REGEX

It is very cool and very useful.
Main point to particularly tell is that quantifiers are there to tell that this is coming this many times here…
Baaki, they are extremely useful, use them well.

NOTE: Execution of script: While the page is loading, the html code runs in order, and script also runs as and when it is encountered and if a function is encountered it is saved.

When the browser **parses the page**, it **stores** the functions in memory but doesn't run them immediately. Then, when you **click the button**, the event triggers the function, and that's when it actually executes.

So JavaScript is **event-driven**—it **waits** for things like clicks, typing, or other user actions before running certain code. 🚀

DOM

All elements have the remove method. See other methods in
https://www.w3schools.com/jsref/dom_obj_all.asp

For document object properties refer:
https://www.w3schools.com/jsref/dom_obj_document.asp
Some Extremely useful functions are:

getElementById()	Returns the element that has the ID attribute with the specified value
getElementsByClassName()	Returns an HTMLCollection containing all elements with the specified class name
getElementsByName()	Returns an live NodeList containing all elements with the specified name
getElementsByTagName()	Returns an HTMLCollection containing all elements with the specified tag name
querySelector()	Returns the first element that matches a specified CSS selector(s) in the document
querySelectorAll()	Returns a static NodeList containing all elements that matches a specified CSS selector(s) in the document

For NodeLists, for looping through them, there is a very useful thing available called foreach.
Example:

```
document.querySelectorAll("h2").forEach(element => {
    element.innerText=element.innerText.toUpperCase();
});
```

When a JavaScript variable is declared with the keyword "new", variable is created as an object

Arrays in JavaScript are **reference types**

Objects are reference types, meaning they are stored by reference.