

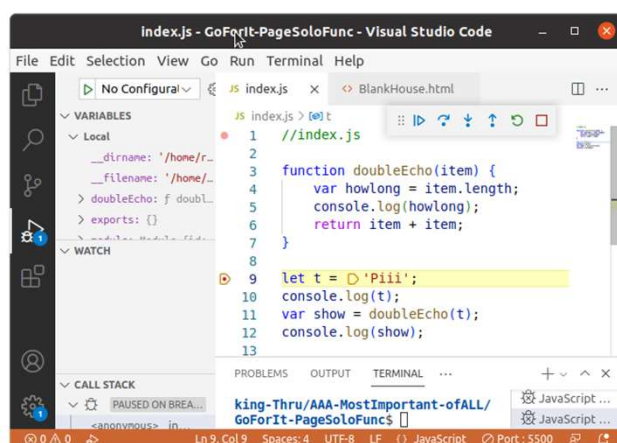
The Tracer step by step

Page Solo-Function
Index.js

1

Slide-1

- There was one breakpoint.
- The tracing starts there by showing you which line is about to run.



2

Slide-2

- As we move on the work done by the previous line is finished.
- So, right here the variable **t** has a value you can see in the top left-hand corner of the screen.

```

//index.js
function doubleEcho(item) {
  var howLong = item.length;
  console.log(howLong);
  return item + item;
}

let t = 'Piii';
console.log(t);
var show = doubleEcho(t);
console.log(show);
  
```

Visual Studio Code interface showing the execution of a JavaScript file named `index.js`. The code defines a function `doubleEcho` and then calls it with the value `'Piii'`. The variable `t` is assigned the value `'Piii'`. The console output shows the result of the function call.

3

Slide-3

- The next line we look at shows the variable **show** given the value of a function.
- If you look at the line you can see that it *does something* with the **t** mentioned in {Slide2}.

```

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function doubleEcho(item) {
  var howLong = item.length;
  console.log(howLong);
  return item + item;
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let t = 'Piii';
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Visual Studio Code interface showing the execution of a JavaScript file named `index.js`. The code defines a function `doubleEcho` and then calls it with the value `'Piii'`. The variable `show` is assigned the result of the function call. The console output shows the result of the function call.

4

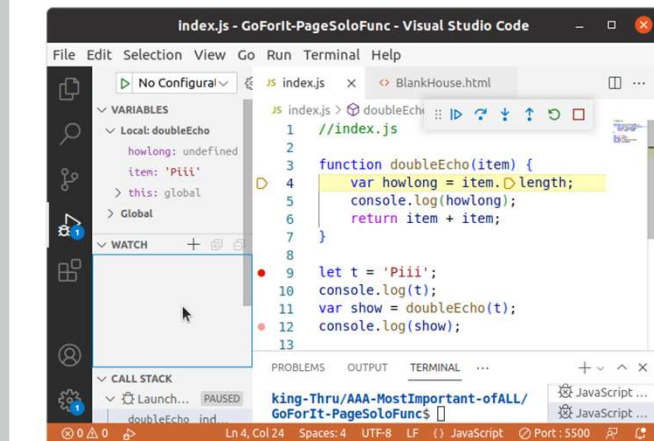
Slide-4

• GENERAL

- The line shown by {Slide3} called this function and so focus switches to the **function** itself.
- The “Piii” from the main program is in our current context held by the *parameter item*.

• SPECIAL

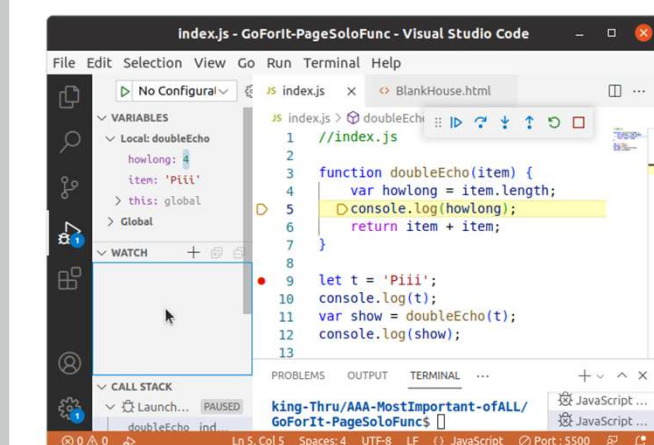
- You can no longer see the original variables, (t and show). Instead, you see the context's variables.
- This behavior is called **SCOPE**.



5

Slide-5

- Just for now, we are ignoring *console output*. The {final slide} explains that fully.
- Before moving on, note that the variable **howLong** was given the value **4** by the previous line.



6

Slide-6

- This is the last line of the function – but in this case, we Can't yet see what it is going to *return*
- As in all previous slides, the results of a line only exist, after we **finish** with it.

```

1 //index.js
2
3 function doubleEcho(item) {
4   var howLong = item.length;
5   console.log(howLong);
6   return item + item;
7 }
8
9 let t = 'Piii';
10 console.log(t);
11 var show = doubleEcho(t);
12 console.log(show);
13

```

7

Slide-7

- The system is “trying” to help, but the window-section available is too small.
- As the user, you can put the mouse over what looks like the value.

```

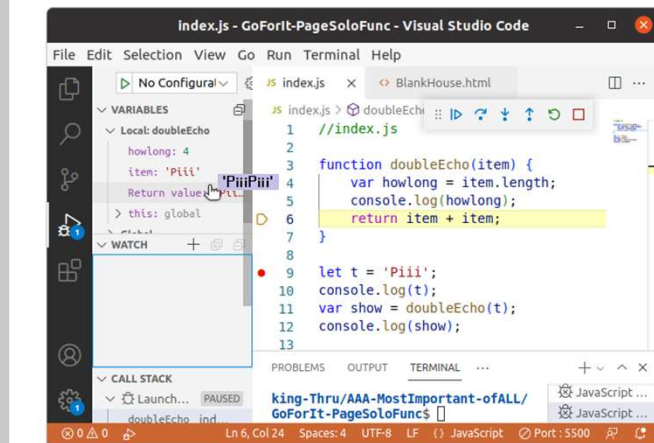
1 //index.js
2
3 function doubleEcho(item) {
4   var howLong = item.length;
5   console.log(howLong);
6   return item + item;
7 }
8
9 let t = 'Piii';
10 console.log(t);
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12 console.log(show);
13

```

8

Slide-8

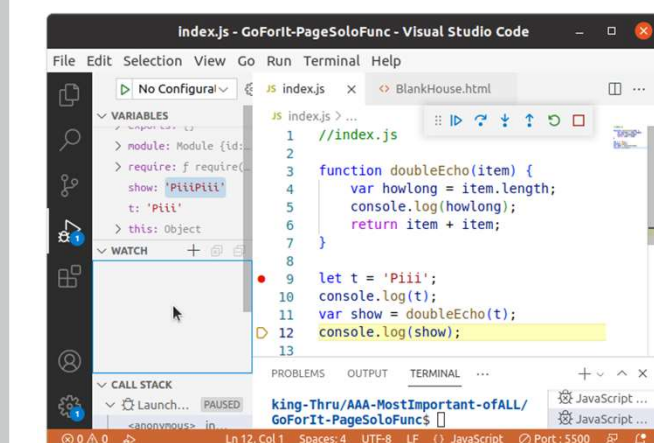
- The popup next to the hover-cursor is the complete value.
- Now we are sure the function returns "PiiiPiii".



9

Slide-9

- Again, we ignore the console output.
- We study this line because it continues the action mentioned back in {slide-3}.
- The line which gives a value to variable `show` has finished and thus the result appears on the top left section of the window.



10

Slide-Final

- It is time to fulfill the promises about console.log. For clarity of presentation I have hidden it so far.
- To see this in action, go back to {slides 3 and 6}.
- One reason, for the popularity of console.log, is that results STAY printed even after there has been a change of scope.
- The subject of SCOPE, was hinted at in {slide-4}.

