Cheatography

Modern JavaScript Cheat Sheet by CodeElegant via cheatography.com/37114/cs/11674/

Comments
// Inline comment (single line)
// For single line thoughts & URLs $% \left({\left {{{\rm{T}}} \right _{{\rm{T}}}} \right)$
/*
Block comment (multi-line)
This type of comment spans multiple lines
*/
/**
* @desc JSdoc comment
* @desc For creating HTML code docs
* @desc See: http://usejsdoc.org
for details
*/
Functions/Methods/Subroutines
<pre>function doStuff(param1, param2) {</pre>
return param1 + param2;
}
<pre>let value = doStuff(10, 8); //value will be 18</pre>

functions are mini-programs inside your global program. Code in here is scoped locally from from the opening curly brace to the closing curly brace. The return keyword can be used to return a value to the caller.



By CodeElegant

cheatography.com/codeelegant/

Not published yet. Last updated 3rd May, 2017. Page 1 of 1.

Sponsored by **Readability-Score.com** Measure your website readability! https://readability-score.com

Variables, Constants, & Data Types let lastName; //globally declared variable const PI = 3.14; //declared & initialized const let age = 10; local number variable let animalType = 'dog'; string variable let isValid = true; boolean variable Variables are *declared* with the let keyword. Constants are *declared* with the **const** keyword. They are both *initialized* with the = symbol. Globally-scoped variables should be declared only, then initialized with a mutator method. Locallyscoped variables should be declared & initialized on the same line. Constants are immutable & variables are mutable.