Roll No. :
Expt. No. :

Date
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Types ① Primitive / Value types
② Reference types

Primitive types

strings — let name = 'rupa'; // string literal
number — let age = 18; // number literal
Boolean — let isapproved = true;
undefined — let Firstname; (or) let Firstname = "undefined";
null — let Lastname = null;

JS is a Dynamic-typed :-

(inspect to console)

① > typeof name
"string"
> name = 1;
< 1
> typeof name
"number"

Dynamic -typed

② typeof age
"number"
age = 18.1;
18.1
typeof age
"number"

JS → has only typeof to both react & real

③ typeof isapproved
"boolean"
typeof Firstname
"undefined"
typeof Lastname

Objects

Reference types

1. Objects
2. arrays
3. function

Obj: obj in real life has properties & variables

~~let person = {}~~

Instead of declare 2 variables we can store obj literal at person. to keep clean code

```
let person = {
    name: 'tapa',
    age : 30 ;
};
Console.log( person) ;
```

age & name properties

//o/p:

=

If I want to change the properties,

but ← ① dot notation `person.name = 'rani';`
`console.log( person.name);`

② Bracket notation `person ['name'] = 'rani';`
`Console. log(person.name);`

Arrays :

```
let selectedColors = ['red', 'blue'] ;
Console. log(selectedColors) ;
```

Add extra element in array

```
let selectedColors = ['red', 'blue'];
selectedColors[2] = 'green'; (or) we can use number
console.log(selectedColors);
//["red", "blue", green"]
```

//["red", "blue"] as array in JS

>typeof selectedColors
< "object);

properties → in arrays

```
Console.log(SelectedColors.length); // 3
```

Functions : fundamental building blocks in JS

Keyword : function

```
function greet(){
  Console.log('Hello world');
}
// ↑ no semicolon

greet();
```

⑮ parameter

parameter (or) argument

```
function greet(name){
    Console.log('Hello' + name);
}
greet('John');
greet('Rupa');
```

argument (actual value)

multiple parameter

```
function greet(name, lastname){
    Console.log('Hello' + name + ' ' + Lastname);
};
greet('John', 'Smith');
```

console

return keyword

```
function square(number){
    return square * square;
}
let number = square(2);
Console.log(number);
```

(or)

```
function square(number){
    return square * square;
}
Console.log(square(2));
```

// 2 function calls → ① ②

Cont ⇒ ( )