HOME WORK

1. When should you use const instead of let?

- constant values in non-changeable or editable variables.

let is not.

1. When should you capitalize the const variable and when should you not?

* - Upper case for already known constants
* - The program's lowercase to redistribute the local const variable.

1. What are the 8 JavaScript data types?

- Number, String, Boolean, Object, null and undefined

4. What does "loosely typed" mean?

- a programming language that does not require a variable to be defined

6. What is the difference of null and undefined?

- null is no object existing, undefined is not yet assigned a value.

7. Why do user inputs need to be converted if they are numbers?

- we need to explicitly convert a value to the expected type

8. What is the difference of Number, parseInt, and + ?

- Number accept only number string, parseInt convert only number in string, Instead of using the Number() constructor to [convert](https://1loc.dev/#convert-a-string-to-number) a string to number, you can use the + operator

9. What values are "falsey"?

- value that is considered false when encountered in Boolean context

10. Why are () important in expressions?

- Immediately loaded function expressions "or" Self-executing functions. The purpose of the package is to control the visibility of the name space and member functions. This wraps the code within the function's scope and reduces conflicts with other libraries

11. What is the value of "Hello" < "goodbye" ?

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12. Why should we always use === instead of ==?

- === strict equality, == different type can be equal.