1. Initially javascript use to run only in web browser

for firefox : spidermonkey

for chrome : v8

then someone embedded the source code of v8 in a c++ to run javascript code this file is called node and we can run it outside

browser also. browser and node provide a runtime environment for javascript code. Every browser has a js engine.

ECMAscript is a specification which js follows in 2016 they release a new specification called ES6. this specification many new features for js.

1. In browser go to inspect->console= run any js code.
2. Install live server in vscode which will host the web page for us.
3. To embedd js code in html we need a script, now we can add script either in head or body section. The best is to add it to end of body section because while loading the page if we put script in head then the js code will be executed first before body( where main content is written) and it wil take time to load js features and after that content which will create a bad user experience.
4. Javascript is all about behaviour :

How should the webpage behaves what all actions it has to perform

HTML: is all about content

1. To embedd js code in html file just do <script src =”js file name ”> if it is different folder then pass the directory also basically we have pass refernece of our js file as src to script.
2. Before ES6 we used to declare variable using var keyword but after that we use let to declare variable as var has some issues. Default value is undefined. But can not use space or hyphen(-) in declaring variable.
3. We can use both single inverted or double inverted commas to initialize keyword.
4. Js is a dynamic language i.e. we can change the type of variable during its run time. The variable initialize with null are type of object.
5. Data types are of two type:
6. Primitive: string, number, boolean, undefined, null.
7. Reference: object, array, function.
8. (==) it only compares two variable and does not check their data types whereas (===) compares two variables and also check their data types. (==) converts the datatype of right variable into data type of right variable. E.g. ‘2’==2 now 2 will be converted into string first then comparison will take place.
9. Falsy operator in js: undefined, null, 0, false, “”, Nan(not a number) all these will be treated as false. Anything which is not falsy is treated as true and thats why we are getting ans shubham in 2nd as any string other than empty is truthy(true) e.g.

False || true =true;

False || “shubham” = “shubham”