

Summary

In this lesson, we will summarize what we learned in this chapter.

Putting it All Together

JavaScript is an unusual and powerful language, especially in the context of web pages.

It is standardized by ECMA with the name of ECMAScript. Right now, the up-to-date versions of major browsers support the fifth and sixth (partially) edition of the standard.

JavaScript is a dynamically typed language, and it treats objects in a special way. It provides great flexibility due to its dynamism and flexibility as it manages object properties and methods. The programming language supports the usage of regular expressions.

You can add JavaScript code to your HTML pages with the `<script>` tag. Unless you instruct the browser otherwise, scripts are immediately processed as they are loaded with the page.

JavaScript has three primitive value types: Boolean, number, and string. These are immutable and are always passed to method arguments. JavaScript has a primitive reference type, Object, which may contain an arbitrary number of properties and operations.

With constructor functions, you can create your own object types. JavaScript

With constructor functions, you can create your own object types. JavaScript offers a number of predefined object types. Some of them wrap value types into objects, such as Boolean, Number, and String; others like Date and Array provide useful functionality.

The syntax of JavaScript resembles other curly-brace languages (C, C++, Java, and C#). Its constructs, operators, and flow-control statements are similar to these programming languages, too.