1. One can put simple JavaScript code in between the strings while writing to console or on the document.write(). Just like we used in PHP, when we put PHP codes in between HTML using <?php …?>. We can do this like this:

Example: console.log(`HELLO WORLD ${JavaScript}`).   
*Notice:* Here we haven’t used quotation mark, we have used a special character which is found under the Esc button.

1. forEach(): This function is very important in terms of looping and widely used in JavaScript.

Syntax: <array\_name>.forEach(function\_name)

* This function takes the array name and loops it starting from the first index to the last. Unlike for() you don’t need to know the number of index in advance.
* The best thing is that it takes function as the parameter.
* The function that you pass can use the parameters which consists of the content of array we’re using, the index of the array and the array itself.  
  Example: <array\_name>.forEach(function\_name(content,index,array))

1. Object Creation: In JavaScript the object is created in a very peculiar way.   
   Syntax: var <var\_name> = {property1: value, property2:value…}  
   To access the properties we can simply write as follows:   
   <var\_name>.<propery\_index>
2. Event Delegation (Very Important): An event like ‘click’ or ‘mouse over’ does not only perform the event on the element on which we have written onclick() but it performs for all the elements in the HTML. But in only perform activities for those we have defined the function for.   
   It helps in reducing the effort of writing onclick() or adding eventListeners on every other element. We can just add an event listener on the parent element and perform stuff on the child too. But the activity will be performed on the parent too. So, be careful while choosing the parent for the event listener.
3. Local Storage: It is the storage facility given by the browser to temporarily store some text (“string”) data, in KEY and VALUE pair.   
   1. To store the array data: Syntax: localStorage.setItem(‘Key’, ‘value’);
   2. To get the data: Syntax: localStorage.getItem(‘Key’);

We mostly use JSON properties to get the data and store the data. It is because we can only store data in local storage in string format. Therefore we use something like this:   
🡪 JSON.stringify(array);  
And to get the data in array format we use something like this:

* JSON.parse(localStorage.getItem(‘key’));