JavaScript is a dynamic computer programming language. It is lightweight and most commonly used as a part of web pages, whose implementations allow client-side script to interact with the user and make dynamic pages.

JavaScript can be implemented using JavaScript statements that are placed within the <script>….</script> HTML tags in a web page.

The script tag takes two important attributes: language and type.

Different ways of placing JavaScript in an HTML file:

* Within the <head> and </head> tags – run JavaScript on some event
* Within the <body> and </body> tags – run JavaScript as the page loads so that the script generates content in the page
* In the <body> and <head> section
* External File

Java Script ignores spaces, tabs, and newlines that appear in JavaScript programs.

Semicolons are optional in multiple statements separated by new lines.

JavaScript just like Java is case-sensitive.

Primitive data types in JavaScript

* Numbers
* Strings
* Boolean

Trivial data types in JavaScript

* Null
* Undefined

The composite data type **object** is supported in JavaScript

Variable declaration in JavaScript:

* Without a keyword (implicit global variable declaration)
* ‘var’ keyword (creates a variable scoped within its nearest parent function)

ECMAScript6 variable declaration: ‘let’ and ‘const’

* ‘let’ keyword (scopes the variable to the nearest block)
* ‘const’ ‘keyword’ (scopes the variable to the nearest block but cannot be redeclared)

Functions

Function Definition

* Function Statement

The function keyword, followed by a unique function name, a list of parameters, and a statement surrounded by curly braces

* Function() constructor

The function constructor expects any number of string argument and the last argument is the function body

* Function Literals

An expression that defines an unnamed function. The syntax is much like a function statement, except that it is used as an expression rather than a statement and no function name is required.