Javascript . (Basic Data Types & variables)

P.L → C++
Java
javascript
} → Data structure ⌐
Data storage
⌐→ variables
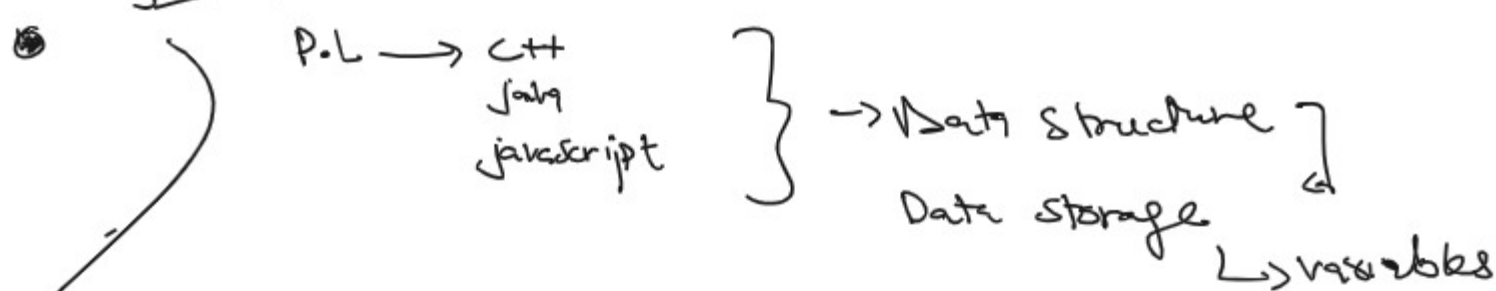
→ Variable is named memory location. ─ Address
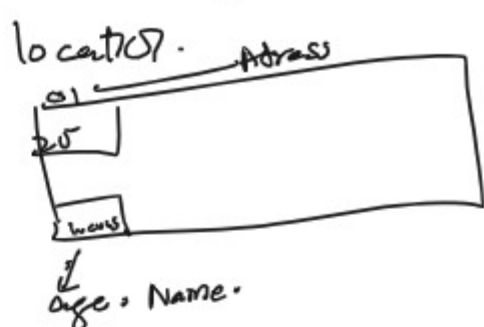
Supposer → named memory location.

Examples- (var let const)

① let age: 25; ──→ name
──→ value
──→ Dynamically typed   end of line.

↑ age . Name.

} Var → Re-Declaration.

② How to Declare Variable?
etc global
(only in function)
① Function scope
③ Global scope

let a > 60
Var a = 50;
const a = 60;

L2) let → creat variable → Blocket scope → only work
between { curly } . brackets.

↳ Re Declaration not allowed.
let a=100;
let a=101;]→Error
↳ Re Assigning is possible .
eg let a= 100;
a=101;]→ possible.

String: " collection of character".

Dynamic typed.

(3) Const → Not changed ──→e.g Const A= 20;
Redefine X .
ReDeclaration X.

Rule of Variable Declaration. (Naming)

①   Number, _ & →possible
② No space
③ Camel Case   ① NowCapitalWord ② studentCouncil.
④ Variable name should be meaningful.
⑤ Don't Use Reserved keyword. (like int, str, Null new etc.

let Number= 25;
──→which types & Size of Data.
(DataTypes) → Types of Data.
① integer, Float, strings, boolean, Null.

① primitive Data Types   ① Non Primitive Data Type

①
Primitive Data Types.

① Number ──→ 1, 2, 3, 555, 6, 7
① String ──→ "war is" "Hey" , "school" " Hello world";
③ boolean ──→ True, False   ──→No value is inserted.
④ Undefined → No value is Assign to variable.
⑤ Null ──→ let value is Null;
⑥ Symbol
⑦ Bigint $2^{53}-1$ if $(2^{63}-1)$ if handle the largest Number
than $(2^{53}-1)$.

⊛ If you want to check the type of DataTypes.
You just type the console.log(typeof(marks));
↳ variable.