Udemy JavaScript Course – (Jonas Schmedtmann)

1. Welcome!
2. JS Fundamentals P.1

**Facts:**

Enter = Return

Using arrow up key to use previous code (on google)

Javascript = is a high level, object-oriented, multi-paradigm programming language.

Programming language – is a language that computer will understand and to follow what to execute.

High level – no need to worry about computer’s memory, built in syntax

Object-oriented – based on objects that for storing most kind of data

Multiple Paradigm – we can use different style of programming.

Role of javascript in web development –

Nouns, adjectives, verbs – html, css, javascript

Dynamic affects: loading in js, then showing.

We can use js on web server and doesn’t require browser at all and that’s make us use back-end apps like node js

We can also make mobile application using react native and software applicantion using ionic framework and electron

ECMAScript ES2015 – ES6

**Values and Variable –**

‘Jonas’, 23 = value = basically the smallest unit of information that we have in javascript

firstName = variable

Rules: Use camelCase, if it’s a contant write it in uppercase

**7 Data types** (Numbers, Strings, Boolean, undefined, null, symbol, big int)

Dynamic typing = you don’t need to defined their data type

Use let when you don’t watnt it to be constant as you cant change it anymore

X += 10 === x = x + 10

We use comparison operators to produce Boolean values

**OPERATOR PRECEDENCE** (also, search on google) – basically just mean what will be the first one to command

I’ve learned how to make a Boolean value, and applied the formula ang getting BMI at the first Code Challenge

**Strings and Template Literals** – backticks `` (for writing template literals)

**\n\** – is a new line

**IF STATEMENTS –** we can also put an undefined variable then give it a condition after what it will be later, and also try the less than equal,

**VALUE TYPES –** converging between types (number to strings)

**NaN –** invalid number

**CONVERTION –** manually we use number(variable), string(value ex. 23)

**COERTION –** automatically behind the scene , addition is dum dum using string coercion conversion

**TRUTHY AND FALSY** – not completely false until we convert it to Boolean (5 falsy 0, ‘’, undefined, null, NaN)

Falsy equal to 0 so 0 is false, if (true) else (false)

**EQUALITY OPERATORS == VS ===** also (!==) strick ver (!=) loose version (we also use number(prompt()) so we will not have an error while we use 3 equal sign.

**BOOLEAN LOGIC –** BRANCH OF COMPUTER SCIENCE USE TRUE AND FALSE TO SOLVE COMPLEX LOGICAL PROBLEMS (**AND , OR ||, &&** ) (not operator !)

**SWITCH STATEMENT –** we use this to for complicated if statement, compare value to multiple options, we need to say to stop or give some break, we also need break

**STATEMENTS AND EXPRESSION (**expression produce value**)** (statement have complete sentence or statement is statement doesn’t really mean to produce value, and all about action), expression and statements are not allowed to mix;

**THE CONDITIONAL (TERNARY) OPERATOR –** (to use emoticon window + .)

**FACT:**

**TERNARY –** use this for only one if and else and also after what’s the only difference between the ternary statement you can use it to the string template literal, then to execute it.

**SWITCH –** use this if you only have one variable to change

**ACTIVATING STRICT MODE –**  ‘use strict’; (just like border box), no comment code, good in function, we can easily found errors than without strict mode, somehow we can see the little misspell