**CS ACTIVITY FORM**

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| **Student Name** | Song-ag, Genesis c. | | **Year & Section** | | 2D | **Activity No.** | Per1 | |
| **Class Instructor** | | **CO Pascua** | **Class Subject** | DSA | | **Class Schedule** | | 8:00-9:30 |

**Activity Proper:**

**1. The differentiation of let, const, and var in JavaScript**

**Scoping:** var has a function scope, meaning it is scoped to the nearest function block. If declared outside a function, it has a global scope. let and const have a block scope, they are scoped to the nearest block (if, for, while statements).

**Reassigning:** Let and var have the ability to be reassigned, which allows for value changes after declaration. Const has an immutable value upon declaration, meaning that it cannot be reassigned.

**Best Practices:** Const is used for variables (like constants and arrangement values) that shouldn't be modified. For variables like counters or transient values that need to be redeployed, use let. Use var only when absolutely necessary or when you have a specific need to support outdated browsers.

**Key Takeaways:** Block-scoped variables are let and const, and function-scoped variables are var. Var and let can be reassigned, but const is unchangeable. When dealing with variables that can be assigned or removed, use let instead of var. The JavaScript Idea of False Values

**2. These values are:**

false,0,"" (empty string),null,undefined,NaN (Not a Number)

**The three examples of falsy values**

**Example 1:** Since 0 is a numeric value that can be evaluated to false in a conditional expression, it is regarded as a falsy value in JavaScript. As an illustration, logging "False" on the console would occur if (0) { console.log("True"); } else { console.log("False"); }.

**Example 2:** " " (empty string) Since it indicates that there is no value, an empty string is regarded as a false value. An empty string in a conditional statement would evaluate to false. To log "False" to the console, for instance, write if ("") { console.log("True"); } else { console.log("False"); }.

**Example 3:** Because null denotes the deliberate absence of any object value, it is regarded as a false value. Null would evaluate to false in a conditional expression. As an illustration, logging "False" on the console would occur if (null) { console.log("True"); } else { console.log("False"); }.

REFERENCE:

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Statements/const

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Statements/let

https://www.w3schools.com/js/js\_let.asp

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/Falsy