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## Variables



With variables, you no longer need to work with one-time-use data.

At the beginning of this course, you declared the value of a string, but you didn't have a way to access or reuse the string later.

```
"Hello"; // Here's a String "Hello"
"Hello" + " World"; // Here's a new String (also with the value "Hello") concatenated with " World"
```

Storing the value of a string in a variable is like packing it away for later use.

```
var greeting = "Hello";
```

Now, if you want to use "Hello" in a variety of sentences, you don't need to duplicate "Hello" strings. You can just reuse the greeting variable.

```
greeting + " World!";

Returns: Hello World!
```

Returns: Hello Mike!

greeting + " Mike!";

You can also change the start of the greeting by reassigning a new string value to the variable greeting .

```
greeting = "Hola";
greeting + " World!";
```

Returns: Hola World!

greeting + " Mike!";

Returns: Hola Mike!

## Naming conventions





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var totalAfterTax = 53.03; // uses camelCase if the variable name is multiple words var tip = 8; // uses lowercase if the variable name is one word

Not using camelCase for your variables names is not going to necessarily break anything in JavaScript. But there are recommended style guides used in all programming languages that help keep code consistent, clean, and easy-to-read. This is especially important when working on larger projects that will be accessed by multiple developers.

You can read more about Google's JavaScript StyleGuide here.

QUIZ QUESTION Which of these are goo	od variable names?		
var thingy = 1;			
var count = 1;			
var postLiked = false;			
var firstname = "R	ichard";		

SUBMIT

NEXT