1. There is 3 type of variable is available 1.var (which is old version) 2.let 3.const

1.ok the differanse between var and let is

example= var fullname = rifat;

var fullname= rifatahmed;

console.log=(fullname);

print will = (rifatahmed)

meaning u can redeclare different things in the same veriable name using var.

let

let fullname = rifat;

let fullname2=rifatahmed;

console.log=(fullname)

print will= rifat

if u type fullname2

print will = rifatahmed

meaning u cant redeclare different things in same variable name using let.

(And also using let u can change variable value in same variable name.)

1. Now here is come const variable u have see that in let variable u can change value using same variable name .Now if u wanna fixed some variable value u can use

Conts variable meaning u cant change value using same variable name. meaning if u type

Const name = rifat ;

THEN if u type name= rifatahmed ;

U will get error;

Today practice  
let fullName = "Rifat";

let income = 0;

let expences= 0

console.log(fullName);

console.log(income);

Number Method

let yahoo = 10;

console.log(typeof(yahoo));

1. As u can see in console I typed ( **typeof** ) .if u use this method it will show u what type of data is there u have given .now u have typed 10 now if open console it will show u ( **number** ).

**But** in yahoo variable if type in double cotesion it will show u **string** -> **yahoo = “10”;**

2.now there is a constion that is if u want to transform an integer variable value in string value what will u do?

Let yahoo=10;

Yahoo = toString(yahoo);

Console.log(typeof(yahoo));

Now u will see the output showing string.

3.Now the same thing in goes to number also if u use parseInt .the string value will show u integer.

4.then if the value is like this yahoo=10.5; . then if u use parseFloat it will show u number.

5.then if u use console.log(yahoo.toFixed(2)) and variable is yahoo=5.67 . then output will 5.67 . if u use in function 1 then the output will show u 5.6 . meaning this function will show u how many number

Numbers u wanna take in .mane dosomic er pore kotogulo number dekhabe. Remember this function will return u string

6.but there is console.log(number.toPrecision(2)) . meaning ei function use korle kotogulo number output e show korbe ta dekhabe. Remember this function will return u string.

7.number method kono string value Jodi number e dekhaite chai console.log(number(“12”)). Tahole double cotesion kintu string output hobe ->number .

# concatenate strings

So this for adding some extra string in ur output Then lets practice .

Let firstName = “Ahmed”;

Let lastName= “Rifat”;

Document.write(“My name is”+ firstName + lastName);

Output= My name is Ahmed Rifat .  
  
  
 **Library functions for string**

1. **.length is a function that count number of character .**

Let text = “Bangladesh” // this variable has 10 character.

Document.write(“number of character” + text.length);

Output = Number of character 10 .

1. **pop up message**

Let text =prompt(“Enter your Name”)

Document.write(“number of character” + text.length);

Output will pop up a message .

**3.selected number**   
 let text = "Bangladesh"

document.write(text.charAt(2));

Output will = n

**4.Uppercase and lowercase**  
        let text = "Bangladesh"

         text = text.toUpperCase();

         document.write(text);  
Output = BANGLADESH

let text = "Bangladesh"

text = text.toLowerCase();

document.write(text);

Otuput=Bangladesh

**5.concat aksathe kora**   
 let text = "Bangladesh"

let text2 ="Good"

let text3 = "fine"

document.write(text.concat(text2));

output = Bangladesh good .

**6.slice**

let text = "Bangladesh"

let count =text.slice(0, 2)

document.write(count);

out put = Ba

meaning = 0 theke programing vasay 0 theke sob count st hoye to input dea 0,2 mane 0 theke 2 porjonto character nibe

let text = "Bangladesh"

let count =text.slice(2, 5)

document.write(count);

output = ngla .

Today practice

let firstName = "Ahmed"

let lastName = "Rifat"

let fullName =firstName+ lastName ;

document.write(fullName);

document.write(fullName.length);

document.write(fullName.toUpperCase());

document.write(fullName.slice(0,2));

output =AhmedRifat10AHMEDRIFATAh

# Arithmetic and assignment operator

Today practice   
  
 let firstNum = prompt("Enter Your First Number")

let secondNum = prompt("Enter Your Second Number")

firstNum= parseInt (firstNum,10) // 10 er jonno use korte hoise jate dosomic sonkha use kore tai

secondNum = parseInt(secondNum,10)

let sum,sub;

sum = firstNum + secondNum ;

document.write(firstNum +" + "+secondNum + " = " + sum + "<br/>");

sub = firstNum - secondNum ;

document.write(firstNum +" - "+secondNum + " = " + sub + "<br/>");

sub = firstNum \* secondNum ;

document.write(firstNum +" \* "+secondNum + " = " + sub + "<br/>");

sub = firstNum / secondNum ;

document.write(firstNum +" / "+secondNum + " = " + sub + "<br/>");

sub = firstNum % secondNum ;

document.write(firstNum +" % "+secondNum + " = " + sub + "<br/>");

output =

10 + 5 = 15  
10 - 5 = 5  
10 \* 5 = 50  
10 / 5 = 2  
10 % 5 = 0

Today practice

        let user =prompt("Enter Your Name")

         let income   =prompt("Enter Your Income")

         let expenses =prompt("Enter Your Expenses")

         let tax = income - 10 ;

         let balance = tax - expenses;

         let savings = balance - 0.20;

         document.write(user +"Your balnace after adding tax =" + tax +"<br/>");

         document.write(user+"Your balance after costing your expenses =" + balance+"<br/>");

         document.write(user +"Your Nit balance after savings =" +savings +"<br/>");