# Variables

console.log("test ")

const accountId = 23355;

let accountEmail = "siddharthnaudiyal@gmail.com";

var accountPassword = "Sidhu#daf";

accountCity = "Jaipur";

console.table([accountEmail,accountId,accountPassword,accountCity])

**const** means it cant be changed

**let** and **var difference =** we use let instead of var because in modern day javascript it solves a problem of scope (“{ }”) var was like if u change var it also changes var in whole code irrespective of scope but let only assign value at that scope.

**Don’t use var because of issue in block scope and functional scope.**

* You can assign value in variable without let var const too. It is possible in javascript
* And if you **let**  a variable without any value inside it. Node js would show undefined value

# Datatypes

**Number** 2 to power 53

**Bigint**

**String**

**Boolean** true false

**Null** stand alone value like you wont return zero if you temperature app aint working youll use null cuz zero is value

**Undefined**

**Symbol** unique

**Object**

**Typeof**  it tells you type of data types but type of null is **object**

# Data Conversion

let score = 33

let score2 = "45"

console.log(typeof(score))

let valueInNumber = Number(score2)

console.log(valueInNumber)

console.log(typeof valueInNumber)

**Typeof()** to know the type and **Number()** to convert it into number

* Syntax would be N capital or starts with capital
* When changing number if its not a number in string it will return **NaN**(not a number)
* **Null**  would be converted to **0**
* **Undefined** would be converted to **NaN**
* But they all would be typeof **number**

let isLoggedIn = 1

let isBoolean = Boolean(isLoggedIn)

console.log(isBoolean)

* 1 in Boolean is **true**
* **0** in Boolean is **false**
* **“ “**  is **false**
* **“Siddharth”** is **true**

# Conversion

console.log(null > 0)*//false*

console.log(null == 0)*//false*

console.log(null>=0) *//it converts null to zero (true)*

console.log("2"==2) *//true because it converts string to number auto*

console.log("2"===2)*// falase as it checks its data type too*

# Data types Summary

**Primitive Data types –** strings, number, bigInt, Boolean, null, undefined ,symbol.

They all call by value – that means when make changes they are copy not the actual thing in memory

**Non Primitive (Refrence) -**  Array, Object and Functions

JavaScript is a **dynamically typed language** ✅

That means:

* You **don’t need to declare the type** of a variable when you create it.
* The **type is determined at runtime** (when the code runs), not at compile time.
* A variable can hold different types of values at different times.

const score = 100               *// Number datatype*

const scoreValue = 100.3        *// num*

const isLoggedIn = false        *// boolean*

const outsideTemparture = null  *// null*

let userEmail;                  *// undefined*

const value = Symbol('124')

const value2 = Symbol('124')

console.log(value2===value)  *// false they are unique*

**Datatype of null is Object**

# Stack and heap memory

**Stack(**primitive) as a copy data

let myname = "siddharth"

let anotherName = myname

anotherName = "sid"

console.log(myname)

console.log(anotherName)

it doesn’t change the name of my name

and **Heap (** non primitive) original data

let UserOne = {

    email: "siddharth@gmail.com",

    pass: "whatver"

}

let UserTwo = UserOne;

UserTwo.email = "hellw@gmail.com"

console.log(UserOne.email)  *//hellw@gmail*

console.log(UserTwo.email)  *//hellw#gmail*

it has changed cuz its pointing towards that memory not creating a copy

# Strings

Concatination of strings should be done by backstrick ` ` and ${ } to add and conctatinate string

const name = "SId"

const height = 44;

*// let nameHeight = name + height;*

*// console.log(nameHeighta)*

let nameHeight2 = `my name is ${name} and my height is ${height}`

console.log(nameHeight2)

strings is also an object collection of key value pair

let gameScore = new String ("hello")

console.log(gameScore)

defining a string. Normal string also look like this in background

let gameScore = new String ("hello")

console.log(gameScore)

console.log(gameScore[0])

console.log(gameScore.\_\_proto\_\_) *// this is not empty it will show alot of property if  you see this in broweser*

**Strings Methodology**

console.log(a.charAt(2));       *// telss the location of string at index 2*

console.log(a.toUpperCase());   *// converts to uppercase*

console.log(a.indexOf("i"));    *// returns the index of i in a*

**Slicing of Strings**

let newString = a.substring(0,3) *// doesnt obey negative value it will start from start*

console.log(newString)

const anotherString = a.slice(-8,4) *// it will obey negative value as well it will start from the end too*

console.log(anotherString)

**.trim() –** used usually when you are taking a form from user and he fills spaces in front or back unknowingly or knowingly

b = "      hello kutta        "

console.log(b)                  *// output :          hello kuttaa*

console.log(b.trim())           *// output : hello kutta (this removes the spaces from front and back)*

**.replace() –** to replace something in url or something

const url = "https://www.google.com/siddharth%20naudiyal"

console.log(url.replace("%20","-"))

**.include**

console.log(url.includes("sid"))

# Numbers and Maths

let score = 30

console.log(score)

let gameScore = new Number(882) *// this will set this as number and will give prototype in console of browser*

console.log(gameScore)

**Functions for number**

**.tostring ()**

console.log(gameScore.toString())  *// this will help to get all the strings function in number by converting*

**.tofixed()**

console.log(gameScore.toFixed(2)) *// this will show 882.00 means till two decimal places*

usually used in ecommerce websites

**.toprecision()**

let nameScore = 898.93

console.log(nameScore.toPrecision(3))

it will round off till the number you have given.

**.toLocaleString()**

const hundreds = 1000000000

console.log(hundreds.toLocaleString("en-In"))*// for indian decimals en-In is used*

this will put decimals according to digits leaving localestring as it is will give you American decimal system.

# Maths

**Maths** library comes inbuilt in javascript

console.log(Math);

Object [Math] {}

It is object

Go to browser and see more property of maths

**Functions of maths**

**Math.abs()-** absolute value

console.log(Math.abs(-4));*// will turn -4 into 4 but not 4 into -4 it gives the absolute value*

**Math.round() –** math.round off

console.log(Math.round(4.343)); *// output will be 4*

**Math.ceil and Math.floor –** as name suggests ceil means ceiling and floor means ground it will round off number if ceil it will give bigger number and floor will give nearest smaller number

console.log(Math.floor(4.343)); *// output 4*

console.log(Math.ceil(4.343)); *// output 5*

**Most importantly we have :**

**Math.random() –** it will give us a random number between 0 to 1

console.log(Math.random())                      *// this will give random no between 0 to 1*

console.log((Math.random()\*10) + 1)             *// multipy by 10 gives 0 to 10 but we dont need zero as value so +1*

console.log(Math.floor((Math.random()\*10) + 1))*// floor will remove all the decimal value*

to get range we have

const max = 20;

const min = 10;

console.log(Math.floor(Math.random() \* (max - min + 1)+ min))

remember this formula

# Dates

It is object in javascript

const myCreatedDate = new Date(2023, 0 ,11)  *// Wed Jan 11 2023*

console.log(myCreatedDate.toDateString())

in js month starts from **0.**

const myCreatedDate = new Date("2004-11-23")  *// Tue Nov 23 2004,*

console.log(myCreatedDate.toDateString())

months will not start from zero if you put it inside string **yyyy-mm-dd**

let myTimeStamp = Date.now()

console.log(myTimeStamp)*//             this will return time in miliseconds 143554353426556*

console.log(myCreatedDate.getTime())    *//this will convert date in miliseconds 343215145*

**used in time buzzer** to get milliseconds who won or in booking apps you have to compare time in milliseconds.

myCreatedDate.toLocaleString("defualt",{

    weekday:"long";

})

We can customize.toLocaleString with many features.

# Array

Array is collection of multiple data stored in a single variable.

* Array in javascript is resizeable (you can add more items afterwards)
* Can contain different types of data
* 0 based indexing
* It creates shallow copy (heap memory) / same reference point
* Means if you change array you are changing the original.

let myarr = [0,2,3,4,5]

let myarr2 = new Array(1,3,"sid")

console.log(myarr)

console.log(myarr2)

creating array [ ] or new Array( )

when you see it on console you get prototype and inside prototype you get another prototype **object** one.

**Methods in array**

**Arr.push () -**  insert item at last

myarr.push(8)

console.log(myarr)

**arr.pop( ) =** removes the last element in array

**arr.unshift =** adds element to the start of the array we are adivised not to use this because shifting array could be time consuming process consuming and get a load on the memory if we have a big array.

**Arr.shift( )** = it is pop but removes element from the start of the array

**Some checking functions**

**Arr.includes( ) =** tells you that it exist in the array or not. Returns value in Boolean

let array = [1,2,3,5,5,6,"sid", "kutta"]

console.log(array.includes(1)) *// boolean true*

**arr.indexOf() =** tells you the index of the something you put inside the function

console.log(array.indexOf("sid"))

**for conversion**

**arr.join( ) =** it joins converts the array into string and return with comma separated values.

const newArr = array.join()

console.log(newArr)

**Splice and Slice**

console.log("A ",array) *//A  [ 1, 2, 3, 5, 5, 6, 'sid', 'kutta' ]*

console.log("b ",array.slice(0,7)) *//b  [ 1, 2, 3, 5, 5, 6 ]*

console.log(array)*//                [ 1, 2, 3, 5, 5, 6, 'sid', 'kutta' ]*

console.log("c ",array.splice(0,7))*//c  [1 2, 3,5, 5, 6,'sid']*

console.log(array) *//[ 'kutta' ]*

**slice(0,6) –** 0 is the start index and 6 is the 6 places it slices and into the part but doesn’t change the original array

**splice()-** does the same thing but changes the original array.

**Diffrence between push and concat and spread**

**Push =**

let marvelHeros = ["IronMan","Spiderman","Captain"]

let dcHeros = ["batman","superman","flash"]

marvelHeros.push(dcHeros)

console.log(marvelHeros)

[

'IronMan',

'Spiderman',

'Captain',

[ 'batman', 'superman', 'flash' ] **this puts array inside the array.**

]

**Concat**

let marvelHeros = ["IronMan","Spiderman","Captain"]

let dcHeros = ["batman","superman","flash"]

allHeros = marvelHeros.concat(dcHeros)

console.log(allHeros)

**Spread**

Spread means spread example glass being broken into pieces all the water get in same thing

allHeros = [...dcHeros,...marvelHeros]

console.log(allHeros)

syntax [] imagne it like we burst water bubble inside a container array all their elements get collected there **mostly used in.**

**Flat()**

let anotherArray = [1,2,3,4,[5,6,7],[2,3,44,[23434,33]]]

let realArray = anotherArray.flat(Infinity)

console.log(realArray)

this is used when you have array inside array inside array or like a lot of ghichpich

.flat(number of depth) who much you want to flat.

Use.**flat(infinity)** tips and tricks

## Is of from in array

Used in data scraping

console.log(Array.isArray("siddharth")) *// false*

console.log(Array.from("siddharth")) *// ['s', 'i', 'd','d', 'h', 'a','r', 't', 'h']*

Array.isArray() tells you that is it a a**rray or not**

And array.from **coverts** into the array

Gives empty array if it cant covert it to array []

**Of**

let score1 = 100

let score2 = 200

let score3 = 300

let total\_score = Array.of(score1,score2,score3)

console.log("Array of scores are ",total\_score)

# Objects

We can declare objects in two ways litreals and Constructors

When we make object using Constructors it makes a **singleton** ( singleton means this object is unique it is one of its kind)

Litreals don’t create objects as a singleton

const names = {

    name1: "sid",

    name2: "tannu",

    name3: "saksham",

    name4: "sejal"

}

Object

**Accessing**

We got two ways dot method . and [] method

**dot method**

console.log(names.name1)

**bracket method (prefferd)**

console.log(names["name1"])

remember that it should be on strings when you put key there

**putting symbol data type in the object**

*// objects litreals*

const mysym = Symbol("key1");

const names = {

    name1: "sid",

    [mysym]:"this is key1",

    name2: "tannu",

    name3: "saksham",

    name4: "sejal"

}

console.log(names[mysym])

this will return value as a symbol not as a string this is the only way to get it like that.

**To override current value**

names.name1 = "the\_sid\_supreme"

**object.freeze()**

names.name1 = "the\_sid\_supreme"

console.log(names.name1);

Object.freeze(names)

This will make the object freeze meaning no more changes ahead.

**Adding greetings from object**

names.greeting = function () {

    console.log(`hello ${this.name1}`)

}

console.log(names.greeting())

**so** with already existing object we added greeting

with **this.name** and you should write **greeting()** not **greeting** because it will return annonymus function as output.

# Object through constructor

Declaring object through constructor creates a singleton.

**Declaration in constructor**

1. **Singleton**

const TinderApp = new Object(); *// this creates a singleton means its unique object*

1. **Literal**

const tinder = {}

**Object inside a object**

const RaindropPlayer = {

    fullName:{

        first:"siddharth",

        last:"Naudiyal"

    },

    id:{

        user:"1",

        user2:"2"

    }

}

**To access use dot operator**

**Console.log(RaindropPlayer.fullname)**

**Combining the object**

**Method 1 – { }**

const obj1 = {

    1:"a",

    2:"b"

}

const obj2 = {

    3:"a",

    4:"b"

}

let obj3 = {obj1,obj2}

console.log(obj3);

let obj3 = { }

**Method 2 = assign()**

const obj1 = {

    1:"a",

    2:"b"

}

const obj2 = {

    3:"a",

    4:"b"

}

*// let obj3 = {obj1,obj2}*

let obj3 = Object.assign({},obj1, obj2)

console.log(obj3);

**Method 3 = Spread ( most used)**

let obj3 = {...obj1,...obj2}

**…** for spread operator

**Object.keys (\_)=**  it is used to get all the keys from an object and return value inside a array

console.log(Object.keys(obj1));

**Object .values ( ) =** same just for values

**Object.entries =** return whole object inside a array

**Object.hasOwnProperty =** it mean that do you have property inside the array that we put inside this function

console.log(Object.hasOwnProperty("1"));

# Destructoring 0f Object

Preffered syntax for getting a element out of the array would be this.

const course = {

    id: "1245",

    course:"SID\_SUPREME",

    instructor: "THe sid himself"

}

const {instructor} = course;

console.log(instructor)

{ } you can add that then print using console.log into a string

We can change name too

**Const {instructor: inst} = course;**

This will give it a nickname of sort

# Api

its like having going to restaurant asking for food who that food is gonna make in backend is not our headache

the data that comes from backend was first xml format but now it is **Json format**

Json format is nothing but like object

You can get some dummy api and **use json formatter org** for understanding and learning about the format of json

# Functions

function saymyname(){

    console.log("s")

    console.log("i")

    console.log("d")

    console.log("d")

    console.log("h")

    console.log("a")

    console.log("r")

    console.log("t")

    console.log("h")

}

saymyname *// function refrence*

saymyname()

**console.log** inside function and **return t**

console.log we should nt use because the value we get in return we cant use that in our program

return value can be use and stored inside another thing

* Return is like a end of the function anything you have written after that wont run
* function sumOf(num1, num2) {
* return num1+num2;
* console.log("sid")
* }

This clog wont run after return getting my point ??

function greeting (username){

    return `hello how are you ${username}`

}

console.log(greeting("Siddharth ji"))

if you put console.log (greeting() ) empty it will return **undefined** as output

hello how are you undefined

function greeting (username){

    if (username==undefined) {

        console.log("saale shi se daal ")

        return

    }

    return `hello how are you ${username}`

}

Look at this

**REST OPERATOR**

So the rest and spread operator are same they are … but there use case differ

function cartOfUser(...num){

    return num

}

console.log(cartOfUser(1,2,2,3,33));

in this function you can see that we have only one parameter and a lot of arguments so it’ll return this as an array.

**DATA FROM OBJECT**

const userdata = {

    buys: "Iphone cable",

    fullName: "Siddharth"

}

function userPurchase(data) {

    return `${data.fullName} Placed an order for ${data.buys}`

}

console.log(userPurchase(userdata))

**first method**

# Scope levels

function one(){

    let username = "Sid"

    function two(){

        let website = "TheSidSupreme.com"

        console.log(username);

    }

    console.log(website);

}

console.log(one())

So accessing something in function, first you should know that there can be functions inside a function.

Think of function as parent and function inside function as children

If parent gives icecream to children its cool but children don’t give icecream to there parent

Same in this case we can see that function two can access function variables but function one cant use function two variable.

All this is scope based scope inside scope can access parent scope.