JAVA SCRIPT

alert () it will display the popup

Math.round() it will round the number to nearest integer

typeof it will the type of the number ex: typeof 2 result : ‘number’

KEY WORDS:

Interpolation : IT IS A PROCESS to use calculations inside the string.  
ex: `string` (templet string)

note:

string + number = string ex: ‘str’ +3 = ‘str3’.

This can be used inside the html.

We can also nested objects.

While we storing some values using variables these values will be reset if we reload the page. That’s why we should use local storage.

Some codes:

*// create a new `Date` object*

**const** now = **new** **Date**();

*// get the current date and time as a string*

**const** currentDateTime = now.**toLocaleString**();

console.**log**(currentDateTime); *// output: "7/20/2021, 2:28:15 PM" (will vary depending on your time zone)*

It will display the current date and time.

OOPS

Creating objects

While creating objects we can create an another object inside the object called nested object and we can also save the function inside the object then it is called a method.  
 Const <object name> = {key:value,key:value}  
 (or)  
 Const <object name> = {[‘key’]:value,[‘key’]:value}

(:.where bracket notations helps us to use some special symbols like ‘-‘)

Example:  
const product2 = {

            name : 'shirt',

            ['delivery-time'] : '1dasy',

            rating : {

                stars : 4.5,

                count : 87

            },

            fun : function function1(){

                console.log('function inside object');

            }

        }

Changing the value of the key:-  
 <object name>.key = value;

Selecting only particular keys:  
 Cosole.log(<object name>.<key>)  
 (or)  
 Cosole.log(<object name>[‘<key>’])

If we want to call a function from the object the   
  product2.fun(); (taking reference of previous example)

Adding new key in object :-  
 <object name>.<key>= <value>;

Deleting keys:-  
 Delete <object name>.<key>;

When we are trying to take a property from object to store in variable we have two types  
1) const name = product2.name  
2) if variable name and the property are same then we can write as   
const {name} = product2;

Above both syntaxes represents the same if the variable name and property names are similar.

Converting Java script object to Json format

JSON.stingify(product2);  
it will turn the Java script object to Json format and the type will be text

We can do reverse conversion also

JSON.parse(<Json script>);  
it will turn the JSON script to Java Script Object.

Local Storage:  
It is used to save the values after refreshing the page also

DOM (Document Object Model)