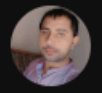


@muhammadhusnain9557 3 hours ago

Nice bro ❤️ ❤️ please complete karwana ❤️ aik aik cheez

Translate to English

@BinaryBrilliance-0 2 hours ago

Brother backend zero se advance level tak ki series Bano. Jisme industry grade projects aur practice bhi industry level ki ho. Thank you

Support ❤️

Translate to English

@BinaryBrilliance-0 2 hours ago

Javascript me advance level, interview preperation all techniques like currying, throttling, debouncing, apply, bind, call, prototype, prototype chaining, prototypical inheritance etc. inke jaise hi aur bhi advance techniques ko cover karna.

Thank you.

Support ❤️

1 Reply

A

@aakibjaved4702 3 hours ago

JavaScript ke sath dsa rahega sir isme

Translate to English

Reply

Console in JavaScript

Console.log is used to print/log a message/output to the console.

```
console.log("Hello Manas!");
```

Comments in JavaScript

Part of code which are not going to execute, and just for reference or good readability of code.

```
// first name and last name are of string type
let firstName = "John";
let lastName = "Doe";
// in the below code we concatenate the first and last names together using + opearator
let fullName = firstName + " " + lastName;
console.log("Full Name:", fullName);
```

Two Types of Comment:

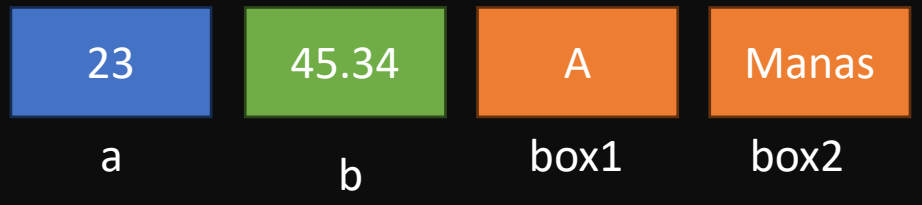
```
// single line comment

/*
    multi
    line
    comment
*/
```

Variables:

A variable is like a container that holds data. It is used to store data that can be used and manipulated throughout your program. .

Think of a variable as a named container that holds a value.

In JavaScript, a variable can contain any type of data.



Three Stages of a Variable:

1. Declaration
2. Initialization
3. Use

1. Declaration

```
let name;
```

2. Initialization

```
name = "Manas Kumar Lal";
```

Here "=" is an assignment operator

3. Use

```
console.log(name);
```

Examples:

```
let a;
a = 52;
```

```
let a,b,c;
a=10,
b=20,
c=30
```

Declaration + Initialization:

```
let name = "Manas Kumar Lal";
```

```
let a=5, b=10, c=15;

or

let a=5;
let b=10;
let c=15;
```

Let, const & var

var : Variable can be re-declared & updated. A global scope variable.

let : Variable cannot be re-declared but can be updated. A block scope variable.

const : Variable cannot be re-declared or updated. A block scope variable.
(variables declared with const keyword must have declaration & initialization both)

fullname

namefromdatabaseuser

Rules for variable declaration:

1. Variable names are case sensitive;
2. “a” & “A” is different.
3. Only letters, digits, underscore(_) and $ is allowed. (not even space)
4. Only a letter, underscore(_) or $ should be 1st character.
5. Reserved words cannot be variable names.

Camel Case → nameFromDatabaseUser

Snake Case → name_from_database_user

Pascal Case → NameFromDatabaseUser

Kebab Case → name-from-data-User

Let a;

Let alpha;

Primary (Primitive) Datatypes:

- Number, String, Boolean, Undefined, Null, BigInt, Symbol
- Use typeof operator to identify the type of variable

Different Types of cases exists in Programming:

- camelCase, snake_case, PascalCase, and kebab-case

Use Case 1:

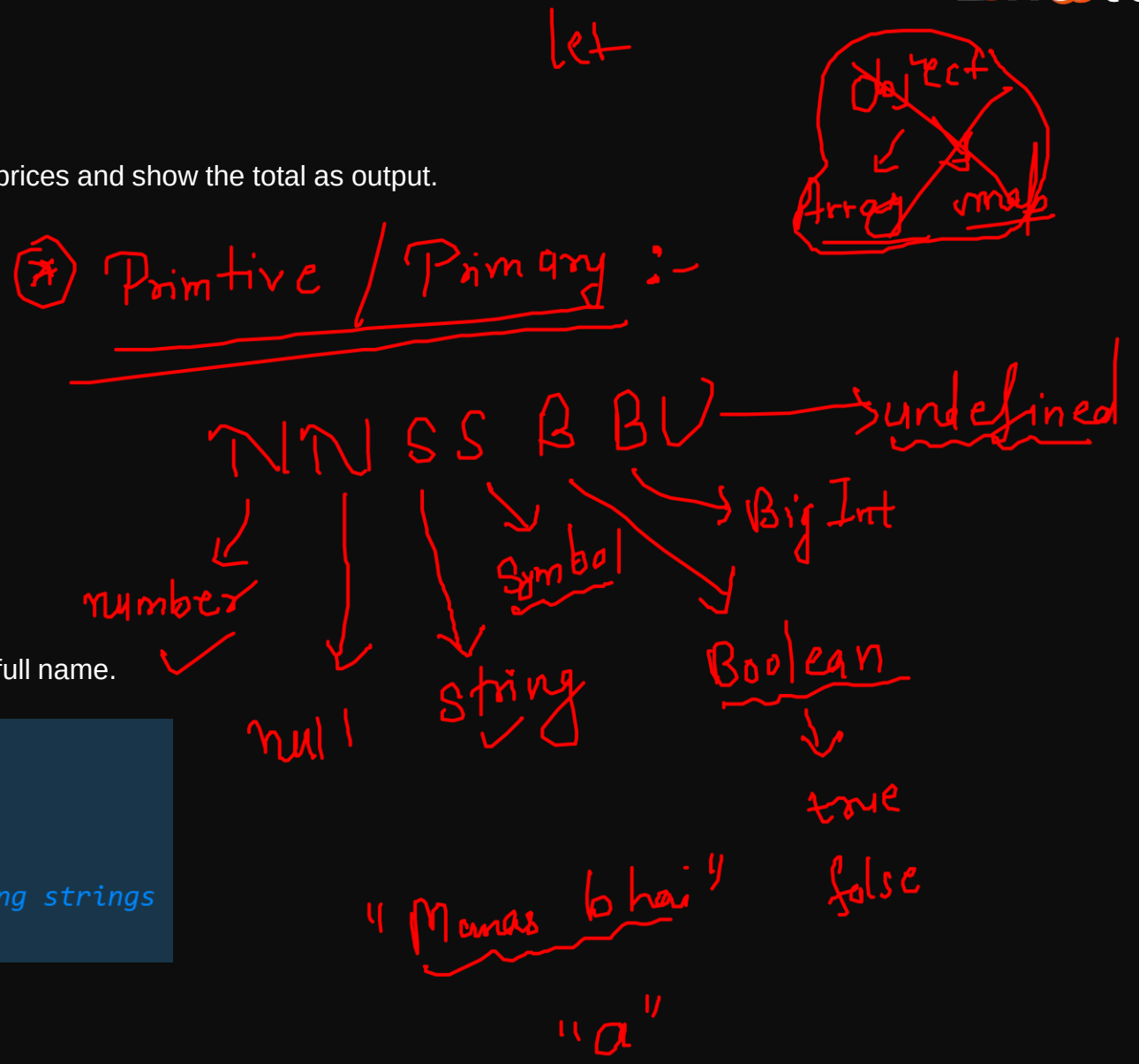
Suppose price of two products comes from database, you need to store these prices and show the total as output.

```
let price1 = 499;
let price2 = 500;
let total = price1 + price2;
console.log(total);
```

Use Case 2:

A user enters their first and last name into a form, and you need to display the full name.

```
let firstName = "John";
let lastName = "Doe";
let fullName = firstName + " " + lastName; // Concatenating strings
console.log("Full Name:", fullName);
```



JavaScript is a Dynamically Typed Language & Forgiving Language

```
let alpha = 3;
console.log(alpha)

alpha = "manas";
console.log(alpha)

alpha = 3.225;
console.log(alpha)
```

You don’t need to specify the type of a variable,
even variable dynamically change its type respective to the data assigned in it.

```
myVar = 10;
// Works, but should be declared with let or const
console.log(myVar); // Output: 10
```

```
console.log("5" + 5);
// Output: "55" (number 5 turns into a string)
console.log("5" - 2);
// Output: 3 (string "5" turns into a number)
```

```
let alpha = 5
```

```
let alpha = 5
// even if semicolon is missing, it will not affect the execution
```

Forgive and does not produce any error

Q1: How do you declare a variable in JavaScript?

Q2: What is the difference between var, let, and const?

Q3: Can you change the value of a const variable?

Q4: What will happen if you use a variable without declaring it?

Q5: What is the default value of an uninitialized variable in JavaScript?

Q6: What are the primitive data types in JavaScript?

Q7: What is the difference between null and undefined?

Q8: Is JavaScript a statically typed or dynamically typed language?

Q9: What will be the output of typeof null?

Q10: What happens when you add a number and a string in JavaScript?

Q11: What is type coercion? Give an example.

Q12: How can you manually convert a string to a number in JavaScript?

Q13: What is the result of "5" - 3 in JavaScript?

Q14: What is NaN in JavaScript, and how do you check if a value is NaN?

Q15: How do you check the type of a variable in JavaScript?