

determined at runtime based on the values that we assigned to them. In JavaScript unlike other languages we don't have two kinds of numbers we do n't have floating-point numbers and integers. In es6 we have another primitive that is symbol and you 're going to learn about that later in the course.

An object in JavaScript and other programming languages is like an object in real life think of a person a person has name age age address address and so on these are the properties of a human. An object is a type but is also a value in this example because we have set first-name to undefined as a value it's type is also undefined. In this lecture we're going to explore objects and you will learn about arrays and functions. In between them we have one or more key value pairs and these are the properties of the personal object now there are two ways to work with these properties. The other way to access a property is using bracket notation so bracket notation. dot notation is a bit more concise it's shorter so that should be your default choice. JavaScript is a dynamic language so the type of variables can change at runtime the same principle applies to our arrays. Each element in an array has an index and that determines the position of that element in the array. The length of an array as well as the size of the array are dynamic they can change.

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