1. The function in this example is stored in the variable, shout. shout() calls the function that is stored within it because shout is initialized to that function. In response to calling the function with shout (), an alert box pops-up with HEY YOU because that is defined by the function. Once you click OK, the function alert(message) is called and there is an error message, “message is not defined” because message is not a function, it is a variable within the shout function. The message variable is part of the shout function – it is not its own function, or a global variable.
2. Alert(“Hello”) is a simple function that tells JavaScript to alert the word Hello. Alert(“World”) doesn’t work because before calling that function we have initialized alert to 2. Because we have set alert as a variable, it no longer works as the standard alert function. If we were to call alert(“Hello”) and alert(“World”), without setting a variable alert to 2 (var alert = 2), we would get a pop-up that alerts Hello, we would click OK, and then we would get a pop-up that alerts World.
3. function movie(title, rating, directors, producers, studio, release) {

this.title = title;

this.mpaaRating = rating;

this.directors = directors;

this.producers = producers;

this.studio = studio;

this.releaseDate = release;

}

var myMovie = new movie("Dumb Movie", "R", ["Smith", "Thomas"], ["Jones", "Doe", "Scott"], "Paramount Studios", "January 20, 2017");

1. Date constructor:  
   Ways of initializing date,   
   var d = new Date();  
   var d = new Date(milliseconds);  
   var d = new Date(dateString);  
   var d = new Date(year, month, day, hours, minutes, seconds, milliseconds);
   1. new Date () produces an update of the current date, time, and time zone down to the second.
   2. new Date( 2009,0,20) produces: Tue Jan 20 2009 00:00:00 GMT-0800 (Pacific Standard Time)
   3. The valueOf() method returns the primitive value of a Date object. The primitive value is returned as the number of milliseconds since midnight January 1, 1970 UTC. The expression d1. valueOf() - d2. valueOf() produces the difference between the primitive values of d1 and d2. Example:  
      var d1 = new Date(2009,1); // February 2009

var d2 = new Date(2008,1); // February 2008

d1. valueOf() - d2. valueOf();

returns 31622400000