

Imp features of JS

↳ JS is synchronous in nature (any piece of code understandable by JS will be executed lin by lin)

→

→

→

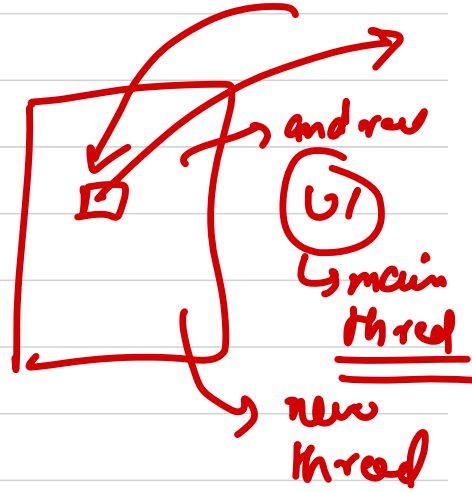
→

↳ JS is Single Threaded.

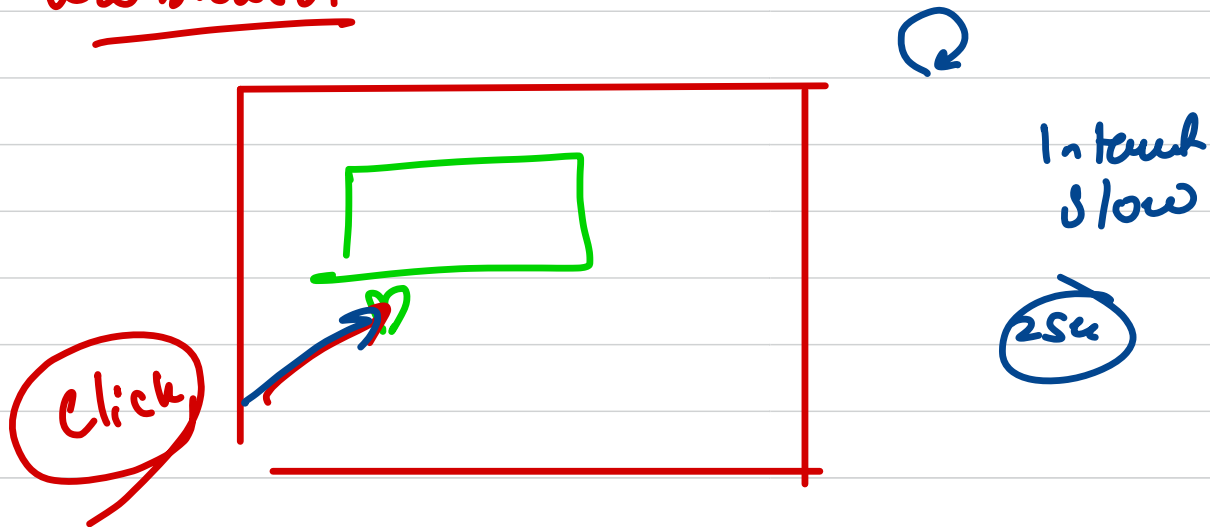
Still gives

non blocky nature

↳ for feature apart from run JS

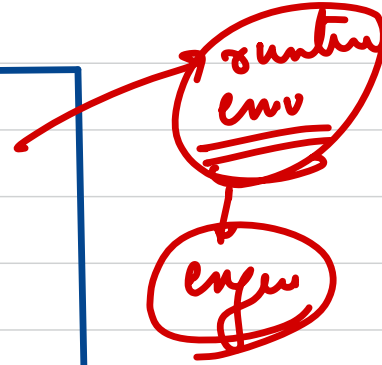
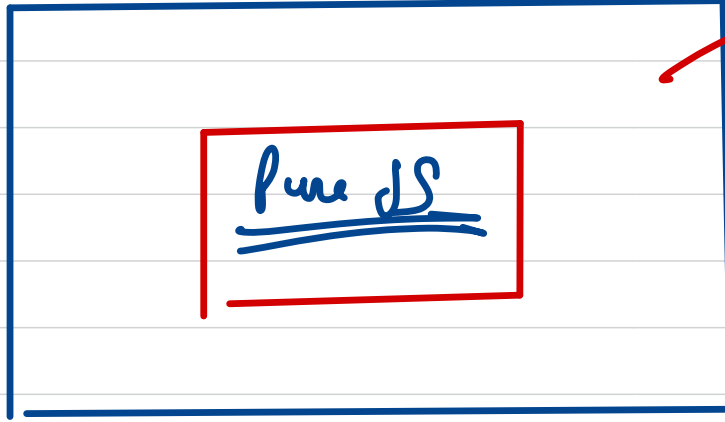


Web browser

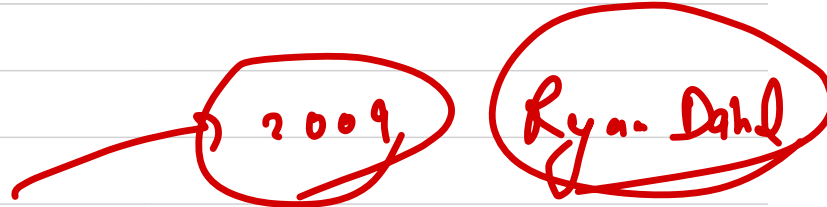


Pure JS, doesn't know things like timers,
counters, how to connect to internet, how render
and control web pages etc etc

runtime
env provides
extra
features to
JS



Ex → JS
browser
node



node

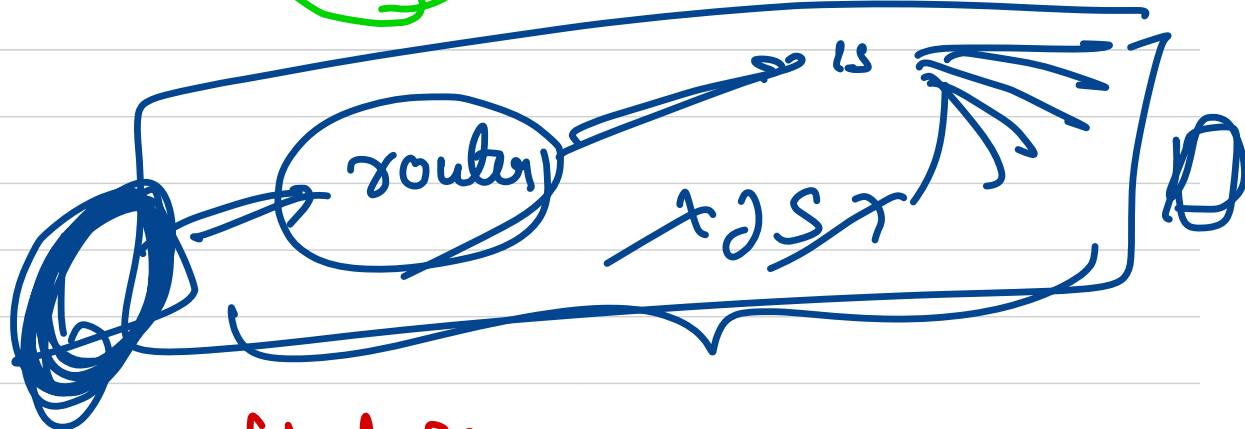
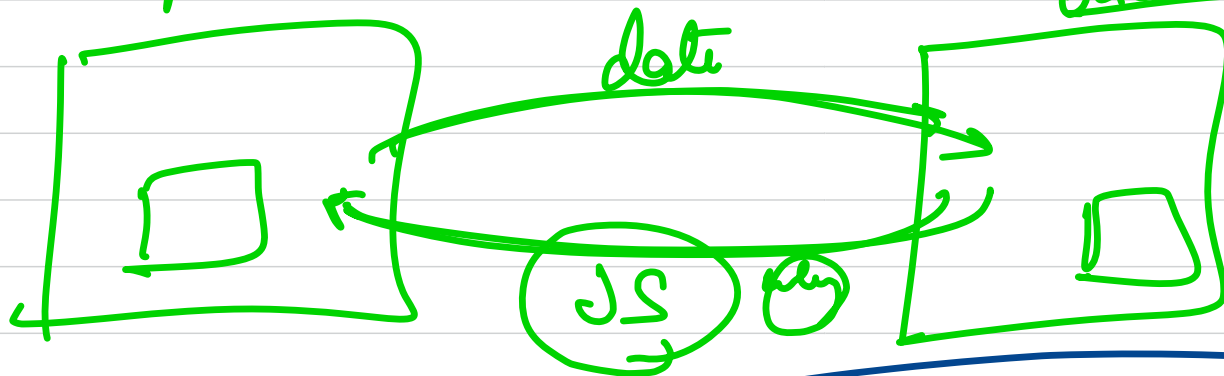
(No)

front browser

(cum)

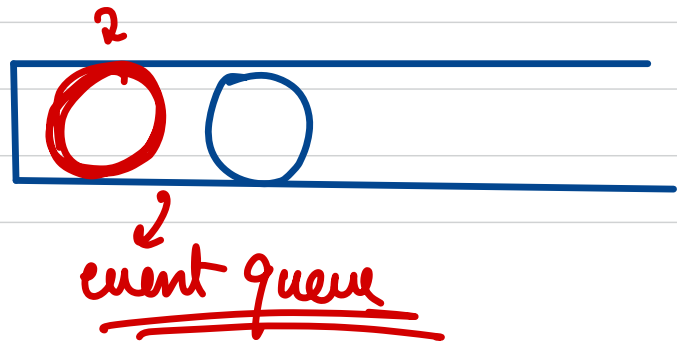
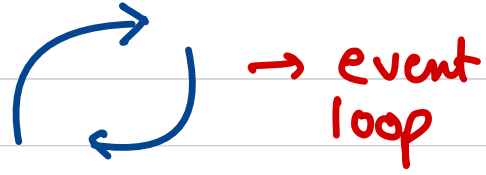
backend

(sem)



queue → first can first sem

```
1 function printhello() {  
2   console.log("hello");  
3 }  
4  
5 function blockforfewsec() {  
6   for(let i = 0; i < 1000000000; i++) {}  
7   console.log("ending blocker");  
8 }  
9  
10 setTimeout(printhello, 0);  
11 blockforfewsec();  
12 console.log("me first");  
13 blockforfewsec();
```



call stack

JS will line by line execute the native code.
The moment JS sees anything apart from native
then it does the following -

→ JS just do one operation which is to send
signal to the runtime, that a runtime feature
is accessed -

→ Then it sends the function & arguments to the
runtime and moves forward. It doesn't wait.

The moment runtime finishes it's funcⁿ, we
don't execute it then & then. We make it
wait inside the event queue.

So JS will keep on executing the code & event queue
will wait till the time our call stack / global
code is yet to be completed.

Q Given two strings, check if they are anagram of each other.

Ex listen
silent
→ ↑↑↑↑↑↑↑
ans → true

→ ~~l-x~~
~~i-x~~
~~s-x~~
~~t-x~~
~~e-z~~
~~n-x~~
(1)

$n \rightarrow \text{length of str}$

$n \leq 10^6$

Both the strings should have same occurrence of char

JS → obj

key-value
char-freq

$O(n)$

$O(1)$

Matrix transposed

quick sort

more problem on seminar

hashy