Module 17-Introduction to JavaScript

17-1 Introduction to JavaScript, Run JavaScript in VSCode

What is JavaScript and why it is used?

JavaScript is a text-based programming language used **both on the client-side and server-side that allows you to make web pages interactive**. Where HTML and CSS are languages that give structure and style to web pages, JavaScript gives web pages interactive elements that engage a user.

17-2 What is variable, five things you need to declare a variable

What is a JavaScript variable?

Variable **means anything that can vary**. In JavaScript, a variable stores the data value that can be changed later on. Use the reserved keyword var to declare a variable in JavaScript.

Variable: The VAR statement declares a variable.

Variable name: Variables must be identified with unique names.

17-3 Variable type, Numeric, String, Boolean

```
var price = 21;
var age = 22;

console.log(price)
console.log(age)

var name = "Md.Hamid Hosen";
var versity = "East Delta University";

console.log(name)
console.log(versity)

var pass = true;
var pass1 = false;

console.log(pass)
console.log(pass1)
```

17-4 JavaScript Keyword, Variable name naming convention and best practice

In JavaScript you cannot use these reserved words as variables, labels, or function names:

abstract	arguments	await*	boolean
break	byte	case	catch
char	class*	const	continue
debugger	default	delete	do
double	else	enum*	eval
export*	extends*	false	final
finally	float	for	function
goto	if	implements	import*
in	instanceof	int	interface

let*	long	native	new
null	package	private	protected
public	return	short	static
super*	switch	synchronized	this
throw	throws	transient	true
try	typeof	var	void
volatile	while	with	yield

Variable name must be case sensitive.

17-5 Simple Mathematical operations in JavaScript

```
var onionPrice = 43;
var eggPrice = 30;

console.log(onionPrice);
console.log(eggPrice);
console.log(onionPrice + eggPrice);
console.log(onionPrice - eggPrice);
console.log(onionPrice * eggPrice);
console.log(onionPrice / eggPrice);
```

17-6 (advanced) Mathematical operation shorthand

17-7 (advanced) String Concatenation, Integer float parseInt parseFloat type conversion

```
var firsName = "Md.Hamid";
var lastName = "Hosen";

var fullName = firsName + ' ' + lastName;

console.log(fullName);

var age = "12";
var age1 = "14";

console.log(parseInt(age) + parseInt(age1));


var value1 = "12.50";
var value2 = "14.50";
console.log(parseFloat(value1) + parseFloat(value2));
```

17-8 Different variable types and use toFixed with parseFloat

17-9 Module Summary and remainder modulus