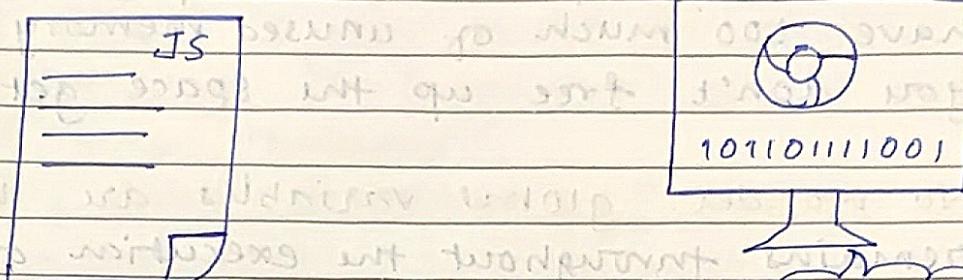


* JavaScript

* JavaScript Engine



Hey, I'm Javascript
can you help me to
run

Did someone
say's anything,
I don't understand

→ Okay... so the browser doesn't understand
Javascript.

→ what it understands is 'bit's' (1's & 0's)

* Then, Who can help us here?

Yes!!! the Javascript Engine.

There are a lot of Javascript engines out there
written by really smart people.

For e.g.: v8 engine is written in c++ (yes they're
programmed too and can be in a different
language).

Okay, so what's inside this Javascript Engine?

Memory Heap
This is where all the memory gets allocated.
e.g. var a=5;
memory allocated to variable **a**

Call Stack
This is where your program executes. It keeps track of where we are in the code

→ JavaScript



Scanner Pro

- * So ever heard of a memory leak?
A memory heap has limited space. When you have too much of unused memory that you don't free up the space gets filled.
- * No wonder, global variables are bad. (They remains throughout the execution of the code).

- * You must've heard of stack overflow?

Well, that's when your call stack overflows as it also has limited space.

for e.g.

```
function SayHello()
```

```
{
```

```
(20 console.log('Rahul Aher');
```

```
SayHello();
```

```
)
```

SayHello()

Well, that went

into an infinite

recursion and we

have stack overflow

- ① Javascript is a single threaded language?

Well, that means it has only ONE CALL STACK and therefore it can execute time.



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• Okay.... But why single threaded?

→ It is quite easy and no complications.

• Okay... Wait! I have heard of asynchronous programming. If JavaScript can do that, how is it single threaded?

let's take an example!

setTimeOut () ⇒ {

 console.log('setTimeOut is async');

 , 2000);

at this point → wait for 2 seconds

setTimeOut is given to us by web API (it gives us various API's) It's technically not a part of Javascript.

Guess the output.

setTimeOut ()

 console.log('1');

 setTimeOut () ⇒ {

 console.log('2');

 , 2000);

 console.log('3');

Output :- 1

 3

2

Since setTimeOut waits for 2 seconds, it's printed in the end



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* Behind The scenes

①

```
console.log(1);
```

→ Call stack

get's executed and get's popped
so stack is now empty and
out put is 1.

②

```
setTimeout
```

→ OH! This is given by the
web API let me send it to
web API.

③

Web API

I have setTimeout with me and
I should execute it after 2 sec.

↓
Empty

④

```
console.log(3)
```

<--> output will print 3

so far 0:-> 1

<--> 2:-> 3

before web API is still waiting

⑤ After 2 seconds are over

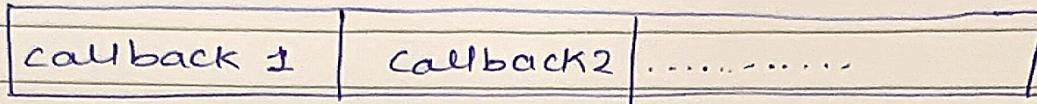
Web API ← on It's console.log
be executed. This is basically a



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that is executed after 2 seconds.

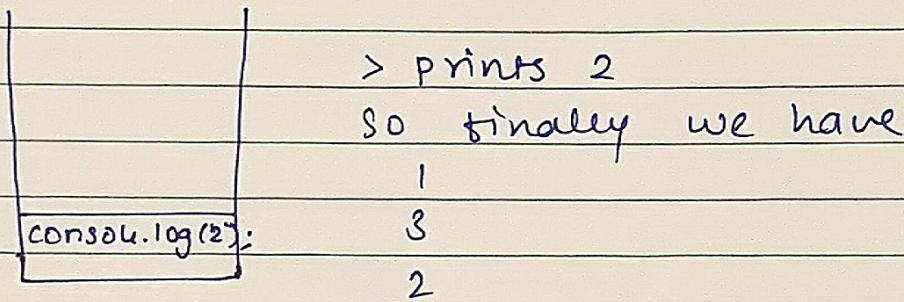
WEB API will send this to callback queue saying there's a callback ~~the~~ please proceed.



Callback Queue

→ This queue basically keeps track of all callbacks that need to be executed.

Now, there's something called as Event Loop, which keeps checking if stack is empty. Well, now it's empty so Event loop will take a call back from callback queue and put it in the stack.



Recap of setTimeout

① Pushed to stack \Rightarrow ② Passed to Web API \Rightarrow ③ Wait's for 2 sec

⑤ Event loop checks if stack empty & pushes to call back queue \leftarrow ④ pushes callback to call back queue

