ES6

* Syntactic Sugar
  + is a term for a more concise **syntax** that provides the same functionality for something that already exists. ... It aims to help make code shorter, therefore, easier to write. No new functionality is introduced.
  + Template literals
* Difference between
  + Let – can only be within {}
  + Const – can’t be reassigned
  + Var is globally scoped
* Arrow functions
* Rest and Spread (…)
  + Rest operator in the parameter function
    - Example
      * addNumber(…Numbers)
  + Spread operator any iterable turns into a comma separator list
    - arrays it out
    - or adds items in the array and combine into one array
* Default parameters– go at the end
  + Why does it go at the end?
    - Define first and declare variable
* Object Literals
* Template literals
* Destructuring
* Class
  + Creating a template - constructor
    - Class Post {
      * Constructor (title, img, text)
        + This.title =   
          }
* Exporting & importing
* Slope style Assignments\*\*\*\*

Forms \*\*–

* Attributes
  + Target - Specifies where to display the response that is received after submitting the form
  + Method – specifies the HTTP method to be used when submitting the form data(GET) or (POST)
  + Autocomplete -specifies whether a form should have autocomplete on or off
* Element
  + Input, label, select, textarea, button, fieldset, legend, datalist, output, option, optgroup
  + Why do we name the form? It helps us select the form
  + Input types
    - Button, checkbox, color, data, email, hidden, submit, tel, text, time, url, week
      * Check box – Boolean
      * Radio – you can input the value in the tag
  + Input attributes
    - Value, readonly, disabled, size, maxlength
  + Addevent listener –
    - Where is submit element,
  + E. Prevent.eventDefault

Iterators and Higher Order functions – – Use level 2 Iterator Tab

* Questions that might be asked on the iterator
  + (What does the iterator method as an argument)
  + What does the iterator Method Return
  + What does our callback take as a parameter
  + What data type should our callback return
* List of iterators
  + .map , .filter, .find, .findindex, .every, .some, .sort, .reduce

What is an API ? - <https://www.freecodecamp.org/news/what-is-an-api-in-english-please-b880a3214a82/>

HTTP Hyper Text protocol

CRUD – industry name for standard for functionality when building API’S

Create – adding something to the database

Read – retrieving data from a database

Update – updating existing data in a database

Destroy – removing data from the database

METHODs –

* POST -create -> 2 arguments
* GET – read - > 1 argument
* PUT – update -> 2 arguments, url gets an ID
* Destroy - delete ->1 argument, URL gets an ID

XML = eXtensible Markup Language

* Plays an important role in many different IT systems
* Often use used of distributing data over the internet

JSON (Javascript Object Notation)

* Lightweight format for storing and transporting data
* Often used when data is sent from a server to a web apge
* Easy to read
* Syntax Rules
  + Data is in name/value pairs
  + Data is separated by commas
  + Curly braces hold objects
  + Square brackets hold arrays
* can’t have function in JSON

AJAX = Asynchronus Javascript And XML

* Not a programming language
* Use a combination of:
  + Browser built-in XMLHttpRequest object(request data from the server)
  + JavaScript and HTML DOM (to display or use the data)
* https://www.w3schools.com/whatis/whatis\_ajax.asp

Javascript Promises –

* Are for handling asynchronous code
* JS constructor new Promise()
* Promises are eager
* 3 states of a promise
  + 1: <pending>
  + 2: Resolved - .then()
  + 3: Rejected - .catch()