



let, const  
and var

JS



# 1. var

Oldest way to declare variables in JavaScript. Has function-level scope, can be accessed outside of blocks, and allows redeclaration and reassignment.



```
var x = 5;

if (true) {
  var x = 10;
  console.log(x); // Output: 10
}
console.log(x); // Output: 10
```



## 2. let

Introduced in ES6, provides block-level scope. Limited to the block it is declared in, allows reassignment but not redeclaration within the same scope.



```
let y = 5;

if (true) {
  let y = 10;
  console.log(y); // Output: 10
}
console.log(y); // Output: 5
```



# 3. const

Also introduced in ES6, offers block-level scope. Declares constants that cannot be reassigned after initialization. Not redeclarable within the same scope



```
const z = 5;

if (true) {
  const z = 10;
  console.log(z); // Output: 10
}

z = 10; //(error)Attempting to reassign the const variable
console.log(z); // Output: 5
```



# When to use which keyword?

- Use **var** when targeting older JavaScript environments or when you specifically need function-level scoping.
- Use **let** when you need block-level scoping; the variable's value might change over time.
- Use **const** when you need block-level scoping and want to declare a constant value that won't be reassigned.



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