

## JAVASCRIPT STATEMENTS

### JAVASCRIPT PROGRAMS

No	Name	Details	Other Details
1	Computer program	List of instructions to be executed by a computer.	
2	Statements	In a programming language, these programming instructions are called Statements.	
3	JavaScript program	List of programming statements.	In HTML, JavaScript programs are executed by the web browser.
4	JavaScript Statements	Values, Operators, Expressions, Keywords, and Comments..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Most JavaScript programs contain many JavaScript statements.</li><li>• The statements are executed, one by one, in the same order as they are written.</li><li>• JavaScript programs (and JavaScript statements) are often called JavaScript code.</li></ul>
5	Semicolon (;)	Semicolons separate JavaScript statements. Add a semicolon at the end of each executable statement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• When separated by semicolons, multiple statements on one line are allowed.</li><li>• Ending statements with semicolon is not required, but highly recommended.</li></ul>
6	White Space	JavaScript ignores multiple spaces. You can add white space to your script to make it more readable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The following lines are equivalent: let person = "Hege"; let person="Hege";</li><li>• A good practice is to put spaces around operators ( = + - * / ): let x = y + z;</li></ul>
7	JS Keywords	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• JavaScript keywords are reserved words.</li><li>• Reserved words cannot be used as names for variables.</li><li>• JavaScript statements often start with a keyword to identify the JavaScript action to be performed.</li></ul>	
8	JS Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The JavaScript syntax defines two types of values: Fixed and Variable</li><li>• Fixed values are called Literals.</li><li>• Variable values are called Variables.</li></ul>	
9	JS Variables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In a programming language, variables are used to store data values.</li><li>• JavaScript uses the keywords var, let and const to declare variables.</li><li>• An equal sign is used to assign values to variables.</li><li>• Ex : let x; x = 6;</li></ul>	
10	JS Expressions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• An expression is a combination of values, variables, and operators, which computes to a value.</li><li>• The computation is called an evaluation. For example, 5 * 10 evaluates to 50: 5 * 10</li><li>• Expressions can also contain variable values. x * 10</li></ul>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The values can be of various types, such as numbers and strings.</li> </ul>	
11	JS Comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comments are ignored and will not be executed.</li> <li>Code after double slashes <code>//</code> or between <code>/*</code> and <code>*/</code> is treated as a comment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Single Line Comments : <code>//</code></li> <li>Multi Line Comments : <code>/* */</code></li> </ul>
12	JS Identifiers or Names	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifiers are JavaScript names.</li> <li>They are used to name variables and keywords, and functions.</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Rules for Java Identifiers</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A JavaScript name must begin with: letter (A-Z or a-z), dollar sign (\$) or underscore (_).</li> <li>The first character of an identifier must be a letter, an underscore (_), or a dollar sign (\$). It cannot be a digit</li> <li>Identifiers cannot be reserved words.</li> <li>JavaScript is <b>Case-Sensitive</b>. So <code>myVariable</code>, <code>MyVariable</code>, and <code>myvariable</code> are all considered different identifiers.</li> <li>JavaScript allows the use of Unicode characters in identifiers, such as non-Latin characters or mathematical symbols. However, it's generally recommended to stick to ASCII characters for compatibility and readability.</li> <li>Identifiers cannot contain spaces. If you need to represent multiple words, you can use camelCase or snake_case convention.</li> <li>Hyphens (-) are not allowed in identifiers. They are reserved for subtraction in expressions.</li> <li>In ECMAScript 5 and later versions, if you're using "strict mode" ("use strict";), certain words are reserved for future versions of ECMAScript and cannot be used as identifiers. These include <code>implements</code>, <code>interface</code>, <code>package</code>, <code>private</code>, <code>protected</code>, <code>public</code>, <code>static</code>, and <code>yield</code>.</li> </ol>
13	Is JS Case Sensitive or not?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Yes, it is <b>Case Sensitive</b>.</li> </ul>	
14	JS Character Set	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>JavaScript uses the Unicode character set.</li> <li>Unicode covers (almost) all the characters, punctuations, and symbols in the world</li> </ul>	