**Assignment 2**

**Q1. What is lexical structure?**

**Ans:** A lexical structure of a coding language in set of rules that governs how to write a program in that language.

**Q2. What is Unicode?**

**Ans:** Unicode is an international character encoding standard that provides a unique number for every character across languages and scripts. This is done to make all character accessible across all platforms, programs, and devices.

**Q3. Explain all the keywords present in the JavaScript with examples.**

**Ans:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| await | break | case | catch | class |
| const | continue | debugger | default | delete |
| do | else | enum | export | extends |
| false | finally | for | function | if |
| implements | import | in | instanceof | interface |
| let | new | null | package | private |
| protected | public | return | super | switch |
| static | this | throw | try | true |
| typeof | var | void | while | with |
| yield |  |  |  |  |

Each of these can be classified further:

As in the ***“let, var, const”*** are used to declare variables, objects, arrays etc.

***“if/else, switch”*** are used in conditionals.

***“break, default, case”*** are used inside switch statements.

***“do, while, for”*** are used in loops.

***“this”*** is used for targeting a particular event.

***“return, throw”*** are used to get output.

***“function”*** is used to declare a function.

***“typeof”*** is used to determine the type of value of and variable (e.g. Boolean, string, numerals etc.). Similarly, others can be classified also.

**Q4. What are shorthand operators, explain with a suitable example?**

**Ans:** Shorthand operators are shorter way of expresing what is already present in the language.

For example:

x = x + y -> **x += y (addition)**x = x - y -> **x -= y (subtraction)**  
x = x \* y -> **x \*= y (multiplication)**  
x = x / y -> **x /= y (division)**  
x = x % y -> **x %= y (modulo or remainder)**

**Q5. What is “use Strict” in JavaScript?**

**Ans:** The "use strict" directive was new in ECMAScript version 5. It is not a statement, but a literal expression, ignored by earlier versions of JavaScript.

The purpose of "use strict" is to indicate that the code should be executed in "strict mode". With strict mode, you cannot, for example, use undeclared variables.

You can use strict mode in all your programs. It helps you to write cleaner code, like preventing you from using undeclared variables. "use strict" is just a string, so IE 9 will not throw an error even if it does not understand it.