

1. To keep an eye on chat box
and take the doubts "inbetween".

1. How to access an element in Array
Using index, starting from 0

arr[
 ↑
index]

2. How to access an element in an
Object

Key

key is numeric

Obj. key] X
or
Obj["key"]

Obj.o X X

obj[0] ≈

const obj = {
 0: "bhevesh"

long - - - o : "bhavesh" - - -

3

Explicit type conversion

17 August 2023 20:52

```
let num = "12"
console.log(num)
num = Number(num)
```

console. log (num)
↓
12

✓ explicit type conversion of string to Number

type of num
↓

```
let str = "12"
str = String(str)
```

↓
String "12"

1 N

"abcd"
|

NaN

Not a Number

a b c -
↓
Number X

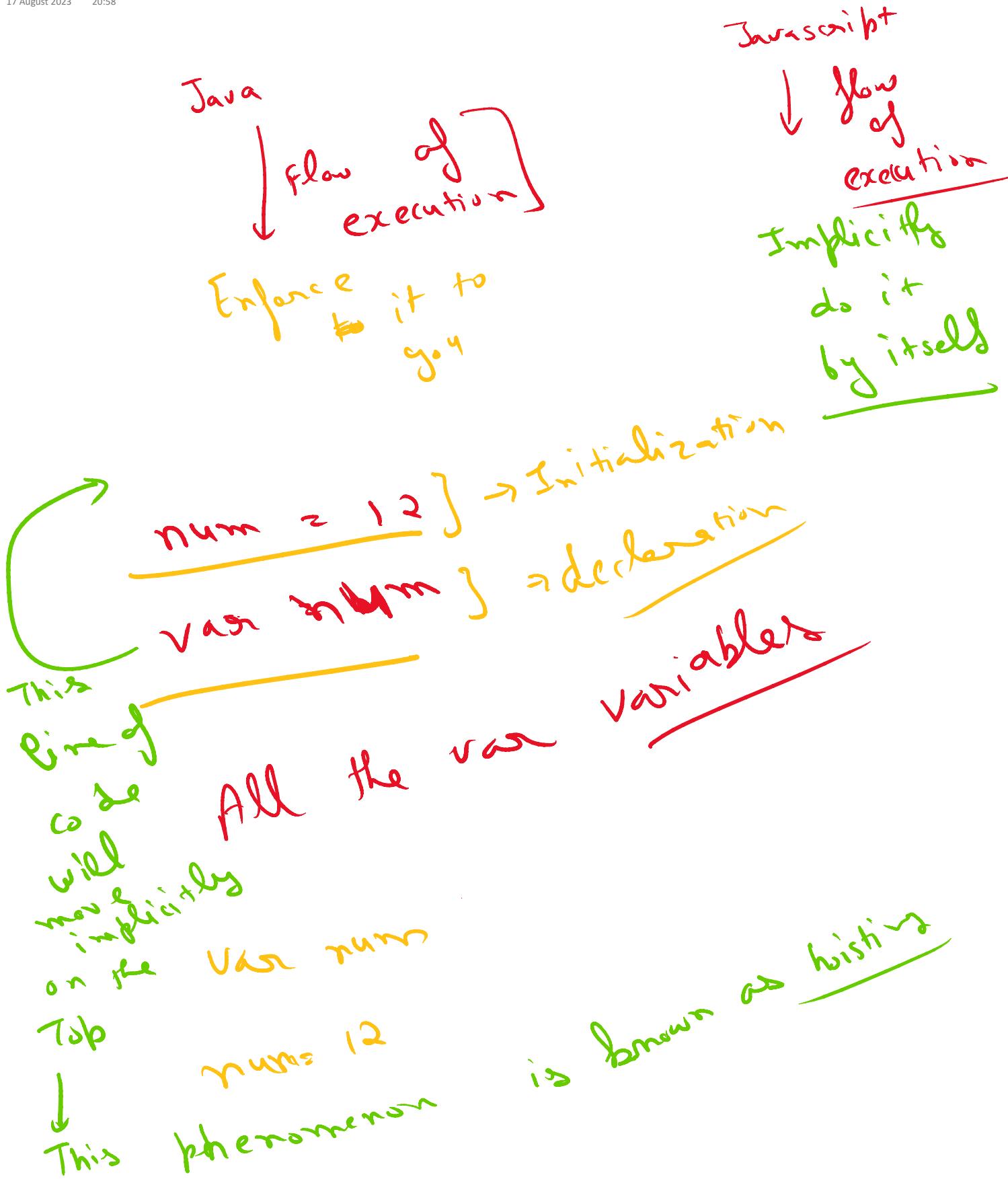
Number ("abcd") = NaN

Errors are
very rare

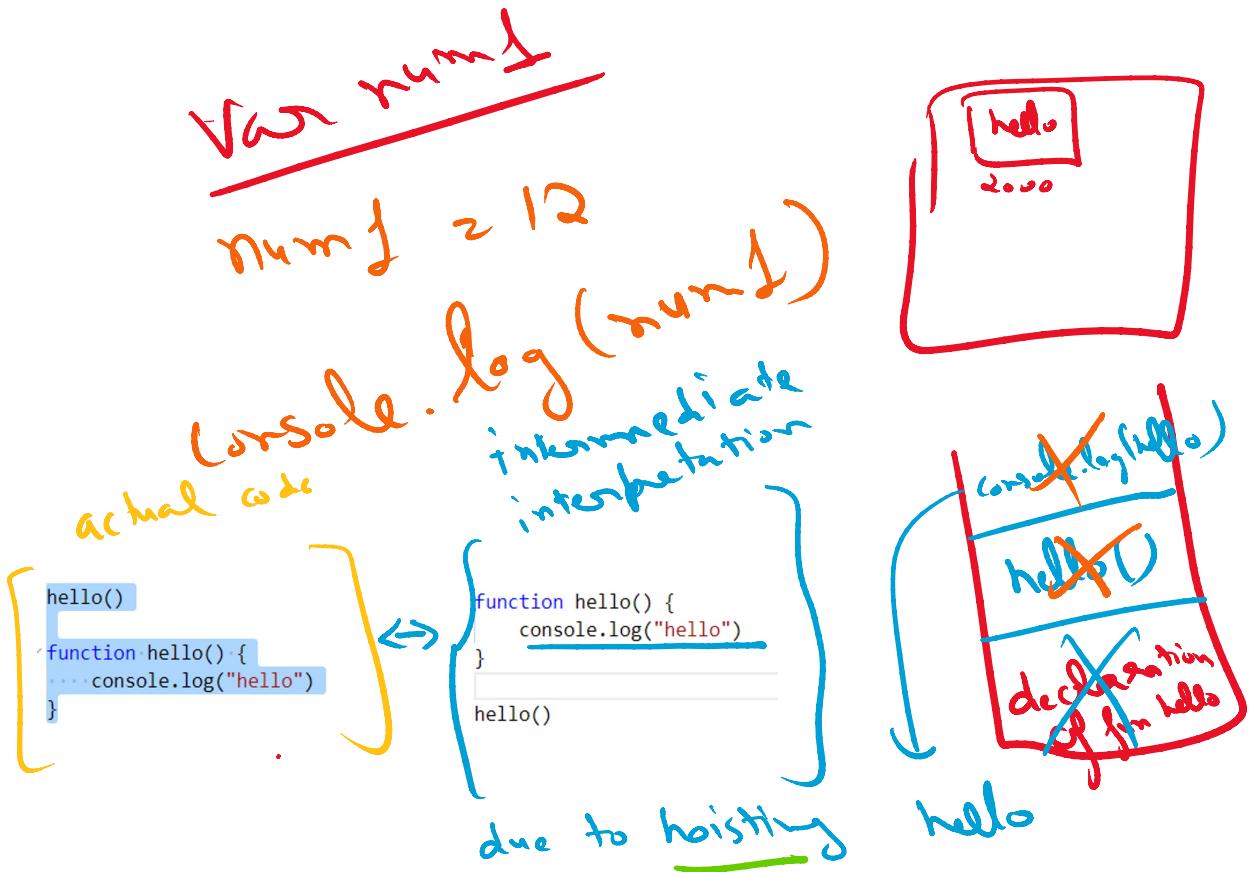
Math

Hoisting

17 August 2023 20:58



var, function



Sir, hoisting is an internal phenomenon of JavaScript language, which includes two keywords var and function. Whatever the variables we will declare not initialize using these two keywords will automatically move to the top of their scope during execution.

Arrow functions

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function namefunc (Arguments) {

B.L
return undefined } this is by default void

function Print (Statement) {
Parameter

console.log (Statement)

Print ("Hello")
argument

Array
Object } Reference

String
Number
Boolean } Value

function Sum (a, b) {
 Parameters

B.L

}

Sum (1, 2)
 ↓
 arguments

function PrintAll(a, b, c, d, ... z)

{

}

PrintAll(1, 2, ..., 25)

z = undefined

function NOP(Parameters) {

B.L

{

Arrow function

Let) NOF = (Parameters) \Rightarrow {
var/
const
B.L}

3

Operators

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Mathematical

+	Sum
-	Subtraction
/	Division
*	Mul
٪	Modulus

$$7 + 5 = 12$$

"7" + "5"
"75"

"7" + 5
"7" "5" = 75
Number("7") + Number("5")



12

Number("7") + "5"
Number("7") + "5"
Number("7") + 5

1000
75

$$7 - 5 = \underline{2}$$

$$9 / 3 = \underline{3}$$

$$9 \times 3 = 27$$

$$9 \% 3 = \underline{0}$$

$$\text{Var } a = 12$$

$$\text{Var } b = 13$$

a + b

"12"

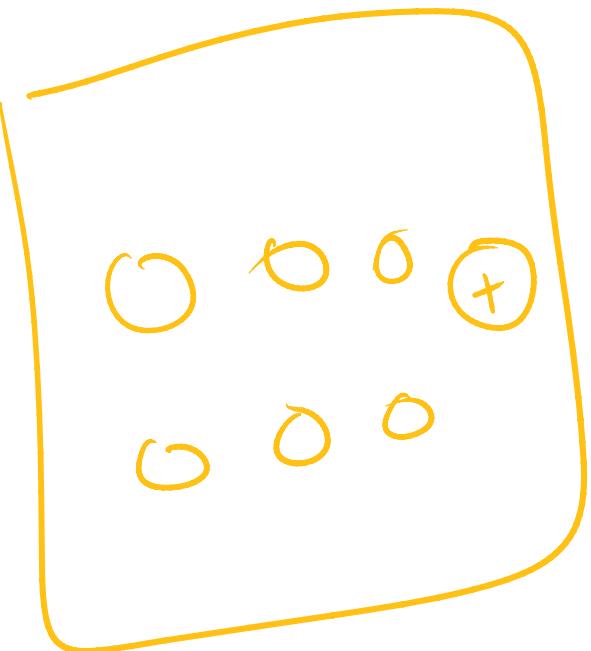
Var a = "12"
Var b = 13

B.L of function changes as per the type of argument
Here s is a string
due to that s is a string & a is a number

function sum (int a, int b) {
 return a+b
}

console.log(sum(7,s))

console.log(sum ("q",s))



$$"1" + "2" = 12$$

JS is a loosely typed language

Java is a strictly typed language

TypeScript

Comparison Operators

two variables / constant → boolean

\geq

$$\begin{array}{c} \underline{2 > 1} \rightarrow \text{true} \\ \underline{1 > 2} \rightarrow \text{false} \end{array}$$

\leq

$1 > 2 \rightarrow \text{false}$

$2 < 1 \rightarrow \text{false}$

$1 < 2 \rightarrow \text{true}$

\geq

$2 \geq 2 \rightarrow \text{true}$

$2 \geq 3 \rightarrow \text{false}$

$2 > 2 \rightarrow \text{false}$

$2 \overset{==}{=} 3$

$\rightarrow \text{false}$

$2 \overset{==}{=} 2$

$\rightarrow \text{true}$

$2 \overset{==}{=} "2"$

$\rightarrow \text{true}$

$\text{Number}(2)$

$\sim \text{String}(2)$

$2 \overset{==}{=} "2"$

$\rightarrow \text{false}$

$\checkmark \rightarrow \text{String}$

~~2 == 2~~ ✓
Number ≠ String

logical Operators

and ~~ll~~

1	0	0
0	1	0
1	1	1
0	0	0

or ~~||~~

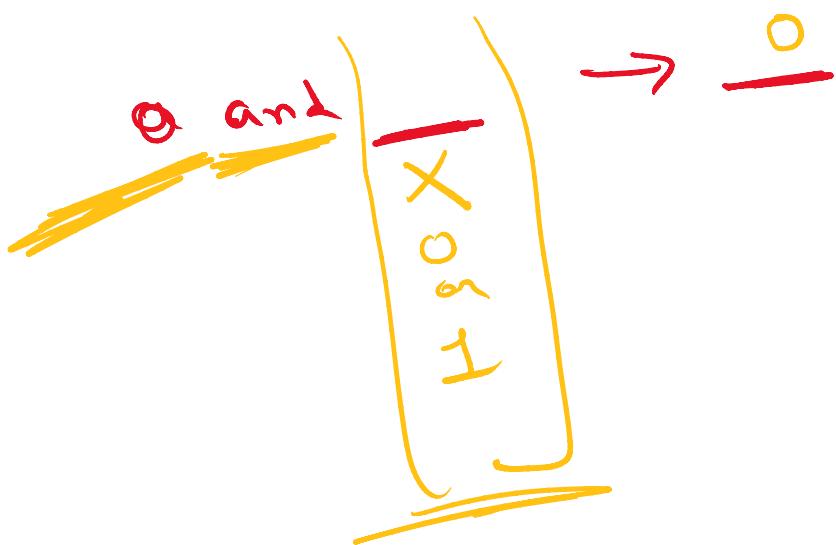
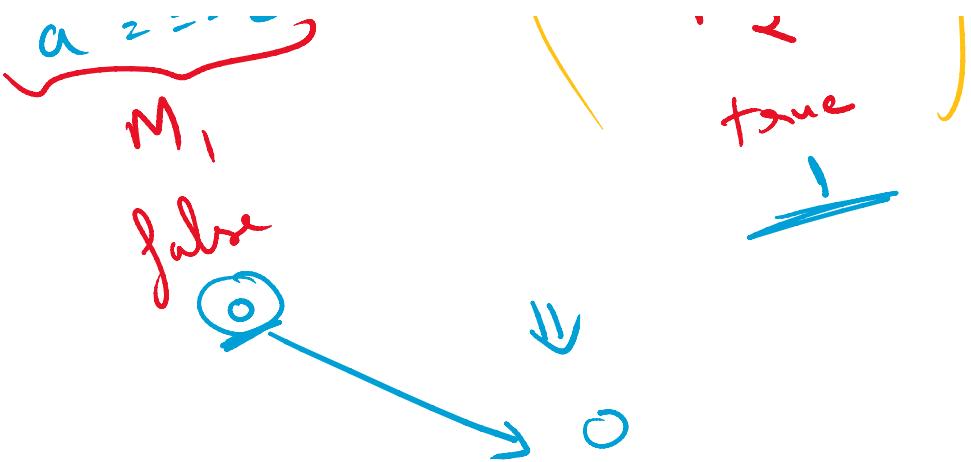
1	0	1
0	1	1
1	1	1
0	0	0

Var a = 2
Var b = 3
Var c = 4
Var d = 4

a == b ~~ll~~

M₂ will not be executed

(c == d)
M₂ line X



`ab () {`
 console.log ("a b")
 return false

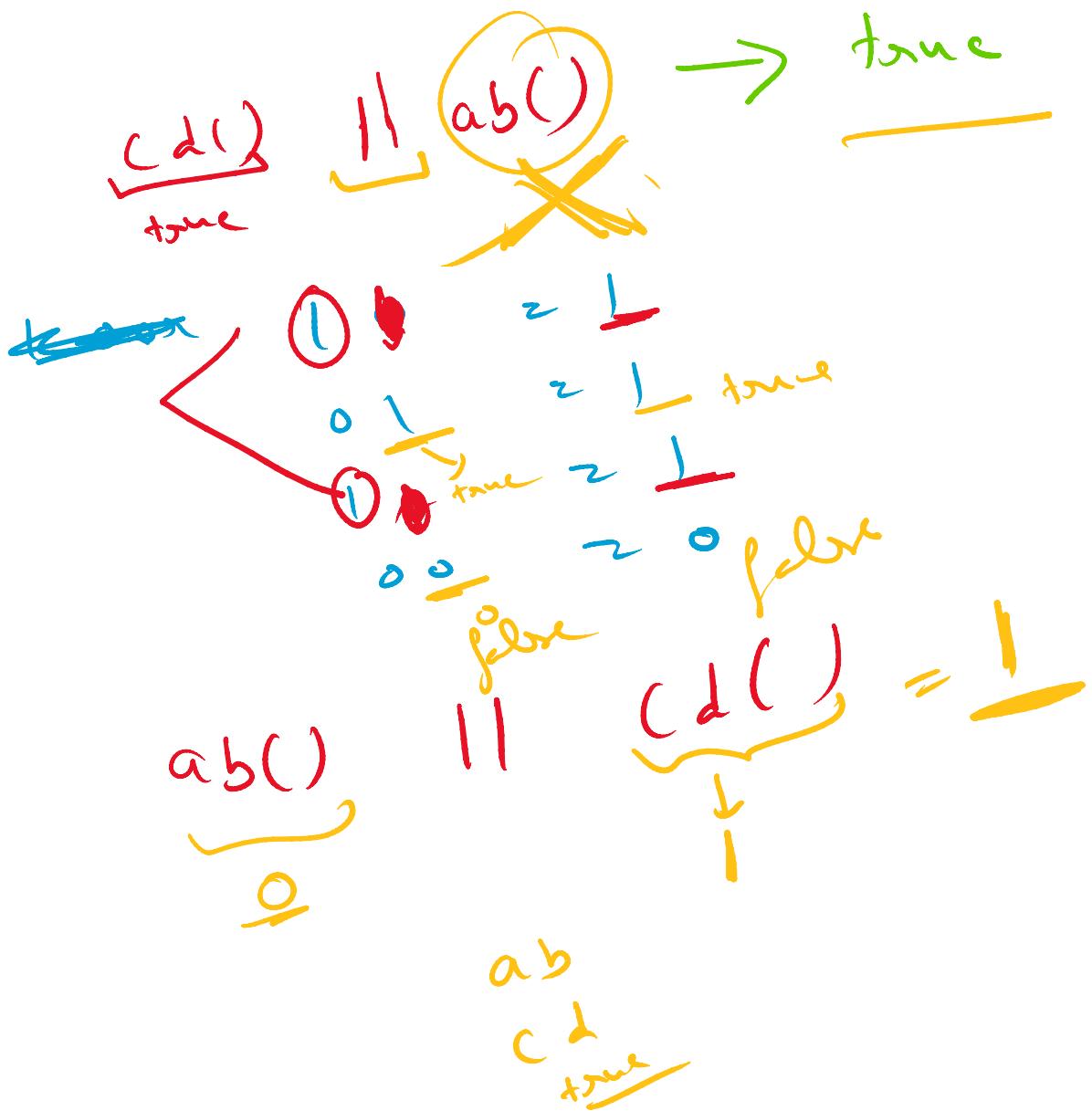
}

`ab () → false`
`c1 () → true`

`c1 ()`
`e. log ("c1")`

`(2) ('')`
`console.log ("" + (2))`
return true

↳



<https://my.newtonschool.co/playground/code/fv6e39kvftkr>

<https://my.newtonschool.co/playground/code/q5ymcex3sdny>

<https://my.newtonschool.co/playground/code/ysoektioyrl5>

Loops and control flow

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1. If else

2. Switch case

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