**PWSkills Assignment 02**

**(Done By: Sunandan Sharma)**

**1.** In JavaScript **var**, **let**, and **const** are used to declare variables but they are used in different circumstances as they also have different characteristics. Following table illustrates the different characterization and usage of the variable declaration methods in JavaScript:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Features*** | Var | Let | const |
| Scope | Function-Scoped (If declared inside a function then it is confined inside the function. Otherwise, it is declared globally) | Block-scoped (Variables are confined to the block/statement/expression where it is used) | Block-scoped (Variables are confined to the block/statement/expression where it is used) |
| Hoisting | Hoisted to the top of the containing scope and initialized. We can declare the variable in the method without assigning any value to it without any error. It will just be “undefined” | Hoisted but not initialized. It will show error if we use the variable before declaring. | Hoisted but not initialized. It will show error if we use the variable before declaring. |
| Variable Reassignment | It can be reassigned | It can be reassigned | It cannot be reassigned |
| Variable Redeclaration | It can be redeclared | It cannot be redeclared in the same block | It cannot be redeclared |
| Usage | Generally used inside function. | Generally used inside a block to avoid rehoisting or redeclaration issues. | When we want the variable remain constant and reference unchanged. |

**Code GitHub link:** [**Assignment 02 - Q1 (Variable Declaration "var") Link**](https://github.com/Sunandanshrm/Web-Development/blob/master/Frontend/PwSkills/Assignment%2001/Assignment01_Q1.html)

**The Output:**

**Code GitHub link:** [**Assignment 02 - Q1 (Variable Declaration "let") Link**](https://github.com/Sunandanshrm/Web-Development/blob/master/Frontend/PwSkills/Assignment%2001/Assignment01_Q1.html)

**The Output:**

**Code GitHub link:** [**Assignment 02 - Q1 (Variable Declaration "const") Link**](https://github.com/Sunandanshrm/Web-Development/blob/master/Frontend/PwSkills/Assignment%2001/Assignment01_Q1.html)

**The Output:**

**2. “*Hoisting*”** is a JavaScript behaviour in which variable and function declarations are moved to the top of their containing scope (the global scope or the function scope), meaning we can use a variable or function before it is declared in the code. However, hoisting affects var, let, and const differently.

**“*var”***: In this case the variable is hoisted to the top of the containing scope and initialized automatically. The variable can be declared without assigning any value resulting in no error. It will just be “undefined” in the output.

**“*let”***: In this case the variable is hoisted to the top of the containing block-scope but not initialized. The variable cannot be declared without assigning any value. Doing this will result in reference error.

**“*const”***: We will observe similar hoisting behaviour to the *“let”* case. the variable is hoisted to the top of the containing block-scope but not initialized. The variable cannot be declared without assigning any value. Again, doing this will result in reference error.

**Code GitHub link:** [**Assignment 02 - Q2 (Variable hoisting) Link**](https://github.com/Sunandanshrm/Web-Development/blob/master/Frontend/PwSkills/Assignment%2001/Assignment01_Q2.html)

**The Output:**

**Code GitHub link:** [**Assignment 02 - Q2 (Variable hoisting) Link**](https://github.com/Sunandanshrm/Web-Development/blob/master/Frontend/PwSkills/Assignment%2001/Assignment01_Q2.html)

**The Output:**

**Code GitHub link:** [**Assignment 02 - Q2 (Variable hoisting) Link**](https://github.com/Sunandanshrm/Web-Development/blob/master/Frontend/PwSkills/Assignment%2001/Assignment01_Q2.html)

**The Output:**

**3.** JavaScript is a dynamically typed language, meaning that variables are not bound to any specific data type. Instead, a variable can hold any type of data, and its type can change at runtime.

* ***Examples of Dynamic Typing:***
  + **Variable Declaration:** A variable can be declared without a type, and its type can change dynamically as the code executes.
  + **Function Parameters:** Function parameters in JavaScript do not require type annotations, allowing them to accept any type of argument

The ***“typeof”*** operator is used to determine the type of a variable or expression in JavaScript. It returns a string indicating the type.

* ***Examples of “typeof” operator usage:***
  + **Primitive Types:** The typeof operator can be used to check the type of primitive values.
  + **Reference Types:** The typeof operator can also be used with reference types like objects, arrays, and functions.

**Code GitHub link:** [**Assignment 02 - Q3 (Dynamic Typing) Link**](https://github.com/Sunandanshrm/Web-Development/blob/master/Frontend/PwSkills/Assignment%2001/Assignment01_Q3.html)

**Code GitHub link:** [**Assignment 02 - Q3 (typeof operator) Link**](https://github.com/Sunandanshrm/Web-Development/blob/master/Frontend/PwSkills/Assignment%2001/Assignment01_Q3.html)

**The Output:**

**4.** JavaScript offers various methods for string manipulation. Here are some common methods:

* “length”: Returns the number of characters in a string
* charAt(index) and str[index]: Returns the character at the specified index
* toUpperCase() and toLowerCase(): Converts the string to uppercase or lowercase.
* substring(start, end) and slice(start, end): Extracts a part of the string from start to end. slice can also take negative indices.
* split(separator): Splits the string into an array of substrings based on the specified separator
* replace(searchValue, newValue): Replaces occurrences of searchValue with newValue
* trim(): Removes whitespace from both ends of the string
* includes(substring), startsWith(substring), endsWith(substring): Checks if the string contains, starts with, or ends with the specified substring
* concat(...strings): Concatenates multiple strings into one
* repeat(count): Repeats the string count times

**Code GitHub link:** [**Assignment 02 - Q4 (String Manipulation) Link**](https://github.com/Sunandanshrm/Web-Development/blob/master/Frontend/PwSkills/Assignment%2001/Assignment01_Q3.html)

**The Output:**

**5.** We mention the differences and similarities between *“null”*and *“undefined”*in following two tables.

The differences table:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Features*** | **Null** | **undefined** |
| Definition | Null is a primitive value that represents the intentional absence of any object value | Undefined is a primitive value that indicates that a variable has not been assigned a value. |
| Type Check | typeof(null) returns object | typeof(undefined) returns “undefined” |
| Assignment | Can be explicitly assigned to a variable | Cannot be explicitly assigned to a variable |
| Usage | Used to explicitly indicate that a variable should have no value. | Default value for uninitialized variables, function parameters not passed, and missing object properties |

The similarities table:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Features*** | **Null** | **Undefined** |
| Boolean Values | Both are considered false value in Boolean contexts. | Both are considered false value in Boolean contexts. |
| Equality Check | “null == undefined” is true | “undefined == null” is true |
| Usage | Used to represent the absence of a value. | Used to represent the absence of a value. |