



# Website development

## Lecture 3

# Variable

**Variable** is a container that stores certain information.

In JavaScript there are 3 ways to declare a variable:

1. **let**
2. **const**
3. **var**

```
let/const/var variableName;
```

# Variable name rules

There are 4 rules for naming variables:

1. Variable name can consist of letters, numbers, \_ and \$ only
2. Variable name does not begin with a number
3. Variable name is case-sensitive
4. Keywords ([these](#)) cannot be used for a variable name

# Let

To declare a variable using **let** follow the format below:

```
let myLet;
```

To assign a value to a variable use **=** sign:

```
let a = 5;
```

```
let b = a; // b = 5
```

```
let c = a + b; // c = 5 + 5
```

```
console.log(c); // => 10
```

# Let

To assign text value we use quotation marks:

```
let myName = "Umar";  
console.log(myName); // => Umar
```

We can use “ ”, ‘ ’ or ` ` to store text value;

+ sign when used with strings will concatenate them:

```
let concatString = "a" + "b";  
console.log(concatString); // => ab
```

# Let

Variables may contain Boolean values, too. Boolean data type can be either TRUE or FALSE:

```
let isStudent = true;  
console.log(isStudent); // => true
```

```
let test = 5 > 6;  
console.log(test); // => false
```

# Let: typeof

To find out the data type of a variable we can use **typeof** operator:

```
let myName = "Umar"
```

```
console.log(typeof myName); // string
```

```
let isStudent = true;
```

```
console.log(typeof isStudent); // boolean
```

```
let myAge = 73;
```

```
console.log(typeof myAge); // number
```

# Let: undefined

A variable with no value assigned to it will return **undefined**:

```
let myName;  
console.log(myName); // => undefined
```

If we refer to non-existing variable we get the following error:

```
console.log(nonExistingVariable);
```

```
► Uncaught ReferenceError: nonExistingVariable is not defined
```



# Const

There are two differences between **let** and **const**:

1. It is compulsory to assign value when const is declared

`const PI;` // => gives an error due to not assigning any value

2. It is not possible to update const value:

`const PI = 3.14;`

`PI = 5.15;` // => gives an error due to value update

# Const

When you use `const`, it tells anyone looking at your code that this variable will never be assigned anything else. Every time they see that variable, they know what value that variable stores.

# Var

When JavaScript was first created, **var** was the only way to declare variables.

**var** design is confusing and error prone.

In modern versions of JavaScript, **let** and **const** were introduced to solve the problems of **var**.

For this and other reasons, we recommend using **let** and **const** rather than **var** in your code.

Thank you for your attention