Browser provides runtime environment to JavaScript code

Interpreted

Compiled

Exception

Errors

In JS errors are considered Exceptions

Mithil.js

Need to install Node to run JS on terminal

JS can be executed in Browser Console

Chrome – Ctrl + Shft + J

Immediately Invoke Function Expression - IIFE

1. Variable –

Types –

String

Number

Object

Boolean

Function

Undefine

Null

Declaring Defining variable:

var – keyword

after es-6

let

const

Lexical Scope

Piping

http.createServer(function(request, response)){

}).listen(3000);

Template String – Can pass HTML template directly in JS

Feature of ECMAScript 6 / ES6

return `<h1> Some Info </h1>`

exploringjs.com - ES6

Immediate Invoked Functions

Wrapper Function

Variables defined are added to wrapper function and it returns undefined

Negation of undefined and null and empty string is true

**Difference between var and let - ?**

Var is block scoped and let is function scoped

Var is declared at window level

Let is declared at its scope level

Var can be declared multiple times in the same scope

Let cannot be defined multiple times in the same scope

Arrays

1. Literal Array
2. new

Literal declaration

Recommended to use literal

Array Functions

1. toString() - The JavaScript method toString() converts an array to a string of (comma separated) array values
2. join() - The join() method also joins all array elements into a string.

It behaves just like toString(), but in addition you can specify the separator:

1. pop() - The pop() method removes the last element from an array

The pop() method returns the value that was "popped out"

1. push() - The push() method adds a new element to an array (at the end)

The push() method returns the new array length

1. fruits() - Shifting is equivalent to popping, working on the first element instead of the last.

The shift() method removes the first array element and "shifts" all other elements to a lower index

The shift() method returns the string that was "shifted out"

1. unshift() - The unshift() method adds a new element to an array (at the beginning), and "unshifts" older elements

The unshift() method returns the new array length

1. splice() - The splice() method can be used to add new items to an array

The splice() method returns an array with the deleted items

With clever parameter setting, you can use splice() to remove elements without leaving "holes" in the array

1. concat() -
2. slice() -
3. sort() -
4. reverse() –

Console- Global Object

Rest -

Comparision

== and ===

== - performs automatic typecasting

=== - does not