Assignment 1

Q.1

Log():-

mainly used to log(print) the output to the console we can put any type inside log() be its string, array, Boolean etc

Syntax:- console.log();

Example:-

console.log('abc');

console.log(1);

console.log(true);

error() :-

Used to error message to the console. Useful testing code by default the error message will be highlight with red color.

Syntax:- console.error();

Example:-

console.error('this is simple error');

warm():-

Used to log warning message to the console . by default message will be highlight with yellow color

Syntax:- console.warm();

Example:

console.warm('this is warning message');

clear():-

Used to clear console

Syntax:- console.clear();

Count():-

This method is used to count number that the function hit by counting method

Syntax:- console.count();

Example:- for(let i=0;i<5;i++){

console.count(i);

}

Q.2

Var	Let	Const
The JavaScript variables statement used to declare variable and we can initialize the value of that variable. Example:- var a=10;	The let statement declare a local variable in a block scope. It is similar to var we can optionally initialize the variable Example:- let a=10;	const statement values can be assigned once and they cannot be reassigned. The scope of const statement works similar to let statements. Example:- const a=10;

Variable declaration are processed before execution of the code.	The let statement allows you to create a variable with the scope limited to the block on which it is used.	
The scope of JavaScript variable declare with var it is current execution context	It is similar to the variable we declare in other languages like Java, .NET, etc.	

Code:-
function simple(){
var a=10;
console.log(a);
if(true){
var a=20;
console.log(a);
}
console.log(a);
 	
}
	function simple(){
	let a =10;
	console.log(a);
	if(true){
	let a=20;
	console.log(a);
	}
	console.log(a);
	}
		Code:-
		function simple(){
		const a=10;
		console.log(a);
		a =20;
		console.log(a);
		}

Q 3

Three types of data types in JavaScript

1. Primitive Data types :- String, Number, Boolean
2. Composite Data types:- Object ,Array ,Function
3. Special Data type:- Null

String :-

The *string* data type is used to represent textual data (i.e. sequences of characters). Strings are created using single or double quotes surrounding one or more characters, as shown below

Example:- var a=’hello world’;

Number:-

The *number* data type is used to represent positive or negative numbers with or without decimal place, or numbers written using exponential notation

Example:- var a=10;

Boolean:-

The Boolean data type can hold only two values: true or false. It is typically used to store values like yes (true) or no (false), on (true) or off (false), etc. as demonstrated below

Example:- var isRead=true;

Null:-

This is another special data type that can have only one value-the null value.
A null value means that there is no value. It is not equivalent to an empty string ("") or 0, it is simply nothing.

Example:-

var a = null;

alert(a);