# Introduction to Variables



By the end of this lesson, you should be able to...

- 1. Be able to declare variables and assign values
- 2. Know when to use:
  - var
  - let
  - const



## Remember these data types?

name	examples	
number	1, -5, 1.0001	
string	"Hello world!",'I love coding!'	
boolean	true, false	



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What do we do if we want to refer to that data again later?







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```
var month = "January";
var date = 7;
```

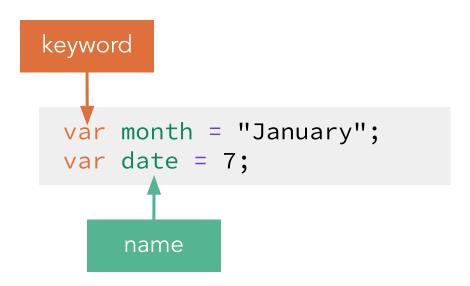


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```
keyword
 var month = "January";
 var date = 7;
```

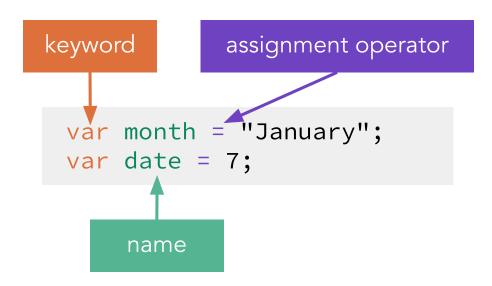


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Vocabulary

# Assignment:

Copying the value of the right side to the left.

var meaningOfLife = (6 \* 9).toString(13);



```
var name = "Alice";
let myLocation = "B2";
const anotherName = "Bob";
name = "Carol";
myLocation = "home";
anotherName = "Dave";
```



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```

var CAN be reassigned.



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var name = "Alice";
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var CAN be reassigned.

**let** CAN also be reassigned.



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**let** CAN also be reassigned.

const CANNOT be reassigned.



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var name = "Alice";
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var CAN be reassigned.

**let** CAN also be reassigned.

**const** CANNOT be *reassigned*.

Why use **let** instead of **var**?



```
var name = "Alice";
let myLocation = "B2";
const anotherName = "Bob";
name = "Carol";
myLocation = "home";
anotherName = "Dave";
```

var CAN be reassigned.

**let** CAN also be reassigned.

**const** CANNOT be *reassigned*.

Why use **let** instead of **var**?

**let** and **const** are newer syntax and have better <u>error handling</u>, so use of let and const is preferred.



```
var CAN be re
var name = "Alice";
const anotherName = "Bob";
                               This will throw a
                                                       rgned.
                               TypeError:
let myLocation = "B2";
                               Assignment to
myLocation = "home"
                               constant
                               variable.
                                                re new syntax
name = "Carol";
                                                tror handling, so
                                           and const is preferred.
anotherName = "Dave";
```

## Arithmetic Operators (continued)

Variables can be manipulated using operators. For example:

```
let myNumber = 0;
const shouldItGetBigger = true;
if (shouldItGetBigger) {
  myNumber = myNumber + 1;
}
```



### Arithmetic Operators (continued)

There is another operator, called the increment operator, that has a similar effect.

```
let myNumber = 0;
const shouldItGetBigger = true;
if (shouldItGetBigger) {
  myNumber = myNumber + 1;
}
```

```
let myNumber = 0;
const shouldItGetBigger = true;
if (shouldItGetBigger) {
myNumber++;
```



## Arithmetic Operators (continued)

++	Increment	3++ => <i>4</i>
——	Decrement	9 => 8







How do you declare a variable?



- How do you declare a variable?
- What types of data can you assign to a variable?



- How do you declare a variable?
- What types of data can you assign to a variable?
- What *is* a variable?



- How do you declare a variable?
- What types of data can you assign to a variable?
- What *is* a variable?
- What are the differences between the keywords var, let, and const?



# Activity

In Introduction to Variables, work with the person next to you on the "Paired Activity" section.

Continue with the exercises after you are done.

