Frontend Training - Day 4: JavaScript Basics

- Function Declaration:

| 1. JavaScript Introduction |
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| JavaScript is a scripting language used to create dynamic content on web pages. It runs in the browser and allows interaction with HTML/CSS. |
| 2. Variables |
| Variables store data. Declared using let, const, or var. |
| - let: block-scoped, can be reassigned |
| - const: block-scoped, cannot be reassigned |
| - var: function-scoped (older, avoid using) |
| Example: |
| let name = "Alice"; |
| const pi = 3.14; |
| var age = 25; |
| 3. Functions |
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| Functions are reusable blocks of code. |
| Types: |

```
function greet() {
  console.log("Hello!");
 }
- Function Expression:
 const greet = function() {
  console.log("Hi!");
 };
- Arrow Function:
 const greet = () => console.log("Hey!");
Parameters and Return:
function add(a, b) {
 return a + b;
}
4. Arrays
Arrays store multiple values in a single variable.
Example:
let fruits = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"];
Accessing:
fruits[0] => "apple"
```

```
Array Methods:
- push(): adds item
- pop(): removes last item
- shift(): removes first item
- unshift(): adds item to start
- forEach(), map(), filter(), reduce()
Example:
fruits.push("mango"); // adds mango
fruits.map(f => f.toUpperCase());
5. Objects
Objects store data as key-value pairs.
Example:
const person = {
 name: "John",
 age: 30,
 greet: function() {
  console.log("Hello, I'm " + this.name);
 }
};
Access:
person.name => "John"
person["age"] => 30
```

```
Nested Objects:
const user = {
 name: "Sara",
 address: {
  city: "Delhi",
  pin: 110001
 }
};
Access nested:
user.address.city => "Delhi"
Looping Objects:
for (let key in person) {
 console.log(key, person[key]);
}
6. Hands-on Tip
Try building a small program that:
- Declares a variable for user name
```

- Has a function that returns greeting
- Stores favorite items in an array
- Creates a user object with age and address