**CONSOLE FUNCTIONS**

**console.log()**

The Console method log() outputs a message to the web console.

The message may be a single string, or it may be any one or more JavaScript objects.

Syntax:

console.log(A);

Example:

console.log('abc');

**console.error()**

Used to log error message to the console.

Useful in testing of code.

By default the error message will be highlighted with red color.

Example:

console.error(‘error message');

**console.warn()**

Used to log warning message to the console.

By default the warning message will be highlighted with yellow color.

Example:

console.warn(' Warning');

**console.clear()**

Used to clear the console.

Example:

console.clear();

**DIFFEERENCE BETWEEN VAR LET CONST**

A var variable can be redeclared and updated.

A let variable be updated but not redeclared.

The keyword const is an abbreviation for constant. const variables cannot be updated.

let variables are made to be updated.

For example,  
let points = 50;  
let points = 60;  
  
Uncaught Syntax Error: Identifier 'points' has already been declared

**DATA TYPES IN JAVASCRIPT**

**Number**

The number type represents both integer and floating-point numbers.

let n = 123;

n = 12.345;

**BigInt**

In JavaScript, the “number” type cannot represent integer values larger than (253-1) (that’s 9007199254740991), or less than -(-253-1) for negatives. It’s a technical limitation caused by their internal representation.

For most purposes that’s quite enough, but sometimes we need really big numbers, e.g. for cryptography or microsecond-precision timestamps.

BigInt type was recently added to the language to represent integers of arbitrary length.

A BigInt value is created by appending n to the end of an integer:

const bigInt = 1234567890123456789012345678901234567890n;

**String**

A string in JavaScript must be surrounded by quotes.

let str = "Hello";

let str2 = 'Single quotes are ok too';

let phrase = `can embed another ${str}`;

In JavaScript, there are 3 types of quotes.

1. Double quotes: "Hello".
2. Single quotes: 'Hello'.
3. Backticks: `Hello`.

**Boolean**

The boolean type has only two values: true and false.

let nameFieldChecked = true

let ageFieldChecked = false;

**Arrays**

JavaScript arrays are written with square brackets. Array items are separated by commas.

var cars = ["Saab", "Volvo", "BMW"];

**Objects**

JavaScript objects are written with curly braces {}.

Object properties are written as name: value pairs, separated by commas.

var person = {firstName:"John", lastName:"Doe", age:50, eyeColor:"blue"};