6th Mar ‘20

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PkZNo7MFNFg> freeCodecamp.org

code editors: sublime, Code visual studio, atom.

Online editors: codepen, scrimba. Codepen.com [okstamps@gmail.com](mailto:okstamps@gmail.com) 1@678582

Js ignore comments. Inline comments: // comment

Multi line comment /\* text \*/

Data types and variables: 7 data types: undefined, string, number, Boolean, null, symbol, object

Symbol is an immutable primitive value that is unique. Object can store key:value pairs

Declare variable is 3 ways: var <varName> = value (global scope). let <varName> = value (local scope)

const <varName> = value (cannot change the value) // var a; every js statement ends in ‘;’ semi colon

console.log allows to see things in the console.

Variable names and function names in Js is **case sensitive**

myVar++ , compound assignment var += can be used. If a number divided by 2 is 0, then the number is even.

Backtick ‘`’ can be used in include single and double quotation marks inside a string.

Concatenate strings with ‘+’. A variable can be considered as a ‘box’.

Strings are immutable.

var myVar

function formSentence(noun, proNoun, adjective, adVerb) {

myVar = "The " + noun + proNoun + adjective + adVerb // variable has function scope

return myVar

}

var text = formSentence("quick", "brown", "fox", "jumped")

console.log(text)

console.log(myVar)

output: "The quickbrownfoxjumped"

"The quickbrownfoxjumped"

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Array can store any datatype. Arrays are mutable. Array.push()

var myArray = [ ["Jaison", "Jacob", 10], ["Sonia", "Jaison"], ["Esther", "Sarah"]]

myArray.push("Hello", "world")

console.log(myArray)

array.pop() pops the last element. // array.shift() removes the first element from the array.

Array.unshift() adds element to the beginning of the array. Typeof – used to find the type of a variable.

**If a variable is defined without ‘var’ or other specifiers, it becomes ‘global’** automatically.

Variables defined inside a function and parameters has a ‘local’ scope.

‘undefined’ is the default return value of a function.

var myArray = [1,2,3,4,0,5];

console.log(myArray);

myArray.push(6,7);

console.log(myArray);

myArray.pop();

console.log(myArray);

myArray.shift();

console.log(myArray);

var js = JSON.**stringify**(myArray);

console.log(js);

Always use ‘paratheses’ for an ‘if’ condition. true / false is lowercase.

Strict equality check ‘===’ uses no type conversion before the comparison it does with like ‘==’

function checkVal(a) {

if (a === 10) {

return 'a == 10'

} else if (a > 10) {

return 'a > 10'

} else

return 'a < 10'

}

console.log(checkVal(10))