**JAVASCRIPT**

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Vladimir notes

Console.log (); is a debugging tool. It allows you to see if your code is working.

All **strings**must me surrounded by single or double quotes. ‘ ‘ “ “

**MATH OPERATORS**

Multiplication \*

Division /

Subtraction -

Addition +

Remainder % modulo

Order of operations the Canadian version **PEMDAS**

Parenthesis , Exponent, Multiplication, Division, Addition, Subtraction

**DATA TYPES**

* Numbers
* Strings (strings can be any character including numbers)
* Strings belong in single or double quotes
* Boolean datatypes are true and false

**RESERVED KEYWORDS**

* var

**Declaring - variable come into existence**

**Initializing - give it a value**

**Calling - gives you the value that is stored in the variable**

**In programming its really important to understand functions, classes and objects**

use ‘let’ instead of ‘var’, because ‘var’ is broken.

‘const’ is a constant, meaning variable that can not be initializing new value.

Console.log(howAreYou);

Var howAreYou = ‘hello’;

\*Calling before declaring, you will get undefined.

\* remember right hand side of an equal sign (=) gets calculated or called first.

Class and function

Math.round( );

“Math.” Is the class and “round” is the function.

Function structure

Function nameOfFunction( ) {

}

console.log("Hello");

console.log(100);

console.log(true);

}

“Hello” is a string.

100 is a number, so no single or double quotes.

true is a Boolean, so always lower case.