PPT script:-

**Slide – JS history**

Beginnings at Netscape :-

In 1993, the [National Center for Supercomputing Applications](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Center_for_Supercomputing_Applications) (NCSA), released [**NCSA Mosaic**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mosaic_(web_browser)), the first popular graphical [Web browser](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_browser).

 In 1994, a company called [Mosaic Communications](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Netscape) was founded in [California](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mountain_View,_California) and employed many of the original NCSA Mosaic authors to create [**Mosaic Netscape**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Netscape_Navigator). The code name for that browser was Mozilla. To avoid any dispute with NCSA Mosaic they changed the name of the browser to **Netscape Navigator** .

To make the browser more dynamic and to compete against the Microsoft they started one own scripting language which can be direct;y written into the webbrowser.They started the scripting language with code name **Mocha.**

But when they released the beta version the name changed to **Livescript.**

That time JAVA was the hot language in the programming field and as part of the marketing ploy the team decised to relase the code under the official language as **JavaScript**.

Mocha>Livescript>JavaScript

Adoption by Microsoft:-

Microsoft combined VB script and Jscript (reverse engineered version of Netscape’s Javascript ) and lunched its Internet explorer version3.

But JavaScript was verymuch popular and People used to write their webbrowser in two versions one for IE and one for NetScape navigator.

Standardization: -

In 1996 NetScape submitted the Javascript to ECMA(European Computer Machine Association) for standardisation and finally to avoid cross platform issue and to stop the browser war ECMA accepted the JS as the official script for browser,

Since then till now JS versions are know as ECMA script.

**Slide – Operators**

In javascript younwill find both == ,=== and !=,!=== signs

=== and !== are called strict comparision operaotors.

When using a ternary operator —  or any abbreviation  — consider who will be reading your code. If less-experienced developers may need to understand your program logic, perhaps the use of the ternary operator should be avoided. This is especially true if your condition and evaluations are complex enough that you would need to nest or chain your ternary operator. In fact, these kinds of nested operators can impact not only readability but debugging.

As with any programming decision, be sure to consider context and usability before using a ternary operator.

**CITE**