JavaScript Fundamentals - Part 1

* Values and Variables :→

* Variable name can't start with a number.
* It contain only number, letter, underscore or the dollar sign.
* It can't be renamed of reserved keys.

* Data Types :→

* What is the difference Between let, const and var ?

* let :- is used in the situation that may change Variable value later.

* const :- used in the situation that can't be reassigned like Birthyear → Must be assigned first.

* var :- is used in Es 6, and it must be avoided due to reasons will be mentioned later

* operator precedence :→

Check MDN operator precedence to know more →

↓ higher
↑ lower

String template (literals)

* template Literals Can be done using ` ` and the variables Can be inserted using ${ }.

```
const fullCv = `I'm zeyad, I'm from ${country},
console.log(fullCv);
```

(Type Conversion and Coersion)

Type Conversion

```
const inputYear = '1991';
console.log(Number(inputYear));
console.log(inputYear + 18);
```

Convert String to a number which allows me do math operations upon it.

```
console.log(String(23), 23);
```

→ String function Converts the input to String

↳ Type Coersion:→ It means to Convert one Type to another automatically with using any Function

```
// type coercion
console.log('I am ' + 23 + ' years old')
console.log('I am ' + '23' + ' years old')
```

* the + Converts number to string

```
console.log('23' - '10' - 3);
```

the - operator Perform the opposite it Converts the String to a number.

* The next values will be Converted to False:-

0 , '' , undefined , null , NaN

These are called falsy values.

* Equality operator == vs ===

* == Performs type Coersion For example

```
> '18' == 18
< true
```

, it Converts String to number then Compare the values.

* === doesn't Perform any Coersion, It must be the exact value and data type.

* The difference Between statement and expression

expression :- Produces a value such as :-

```
3 + 4
1991
true && false && !false
```

* Statments :- doesn't produce values but it perform action depend upon Conditions.

```
if (23 > 10) {
  const str = '23 is bigger';
}
```

such as if and Switch Cases.

* tenary operators can be used inside a String literals.

```
console.log(`I like to drink ${age >= 18 ? 'wine 🍷'
: 'water 💧'}`);
```

it is used in `` because it is considered expression as it returns avalue.