

Lecture - 2

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How JS is executed & Call Stack

When a JS program is executed, a global execution context is created

Memory creation phase
→ allocating memory to variable
& functions

Code execution phase
→ execute code one line
at a time.

Ex

```
var n = 2;
```

```
function square(num) {
```

```
  var ans = num * num;
```

```
  return ans;
```

```
}
```

```
var square2 = square(n);
```

```
var square4 = square(4);
```

Let's see how this program is executed in JS

1st Phase:

In line 1, it allocates memory space for n , then (stores undefined)

2,

for function (stores whole code of function)

6, it allocates memory

variable square2, square4

and stores undefined.

Memory	Code
n : undefined	
square: { ... }	
square2: undefined	
square4: undefined	

2nd phase : it starts going through line by line.

line 1, assigns 2 to n .

For functions, there are nothing to execute as these lines were already dealt in memory creation phase.

line 6, When a function is called a new execution context is created together.

In this new execution context in map , allocated memory to num and ans placing undefined.

In code execution phase, 2 is assigned to num .

$Var\ ans = num * num$ store 4

"return ans" gives the control back to where this function was invoked from i.e. line 6. Now '4' will replace undefined in Main memory block of execution

Memory	Code				
$n: 2$					
Square: { }	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Memory</th><th>Code</th></tr> <tr> <td>$num: 2$ $ans: 4$</td><td>return ans</td></tr> </table>	Memory	Code	$num: 2$ $ans: 4$	return ans
Memory	Code				
$num: 2$ $ans: 4$	return ans				
Square 2: 4					
Square 4: undefined					

When return keyword is encountered, It returns the control to the called line and

the function execution context is deleted.

Same steps will be repeated for line 7

Memory	Code				
$n: 2$	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Memory</th><th>Code</th></tr> <tr> <td>$num: 2$ $ans: 4$</td><td>return ans</td></tr> </table>	Memory	Code	$num: 2$ $ans: 4$	return ans
Memory	Code				
$num: 2$ $ans: 4$	return ans				
Square: { }					
Square 2: 4					
Square 4: undefined	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Memory</th><th>Code</th></tr> <tr> <td>$num: 4$ $ans: 16$</td><td>return ans</td></tr> </table>	Memory	Code	$num: 4$ $ans: 16$	return ans
Memory	Code				
$num: 4$ $ans: 16$	return ans				

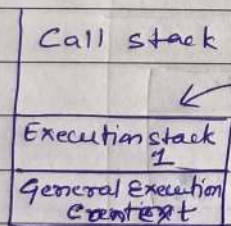
When execution context is deleted for line 7
undefined will be replaced for 16 for square 4

If there function inside function and another function. It will become difficult to handle and keep track of.
But JS does it beautifully using call stack.

CALL STACK

- * JS manages code execution context and deletion with the help of Call stack.
- * mechanism to keep track of its place in script that calls multiple function.
- * maintains order of execution of execution context.
- * also known as Program stack, Control Stack, Runtime Stack, Machine Stack, Execution context stack

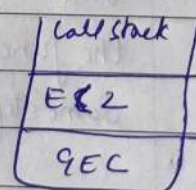
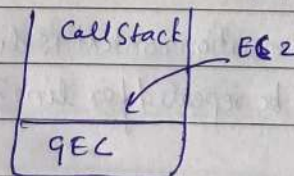
Ex let us see call stack for program 1.



When a function is called the a Execution context goes into the stack

let var square 2 give execution ^{creation} stack 1
square 2 → EC2

When execution of this function is completed, Execution stack 1 is popped out and next execution stack i.e. EC 2 in this case ~~is~~ in the call stack popped



Work is done with JS program