1. Declare variables for the following:

Your full name.

Your age.

* let fullName = "Shashank";
* let age = 25;

1. Declare four variables without assigning values.

* let variableOne;

let variableTwo;

let variableThree;

let variableFour;

1. Declare four variables with assigning values.

* let variableOne = 1;

let variableTwo = “Shashank”;

let variableThree = true;

let variableFour = 10;

1. Declare variables to store your first name, last name, marital status, country and age in multiple lines.

let firstName = "Shashank";

let lastName = "J”;

let maritalStatus = "Single";

let country = "India";

let age = 25;

1. Declare variables to store your first name, last name, marital status, country and age in a single line.

* let firstName = "Shashank", lastName = "J", maritalStatus = "Single", country = "India", age = 25;

1. Declare two variables \_myAge\_ and \_yourAge\_ and assign them initial values and log to browser console.

Expected output :

I am 25 years old.

You are 30 years old.

let \_myAge\_ = 25;

let \_yourAge\_ = 30;

console.log(`I am ${\_myAge\_} years old.`);

console.log(`You are ${\_yourAge\_} years old.`);

7.Declare a variable using var, let, and const, and log their initial values to the console.

Try reassigning values to each variable.

What happens with const?

Try redeclaring each variable in the same scope.

Observe the behavior of var, let, and const.

=>

var varVariable = "var";

let letVariable = " let";

const constVariable = "const";

varVariable = "Reassigned var";

letVariable = "Reassigned let";

constVariable = "Attempt to reassign const"; // This will throw an error

var varVariable = "Redeclared var";

let letVariable = " Redeclared let";

const constVariable = " Redeclared const";

8.

Data Types

--------------------------------------------------------------------------

Declare variables and assign string, boolean, undefined and null data types

Whether you are a student (true/false).

Log the values and their types to the console using typeof.

=>

let name = "Shashank";

let isStudent = true;

let age;

let emptyValue = null;

console.log("Value:", name, "| Type:", typeof name);

console.log("Value:", isStudent, "| Type:", typeof isStudent);

console.log("Value:", age, "| Type:", typeof age);

console.log("Value:", emptyValue, "| Type:", typeof emptyValue);

console.log("Are you a student?", isStudent);

9.

Comments

--------------------------------------------------------------------

Write a single line comment which says, \_comments can make code readable\_

* //This is single line comment

Write a multiline comment which says, \_comments can make code readable, easy to use\_\_and informative\_.

* /\* This is multiline comment,

This is multiline comment\*/

10.

Type Conversion

----------------------------------------------------------

Declare a variable price with the value "100".

Convert price to a number and log the result.

Convert price back to a string and log the result.

=>

let value = "100";

let valueAsNumber = Number(value);

console.log("valueAsNumber:", valueAsNumber, "| Type:", typeof valueAsNumber);

let valueAsString = String(valueAsNumber);

console.log("valueAsString:", valueAsString, "| Type:", typeof valueAsString);

11.

Template Literals

------------------------------------------------------------

Create variables for your first name, last name, and favorite programming language.

Use template literals to display: Hi, I'm [first name] [last name], and my favourite language is [language].

=>

let firstName = "Shashank";

let lastName = "J";

let favoriteLanguage = "JavaScript";

let message = `Hi, I'm ${firstName} ${lastName},\n and \t my favorite language is ${favoriteLanguage}.`;

console.log(message);

12.

Booleans

---------------------------------------------------------------------

Boolean value is either true or false.

Write three JavaScript statement which provide truthy value.

let truthy1 = 1; // Non-zero number

let truthy2 = "Hello"; // Non-empty string

let truthy3 = [1, 2, 3]; // Non-empty array

Write three JavaScript statement which provide falsy value.

let falsy1 = 0; // Zero

let falsy2 = null; // Null

let falsy3 = ""; // Empty string

Use all the following comparison operators to compare the following values: >, < >=, <=, !=, !==,===.

console.log(4 > 3);

console.log(4 >= 3);

console.log(4 < 3);

console.log(4 <= 3);

console.log(4 == 4);

console.log(4 === 4);

console.log(4 != 4);

console.log(4 !== 4);

console.log(4 != '4');

console.log(4 == '4');

console.log(4 === '4');

13.

Logical Operators

------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Which are true or which are false?

4 > 3 && 10 < 12

4 > 3 && 10 > 12

4 > 3 || 10 < 12

4 > 3 || 10 > 12

!(4 > 3)

!(4 < 3)

!(false)

!(4 > 3 && 10 < 12)

!(4 > 3 && 10 > 12)

!(4 === '4')

=>

console.log(4 > 3 && 10 < 12);

console.log(4 > 3 && 10 > 12);

console.log(4 > 3 || 10 < 12);

console.log(4 > 3 || 10 > 12);

console.log(!(4 > 3));

console.log(!(4 < 3));

console.log(!(false));

console.log(!(4 > 3 && 10 < 12));

console.log(!(4 > 3 && 10 > 12));

console.log(!(4 === '4'));

14.

String

----------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Declare a variable name company and assign it to an initial value \*\*'Coding Academy'\*\*.

* let company = "Coding Academy";

Print the string on the browser console using \_\_console.log()\_\_

* console.log(company);

Print the \_\_length\_\_ of the string on the browser console using \_console.log()\_

* let company = "Coding Academy";

console.log(company.length);

Change all the string to capital letters using \_\_toUpperCase()\_\_ method.

* let company = "Coding Academy";
* console.log(company.toUpperCase());

Change all the string to lowercase letters using \_\_toLowerCase()\_\_ method

* let company = "Coding Academy";
* console.log(company.toLowerCase());

Cut(slice) out the first word of the string using \_\_slice\_\_, \_\_substr()\_\_ or \_\_substring()\_\_ method

* let company = "Coding Academy";
* let sliceWord = company.slice(0, company.indexOf(" "));
* console.log(sliceWord);
* let substrWord = company.substr(0, company.indexOf(" "));
* console.log(substrWord);
* let substringWord = company.substring(0, company.indexOf(" "));
* console.log(substringWord);

Use \_\_substr\_\_ to slice out the phase \_\_because because because\_\_ in the following sentence:\_\_'You cannot end a sentence with because because because is a conjunction'\_\_

=>

let sentence = "You cannot end a sentence with because because because is a conjunction";

let phrase = sentence.slice(31, 54);

console.log(phrase);

Check if the string contains a word \_\_Academy\_\_ using \_\_includes()\_\_ method.

=>

let company = "Coding Academy";

let containsAcademy = company.includes("Academy");

console.log(containsAcademy);

Split the \_\_string\_\_ into \_\_array\_\_ using \_\_split()\_\_ method.

=>

let company = "Coding Academy";

let companyArray = company.split(" ");

console.log(companyArray); // Outputs: [ 'Coding', 'Academy' ]