JavaScript:

Case sensitive, JavaScript variable

JavaScript Beginners: String and Numeric variable, Simple operators, Commenting Code same as C#

Types AND Arrays-->

string and number,

there is not any divide by zero error and

there is NaN and infinity keyword there,

10/0= infinity

-10/0=-infinity

0/0=NaN(Not a number) while we check typeOf of value then we get number as a type

Console.log(typeof(0/0));

Undefined and Null-->

JavaScript will initialize variables to undefined

we dont assign undefined to variables

Our source code should set variables to null if needed

Storing multuiple value in Arrays:

let values=[1,2,3];

console.log(values[0]);

console.log(values[3]); //output is "undefined"

console.log(values.length);

values.push(44);

values.push(-100);

console.log(values); //we can print the entire array here in javascript

let result=values.pop(); //takes the last value of array

values.shift(); //we get the first value and also we get the removed value array.

values.splice(0,1); //(intial index point and length) it will remove that values.

values.splice(0,3,11,22,33); It will delete three values and insert three new values

JavScript Array method in W3School

if(score!==100)//=== for true condition

{

score=score+100;

}

let state='TX';

Switch(state)

{

case '' :

{

console.log("");

break;

}

default:

{

}

}

for(let i=0;i<3;i++)

{

console.log(i);

}

Functions:

function MyFunction(message, anotherMessage)

{

console.log(message,anotherMessage);

}

MyFunction("Hello","42");

function triplePlus(value){

let newValue=value+value+vbalue;

return new Value;

}

console.log(triplePlus(3));

let result=triplePlus(3);

Objects:

function changeCard(card){

card.suit= "Clubs";

}

let card= {

suit: "Hearts",

value: "Queen"

};

changeCard(card);

console.log(card.suit); //even after function stops its execution objects remains updated.

Array of Objects:

let cards= [

{

suit: "Hearts",

value: "Queen"

}

{

suit: "club",

value: "King"

}

];

Built-in-object:

developer.mizila.com

various built in objects are there e.g. Math,Date

let result=Math.random()\*52; //Random function gives random number between 0 and 1 so multiplied by 52 so that it will give ranfom umber between 1 nad 52

result=Math.trunc(result); //remove after decimal value

let result=new Date();

let result=new Date().toDateString(); //various methods arte there for Date()

console.log(result);

let result="Hello World";

result=result.toLowerCase(); //dozens of function are there whichb applies on string see om develop[er.mozila.com

let result=0/0;

console.log(Number.isNaN(result)); //output: true; various methods are there for Number.....();

Programming for Web Pages:

DOM: Document Object Model defines how the data of a web page is organised and manipulated

access html and css through javascript through 'id' property:

let textArea=document.getElementById('text-area');

let okButton=document.getElementById('ok-button'); //text-area and button are the id there in html page of paragraph and button

textArea.style.display='none'; //Here we hide the paragraph text with accessing id property.

okButton.addEventListner('click',function(){

textArea.style.display='block';

textArea.Innerhtml="";

});

IMP POINTS:

Set up a web page--> remember to move <script> to buttom

Change Text--> myParagraph.innerText="...";

handle a Button Click--> myButon.addEventListner(...)

Remove and Add Elements--> element.style.display="none";

elemenet.style.display="block";