

const d = new Date();

let a = [];

document.write("st value", st, "
");

document.write("date", d, "
");

document.write("array:", a);

// object creation & init with given values.

Var st1 = new String("apple")

let d1 = new Date("30-aug-2023");

Diff-diff way of time zone we can display

we can display in another style.

// (2023, 11, 14, 18, 35)

year month date time secs.

Given date we can write & display

blank array/empty.

const a1 = [];

const a2 = [11, 22, 33, 44, 55];

storing 5 date inside array.

document.write("st1 value", st1, "
");

document.write("date", d1, "
");

document.write("array:", a1, "
");

document.write("array:", a2, "
");

- * Alert → for output operations
- * prompt → for input operations
- * Confirm → verification.

Javascript dialog boxes:

There are 3 kinds of dialog boxes.

- 1) Alert box.
 - 2) Confirm box.
 - 3) Prompt box.
- doesn't support the HTML tags / not allowed only text msg or some expression only

1) Alert box:- An alert box is often used if you want to make sure information comes through the user. When an alert box pops up, the user will have to click "OK" to proceed.

Eg:-
<body>
<h3> Demo on Javascript dialog boxes </h3>
<script>

Window.alert("hello world"); // displaying messages only.
↳ alert box.

{ This is special we can use or without window also we can write. }
let x = Window.confirm("do you want to delete?");
(optional) ↓
Confirmation from user side, so we'll use confirm box.

document.write(x);

prompt()

↳ input value from users.

let n = Window.prompt("enter name")
document.write(n);

After entering the data in text box, that will display on our page, when we click on OK. But when we click ~~cancel~~ cancel it will display null.