

## Math object Method

### 19. Math. sin( ):

→ sin method is returns the sine (a value between -1 and 1) of the angle x (given in radians). If you want to use degrees instead of radians, you have to convert degrees to radians.

$$\text{Angle in radians} = \text{Angle in degrees} \times \pi / 180$$

Ex:-

```
let math19 = math Math. sin( 30 * 3.14 / 180 );  
          PI           Round deg
```

```
○ Console.log( math19 ); //
```

### 13. Math. cos( ):

→ returns the cosine (a value between -1 and 1) of the angle x (given in radians).

→ if you want to use degrees instead of you have to convert degrees to radians.

$$\text{Angle in radians} = \text{Angle in degrees} \times \pi / 180;$$

Ex:-

```
M20 = Math. cos( 60 * 3.14 / 180 );
```

```
○ Console.log( M20 ); //
```

## Syntax

14. `Math.log()`

`let x = Math.log(15);`

`Math.log2()`

`let y = Math.log2(15.1);`

`Math.log10()`

`let z = Math.log10(102);`

→ the returns the natural logarithm of x

the natural logarithm returns the time needed  
to reach a constant growth level of  
growth.

Ex:-

(will log an output with which is sum number  
but don't use method sum of sum work  
uni.)

`M22 = Math.log2(11);`

`console.log(M22);`

## Number Methods :-

1. `toString()` :- Returns a number as a string.

Ex:-

```
→ let Num1 = 155;  
  console.log(Num1);           // 155  
  console.log(typeof(Num1));  // Number
```

```
→ let Num2 = Num1.toString();  
  console.log(Num2);          // 155  
  console.log(typeof(Num2));  // string
```

```
→ let Num3 = (155).toString();  
  console.log(Num3);          // 155  
  console.log(typeof(Num3));  // string
```

2. `toExponential()` :- (Type change in String)

→ returns a string, with a number rounded and written using exponential notation.

toExponential method of output function

(  
→ x = 1500000  
→ It sets the value of e value and then  
 adds comma after 1 point like 1.5e+5 etc  
 5 digits after.)

→ toExponential method converts decimal number  
 to Exponential Number and convert it to

\* our string will convert to what?

Ex :-

let x = 2550000;

x2 = x.toExponential(); // 2.55e+6;  
↓  
2550000

वर्णन toExponential(x) :

वर्ग x की गणितीय रूप से number हमारी मानी रखी  
output में अंकों की संख्या वैल्यु का count जैसे कि

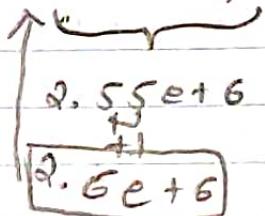
Ex :-

x = 2550000;

x2 = x.toExponential(1); // 2.6e+6;  
↓

x2 = x.toExponential(2);

// 2.55e+6;



3.toFixed();

Returns a numbers written with a specific  
number of decimal.

let y = 1234.89468

Console.log(y); // 1234.89468

let y2 = y.toFixed();  
↓  
(+) if 1234.89468  
Console.log(y2); // 1235 < NO (+1)  
                    > 5

let y3 = y.toFixed(2); Point उपरी अंकों की संख्या  
Console.log(y3); // 1234.82

#### 4. toPrecision () :

Returns a number written with a specified length.

→ Precision method Bill amount of point 467 of this number count said to it will use you to

Ex:-

let z = 1.5648

z1 = z.toPrecision(3); 1.5648  
Console.log(z1); 1.56 ↓  
+1>5  
output all base value  
will total 3 number to show up.

z2 = z.toPrecision(2); // 1.5648  
Console.log(z2); 1.6 ↓  
+ (6>5)

→ x = z.toPrecision(1); // 1.5648  
Console.log(x); 2 ↓  
+1↓  
because (5>5)

Value is rounded to 2 said in output

## 5. Valueof():

→ Return a number as number  
String as string

Valueof syntax :-

```
x = 12345;  
x2 = "12345";
```

Console.log (x.Valueof()); // number

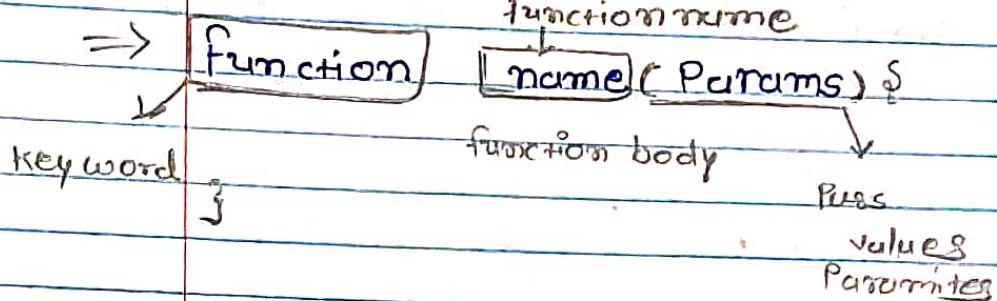
Console.log (x2.Valueof()); // string

वर्षे वाचा x अनं या ती तात्री चेक करावा लाई  
नी वाचा x = number वा सेवा  
x2 = string वाचा.

~~स्टेटेट~~

# // function //

basic function syntax



// call function  
name();

O return type argument නැත්තු ඇති function තුළු  
Variable මිලදී save නැත්තු ඇත්තා නො පෙන්වනු ලබයි.

# // Anonymous function //

Anonymous function :

මෙයින් නියම නො නිවැරදි නැත්තු ඇති function නිවැරදි නැත්තු නො නිවැරදි නැත්තු නැත්තු function Name නො නිවැරදි නැත්තු නැත්තු function නිවැරදි නැත්තු anonymous func නො නිවැරදි නැත්තු

⇒ :-  
Syntax :-      Ex :-

function (Params) {  
 function body  
}

function (a,b) {  
 console.log(a+b);  
}

call

QK

Anonymous function ने call घेवा मोर्हे तिने Variable  
ही store करपामां आपि छ आखयाए र न call  
की घासापे छ? Ex:- below.

Ex:-

```
let x = function (a,b) {  
    console.log(a+b)  
};
```

// call function

```
Console.log(x(10,5)) // 15
```

-----x -----x -----x

// IIFE //

(function)

immediately Invoked function Expression

What is IIFE :-

in simple way :- IIFE ए ही function ने Declaration  
सोनो र न run पाले होने IIFE function  
होतापे छ उन्हे call सोनो देख नपाले  
तपा.

IIFE function ને Parentheses() ને કીર્તિ  
 હવે આપણા રૂપ એવી ને નોંધું  
 કી તો તેઓ Pass Values હવે આપણા કરીએ

Start  
↓

∴ Syntax :-

Output

{ function sub (a,b) }  
 keyword      name      Params  
 }  
 Console.log (a-b)  
 } (10,5);  
 end              Pass values.

5

→ એવી રીતે IIFE function ને Declaration કરીએ  
 શકતા? તે યાં આપણે કોઈ Value નાથી  
 હોયાની શકતા!

### Second way to declaration —

with Variable:-

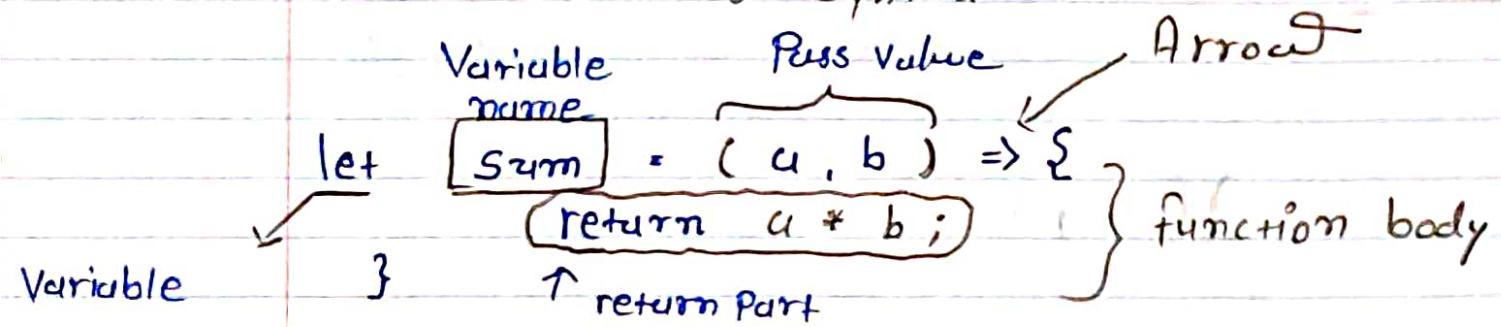
let x = ( function add (a,b) {  
 return (a+b); }  
 } (10,4);  
 } using  
 } Wit Variable.

Console.log ( x ); // 14

ble  
 :  
 en  
 o  
 hi

# // Arrow function //

→ Syntax :-



Console.log(Sum(10, 5)); // 50

→ Arrow function ની function key word use કરીએ અને function name નામ આપવાની રીત નથી હોય એ અને Arrow ની ને કે Declaration કી કરાવી એ?

→ Arrow function ની પ્રદર્શન કરી એ કે Declaration કરી એ કે બેસ ફંક્ષન કરી એ?

— x — x — x —  
Arrow function ની single line ની વિનિ હુલી રીતની  
ની one argument દેખાની function શીર્ણ ની

Ex:- let **Sum** = (a, b) => a \* b; // 50  
  ↑  
  Sem out

arrow function ની single line ની હશવાની ક્રમ  
ની Return value આપવાની રીત રૂસી એ

// Function in

## Constructor

constructor का use करने का

→ function में constructor का use करने का new key word का use करनी चाहिए और उसके बारे में यह कि first लाई argument पर पास parameter का बारे double inverted Commas में आया हो?

→ यहाँ पर्टी का बारे Passing Parameters का बारे third number का Return दूसरा Argument होता है?

- :- Syntax :-

```
let Add = new Function("a", "b", "return a+b")
```

Variable              Keyword              Parameter              Argument

Console.log(Add(10, 30)) // 40

17/10/24  
— x —  
2 code  
— x —

## Solving // Leet code //

1 \* Return Helloworld program

```
function CreateHelloworld () {  
    return function () {  
        "Hello Word";  
    }  
};
```

Let f = CreateHelloworld();

Console.log(f); // Helloworld;

2 \* Count :-

```
function Counting (n) {  
    let num = n;  
    return function () {  
        Console.log(num);  
        num++;  
    }  
}
```

let counter = Counting(10);

counter(); // 10  
counter(); // 11 } call three times  
counter(); // 12

## // functions are object //

Javascript में function एक object है जिसमें वे  
विद्युतीय input parameters जैसे ऐप्ली को  
देते हैं तभी Pass जाते हैं जो उन्हें  
जो वे input नहीं Accept करते हैं वह अनिवार्य

→ Arguments.length method वे use करते हैं जो  
मैं method 21 से अधिक function में विद्युतीय input parameters  
Pass जाते हैं वे वे नंबर शोड़ सकते हैं?

Ex :-

function countParam (a, b, c, d) {

return arguments.length;

|| call function

CountParam (2, 3, 5, 6) " 4 "

→ Argument object :-

Argument एक जटिल parameters input जैसे हैं जो इसमें  
वे विद्युतीय array जैसे form में save होते हैं जो वे विद्युतीय  
उपकरण द्वारा arguments जैसे save होते हैं।

→ Ex :-

function sum ( ) {

let sum = 0;

for (let i = 0; i < arguments.length; i++)  
{ sum = sum + arguments[i]; }

return sum;

call function sum ( 2 , 3 , 4 , 6 , 8 ) // [23]

એમ સુમ ફંક્શન ની અટાઈ કે અગ્રા પરમાણુઓ  
પર્સ સી કોડ કે કોઈ પરમાણુસ લાવુાની  
જરૂર નથી હૈ.

=> Function Rest Parameters :-

The rest Parameters (...) allows a functions

→ (...) rest Parameters ની એ ત્રીજી ડોટો વેલુ એ

Ex:-

```
function total (...args) {  
    let total = 0;  
    for(let i = 0; i < args.length; i++)  
        total = total + args[i];  
}
```

```
return total;
```

```
Console.log(total (1, 2, 3, 4)); // 10
```

## \* Generator Function

generator function નિ રૂપે \* સ્ટર અની સંક્રમણ સંદર્ભ  
Symbol ની માર્ગ આવે એ? function ની માર્ગ ફ્રાન્ઝ સાથે  
રોન્ડરાઉન્ડ આવે એ?

અની generator function માટે yield keyword નિ રૂપે  
બેનાંની માર્ગ આવે એ!

yield : એક keyword ની રૂપે એ ફંક્શન ની માટે એ  
દેખાયે એ રીતે return ગાળી માટે use ગાળી ની  
આવે એ. yield keyword નિ રૂપે return રીતે  
work શકે એ!

Ex :-

```
function* counts(c) {  
    yield 1; } આપી જાય એ First time counts function  
    yield 2; } call કરુંની માટે રીતે એ 1  
    yield 3; } print શકે એ!  
    return 4; } જેણે second time counts એ  
} 2 print શકે એ
```

Ex :- ( જેણે counts ની 5 વાગ્ય કરું જાઓાની )  
અનેંટ રીતે નિ માર્ગ ની માર્ગ નિ માર્ગ

Counts

```
( Counts() ); "1"  
"1" ( Counts() ); "2"  
"1" ( Counts() ); "3"  
"1" ( Counts() ); "4"
```

Call the generator

```
console.log ( countes.next().Value ); // 1  
console.log ( countes.next().Value ); // 2  
console.log ( countes.next().Value ); // 3
```

Ques: यहाँ क्या हैं एक function call से दो बार value  
प्रिंट करने के लिए? Return किसी value प्रिंट नहीं हो।

## // String it's method //

\*  $\Rightarrow$  .length method

Note :- String object will return  
Array object return value at index  
value Return string

{

let start = "Hello javascript";  
          | 3 5 7 9 "13" 15  
          | | | | | | | | | | | |  
          2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16

console.log(start.length); // 16

}

\* .length method will store length value  
on space count return for

\*  $\Rightarrow$  .trim() method

→ .trim() will remove white space in  
left side and Right side in uncounted  
space will remove के लिए

→ .trimStart()

के String ने only left side के Right side  
का space Remove के लिए

→ .trimEnd()

के String ने only End के Right side का  
space Remove के लिए

## \* → split method ()

let stxt = "This is Javascript";

→ split method એ જ્યારે string નીંથી use કરવામાં આવે રહ્યા ની રોગનું ની array ની form માં print કરીની આવે છે? ની string એ હજી એક એક word ની array ની જેણ index નુંથી stroe કરે છે

(1) → split() method એ કોઈ Parameter નાસ કરવામાં આ એ string આવે અને એ ની કોઈ એ એ alphabet base હોય ની ની એ alphabet ની ની String નીંથી Remove કરીની Return કરીએ!

(2) → એને એ તમાં આજ ન્યાની કોઈ space મુજબાની આવે ની ની string ની વિશે જેણી space નીંથી એ. રીતની એની ની દેવિએ કરી દીન એ.

Ex:-

Console.log (stxt.split('u')) ; // Remove "u"  
out put  
→ ["This", "is", "J, v script"]

Ex:-

Console.log (stxt.split('space')) ;  
out put  
→ ["This", "is", "Javascript"]

★

→ **toUppercase() method**

→ toUppercase method એ એ એની string ની uppercase  
ની convert કરીને show કરી શકતું હૈ!

★

→ **toLowerCase() method**

→ toLowerCase() method એ એની String ની lower  
case ની convert કરીને show કરી શકતું હૈ

★

|| PadStart & PadEnd ની મુખ્ય એ  
method

→ Syntax :-

જોકી આપણો એ  
એની એવી use  
કરુંથી આપ તું

→ let num = "12345"; // use in string

let PadNum = num.padStart(10, "X");  
PadEnd(10, "X");

console.log(PadNum); XXXXXX12345

End out put || 12345XXXXX ← End

→ Pad method એ એ string ની જે use કરુંથી  
જોકી એ એની એવી એ એ number એનીએવી  
જોકી એ એની એવી એ એ number એની variable એ  
input એ એવી એ એ number એની એવી એ  
જેમણી એ "X" print કરેલું

→ total 10 એંધાની એ એવી એવી એ એ એ એ એ એ એ એ એ એ એ

Java का यही method always new  
String Return करता है।

## \* // Slice();

→ Slice method की input की परिसीधे Parameters Pass  
जायामँ आए हैं :-

Ex:-

→ string के index Value :-

let txt = "Hello This a Java script"  
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

let Newtxt = txt.Slice(2, 8);

→ Slice() की सब input Pass

start  
index

लगभग जो भी एक तो

End  
index

slice(0) तो 0 की तरफ से 10 अंकों की index  
Value के बीच में 8 है।

Here the last  
index letter  
is not show in  
Console so it's  
only print to "7" index

→ यही तो negative की तो -1 भी आयी।

print

→ Slice(-negative, positive)

→ Slice(-negative, -negative)

उसे मुझे value का pass कर दिया गया?

Ex:- H e l l o t h i s i s a J S .  
-15 -14 -13 -12 -11 -10 -9 -8 -7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1

.Slice(-10, -4);      print

string

↑

Point

Endind

of string

Point

from last  
side

of to string

## SubString();

\*

substring() method એ slice ન્યું work કરે

But

substring method એ એ negative value pass કરું અને તો કિ અને 0 count એ એ string ને 0 થી point પર = હોય રહ્યો છે અને end હોય.

Note :-

substring (-30, -10) એ Value negative કરી કરી હોય અને 0 count કરી એ એ console એ હોય  
Print કરું જાઓ.

## SubStr()

\*

substr() method is deprecated now

substr() method એ string એ slice કરી print કરું અને use કરી એ! But substr method એ  
End point એ લાય એ અને length એ કુદી print કરી એ! એ અનુભવ કરી એ!

Ex :-

txt = "Hello my name is Ramble  
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

\* txt.substr(3, 10) → એ એ total 10 word print  
↓ } એ એ index એ લાગ એ

This is  
a length  
of print  
string

એ એ.

એ

એ

એ

## \* Concat();

Concat method එහි ස්ටරිඩ් හි මියාගු  
වෙත නැත්තේ වේ

Ex:-

```
let txt = Hello; }  
let txt2 = word; }
```

```
let Console.log (txt.concat (txt2));
```

↳ Hello word;

txt.concat (txt, "Hello, Hill)

යාගින් New string යාම Add තුළ ඇත්තේ

— x — x — x — x — x — x —

txt = 'HelloWorld its Java scri  
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 :-'

⇒ CharAt();

\* CharAt() method එහි Pass ගෙනි index පෙන්වනු  
character value නිරූප රුම් නැත්තේ console නි

Ex:-

```
text = txt.charAt (5); // W  
(12); // J
```

### charCodeAt();

⇒ दूरी method से निम्नान्धि index number का अंक character of ASCII value return करता है।

Ex :- txt = + = index is 10

text = txt.charCodeAt(10); // 116

charCodeAt(11); // 79

charCodeAt(0); // 48

—x—x—x—x—x—x~x~x  
दूरी method का case-sensitive है?

### replace();

→ Syntax :-

txt = "Hello word";

↳ NewTxt = txt.replace("Hello", "Hill");  
↳ "Hill word"; } output

→ replace method का string का वाक्य letter  
से word को उसे replace करने के लिए use करता है।

### Note :-

replace method का main string का अंक वाक्य word से letter का Replace करता है। इसका गोपनीय  
कि first time के match का बाये तरफ वाक्य  
का word कीज़ वाक्य जैसा हो तो उसे Replace  
करता है।

જી એ Replace method ની એકાં પણ પણ string ની  
દ્વારા મુદ્દાના સાથે આપે હોય કરવી શકતું તું  
નિયમ નિયમ ની જી વિગતી કાઢતું

→ /word/g Key word ની માટે

txt = "Hello my name is Jayun";  
             ↑                    ↑↑

New = txt.replace(/a/g, 'A'); ← global keyword

→ અનુભૂતિ એ Replace એ string ની રૂહાની સેમ letter ની  
change કરી શકતું.

—x —x —x —x —x —x —  
replaceAll();

એ method એ replace ની સ્થિત વર્ક કરે છે! but  
એ એ /g keyword કોણ હોય એની string  
word change કરી શકતું એ?

## Date object

→ Declaration of Date function

$\Rightarrow$  let Dates = new Date();

↳ This object created with new keyword and use.

also This keyoard is return full time date and year value in console.

⇒ output      Date      Hours  
 wed Dec 28 2024      ↓      ↓  
 ↓      ↑      ↑      ↑      ↓  
Day      Month      year      minutes      second  
 wed Dec 28 2024 17:50:34 GMT+0530  
 (medium standard Time)

→ Date object at Default current date and time value  
in console so it

11. Date object in array to create //  
विस्तृत?

```
let x = new Date(); // Defekt
```

```
x = new Date ("January 01, 2023, 9:30:00");  
// custom time and etc add; in strict
```

11 customer time and date class  
year month Date Hours minutes second  
X = new Date(2018, 11, 24, 10, 33, 30, 0);  
[ ] [ ] Time [ ] mssecond  
date Time

⇒ in Previous Country CMT -

x = new Date(99, 11, 94);

↓ ↓ ↓ time is null = 0;

year month date

⇒ Method of Date :-

⇒ Fri Feb 23 2024, 04:58:14:889 UTC+0530

(Indian Standard Time)

આપે એ ફુલ ટાઈમ ઓબજ૆ક્ટ હિન્દી એપોલો ડેટાફૂલ  
ફરી તો કર્યે છે કિરી રાત્રિ નિયમો મેથોડ  
અને એ કોઈ એન્ટી અનોની ટાઈમ, ડાયે, ટાઈમ અને  
ડાયે.

⇒ Create Date object :-

let xTime = new Date();

1. console.log(xTime.toDateString());

⇒ toDateString() એ અને Fri Feb 23 2024 શોવ  
ધર્થી.

2. console.log(xTime.toISOString());

⇒ toISOString() એ અને 2024-02-23T11:45:52.796Z શોવ

↓ ↓  
year month

Date

time  
but it's

→ UTC Time ←

This method is Prim  
only UTC Time.

3. `Console.log(xTime.toLocaleDateString());`

`toLocaleDateString()` will only show Date  
Date Year Month

4. `Console.log(xTime.toLocaleString());`

`toLocaleString()` will only show Date and second time

Ex :-

→ 01/23/2024, 5:23:03 PM  
Date , time

5. `Console.log(xTime.toLocalTimeString());`

`toLocalTimeString()` only LocalTime Show 8:01

Ex :- 5:24:05 PM

6. `Console.log(xTime.toUTCString());`

`toUTCString()` only time and date show same in 24 hours on count up with GMT.

Ex :- Fri, 23 Feb 2024 11:56:30 UTC

it's UTC time

7. `Console.log(xTime.toTimeString());`

`toTimeString()` at 24 Hours on count up time show 8:01 => locale

Ex :- 17:30:12 UTC+0530 (India Standard Time)

## Date object get Method

```
let nTime = new Date(); // Base obj  
Fri Feb 23 2024 17:38:43 GMT+0530 (India Standard Time)  
day month date hours mins secs
```

### 1. getDate()

Here in getDate() method is take value from base object and show only Date in our console.

```
nTime.getDate(); // 23
```

### 2. getDay()

Here in getDay() method is take value from base object and return week days in number between 0 to 6

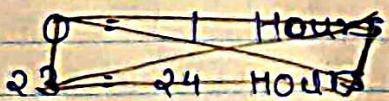
→ Here 0 = Sunday  
6 = Saturday

```
nTime.getDay(); // 5 because it's Friday
```

### 3. getHours()

This method is return Hours between 0-23

Hours



```
nTime.getHours(); // 17 Hours
```

4. `getFullYear()`;

This method is only Return full year

Year is 2024 in buse object

5. `getMillisecond()`;

in This method is only Return Three numbers of millisecond

→ if millisecond is > Three numbers it's Return "0" ~~or 31~~

Ex :- 234 it's show but 2345 not show

Three

Four

"0"

becous mscond is count  
0 to 999 only

6.

`getMinutes()`

This method Return only minutes in numbers  
is

`nTime.getMinutes();` 11 38

7

`getSeconds()`

This method Return only seconds Second value in time.

`nTime.getSeconds();` 11 43

8

`getMonth()`

This method Return month in number. Type

in month

0 = January } Count  
11 = December } between 0 - 11

ntime.getMonth(); 11 + 1 == February

9. getTime(); // Total of milliseconds

getTime() method at January 01 1970 at

millisecond count until now it will increase  
Hence current time of total show 86401

$\Rightarrow ntime.getTime(); // 1708690123345$

[This change always]

10. getTimezoneOffset();

Timezoneoffset is Return in minutes but  
it also show difference between UTC time  
and CMT time.

using "-330" number of base.

## Date object Set method.

Note:-

- ⇒ Set method of Date object can change any of the Time, Date, Hours, Year or change set by user with given value.  
or set some value to it.
- ⇒ This method takes input from user side.
- ⇒ Set of ~~set~~ method will input given value  
and if there is empty then it work  
with null.

Set Parameters Value

Base Value यानी कैफ़ीयत में जो नियंत्रित करना है।  
Day, Time, Year, Month, Hour ही

मध्याह्न  
घड़ि!

1. SetFullYear();

Param is : SetFullYear( year );

optionl { SetFullYear( year, Month );  
SetFullYear( year, Month, Date );

2. setDate();

Param is : setDate( it's take Date according Month );

This Date value is impact on month value.

### 3. SetHours():

⇒ This method takes 0 to 23 Hours Value

Parameters is : setHours( Hours );

OPES { setHours( Hours, minutes );  
setHours( Hours, minutes, seconds );  
setHours( Hours, minutes, seconds, Mseconds );

### 4. SetMinutes():

This Parameters is : SetMinutes( Minutes );

OPES { SetMinutes( Minutes, second );  
SetMinutes( Minutes, seconds, Mseconds );

### 5. SetSeconds():

This Parameters is : SetSeconds( Seconds );

OPES { Setseconds( Seconds, Mseconds );

### 6. SetMilliseconds():

This Parameters is : Setmilliseconds( Mseconds );

$$1000 \text{ ms} = 1 \text{ Second}$$

$$60,000 \text{ ms} = 1 \text{ minutes}$$

7 SetMonth(): it's between 0 to 11 month's

Poss Parameters is : setMonth ( Month );  
or } setMonth ( Month , DateValue );

8. SetTime()

it's only Return Base Time of index  
" Jun 01 1970 . 5:30:00 AMT "

" UTC TIME "

UTC Time or universal Time show si o un

→ UTC Time AMT Time over 24 Hours no gap  
from 00.00 - 5:30 AM - 3:30 PM to 18:00 21:00 ;  
etc

Note: → UTC time can get and set Method as soon  
work etc

LeetCode Practice

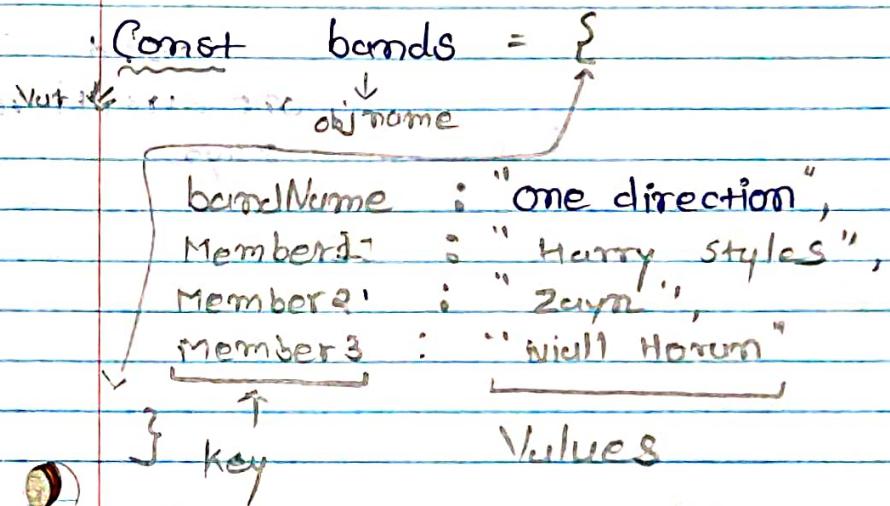
I = IV       $I < V$  TRUE  
= V base  
6 VI       $V < I$  false

Lets do

I = 1      LVII  
II = 2  
III = 3      L < V  
IV = 4      50 < 5  
V = 5  
VI = 6       $\sim \sim \sim \times \sim \sim \sim \times \sim \sim \sim \times$   
VII = 7  
VIII = 8      Const romanNum = new Map([  
IX = 9      {  
X = 10      [ ["I", 1],  
XII = 12      [ "V", 5 ],  
XIII = 13      [ "X", 10 ],  
XIV = 14      [ "L", 50 ],  
XV = 15      [ "C", 100 ],  
XVI = 16      [ "D", 500 ],  
XVII = 17      [ "M", 1000 ],  
XVIII = 18  
XIX = 19  
XX = 20 ]])  
done ✓

## Harry & Object destructuring \*

Object destructuring  $\rightarrow$  object of Value  $\Rightarrow$   
new variable hi store gao hii aur  
Ex: hii obj destructuring sikhao aur hii hii.



### \* First Method

$\rightarrow$  Syntax :-

```
let { bandName, Member1, Member2 } = bands;
```

Annotations for the syntax:  
- An arrow labeled `Variable` points to the `let` keyword.  
- An arrow labeled `key word` points to the `{` symbol.  
- Three arrows labeled `same name as key in obj` point to the property names `bandName`, `Member1`, and `Member2`.  
- An arrow labeled `object name` points to the `bands` variable.

$\rightarrow$  3 waqfay g' first let, const, var qii waqfay  
Variable key word hua hii aur hii.  
Waqt mele Curly Brackets hi hii ho hii Variable  
name g' `bandName`, `Member1`, `member....` etc  
Same as object key waqfay hua hii aur hii  
and last hii object ki name ki hii Value  
Variable hii store hua hii aur hii hua hii  
waqt hii

**★** `console.log` ۾ bandName 'only' HU  
AAYIN ñi 'street' object 2iH 'in' value  
Print ouR, 1. direction (one direction)

Ex :-

`Console.log (bandName);` // one direction  
`Console.log (Member2);` // zuyn

## **★ Second Method**

-o syntax :-

→ એર્પી First method 2i આનુભૂતિનું Name of ગુરુની  
અંગે આનુભૂતિનું Name આનુભૂતિનું variables  
ન રિંગ કરાયું મુશ્કેલી કી આપી શકતું થી  
Val1 → one direction / Val2 → Harry style / Val3 → zuyn

let { bandName:Val1 , Member1:Val2 , Member2: Val3 }  
                ↑                                       ↑                    ↑  
                Variable  Name                        bands

∴ Val2, Val2, Val3 ન એ એક object or Value  
જે એક object નાં હુંટારિંગ નાં હુંટારિંગ નાં હુંટારિંગ નાં

now 'object or Value' નાં Print કરી શકતું

`console.log (Val1);` // one direction

`Console.log (.Val2);` // Harry style

`Console.log (Val3);` // zuyn

Output

\* Thried method

with rest parameters \*

let { bandName, Member1, ...restPop } = bands  
↑  
restparameters

↳ :- First key diw value hii  
bandName hii First Key Value save hoga,  
Member1 hii second key Value save hoga,  
�गे आठीनी का value का तो restPop hi store hoga  
अब restPop का console साइमूलस ही होगा  
कि new object return होती रही थी कि कि कि  
Value key का आदेश show करेगा.

## \* Array \*

Note

→ Array Distructuring क्या है? array of value के  
new variables कि store करना method का  
Array Distructuring कहलाता है।

(I) First Method :-

∴ Syntax :-

const fruits = ["apple", "banana", "mango", "orange"]

let [ fruit1, fruit2, fruit3 ] = fruits;

log (fruits); // apple

∴ fruits1,2,3 hi array index के value  
variables कि store कर दी गई।

Destructuring ki Variables aur name sef usi  
array store kri

## ② Second Method :-

with rest parameters

let [R1, F2, ..., restfruits] = fruits;

f1 Variables ki apple store hui

f2 Variables ki banana store hui

And restfruits ki rest of Array hui

Value store kri aur new Array return hui.



[ "mango", "orange" ];

# // Array //

What is Array :-

- ⇒ array is object
- ⇒ array is reference type Datatype.
- ⇒ array is ordered collection of items of elements

\* Array is mutable also we can change array value using it's index value :-

Ex :-

```
let Colors = ["Red", "Blue", "Yellow"]  
index      [0]   [1]   [2]
```

Colors[1] = "Pink";

→ sub colors Array में इन [1] index पर क्या है Blue  
Value को changing करने के पास Pink कर देती है।

\* how check in javascript is object is Array or not

Note :-

Js में एक well defined सभी operators and variables  
of type object होते हैं और console का object शब्द  
होता है लेकिन यह एक type array का नहीं होता है  
Map, Set आदि जैसे ऑपरेटर्स का उपयोग करके  
जैसे Method होते हैं?

\* Syntax of Method \*

Array.isArray (Name of \*);

// Base Example array

items = ["item-1", "item-2", "item-3", 3, 5]

→ यदि एक वाइट एक्सेसिल अर्रेय में पास सेट परमेटर का रूप से एक अर्रेय का फॉर्म दिया गया हो तो एक्सेसिल मेथड ने "True" रिटर्न करता है जबकि यदि एक वाइट एक्सेसिल अर्रेय का रूप से एक ऑब्जेक्ट का फॉर्म दिया गया हो तो "False" रिटर्न करता है।

Ex :-

```
let color = [ ]; // This array  
let colors = { }; // An object
```

```
console.log(Array.isArray(color)); // True  
console.log(Array.isArray(colors)); // False
```

## ① Push();

Push() Method एक अर्रेय को नए एक वल्यू या वल्यूजों को जोड़ने के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है।

\* Push() Method एक अर्रेय को अपने अंतीम इंडेक्स पर नए वल्यू या वल्यूजों को जोड़ता है।

items.push("item-4"); } Syntax :-

→ यदि item-4 एक अर्रेय हो तो अपने अंतीम इंडेक्स पर 5 जोड़ा जाएगा।

## ② Pop();

Pop() Method एक अर्रेय को अपने अंतीम इंडेक्स पर वल्यू को एक एकल एक्सेसिल अर्रेय के रूप से रिटर्न करता है।

### Note :-

POP() Method का Role Remove की element का value ने Return करता है तो उनका New Variable में store करके उसे किया जाएगा है।

```
items.pop(); // This Remove "5";
```

```
let popValue = items.pop();
console.log(popValue); // 5. output
```

### (3) unshift():

unshift() एक array की value of element Add करने का work है तो sem as Push() method. But unshift() method का array की start index का value का Add करता है।

```
items.unshift("item-0"); // एक items array की 0 index का value Add हो।
```

### (4) shift():

shift() Method का POP() Method की value Remove करने का array की start index का value है। Remove की value का return किया जाए।

```
items.shift();
```

## ⑤ Concat();

Concat() method એ એઠો એઠો અરેય ની Merging કરતું કે એક બેદી અરેય બન્ધ કરી એ રીતે એથી અને એક અરેય પણ Pass કરી શકતું છે!

Ex:-

Concatarray = items.Concat( Newarray , [ "Hello" , "word" ] , [ 1 , 2 , 3 ] )  
New

↳ log( concatarray )

concat એઠી અરેય print કરી.

## ⑥ Slice();

→ Slice() method એ અરેય નીચેથી આપ્યે હોકે કરીને  
Start સૌંદરી કરીને Show કરી print કરવા માટે use  
કરી શકતું છે.

→ slice() method એ અરેય નીચે Value Remove કરી  
શકતું છે.

→ slice() method એ ફરી New Array Return કરી શકતું છે.  
→ Syntax :-

.Slice( start index , End index );

Ex:-

items.Slice( 3 , 5 ); // 3,5

→ આપ્યે items array નીચે index 3 કિંદ 4 વાળું value  
show કરી શકતું last index Count થકી ગયું.

## ⑦ splice():

\* Splice() method at index value of array all elements remove or New elements Add each time use splice()

→ splice() method at First time at index start and End value import Remove old. value in new Add Element value Pass square bracketed.

Ex:-

items = ["item-1", "item-2", "item-3", "item-5"];  
[0] [1] [2] [3]

items.splice(1, 2, "Hello", "word");

Remove element  
index value

\* At items Array at "1" cmd "2" index use item-2, item-3 Remove and Hello, word to Add.

\* Remove element at index 2 Add value at index 2 to Add 2nd index 2 to Remove 2nd.

Output

[ "item-1", "Hello", "word", "item-5" ]  
[ ] changing

### ⑧ Reverse(); only use.

⇒ **Reverse()** method **ai** array **ni** reverse **order** **ai** print **sevi** **hi** **use** **hi**.

+ Syntax :-

items.reverse();

Array

### ⑨ Sort(); // num = [ 33, 55, 40, 11, 115 ]

Sort() method **ai** Array **ai** number Value **ni** ascending **and** Descending order **ai** print **sevi** **hi** **use** **hi** **ed.**  
num.sort();

But :- // output → 11, 115, 33, 40, 55

Normal Sort method **ai** **the** **the** **value** **is** **the** **115** **the**  
First **ais** **the** **function** **the** **the** **order**  
**ai** **print** **sevi** **ni** **only** **sort** **method** **ai**  
Perfect Sorting **the** **the**.

num.sort((a,b) => a-b));

if :- // => 11, 33, 40, 55, 115

Perfect sorting **sevi** **hi** Sort( (a,b) => a-b );

↳ arrow function

arrow function **pass** **sevi** **ai** **the** **the** **the**

array **ai** **the** **index** **Value** **the** **comper** **sevi** **the** **the**  
ascending **or** descending **order** **ai**  
perfect **the** **store** **the** **the**.

Num = [ 11, 5, 50, 40, 33 ]

## 10. Max() & min():

⇒ in array max() and min() Method का apply(null, array) का उपयोग क्यों करते हैं?

→ Syntax of use :-

→ pass value

function Mymax (array) {

50 11 }  
} → return Math.max.apply(null, array);

5 11 }  
} → Syntax :-  
Math.min.apply(null, array);

⇒ किस max Method का array का work करते हैं तो

उसके बारे में :- apply(null, \_\_\_\_\_) का उपयोग करते हैं।

Ex:-

## 11. forEach()

⇒ This method can print Array in simple txt form from element in console.

Ex :-

Syntax

let text = ["Hello", "World", "This", "is", "JavaS", 6];

→ This is Array from; // Let txt = " ";

text.forEach(function (val, index) {

{ txt += val + " "; } function body  
}); // This is last part

→ This foreach method is take array in empty string and print to string in simple txt form.

main array Ex :-  
text [ 1, 20, 45, 60, 75, 90, 100, "Hello" ];

Note :-

every(), some(), finds(), filters(), findIndex()  
reduceRight(), reduces(), map()

This method call back function to work so it's  
all → ~~any~~ method or at hi second function Pass  
solution and b. a function because in Arrow  
function this true is if solution in function hi condition  
returns solution will be  
⇒ This method will store in new Variable

### 12. every()

This method use to check all array element  
with given condition o in function.

```
let Result = text.every( (val, index) => {  
    return val > 50;  
});
```

console.log(Result); // False

↑

⇒ Because in this array '1, 20, 45' are less than '50' that's  
why it's Return False Val.

⇒ if is Val > 0 it's //true

### 13. Some()

This method use to check all array element  
and Return Boolean value.

```
let Result = text.some( (val, index) => {  
    return val > 50;  
});
```

console.log(Result); // TRUE

⇒ This method is Return True Because in This  
array some element greater than 50 = "60, 75, 90, 100"

// Some method which takes element as function of Condition. If condition is true Return that.

(14)

filter method takes element as condition  
filter method check and Return only First element in array if it's work only on time

```
let Result = text.filter (Val, index) => {  
    result Val > 50;  
};
```

Console.log (Result) // 60 -> only Val.

Note ->

filter method in array & for give condition which matches every time for First element in it & return that val. when match else.

(15)

filter();  
filter method in new array create द्वितीय एवं  
Filter method as function on condition match  
those elements in Return घरीन new array  
द्वितीय एवं

Ex:-

```
let Newfilter = text.filter ( (Val, index) => {  
    result (Val > 20 || Val == "Hello")  
});
```

Console.log (Newfilter); // 45, 60...100 and Hello

→

filter() function make new array by matching the  
condition & if true then add in new array else not.

Note :-

### ⑯ findIndex()

findIndex method aii એ કોઈ given condition match તરફ આવું ગું "=="  
return કરો.

⇒ findIndex aii function aii એ કોઈ condition match હશે તો તીવી index Value Return કરે એ!

⇒ This method only Return First Value were it's match' with condition

Ex:-

```
let ReturnsIndex = text.findIndex( (val, index) => {
    return val > 20
});
```

```
Console.log>ReturnsIndex); // 2 "index"
```

### ⑰ map()

map() method aii new array create કરું  
ai કે use કરી મેથોડ એસ એન્ડ This method  
use Charng array

⇒ map() method એ કૃત્તિ માં આપોષણ, ચુણાષણ, plus  
etc elements આદે work કરાડી શક્યું એકું.

Ex:-

```
let NewmapA = text.map( (val, index) => {
    return val + 1;
});
```

⇒ NewmapA ને console એ ને new array print  
કરી કેમાં કર્યું એ કે Value એ + 1 એ ને  
Show કરી.

18

reduce() & reduceRight()

- ⇒ This method act as full array in single one variable
- ⇒ It's print soul will use API EO!
- ⇒ reduce and reduceRight methods will have +, -, \*, / opeation API EO!

Note:- reduce Right act array in left Right of  
\* in left side API work API EO!  
\* reduce act in left side in Right API on  
element count's API EO!  
④ required pass values

Ex:-

```
let red = text.reduce((total, index) => {  
    result: total + index; } , 0);  
↑  
{} measured total value  
of start ④
```

- ⇒ This method is giving use a total of text array in return is ( 391 )

{ ⇒ some us. reduce Right work }

(19) entries();

This method will show in console index and it's value pair in screen using next().value method.

Ex:-

```
let show = text.entries();
```

```
console.log( show.next().value ); // [0, 1]
```

\*

Output  
↓

"[1, 20]"  
"["E2, 45"]"

### ⑩ includes();

includes method એ ડિરેક્ટ console.log પરાપી કાલીન.  
અને includes મિ પસ્સ કોઈ element દી array માં  
કોઈ નિ નિ true Return કરતી નથી નિ false  
Return કરતી.

Ex:-

```
Console.log( text.includes('60')); // true
```

### ⑪ copyWithin()

copyWithin() method કરતું કરતું એlement  
copy કરતું હોય કરતું કરતું એlement એ.

→ syntax :-

copyWithin( targetValue , startInd , endInd )

→ copyWithin() method મિ એની value pass કરતું  
શકતું એ. First :-

First :- એ index પરાપી element copy કરતી.

Second :- element copy કરતું એની આં નિ index val

Third : element copy કરતું એની એની index val

Ex :- index 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

copy = [ 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70 ]

log( copy.copyWithin( 3, 0, 2 ) ); } { lastEnd  
target start end } { index count  
ચક્કી ગણી.

Output [ 10, 20, 30, 10, 20, 60, 70 ]; } {  
copy }

# // Object //

## What is object?

- ⇒ An object is Collection of properties.
- ⇒ An object has (key) name and values Pures
- ⇒ In object Value can be a Function in which Case the Property is known as a method

⇒

⇒ Syntax of object :-

Variable → `const obj = {};` // it's empty object  
                  ↑                      object name                 object body



## // dot notation in object

⇒ object on key of area in console of user should run  
Ex:-

Ex:-   
`const profile = {  
 (key) → Fname : "John", ← (Value)  
 Lname : "Don",  
 age : 50,  
 email : "Johnson@gmail.com"  
}`

Profile.Fname  
→ John

(e) We add new key and value pure dot notation

Ex: `{ profile.Mo.num = 7435961978 ;  
 profile.age = 44 ; }`

→ Any method will be object hi fogta gat  
DIBETE

## object call method

⇒ Profile['fname'] / Profile['age']  
↳ २१ ये square bracket के single quotes में  
key value होना पड़ता है क्योंकि

### (1) \* delete functionality of object

→ object में ऐसे key and value का delete करना है  
↳ Syntax :-

delete      ↳ object name . key name  
  ↑               ↓              ↑                ↳ key name  
  keyword          name          dot notation

### (2) object में ऐसे variable त्रैवे key access

Ex:-  
const key = "email";  
let person = {  
 name : "Hello",  
 age : 22  
};  
key : @gmail.com

Add New Value →  
person.key = "Hello@gmail.com"; ← This not work  
with dot notation

with square brackets { Person[key] = "@gmail.com"; }

{ email : "@gmail.com" } ↴

## → Class Syntax :-

class → keyword for class

class Person { }

Constructor (name) { }

This.name = name;

display = function () { }

return "Hello" + this.name;

}

// using new keyword

let obj = new Person('John'); } create object and pass value.

→ Call class :-

console.log(obj); } full show in console as a object

Console.log(obj.display());

Here show Display function as object properties

21. for of loop Map & Set use work simi

for Array and object

ज्ञान.

for of & for in loop

\* for of loop :-

→ for of loop in Array use only run each value in  
because for of loop in array direct value  
print each value use variable in

variable. \* syntax of loop \*

for (const i of array & objname)  
↑    ↑  
keyword    key word

Ex:- let Products = ['Mobile', 'laptops', 'TV', 'Tablets']

for (const i of Products) Name  
{    ↓  
    Console.log(i); // always print variable in loop  
}

for (const key of person) array in iterator then print key.

Console.log(key)

object in iterator say

→ output  
ID      } map  
Name    } Key  
use

Example

let person = [  
    { id: 1, name: 'John' },  
    { id: 2, name: 'Doe' },  
    { id: 3, name: 'Jane' }];

person.keys()

or keys : if { person.get(key)}

## \* for in

for in loop will Array and object can be an iterator  
so we use this loop for!

-> Syntax of loop :-

for (const i in Array & obj name);  
  |      ↑            ↑            ↑  
  key word variable key word iterator value name

For in loop will only key value will be iterated  
because it is object will key and array will  
index value or only console will print it!

const prof = {  
  Name: "Hello",     } ↓ object     let product =  
  useN: "@Hello@1",     } Values     [ "TV",     ] 0  
  Post: "Q1".     }  
};     ↓ array index  
  |     0     1     2     3  
  |     Mobile     laptop     Tab

Ex:-

for (const i in prof)  
  {     ↓ this key  
    Console.log(i); // Name, useN, Post  
    Console.log(prof[i]); Hello, @Hello@1, Q1  
  }     ↑ Value only

→ Sum us array :-

```
for (const i in product) {
    console.log(i); // 0, 1, 2, 3
    console.log(product[i]); // TV, Mobile, Laptop, Tab
}
```

only index value  
only value  
Sum us for of loop

★ Cello copy & deep copy  
with rest parameters

Note :-

① Cello copy :-

Cello copy में ऐप्सिना Array & object को वीके ट्रैफ वरियले में copy होता है। जबकि यहाँ तो निम्न मात्रा भवित वरियले के memory Address copy होता है। new ए अर्रय & object create होते हैं।

जैसे कि निम्न अर्रय & object में कुछ भी बदलाव होते हैं तो copy वर्थमान अर्रय & object में पर्याप्त नहीं कुछ भी बदलाव होता है।

⇒ Cello copy असही & rest Parameters द्वारा ही आउटी copy होता है।

A

## ② deep copy :-

in deep copy we use rest parameters  
of (... > three dot) जिस उपरी copy सह वाली एकत्र  
array & object के नाम के साथी होता है तीन अंक  
होली वाली जो copy सहित उसी पर रखी जाती है  
वह एक new array & object के copy बनते हैं।  
जो main array वाली वाली object वाली जो  
दिया गया था वह वाली नहीं।

Ex :-

	Cello copy	Deep copy
Array →	array = [ 1, 20, 30, 40 ]	array = [ 10, 20, 50, 40 ]
	arrayCopy = array ;	Newarray = [...array ] ; ↑ deep copy
Object →	profile = { } ; Newprofile = profile	object Myobj = { x y z } ; Newobj = { ...Myobj } ; ↑ deep copy
	यदि वह copy करने की object है तो array की change सहित उसके बाहरी वाली change की भी बदलती है।	यदि वह obj की array है change सहित उसी तीव्रता की तीव्रता सहित ई. कोई भी उसे बदलती जाती है तो वही

→ Asynchronous &

&

→ synchronous

\* Asynchronous :-

Note → Asynchronous code  $\rightarrow$  it will run in line  
in code's function until it get stop sign or  
it will complete its execution.

for objects

### \* Optional chaining \*

(?.) key word :-

→ optional chaining માં (?.) એ બીજી શ્રેષ્ઠ ના જોકે  
ની key and value call કરું જેમાં આપણે ગુણ  
આપું ચેલ્યાં હોય અને તો કરી શકો

Ex:- use of syntax :-

```
const users = {  
    fname : "Harry",  
    age : 21
```

3

```
Console.log(user.age); // 21
```

↳ (એવી object નિંખું console ની print નહીં)

```
Console.log(user.ID); // Error
```

↳ એવી object-ની ID નામની શીર્ષી key નાં નિં console  
ની Error શોધ નાં.

→ But |  
 console.log(user!.age); // 21.  
 Console.log(user!.ID); // undefined.

↳ optional chaining આપણે use કરું જેમાં નિં Error નાં  
જોણું undefined શોધ નાં. And એવી key  
object નિં create કરું જોણું હોય તો તો એ  
ની value print કરી શકો.

## Methods :-

This, call(), bind(), apply()

### \* This keyword

This keyword ~~is~~ object of ~~the~~ ~~current~~ ~~function~~ ~~or~~ ~~an~~ ~~object~~ ~~on~~ ~~which~~ ~~key~~ ~~of~~ ~~Access~~ ~~is~~ ~~not~~ ~~used~~ ~~exists~~ ~~anywhere~~ ~~else~~

Note =

This key word is ~~a~~ object of ~~the~~ ~~current~~ ~~function~~ ~~or~~ ~~an~~ ~~object~~ ~~on~~ ~~which~~ ~~key~~ ~~of~~ ~~Access~~ ~~is~~ ~~not~~ ~~used~~ ~~exists~~ ~~anywhere~~ ~~else~~ ~~is~~ ~~not~~ ~~present~~ ~~in~~ ~~anywhere~~

Ex :-

User = {

firstName : "Herry",

age : 21,

about : function ()

  { console.log ('Name is \${this.firstName}'  
                  + 'Age is \${this.age}');

}

⇒ User.about(); // Name is Herry, age is 21

This key word ~~is~~ ~~not~~ ~~about~~ ~~key~~ ~~on~~ ~~the~~ ~~current~~ ~~function~~  
~~or~~ ~~fristName~~ ~~and~~ ~~age~~ ~~key~~ ~~on~~ ~~Access~~ ~~is~~ ~~not~~ ~~used~~  
This ~~is~~ ~~use~~ ~~only~~ ~~in~~ ~~object~~ ~~function~~ ~~or~~ ~~method~~

## \* Call()

Call Method ari hib object ari hib function hib object, si it sem function ari hib with object ari hib work hani shi nih unusi call method hib, ari object ve cutu object on function apply sehi gibeti etan.

Ex:-

```
Student = {  
    Name : "Ranu",  
    class : 10  
    date : function () {  
        console.log(`Name is ${this.Name}`)  
        console.log(`class is ${this.class}`);  
    }  
}
```

Student2 = {  
 Name : "Shayam",  
 class : 12  
}

Student3 = {  
 Name : "Nike",  
 class : 9  
}

→ Student ari object ari hib key value print each nih this method hib function ari hib object ari but Student2/3 ari hib function create sahi object ari nih nih the hib key value print sahi ari hib call method ari use ari.

Eg =>

First obj it's has function it's own

↳ `student.data();` → Name is Ram  
class is 10

↳ Second obj it's don't has function  
↳ pass param obj

`student.data.Call(student2);` → Name is shayam  
call(`student3`) class is 11

↳ Student on data key hi

↳ function d in call

so student 2 obj ke apply

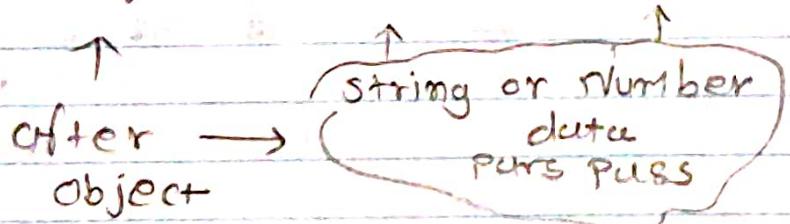
so 2nd object

Call Method ki Parameters ki Pass ki 2nd  
object and etc variable to

Ex :-

↳ Call

`student.data.Call(object, "mark's", "RoomNo")`



## apply()

→ apply method ~~is~~ seem call method, ~~so~~ or work ~~to~~ ~~to~~? But ~~we~~ can ~~call~~ passing params ~~to~~ ~~to~~ object and string ~~to~~ ~~to~~

use apply ~~to~~

nume.apply ( object , [ ] );

First

params

\*

Second  
params

array

\* optional

→ function Ab { }

```
console.log('Name : ${this.Name}  
age : ${this.age}');
```

```
const student = { Name : "RocY" , age : 21 };
```

→ Mandatory ~~object~~ ↓ array not mandatory.

Call → Ab.apply ( student , [ ] );

↳ output

Name : RocY  
age : 21

Note

→ apply method ~~to~~ array ~~will~~ use ~~it~~ ~~size~~ ~~of~~

trick

```
let number = [ 5 , 10 , 50 , 40 , 55 ]
```

```
let Num = Math.Max.apply ( null , number );
```

↓  
1/ 55

↑  
obj  
is null

⇒ Math.MethodName.apply(null, arrayName)  
                    ↑                         ↑  
        obj

→ array hi Math object method ka apply  
gaur hi è true object syntax hi use say  
ki apply hi First param ka object  
ki kisi case null pass say.

⇒ bind()

bind Method ka hi return object kî other  
function ke call gaur hi aur return kî  
return ki function aur so hi  
direct print say kî.

→ Syntax :-

1. functionname.bind(objname);

2. objectName.functionName.bind(objname);

→ bind ka print gaur hi è Two Method so!

First Ex:-

```
function Print () {  
    console.log ("Name : this.Name  
                age : this.age");  
}
```

stud = {

```
    Name : "Hello",  
    age : 22
```

② Print.bind(stud) } this is Return funt  
Function } in console. it's only f()  
} in it's function Print reg  
Not show output

③ print.bind(stud)(); } This is show std Name  
function } and age in output  
Call } not function

Second.

let show = Print.bind(stud);

show(); } bind in output to show Variable  
} in store, so it's not function  
function store & call not function  
} output is not function  
} not call msg usd

⇒ Console.log(show); ④ Not Valid

\* bind()

bind Method का काम जिसमें पास सोसाइ ऑपरा  
का function का bind करने की other object की

this keyword pass करता है

जबकि bind की object की key value of Access  
other function की जाती है।

## \* Synchronous & Asynchronous

⇒ Javascript was synchronous programming language.

\* Asynchronous अि Javascript के कुछ code का daily schedule थाएं तो तो Asynchronous Javascript भवित्व में हो।

Note

SetTimeout  
our only  
one time  
execute  
पाए बल

जैसी SetTimeout(); function / method अि इसकी उपयोग हो।

SetTimeout(); अि Two Params पर उपयोग होते हैं।  
First function शब्द से Second code daily उपयोग  
जैसी time के milliseconds में लिखा जाता है।

SetTimeout ने और ID यहाँ Return करता है।

Ex:-

- :- Syntax :-

```
SetTimeout ( function () { } , 1000 );
() => { } , 3000, );
Hello
```

0 );

in first part

जैसी Anonymous func,  
Arrow func, function  
by name आदि पर  
घर लिखा जाता है।

in second part

time जैसी उपयोग  
के लिए milliseconds  
अि शब्द से 1000, 0  
etc जैसे लिखा जाता है।

SetTimeout अि लिखा  
जाना चाहिए।

function अि फिर

जैसी उपयोग time के लिए executed जाता है।

→ SetTimeout () અને અપાસું આપેલ ટાઈમ કથાને વ્યાખ્યા આપો. કોઈ એ. રાયર્સ જીન્કાસ્ક્રિપ્ટ અને તીવ્ય મણીંગ ની લિન્ન અને એ કોઈ કોડ કોઈ એ. ગી તો જીન્કાસ્ક્રિપ્ટ કોન્સૉલ ડ્રીની એ રીસાની એ લાસ્ટ હિન્દે SetTimeout વિન્ડે ફંક્શન ને Run કરી થાયા.

Ex :-

Console.log ("Hello");

```
SetTimeout ( () => {  
    Console.log ("in settime out"); }  
} , 2000);  
↑  
delay time (2s)
```

Console.log ("Time word");

Output —

Hello  
Time word

in settime out ← delay of (2s)

### Cleartimeout ()

Cleartimeout ની પ્રેરણ SetTimeout ની Run ને stop કરી શકે હૈ. આપી શકતી આપે બોલ્ડ SetTimeout ની રાયર્સ Create કરીની આપી એ. રાયર્સ ની ID ની એટે સે. SetTimeout ની વોલ્ડ Variable ની store કરીની Cleartimeout એ. પ્રસ ભોલ્ડ કરીની નિંબુ ની SetTimeout ની રાયર્સ એપણી ની આપી બોલ્ડ.

Ex :-

## Variable stored with ID

↓

```
if ID = setTimeout( () => {
    console.log("Hello");
}, 2000); } } }
```

Not  
complied

`console.log("How are you");`

## Cleartimeout (ID);

Output

How are you

— end compiling —

clearTimeout id  
setTimeout on ID pass  
script in execution  
stop script

## \* SetInterval();

- SetInterval Method aū sem, input setTimeout or clearTimeout
- या एक विलंबित कार्य को प्रतीक्षा करने के लिए दो परामर्श देता है।
- अप्रथम एक First function and second Time
- फलात!
- SetInterval एक ID Return करता है।

## \* Difference

→ setInterval() एक विलंबित Time में एक Rept call करता है।

→ SetTimeout() एक only one Time Rept call करता है।

## ClearInterval()

ClearInterval एक निर्दिश SetInterval की ID पर इसकी शुरू होने को Stop करता है।

## Callback function ( )

\* Call back function ना दिये ; उसे function की ओर  
कोर सुनिश्चित तरीके द्वारा Function पर सदृशी घाव  
होने का बाकी फल होता है। And call  
back function जिसे Anonymous, Arrow, IIFE function  
भी कहते हैं उसे भी।

(1) Example :-

```
function lineOne () {  
    console.log ("Hello word First");  
    lineTwo (); // Second function call in first func  
}
```

```
function lineTwo () {  
    console.log ("Hello word Second");  
}
```

lineOne (); }  
Output :-  
Hello word First  
Hello word Second.

जब लाइन ऑने फंक्षन की कॉल लेगा तो उसे निम्न  
लिखे गए कोड रन हो जाएगा तो उसे कॉल  
लेगा और फंक्षन अटोमेटिक कॉल द्वारा  
लाइन ऑने फंक्षन की।

(2) Example :- ( Pass function less Parameters.)

```
function line1 (callBack) {  
    console.log ("Hello word 1");  
    callBack();  
}
```

```
function line2 ( ) {  
    console.log ("Hello word 2");  
}
```

## 1) Call function

```
line1( line2 );
```

↑ pass the function

— output —

Hello word 1  
Hello word 2

line1 function call  
Params line2 function  
Pass exactly as calling Ed  
line2 or last all human  
call Ed. line2 function  
all code within call  
brackets braces. ()

- ③ Example:- (function with numbers and arguments & callback function.)

first function getNum ( Num1 , Num2 , callback ) {

```
    console.log('Number : ${Num1}');  
    console.log('Number : ${Num2}');
```

} "end function"

Second function TotalNum ( N1 , N2 ) {

```
    console.log( N1 + N2 );
```

This Num1,2 are  
getNum 3rd call

func. is pass  
variable value

of TotalNum  
of Num1,2

of TotalNum

```
getNum ( 10 , 20 , TotalNum );
```

↑ ↑

args args

output →

Number 10  
Number 20 - 30

A function as callback has to be first used in function  
Pass ref & value to it.

### \* Example of nested callback funct \*

{ Pyramid of doom in js }  
  \\_\\_\\_\\_\\_  
  Callback hell }

// main function that we call all time's

function stylechange ( elem , txt , color , time , ) {  
    // Pass  
    // arguments  
    // on successcallback ,  
    // on failurecallback )  
    // argues  
    // in func

// start  
Settimeout ( () => {  
    if ( elem ) {  
        elem.textContent = txt ;              // first task done  
        elem.style.color = color ;          // first task done  
        if ( onsuccesscallback ) {  
            \$  
            I    onsuccesscallback ();          // this part if  
            }  
        }  
    } else {  
        if ( onfailurecallback ) {  
            \$  
            I    onfailurecallback ();         // second work  
            }  
        }  
    }, Time )      // end func

## // Call Stylechange function

Stylechange(h2, line1, "green", 1000,

// on success callback function creation as Arrow

( ) => // 2

{ Stylechange(h2, line2, "blue", 1000);

( ) => // 3

{ Stylechange(h2, line3, "pink", 2000,

( ) => // 4

Stylechange(h2, line4, "yellow", 1000,

( ) => // 5

{ Stylechange(h2, lines, "Red", 2000, ( ) =>

( ) => // empty

{ };

( ) => { .log(`h2 is not for lines 5`)} // end 5

},

( ) => { .log(`h2 is not for lines 4`)} // end of 4

{ },

( ) => { .log(`h2 is not for line 3`)} // end of 3

},

( ) => { .log(`h2 is not for line 2`)} // end of 2

{ },

( ) => { .log(`h2 is not for line 1`)} // end of 1

mine  
function  
end

# promise ↗

## \* Creating promise

new promise ↗;

↑  
keyword Promise  
for obj keyword

- \* Promise ए new keyword का create करने का है।
- promise ने callback function का प्राप्त करने का है।
- promise ने किसी state का 1. resolve & 2. reject (Error);

① resolve का इसका जबकि promise ने किसी भी code का success full run किया तो resolve का part run करके output देता है।

### a. reject :-

जब इसका Error store होता है। And return करता है। और reject का इसका success का भी किसी भी error का reject करता है। जिसकी custom Error का create करके देता है।

→ Syntax :-

```
=> const Tea = ["Tea Powder", "sugar", "Milk"];  
=> const promisesI = new promises((resolve, reject) =>  
    {  
        if (Tea.includes("Milk"))  
            { resolve("Your Tea is ready in 2 min"); }  
        else  
            { reject("Your Tea is not ready"); }  
    }; end of Arrow ); // end of promises
```

console.log("promise1");  
 ("Your tea is ready in  
 2 mins")

If condition True so  
 The promise will  
 resolve अंत में  
 resolve पर print  
 करें।

Note:- यदि promises नी if else condition create गए हों तो  
 उनमें से promises नी resolve वा reject कर सकते हैं।  
 जबकि उनमें से इसी promises First one नी  
 वे resolve state नी or Print करें एवं अंत में  
 check गए नी किए हों। If resolve is done off  
 not with if else statement.

\* resolve & reject द्वारा यह Promise नी methods हैं।  
 ये हैं data, variable, obj, function, string  
 Pass कर सकते हैं।

Print of promise in console →

with then() & catch()

→ promise नी console. नी print गए होंगे तो  
 output show गए होंगे then & catch of  
 method नी use करेंगे होंगे।

→ यह नी method नी callback function जैसा होंगा।

(1) .then(c => {});

then नी इसका resolve state नी वा get किया print  
 करेंगा।

then() method  
will always return  
promise that we can use for next then()

then() is the promises will resolve until now then() method works & run up to or till the end of the code.

Note:-

Then() method can chaining up to can do like so  
then() is the first then() resolve up to second  
then it resolve up to & third then() resolve  
etc. and etc. ex:-

Promises.then(() =>

) { .log("First then()"); } :

.then(() =>

{ .log("Second then()"); } ) }

.then(() =>

{ .log("Third then()"); } ); } }

} sum first  
then after  
second...  
etc.

→ if first promise resolve then up to second & third will  
resolve etc. etc.

③ Catch(() => {});

Catch() method will handle Error which is reject state  
of the promise so we can handle it.

In promise all then() method will not resolve up to  
till the catch method will handle Error which is reject  
part should be.

Ex:-

.then(() => {}).catch(() =>

{ console.log("Rejected"); } );

## finally()

finally method is mostly not use but in some case like

when finally is work at 3 promises are resolve and when it reject then in finally at size 3 print when promise resolve & reject other connection is go on.

Ex: of thuncs, catchs, finallys

```
const Tea = ["Tea Powder", "suger", "milk"];
```

```
const MockTea = new promises (
```

```
( resolve, reject ) =>
```

```
{ if (Tea.includes("suger"))
```

```
{ resolve("your tea is ready soon..."); }
```

```
else
```

```
{ reject("your tea is not ready please wait"); }
```

```
} //end of function
```

```
) //end of promise
```

// print promises

```
MockTea.than ( (Val) => { console.log(Val) } )
```

```
{ Ext - chuing } ← .than ( ( ) => { console.log("Thanks") } )
```

```
.catch ( (Val) => { console.log(Val) } )
```

```
.finally ( ( ) =>
```

```
{ console.log ("sir"); } );
```

// end "

Output →

or True or False Array hi sugar et of Promises if  
condition is True And resolve it and then  
( ) method work seq. first and second etc  
& last et finally run etc.

Output is

you are ready soon... ← first promises of  
Thanks ← (second change then ext)  
sir ← finally who always run.

## Synchronous & Asynchronous

Synchronous :-

in JavaScript et code line by line code execute  
et full code et synchronous code execute aur so!  
et hi et function execute first function run aur  
execute et next function aur et line hi  
"syn" et Run et execute uni code Synchronous  
Code execute so!

=> Normal function, loop, if, else, else if etc

Asynchronous :-

in JavaScript et code execute et line by line  
execute execute when execute et Run et execute et  
code first et end execute output first et  
then et second execute et and et third et  
execute.

=> SetTimeout, SetInterval, Promise, fetch, axios

### ① sync :-

- sync एक sync function के sync way में  
convert करने हेतु `async` और `await` keyword की
- `function` keyword के बिना `async` और `await` नहीं लाया जा सकता

Ex :-

```
async function nume () {  
    ↑
```

→ sync function के call समझे जाएंगे वे इन promise  
return के बाद वे all sync function के लिए  
जाएंगे जैसी तरह

### ② await :-

await एक sync function को ऐसी  
अपार्टी लाया जाता है कि `function` फल अपार्ट  
वे then के promises में आएंगे ताकि उन्हें  
जाना हो सके।

Ex :-

```
async function getData () {
```

```
const respo = await fetch ("https://xyz.typicode.com/post");
```

```
const data = await respo.json()
```

This `json()` method convert  
JSON data in JS data

```
Console.log (data);
```

↑ after convert

This was JS obj / array / string etc.

```
}
```

24/12

### ③ fetch()

fetch एं backend में JSON data frontend से connect  
साउ में ने new method का लिया है जो बहुत  
input की है इसका

→ first "connection और link"; https://...

→ Second " {

Second method में  
जोड़ा function पड़ा

साउ में दोनों रिके ने

Json format में convert

एट  
दि आवश्यक!

Note :-

fetch एं promise और Asynchronous code  
में work करता है because उनके backend में  
data get भरने का time होता है तो वह ना चाहता है  
कि यहाँ से डेटा को sync & circuit & key  
आवां use करता है तो वह catch use करता है

{ जो backend में data है POST, Push,  
Delete etc  
साउ में दोनों रिके ने  
method दिया है। }

# I - JSON - I

⇒ JSON एँ JS ग का गुण से जो दाता स्टोर है।  
जो उसे पाया एँ बैकेंड साइड के दाता  
पाया जाये तो वह जॉन फॉर्मेट में हो जाए।

file : Save extunction  
( .JSON )

⇒ JSON में JS के जैसे object होते हैं, लेकिन JSON में  
object के key double quotes की अवधारणा नहीं है।

⇒ JS में object के key के quotes की अवधारणा नहीं है।

## JSON to JS

JSON data के JS में convert करने की Method.

let x = JSON.Parse( ); // const json = { "age": 21, "Name": "X" }  
→ JSON.Parse() का उपयोग JSON object Pass करने के लिए।  
जो भी भी Return करता है वह object ही होता है।  
जो भी जॉन का file हो उसे use कर सकते हैं।  
{ age: 21, Name: "X" }; // output

## Js to Json

जो बैकेंड साइड पर दाता मिलता है वह  
जो भी जॉन को Js to JSON करने का उपयोग  
करने की Method

⇒ JSON.Stringify( x );

→ { "age": 21, "Name": "X" }; // output