https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PkZNo7MFNFg

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qqx_wzMmFeA>

**Variable Scopesconst**

var x = 2;

var y = 3;

function myfun() {

const z = 7;

console.log(y); // The Y value is got the value from the global scope.

//local svope

{

let y = 9; // The Y value is within the scope of the { } braces

console.log(y)

}

}

myfun();

console.log('hello');

// alert('yes');

var b = 'smoothie';

 console.log(b);

 var somenumer = 45;

 console.log(somenumer);

  var num1 = 10;

  num1 += 10;

   console.log(num1);

   //Creating the function

   function fun()

    {

        alert('this is function');

    }

// calling the function

    fun();

/\* Create the function to takes the name and hello followed by your name

names: "Prasad"

\*/

**Leela Web Dev**

var a = [1,2,3,4];

console.log(a);

a[6]=66

console.log(a.length);

The Array Index[4] and 5 are undefined.

var a = [1,2,3,4];

for(var i=0;i<a.length;i++)

{

  console.log(a[i]);

}

\*\*\*We can write the for loop with the condition as anonymous loop as like\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

**foreach loop**

a.forEach(function(element) {

  console.log(element)

});

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*Adding the Element to end of an array\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

var a = [1,2,3,4];

a[a.length]= 5

console.log(a)

We can use the Push method to add the value in array

var a = [1,2,3,4];

a.push(5)

console.log(a)

Remove the last elemet from an array

var a = [1,2,3,4];

a.pop(5)

console.log(a)

Adding the Element start of the Array

var a = [1,2,3,4];

a.unshift(5)

console.log(a)

Removing the First Element from An Array

var a = [1,2,3,4];

a.shift(5)

console.log(a)

Finding the Position of the index of the element

var a = [1,2,3,4];

var val= a.indexOf(4);

console.log(val)

**Splice**

Splice Method is getting the part of the array data from the values you specified for the position in Splice method

var a = [1,2,3,4];

var newarray= a.splice(2);

console.log(newarray)

It will display values in the new array from the position 2 to till the end index of the array.

[ 3, 4 ]

var a = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7];

var newarray= a.splice(1,4);

console.log(newarray)

console.log(a)

Basically it’s removes the array index element from array a and inserted into an new array and the array A will have rest of the element in an array if you use splice method.

[ 2, 3, 4, 5 ]

[ 1, 6, 7 ]

var a = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7];

var newarray= a.splice(0,7);

console.log(newarray)

console.log(a)

**Slice**

The Slice method will give the sub part of array data without deleting the existing elements of the array data.

var a = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7];

var newarray= a.slice(2,3);

console.log(newarray)

console.log(a)

[ 3 ]

[

1, 2, 3, 4,

5, 6, 7

]

Array Filter

var a = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7];

var newarray= a.filter(function(value){

return value>5

});

console.log(newarray)

console.log(a)

Filters the records and display the array values greater than equal to 2

**===============================Functions=================================**

function greeting(){

   var name = prompt("What is your name");

   var result = 'Hello'+ ' ' +name; // string concatination

   console.log(result);

}

greeting();

// Passing arugements to the function.

// Adding two numbers using the functions by passing as the Aruguments

function sum(num1, num2)

{

    var result = num1+num2;

    console.log(result);

}

Calling the function sum(10,20);

function add(number1, number2)

{

  var sum = number1+number2;

  return sum;

}

console.log(add(3, 2,6))

console.log(add(3, 2,6))

**Even though you pass the multiple arguments to the function, The function will only takes the required Arguments to function process.**

// Passing arugements to the function.

// Adding two numbers using the functions by passing as the Aruguments

function greeting(Yourname){

    var result = 'Hello'+ ' ' +Yourname; // string concatination

    console.log(result);

 }

 var names = prompt('Please enter your name');

greeting(names);

function sum(num1, num2)

{

    var result = num1+num2;

    console.log(result);

}

sum(10,20);

function sum(num1, num2){

    if(num2 === undefined){

      return num1+num1;

    }

    return num1+num2;

    }

    console.log(sum(2))

function getemail(email){

    return email.slice(0, indexOf("@"));

    }

     console.log(getemail("palyerone@someemail.com"));

Arrow functions

var arrowfun  = (name) =>{

    return name.charAt(0).toUpperCase() + name.slice(1).toUpperCase()

  }

  console.log(arrowfun("krasad"));

**========================Loop Conditions====================================**

var num = 0;

while(num < 10){

    num += 1;

    console.log(num);

}

for (let num =0; num<=10;num++ )

{

console.log(num);

}

let name = "Prasad";

let counter =0;

let myLetter;

while(counter<=3){

  myLetter = name[counter];

  console.log(myLetter);

  if(counter === 1) {

    counter += 2;

    continue

  }

if(myLetter === "d") break;

counter++;

}

console.log(counter);

======================**Data Types**==================================

// Data Type in java script

let yourage = 23; //Number

let yorname = 'Prasad'  //String

let names = {first: 'Vara', last: 'Prasad'};  //Object type

let truth = true/flase; // Boolean

let colors = ['red', 'blue','yellow'];  //Arrays

let nothin = null;

================================**Strings**=====================================

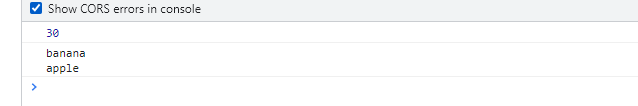
// Strings

let fruits = 'banana';

let moreFiruits = 'banana\napple'; //adding the second value in the new line

console.log(moreFiruits);

Output



// Strings

let fruits = 'banana';

let moreFiruits = 'banana\napple'; //adding the second value in the new AudioListener

console.log(fruits.length); // deteriming the length of the fruit banana

console.log(fruits.indexOf('an')); // tells the index of an

console.log(fruits.indexOf('q')); // q not founds so retriveing the -1

console.log(fruits.slice(2,3)); // its like sub string started the 2nd index value and goes till 8 index value and get the value

console.log(fruits.replace('ban','123')); // replace with other string

console.log(fruits.toLowerCase(fruits)); // converting to lowercase

console.log(fruits.toUpperCase(fruits)); // converting to uppercase

var test = "My javscript learning";

console.log(test.toUpperCase()); //The include method returns true, if the specified character/test passed in the include function exist in the string otherwise it will return False.

var test = "Myjavscript";

console.log(test.includes("ja")); // returns the True

console.log(Math.PI)

console.log(Math.round(Math.PI))

console.log(Math.ceil(Math.PI)) // Ceil will always round to the nearest up value

console.log(Math.floor(Math.PI)) // floor will always round to the nearest down console.log(Math.pow(2,2)) // i will square root the number

console.log(Math.max(4,2,5,8,9,3,4)) // Math.min will return the minimum value

console.log(Math.max(4,2,5,8,9,3,4)) // Math.max will return the minimum value

console.log((Math.random())\*2+1) // Math.randowm will generate the random values

console.log("Varaprasad".charAt(0))// reading the characters from the given string

console.log("Varaprasad".charAt(Math.floor((Math.random\*4))))// returning the random number to get corresponding postion character

var name ="Prasad";

console.log(name.charAt(Math.floor((Math.random()\*name.length))))

**----------------------------------------------------------------Arrays -------------------------------------------------------------**

// Arrays

let fruits = ['banana','apple','orange','pineapple']; //creating arrays

//let fruits = new Array('banana','apple','orange','pineapple') // another way of creating the array

 console.log(fruits[2]); // Second index arrays value

fruits[0] = 'Pear'; // Replacing the banana with the Pear in the array with index

console.log(fruits);

var myarray = [];

myarray[0] = "Prasad";

myarray[1] = 58621;

myarray[2] = false;

myarray[3] = "Vara";

delete myarray[0]

console.log(myarray)    // []

console.log(myarray.length) // 4

console.log(myarray.slice(2)) // start from the 2n array

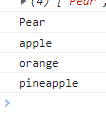
console.log(myarray[1])

for (let i = 0; i<fruits.length; i++)  // Getting the each element from array

{

    console.log(fruits[i]);

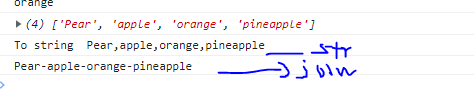
}



// Array Common Methods

console.log('To string ', fruits.toString()); // Converting array to string

console.log(fruits.join('-')); // adding the - in arrays values in the



console.log(fruits.pop(), fruits) // pop removes the last index value in the array

console.log(fruits.push("yell"), fruits); // push adds the value in the last index of an array

console.log(fruits.shift(), fruits) // shift removes the first index value in the array

console.log(fruits.unshift("yell"), fruits); // unshift adds the value in the first index of an array

let fruits = ['banana','apple','orange','pineapple']; //creating arrays

let vegitables = ['tamota', 'alu','bringala'];

let result = fruits.concat(vegitables); // It will concatinate the fruits and vegetables arrays and put result in result array

 console.log(result);

console.log(result.sort()); // Sorting the array values

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

console.log(fruits.split(',')); //  Split the string into individual values by comma and makes array



 output = ['banana’, ‘red’, ‘blue’, ‘green’, ‘yellow’]

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

console.log (fruits. Split(' ')); //  Split the string by the characters



var myArray = ["A","B","C","D","E","F"];

const newArray = myArray.slice(2);

const newArray2 = myArray.slice(2, 4);

console.log(newArray); // Start the Array values from the 2nd index to till end;

console.log(newArray2); // Start the Array values from the 2nd index to till 4th index and slice will work simillar as sub string;

var myArray = ["A","B","C","D","E","F"];

const newString = myArray.join(); // The join  will return the A,B,C,D,E,F

console.log(newString);

console.log(typeof(newString)); // The newly return newArray will of string format

var myArray = ["A","B","C","D","E","F"];

const newString = myArray.join(); // The join  will return the A,B,C,D,E,F in string format

const newArray =  newString.split(","); // the split method will return the Array format

console.log(newString);

console.log(typeof(newString)); // The newly return newArray will of string format

console.log(newArray);

console.log(typeof(newArray)) // The split method will return the array

var array1 = ["A","B","C","D","E","F"];

var array2 = ["X","Y","Z","W","U","V"];

const combinedarray = [array1,array2] // return the combined two arrays and will produce the [["A","B","C","D","E","F"],["X","Y","Z","W","U","V"];]

console.log(combinedarray) // return [["A","B","C","D","E","F"],["X","Y","Z","W","U","V"];]

console.log(combinedarray.length) // returns 2

console.log(combinedarray[0].length) // returns 6 array1 length.

console.log(combinedarray[1].length) // returns 6 array2 length

console.log(combinedarray[0][2]) // returns c from array1 .

console.log(combinedarray[1][1]) // returns Y from  array2.

let emptyArray = [];

for (let num =0; num<=10; num ++)

{

    emptyArray.push(num);   // loading the numbers into array

}

 console.log(emptyArray)

------Accessing the second array of second element within the Array

var myarray = [[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[7,8,9],[[10,11,12],13,14]];

var mydata =myarray[2][1];

console.log(mydata);

var arrayone = ["vara", "Prasad", "puram"];

arrayone.push(["Happy","joys"]);

//  console.log(arrayone.indexOf(1));

var arraywithing = [["jana",23],["prasad",25]];

console.log(arraywithing.length);

for (var i =0; i<=arraywithing.length;i++)

{

  console.log(spilt(arraywithing[i]));

}

function nextLine(arr, item)

{

arr.push(item)

return arr.unshift(2);

}

var testarray = [1,2,3,4,5];

console.log("Befor :" + JSON.stringify(testarray));

console.log(nextLine(testarray,8));

console.log("After :" + JSON.stringify(testarray));

**-----------------------------------------------------------Object s-----------------------------------------------------------**

// Objects

 let student ={first: 'Vara',

               age: 25,

               classe : 'A',

               weight: 28,

           studentInfo:  function (){

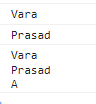
                return this.first + '\n' + this.Last + ‘\n’ + this.classs

            }};

console.log(student.first);

console.log(student.Last);

console.log(student.studentInfo());



var Dogs = {

  "name" : "Prasad",

  "legs": 4,

  "head": 1,

  "friends":["EveryOne!"]

};

///accessing the object values

var name = Dogs.name;

var legs = Dogs.legs;

///accessing the object values

var name = Dogs["name];

var legs = Dogs["legs”];

var Dogs = {

  "name" : "Prasad",

  "legs": 4,

  "head": 1,

  "friends":["EveryOne!"]

};

// Adding the property with the value to object

Dogs.bark = "bow-wow";

console.log(Dogs);

console.log(myDogs);

var content = [

    {

      "firstname":"vara",

      "lastname":"prasad",

      "number":"52",

      "likes":["coding","testing","debug"]

    },

    {

      "firstname":"Jana",

      "lastname":"Modem",

      "number":"58",

      "likes":["walk","swim","watch"]

    },

    {

      "firstname":"raju",

      "lastname":"puram",

      "number":"89",

      "likes":["pushin","poping","foxes"]

    }

  ]

  function lookUpProfile(name, prop){

  for(var i=0;i<content.length;i++){

  if(content[i].firstname === name){

    return content[i][prop] || "No such property";

  }

  }

  return "No such Content";

  }

  var data = lookUpProfile("Jana","lastname"); //  This will return the modem

  console.log(data);

var content = {

    "firstname":"vara",

    "lastname":"prasad",

    "number":"52",

    "likes":["coding","testing","debug"],

    "Language": {

      "name":"Python",

      "Des" : "I like coding in python"

    },

    "action": function() {

       return "hello World";

    }

  };

console.log(content.action()); // return the seond index value

var myobj = {

  "firstname":"vara",

  "lastname":"prasad",

  "number":"52",

  "likes":{

    "cod":"coding",

    "test":"testing",

    "deb":"debug"

}

};

console.log(myobj.lastname)

function createEmployeeObject(fistname,lastname,gender,designation)

{

  var newobj = {};

  newobj.firstname = fistname;

  newobj.lastname = lastname;

  newobj.gender = gender;

  newobj.designation = designation;

  return newobj;

}

var result = createEmployeeObject("vara","prasad","Male","systemconsultat");

console.log(result);



var newobj = createEmployeeObject("vara","prasad","Male","systemconsultat");

var newobj2 = createEmployeeObject("Jana","Modem","Male","System");

function createEmployeeObject(fistname,lastname,gender,designation)

{

 var newobj = {};

  newobj.firstname = fistname;

  newobj.lastname = lastname;

  newobj.gender = gender;

  newobj.designation = designation;

  return newobj;

}

console.log(newobj);

console.log(newobj2);

var content = {

    "firstname":"vara",

    "lastname":"prasad",

    "number":"52",

    "likes":["coding","testing","debug"],

    "Language": {

      "name":"Python",

      "Des" : "I like coding in python"

    },

    "action": function() {

       return 'Time for ${this.Language.name}'; // Here the "this" method will act as an Object internally

    }

  };

console.log(content.action()); // return the seond index value

When you made the function as the constructor, by default the function will add the object with the **this**  **Keyword and** also it automatically adds the **return as well**

function createEmployeeObject(fistname,lastname,gender,designation)

{

  this.firstname = fistname;

  this.lastname = lastname;

  this.gender = gender;

  this.designation = designation;

}

var newobj2 = new createEmployeeObject("Jana","Modem","Male","System");

var person = {

  name: "Peter",

  age: 28,

  gender: "Male"

};

// Iterating over object properties

for(var i in person)  {

  console.log(person[i]); // Prints: name, age and gender

}

var person = {

  name: "Peter",

  age: 28,

  gender: "Male"

};

// Setting a new property

person.country = "United States";

console.log(person.country); // Prints: United States

person["email"] = "peterparker@mail.com";

console.log(person.email); // Prints: peterparker@mail.com

// Updating existing property

person.age = 30;

console.log(person.age); // Prints: 30

person["name"] = "Peter Parker";

console.log(person.name); // Prints: Peter Parker

var person={

  first\_name:"johnny",

   last\_name: "johnson",

 phone:"703-3424-1111"

};

for (var property in person) {

   console.log(property,":",person[property]);

}

=======================Objects Methods=================

var content = {

    "firstname":"vara",

    "lastname":"prasad",

    "likes":["coding","testing","debug"],

    "engine": function() {

       return "Droom"

    }

  };

  const copyContent = Object.create(content); // The Create menthod will initiliaze the new object {}

copyContent.name ="Jana";// Assigning property and values to copyObject

console.log(copyContent);

console.log(copyContent.lastname) // inherits the object property along with the values

const person = {

    firstName: 'Asabeneh',

    age: 250,

    country: 'Finland',

    city:'Helsinki',

    skills: ['HTML', 'CSS', 'JS'],

    title: 'teacher',

    address: {

      street: 'Heitamienkatu 16',

      pobox: 2002,

      city: 'Helsinki'

    }

  }

  var keyss = Object.keys(person) // returns the keys with the Object format [ 'firstName', 'age', 'country', 'city', 'skills', 'title', 'address' ]

    var values = Object.values(person) //  returns the values of the object in the object format ['Asabeneh',250,'Finland','Helsinki',[ 'HTML', 'CSS', 'JS' ],

  console.log(typeof(keyss)); // return Object

  console.log(typeof(values)); // returns Object

  console.log(keyss);

  console.log(values);

  for (let i in person ){

    console.log(person[i]) // this will return the object values by iterating through the each key

  }

var keys = Object.keys(person)

var values = Object.values(person)

for (key of keys) {

  console.log(key);

}

for (let value of values) {

  console.log(value);

}

Object.values:To get values of an object as an array

Object.keys: To get the keys or properties of an object as an array

Object.entries:To get the keys and values in an array

**===============================Boolean operator=======================================**

function ourTrueorFlase(isItTrue)

{

  if(isItTrue)

  {

    return "yes it is true";

    }

    else {

      return "yes it is true";

    }

}

 function trueorFlase(wasThatTrue){

   if(wasThatTrue){

     return "Yes that was true";

   }

   return "No that was false";

 }

console.log(trueorFlase(flase));

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

function testEqual(val){

  if(val==12)

  {

    return "its equal";

  }

  return "its not equal";

}

 console.log(testEqual(10));

function testStrict(val){

  if(val ===7)

  {

    return "Equal";

  }

  return "Not equal";

}

console.log(testStrict(10));

**Date Functions**

week = {

  1: "mon",

  2: "tue",

  3: "wed",

  4: "thu",

  5: "fri",

  6: "sat",

  0: "sun"

}

//console.log(Object.entries(week))

 const now = new Date()

 const year = now.getFullYear()

 const month = now.getMonth()+1

 const date = now.getDate()

 const day = now.getDay();

 let hours = now.getHours()

 let minutes = now.getMinutes()

 console.log(now);

 console.log(year);

 console.log(month);

 console.log(date);

 console.log(day);

 console.log(hours);

 console.log(minutes);

   const format = year + ' ' + month + ' ' + date + ' ' + week[day] + ' ' + hours + ' ' + minutes + ' '

   console.log(format);

**-------------------------------------------Conditional and Control flow logics------------------------------------------------**

// controle flow logics

// && AND operator

// || OR operator

 let age = prompt('please enter your age ?');

if ((age>=18) && (age<35))

{

statuss = 'Eligible for voting';

console.log(statuss);

}

else {

statuss = ' Not Elgibale for voting';

 console.log(statuss);

}

Conditional ternary operator

function checkEqual(a,b){

return a === b ? true:false;

}

console.log(checkEqual(5,9));

**--------------------------------------------------------Switch statement------------------------------------------------------**

// Switch statement

// How do you deferentiate between weekday vs weekends



switch (0) {

case 0:

    text = 'Weekend';

    break;

case 5:

    text = 'weekend';

    break;

case 6:

    text = 'weekend';

    break;

default:

    text = 'weekday';

}

console.log(text);

**The equal operator is the = will be used for the assignment value to a variable and**

**== will be used to compare the values and return result 10==”10” it does the type conversion and**

function compareEquality(a,b)

{

if (a===b){

  return "Equal";

}

  return "not equal";

}

 console.log(compareEquality(10,"10"));

**evaluates to be true which is incorrect… SO in this case we need to use the strict equal that is ===**

function compareEquality(val)

{

if (val<=50 && val>=25)

{

return "Yes";

}

return "No";

}

 console.log(compareEquality(30))

function compareEquality(val)

{

if (val<10 || val>20)

{

return "Outside";

}

return "Inside";

}

 console.log(compareEquality(15))

function testElse(val) {

  var result = "";

  if(val>5){

    result = "val is Bigger than 5";

  }

  if(val<=5){

    result = "val is smaller than 5";

  }

return result;

}

testElse(4);

function testif(val){

if(val<10){

  console.log("val is 10");

}

else if(val>20){

  console.log("val is greather than 20");

}

else

{

  console.log("val is greather than 40");

}

}

testif(30);

var names  = ["A","B","C","D","E","F","G","H"];

function golf(par, strokes)

{

  if(strokes == 1){

    return names[0];

  }

  else if (strokes <= par-2) {

    return names[1];

  }

  else if (strokes == par-1) {

    return names[2];

  }

  else if (strokes == par ) {

    return names[3];

  }

  else if (strokes == par+1)  {

    return names[4];

  }

  return "Change Me";

}

 console.log(golf(5,4 ))

**The below function returns the Boolean true/false statements**

function isLess(a,b){

return a<b

}

console.log(isLess(10,5));

var count = 0;

function cc(cards){

  switch (cards) {

    case 1:

    case 2:

    case 3:

    case 4:

    case 5:

    case 6:

    count++;

    break;

    case 10:

    case "J":

    case "Q":

    case "K":

    case "A":

    count--;

      break;

  }

  var holdbet = 'Hold';

  if(count > 0){

    holdbet = 'Bet';

  }

  return count + " " + holdbet;

}

cc(2);cc('K');cc(7);cc('A');cc(8);

console.log(cc(10));

function getMonthName(mo) {

  mo = mo - 1; // Adjust month number for array index (1 = Jan, 12 = Dec)

  let months = ['Jan', 'Feb', 'Mar', 'Apr', 'May', 'Jun', 'Jul',

                'Aug', 'Sep', 'Oct', 'Nov', 'Dec'];

  if (months[mo]) {

    return months[mo];

  } else {

    throw 'InvalidMonthNo'; // throw keyword is used here

  }

}

try { // statements to try

  monthName = getMonthName(89); // function could throw exception

  console.log(monthName);

}

catch (e) {

  monthName = 'unknown';

  logMyErrors(e); // pass exception object to error handler (i.e. your own function)

}

**====================================Math Functions==================================**

function randomFraction(){

  return Math.floor(Math.random()\*10);

}

console.log(randomFraction());

function randomFraction(){

  return Math.floor(Math.random()\*10);

}

console.log(randomFraction());

**==================================Converts Functions===============================**

**Converting the String into Integer**

function convertToInteger(str){

  return parseInt(str);

  }

  console.log(convertToInteger("56"));

**===========================JSON=============================================**

JSON to an object we parse the JSON using *JSON.parse()*. When we want to change the object to JSON we use *JSON.stringify()*.

// JSON stands for the Javascript Object Notation

JSON is used to send and receive the data.

JSON is a text format that is completely language independent

Meaning JSON is used to send and receive data in many languages .. not just in Java script

**Converting JSON to JavaScript Object**

Mostly we fetch JSON data from HTTP response or from a file, but we can store the JSON as a string and we can change to Object for sake of demonstration. In JavaScript the keyword *JSON* has *parse()* and *stringify()* methods. When we want to change the

**It is used to represent the data and it stands for java script object notation, it mainly used in APIS’s to carry information.**

JSON is a valid java script

[

    {

        "name": "Vara",

        "age" : 25,

        "height": 170

    },

    {

        "name": "Jana",

        "age" : 22,

        "height": 180

    }

]

<html lang="en">

<head></head>

<body>

    <script>

let studentinfo = [

    {

        "name": "Vara",

        "age" : 25,

        "height": 170

    },

    {

        "name": "Jana",

        "age" : 22,

        "height": 180

    }

]

console.log(JSON.parse(studentinfo)); // The Prase will convert the JSON into string format

 </script>

</body>

</html>

**=====================================Node JS========================================**

console.log("welcome to node js");

console.log("2+2 is", 2+2);

console.log("my directory" + \_\_dirname);

var x = 0;

var timer = setInterval(function(){

  x = x+3;

  if(x>20){

    clearInterval(timer);

  }

  console.log("Welcome after 3 seconds");

},3000);

**Calling the function with the arguments**

var test = function(){

 console.log("This is assigning the function to variable");

}

function prasad(Passing){

  console.log("This is arugement function");

  Passing();

}

prasad(test);

**============================Arrays=========================================**

var fruits = ["Apple","pinapple","Litchi"];

function countItem(arr)

{

  console.log('The array length is' + arr.length )

}

countItem(fruits);

var ourArray = [];

for (var i=0;i<10;i +=2){

  ourArray.push(i);

}

console.log(ourArray)

Iterating the array records in the reverse order

var ourArray = [];

for (var i=10;i>0;i -=2){

  ourArray.push(i);

}

console.log(ourArray)

function multipleall(arr){

  var product = 1;

  for (var i=0;i<arr.length;i++){

    for(var j=0;j<arr[i].length;j++){

        product \*= arr[i][j];

    }

  }

  return product;

}

var product = multipleall([[1,2],[3,4],[5.6,7]]);

console.log(product)

==========================Module in the Node js ============================

var fruits = ["Apple","pinapple","Litchi"];

module.exports.countItem = function countItem(arr)

{

  console.log('The array length is' +' ' + arr.length )

}

module.exports.deletelastItem = function deletelastItem(arr){

  arr.pop();

}

module.exports.addItem = function addItem(arr, item){

  arr.pus(item);

}

module.exports.print = function print(arr){

  for (var variable in arr)

  {

    console.log(variable)

  }

}

//countItem(fruits);

//option one syncing to module

//module.exports = countItem;

//module.exports = deletelastItem;

Calling the functions in the module

var myreuse = require('./count.js');

 var x = ["1","2","3","4","5"];

myreuse.addItem(x,99);

myreuse.countItem(x);

myreuse.deletelastItem(x);

myreuse.print(x);

====================Event Drivens====================================

var events = require('events');

var myEmitter = new events.EventEmitter();

myEmitter.on('carzy', function(){

  console.log('This is custom event carzy')

})

myEmitter.emit('carzy');

Reading the Files data in the Node js

var fs = require('fs');

//synechronus method for reading the txt file data

// readFileSync method will display the data in Binary format

var result = fs.readFileSync(\_\_dirname + "/mytxt.txt", 'utf8');====Reading data

fs.writeFileSync(\_\_dirname + "/netxtfile.txt",result);========Writing the data

console.log(result);