JAVASCRIPT

* Introduction:
* JavaScript is a high-level, Object-oriented, Multi-paradigm programming language.
* JavaScript allows us to add dynamic effects in pages.
* And it is also use for building entire web applications in the browser.
* Inline JavaScript:
* Inline JavaScript means the JavaScript written in HTML file.
* External JavaScript:
* There is separate JavaScript file with all logic having .js extension and attach in html file with script tag.
* This file make code modular and clear.
* Syntax: <script src=” filename.js”></script>
* **Values and Variable:**
* Values are an information or data.
* Variable are block whose store this value or information or data.
* Variable name should be camelCase
* Variable only contains letters, numbers, underscore ’\_’ , $ sign.
* Variable should not start with numbers. Eg: 3name = ‘hii’; ❌
* Variable may start with Underscore and dollar $
* For constant variable write variable in UPPERCASE. Eg: PI = 3.14 ✅
* **Data Types:**
* JavaScript has a dynamic typing -> We do not have manually define the data type of the value stored in a variable. Instead, data types are determined automatically.
* To check data type of variable we use **typeof** operator. Eg: **typeof** name

1. **Primitive Data Types:**
   1. **Numbers:** Floating point numbers -> Used for decimals and integers. Eg: let age = 23;
   2. **String:** Sequence of characters -> Used for text. Eg: let name = “js”;
   3. **Boolean:** Logical type that can only be true or false -> Used for decision taking. Eg: let isLogin = true;
   4. **Undefined:** Value taken by a variable that is not yet defined (‘empty value’) Eg: let children;
   * If we only declare variable the value and type both are undefined.
   1. **Null:** Also means ‘empty value’.
      * **NOTE:**  Null in JavaScript has a typeof **object,** but it is a biggest bug in JavaScript language.
   2. **Symbol:** Value that is unique and cannot be changed.
   3. **BigInt:** Larger integer than the Number type can told.
2. **Non – Primitive Data Types:**

* **Dynamic typing:**

*let* lastName = "Jangale";

console.log(typeof lastName);  *//String*

lastName = 100;

console.log(typeof lastName); *//number*

* String can be converted to number dynamically.
* **Let, const and var:  
  1. Var:** 
  + Var is oldest keyword in JavaScript for declaring a variable.
  + It has a global scoped or function scope that means variable defined outside a function can be accessed globally and variable defined inside a particular function can be accessed within the function.
  + Eg:

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* + We can re-declare a variable with same name in the same scope using var keyword, which give no error in case of var keyword

Eg:

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1. **Let:** 
   * The let keyword is an improved version of the var keyword.
   * It is introduced in ES6 or ECMAScript 2015.
   * These variables have the block scope. It can’t be accessible outside the particular code block.

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* + Redeclaration in same scope of let variables is not allowed in JavaScript and it is the biggest advantages of let variables over var variables.

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* + But redeclaration in different scope is allowed in JavaScript.

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* + We can modify the let value after declaring the value.

1. **Const keyword:** 
   * Const has all the properties that are the same as the let keyword, except the user cannot update it and must assign it with a value at the time of declaration.
   * These variables also have the block scope.
   * It is mainly used to create constant variables whose values cannot be changed once they are initialized with a value like value of PI.

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**It gives TypeError: Assignment to constant variables.**

* **Difference between let, var and const variables:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **var** | **let** | **const** |
| Scope is functional or global | Scope is block scope only. | Scope is block scope only. |
| It can be updated and re-declared in the same scopes. (Mutable) | It can be updated but cannot be re-declared in the same scope. (Mutable) | It cannot be updated or re-declared in any scope.  (Immutable) |
| It can be declared without initialization. | It can be declared without initialization. | It cannot be declared without initialization. |
| It can be accessed without initialization as its default value is “undefined”. | It cannot be accessed without initialization otherwise it will give ‘referenceError’ | It cannot be accessed without initialization, as it cannot be declared without initialization. |
| These variables are hoisted. | These variables are hoisted but stay in the temporal dead zone until the initialization. | These variables are hoisted but stays in the temporal dead zone until the initialization. |

* **NOTE:** Don’t use var keyword for declaring variable because var is outdated variable and it is not safe because it has a global scope. And there is no error occurs when we redeclare var variables with same name.
* **Global Variable:**- If we declare variable without using var, let and const this variable consider as a global scope variable. We can access this variable from out off the scope and also inside the other scope.

**Eg:**

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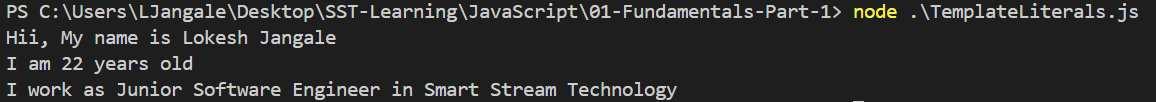
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* But you should not create variable without var, let and const keyword until and unless any requirement available.
* **Template Literals:**
* If we want to insert variable in string, we use backticks (``) and pass variable in ${}.
* Template literals allowing us for multi-line string or string interpolation with embedded expressions.

Eg:

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Output:  
 

* **Type Conversion:**
* JavaScript provide a way to convert data type manually.

1. **String to Number:**
   * Syntax: Number(value)
   * If we contain a string having number and we want to convert this string to number we use these syntax.

Eg:

let value = “23”;  
console.log (Number(value)) //output: 23🡪number

* + If variable contain string as a word the conversion output is NaN (Not a Number)

Eg:

let value = “Lokesh”;

console.log (Number(value)) //output: NaN -> number

1. **Number to String:**
   * Syntax: String(value);
   * I we want to convert number to string then we use above syntax.

* **Type coercion:  
  -** Type coercion refers to the process of automatic or implicit conversion of value from one data type to another data type.
* This includes conversion from Number to String, String to Number, Boolean to number etc.
* For String if we use ‘+’ then numberString is concatenated but if we use ‘-‘ then string is converted to number.

Eg:

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* **Falsy value:**
  + In JavaScript there are 5 falsy values are available [ 0, undefined, ‘ ’ , NaN, null].
  + These 5 falsy values are used for false conditions.
* **Equality Operator == vs ===:**

1. **=== or Strict Equality operator:**
   * It is checking value and also data type of value are equal or not.
   * It does not perform type coercion.

Eg:

console.log(18 === 18)  //true

console.log ('18' === 18) //false

1. **== or Loose Equality Operator:**
   * It is checking value but not check data type of value.
   * It performs type coercion.
   * That’s why sometime bugs found

Eg:

console.log (18 == 18) //true

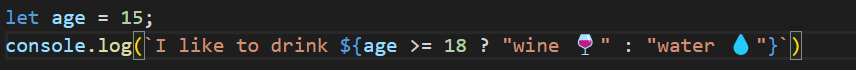
console.log ('18' == 18) //true

* **Note:** Always use strict equality operator (===) to check equality for value until and unless if any particular requirement are not present for ==.
* **Ternary Operator (?):**
* It is a conditional operator which is used to check conditions true or false.
* It works as a single line if – else statement.
* Syntax:

**Condition ? true statement : false statement;**

* We call it a ternary operator because it has a tree main type condition, true statement and false statement.
* We can use ternary operators in template literals but we cannot use if-else statement in template literals.

Eg:

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* **Strict Mode:**
* Being a scripting language, sometimes the JavaScript code displays the code displays the correct result even it has some errors. Hence this is cause a bug In a program. To overcome this problem we can use the JavaScript strict mode.
* JavaScript provides “**use strict**”; expression to enable the strict mode. If there is any silent error or mistake in the code, it throws an error.
* We can write more safe code using strict mode.
* By using strict mode we can perform strict type checking in code. And it avoid global variable declaration
* The purpose of "use strict" is to indicate that the code should be executed in "strict mode".
* With strict mode, you cannot use undeclared variables or we cannot declare variable without let, const and var.

Eg:

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* **Function:**
* Function is a piece of code which we can use again and again by just calling that function.
* We can also pass arguments to function and function can also return some value.
* This is also called as function declaration.
* Functions allow us to write more maintainable code.
  + Syntax:  
    **function** funcName(**param**){} //Function Declaration

funcName(val); //Function Calling

Eg:

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* **Types of Function:**

1. **Anonymous Function:**
   * Function without name is called Anonymous Function.
   * This function is declaring as variable declaration
   * This is also called as function expression.
   * Syntax:

**const** funcName = **function (param){}**

**Eg:**

const calAge = function (param) {
    return 2024 - param;
}
const age = calAge(2002);
console.log(age);

* **Note:** The main difference between function declaration and function expression is in function declaration we can call function before declaration but in function expression we cannot call function before declaration.

1. **Function Declaration:**A screen shot of a computer code

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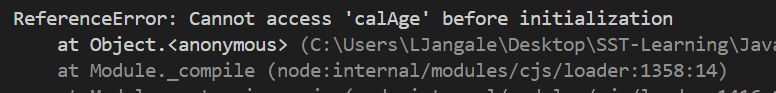
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* This function can execute before declaration
* We cannot use function declaration for callback function.

1. **Function Expression**:  
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Output:



* This function is not execute before declaration
* We can use function expression for callback function.

1. **Arrow Function:**
   * It is concise way of writing JavaScript functions in shorter way.
   * They make our code is more structured and readable.
   * Arrow function is anonymous function that is function without a name but they are often assigned to any variable.
   * They are also called as **Lambda function.**
   * Syntax:  
     **const** funcName = () => {}
   * The return statement and function brackets are optional for single-line functions.

Eg:

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* **All Function type in one image:** 👇

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* **Array:**
* An array is a group of similar elements or a data item of the same type collected at contiguous memory locations.
* Syntax:  
  **const** array\_name = [item1, item2, ...];

Or

**const** array\_name = **new Array(**item1, item2, …**);**

**Eg:**

const friends = ["Lokesh", "Yeshwant", "Vishal"];

console.log(friends);

//Another way to declare array by using new keyword

const year = new Array(2001, 2002, 2003, 2004);

console.log(year);

//Find the length of array

console.log(friends.length);

//Find the last element of array

console.log(friends[friends.length - 1])

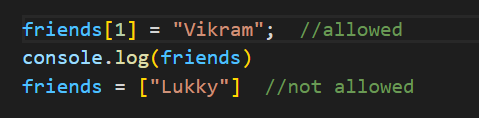
//Change the last element of array

friends[friends.length - 1] = "Karan";

console.log(friends);

* **Note:** If array is declared as a **const** we can modify the element of array but we cannot assign new array to that variable

**Eg:**



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* **Object:**
* Object is a most important data type in JavaScript.
* Objects are store value as like array but in different way.
* Array can store value in the form of index but object can store value is in the form of key-value pair.
* We can access element of array using index but we can access element of object by there keys.
* Object is like container in JavaScript which can hold multiple value in it. These value are store as a properties of object with it own key
* Syntax:  
  **const** object\_name = {

**Key : value,**

**….**

}

* We can access key by using dot (**.**) or square brackets (**[‘Key’]**)

Eg:

console.log(lokesh.firstName);

console.log(lokesh['firstName'])

* The main difference in between dot and square brackets we can pass the expression in brackets, but we can’t pass expression in dot.

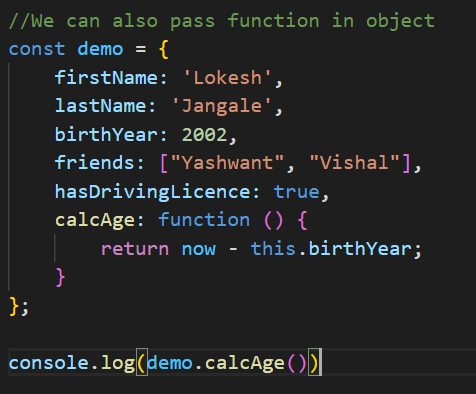
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* If we want to find value through any expression then only use bracket notation otherwise use dot notation it give more cleaner and simple code
* We can also pass function as a property in object

Eg:



* **Note:** **this.** Represent current object.
* **Type of console. :**

1. **console.log();** -> Generate log value
2. **console.warn();** -> use to generate warning in console.
3. **console.error();** -> use to generate error in console.
4. **console.table();** -> log value display in table format.

**Eg:**

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* **Software Bug:**
* Defect or problem in a computer program.
* Basically, any unexpected or unintended behaviour of a computer program is a software bug.
* **Document Object Model (DOM):**
* DOM is a structured representation of HTML or XML documents in tree format.
* It allows JavaScript to access HTML elements and style to manipulate them.
* So basically DOM is an API that represents and interacts with HTML or XML documents.
* We can also say that DOM is a connection point between JavaScript code and Html code.
* It is generate by browser when any HTML page is load in browser and it demonstrate HTML element in tree like structure

Lightbox

* **Window Object:**
  + Window object is object of the browser which is always at top of the hierarchy. It is like an API that is used to set and access all the properties and method of the browser.
  + It is automatically created by browser.
* **Why is DOM Required?**
  + HTML is used to structure the web pages and JavaScript is used to add behaviour to our web pages.
  + When an HTML file loaded into the browser, the JavaScript can not understand the Html document directly. So it interprets and interact with DOM. Which is created by the browser based on the HTML documents.
* **The DOM Tree structure:**

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* This type of structure is generate by browser
* **DOM !== JavaScript:**
* DOM is not a part of JavaScript language it is a part of WEB APIs.
* WEB APIs is a library that browsers implement which we can access using JavaScript code.
* That is a reason DOM manipulation is work a same in all browser.

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* There are various other APIs present in WEB APIs just like Times, Fetch etc.
* **DOM Manipulation:**

1. **document.querySelector(“”);**
   * It is use to select any HTML element by using ID, className, tagName etc.
   * We can perform various manipulation using this like text printing, Modifying that text.

Eg:

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