**Q:1 Write the difference between var, let and const with code example.**

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| **Var** | **let** | **const** |
| var variables can be updated and redeclared within its scope. | let variables can be updated but not redeclared. | const variable can neither be updated nor be redeclared. |
| var declarations are function scoped.(global scope) | let declarations are block scoped. | const declarations are block scoped. |
| var can be declared without being initialized. | let can be declared without being initialized. | const must be initialized during declaration. |
| Example:  {  var a=1;  console.log(a);  }  {  a++;  console.log(a);  }  /\*Since a is declared using var “a=1” scope of “a” is limited to the function within which it is defined. In this case it is within global function scope.\*/  //If a variable is defined with keyword var, JS does not recognize the {} as the scope delimiter. | Example:  {  let a=1;  console.log(a);  } //block1  {  a++;  console.log(a);  } //block2  /\*Since a is declared using let “a=1” scope of “a” is limited to block1 and is not recognized in block2\*/ | Example:  const country=”India”;  console.log(country);  country=”uk”;  /\*In above example as we are trying to reassign value to constant variable it will give error.  Uncaught TypeError:  Assignment to constant variable.  \*/ |

**Q:2 Write a brief intro on available datatypes in javascript.**

Data types basically specify what kind of data can be stored and manipulated within a program.

Javascript provides different data types to hold different types of values. There are two types of data types in js.

* Primitive Data Types
* Non Primitive Data Types

1)Primitive Data Types:

1. String: string represents a sequence of characters. Strings are written with single quote or double quote. Eg. var name= ”abc” //string
2. Number: represents numeric values. For numbers of any kind- integer or float.

Eg: var num = 16 //number

1. Boolean: Boolean can only have two values. True or false.
2. Undefined: a variable without a value, has the value undefined.

Eg. var a;

console.log(a);

1. Null: null is nothing. For unknown values.

var a=null;

console.log(a);

2)Non Primitive Data Types:

1. Object: JS objects are written with curly braces { }. Object properties are written as name:value pairs. Separated by commas.

Eg. var obj={name:”a”, city:”pune”};

console.log(obj);

1. Array: JS arrays are written with square brackets. Array items are separated by commas.

Eg. var fruits=[“apple”,”watermelon”,”mango”];

console.log(fruits);