W02 Notes

Var is used more commonly in old using let and const is the new var and keep these variables within the scope.

I really liked these snippets at the end of Novice to ninja it helped me review things I had previously learned in other classes about JavaScript:

- There are six primitive data types: strings, symbols, numbers, Booleans, undefined and null.
- Non-primitive data types, such as arrays, functions and objects, all have a type of 'object'.
- Variables point to values stored in memory and are declared using the const or let keywords.
- Strings and numbers have various properties and methods that provide information about them.
- Symbols are unique, immutable values.
- There are only seven values that are false in JavaScript and these are known as 'falsy' values.
- Data types can be converted into other data types.
- Values can be compared to see if they are equal, greater than or less than other values.
- Multidimensional arrays are arrays that contain other arrays
- Arrays have lots of methods that can be used to manipulate items in the array
- Sets are new in ES6 and are ordered lists of non-duplicate values
- Maps are new in ES6 and are ordered lists of key-value pairs
- We can use an if and else statement to control the flow of code
- The switch statement can be used instead of multiple if and else statements
- A while loop and do ... while loop can be used to repeat a block of code while a condition is still true
- A for loop works in a similar way to a while loop, but has a different syntax
- A for-of loop can be used to iterate over an array
- Sets and maps are enumerable, so can also be looped over using a for-of loop
- Function literals can be defined using the function declaration, or by creating a function expression by assigning an anonymous function to a variable.
- All functions return a value. If this is not explicitly stated, the function will return undefined.
- An argument is a value that is provided to a function when it is invoked.
- The arguments variable is an array-like object that allows access to each argument provided to the function using index notation.
- The rest operator can be used to access multiple arguments as an array.
- Default arguments can be supplied to a function by assigning them to the parameters.
- Arrow functions are a new shorthand notation that can used for writing anonymous functions in ES6.
- Function declarations can be invoked before they are defined because they are hoisted to the top of the scope, but function expressions cannot be invoked until after they are defined.
- Acallbackis a function that is provided as an argument to another function.

I wouldn't say I have any burning questions about a lot of this stuff a lot of these concepts felt familiar from other coding classes and web design classes I have taken and these seem to be great refreshers for me to relearn these again and just how to code them in general I really enjoy the novice to ninja book and no doubt will be a good asset on looking back if I forget the occasional thing about how to directly code something and letting me know what I am doing.