

JavaScript Syntax

JavaScript Values

The JavaScript syntax defines two types of values:

- Fixed values
- Variable values

Fixed values are called Literals.

Variable values are called Variables.

JavaScript Literals

The two most important syntax rules for fixed values are:

1. Numbers are written with or without decimals:

10.50

10

2. Strings are text, written within double or single quotes:

"John"

'John'

JavaScript Variables

In a programming language, variables are used to store data values.

JavaScript uses the keywords `var`, `let` and `const` to declare variables.

An equal sign is used to assign values to variables.

JavaScript Operators

JavaScript uses arithmetic operators (`+` `-` `*` `/`) to compute values

JavaScript uses an assignment operator (`=`) to assign values

JavaScript Comments

Not all JavaScript statements are "executed".

Code after double slashes `//` or between `/*` and `*/` is treated as a comment.

All JavaScript identifiers are case sensitive

Note

Numbers are not allowed as the first character in names.

This way JavaScript can easily distinguish identifiers from numbers.

JavaScript and Camel Case

Historically, programmers have used different ways of joining multiple words into one variable name:

Hyphens:

`first-name`, `last-name`, `master-card`, `inter-city`.

Underscore:

`first_name`, `last_name`, `master_card`, `inter_city`.

Upper Camel Case (Pascal Case):

`FirstName`, `LastName`, `MasterCard`, `InterCity`.

Lower Camel Case:

JavaScript programmers tend to use camel case that starts with a lowercase letter:

`firstName`, `lastName`, `masterCard`, `interCity`.