

JS VARIABLES TERMINOLOGIES

No	Name	Details	Other Details
1	Tip	It is considered good programming practice to always declare variables before use.	-
2	Undeclared Variables	<div> <pre> <!DOCTYPE html> <html> <body> <h1>JavaScript Variables</h1> <p>In this example, x, y, and z are undeclared.</p> <p>They are automatically declared when first used.</p> <p id="demo"></p> <script> x = 5; y = 6; z = x + y; document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = "The value of z is: " + z; </script> </body> </html> </pre> </div> <div> <h3>JavaScript Variables</h3> <p>In this example, x, y, and z are undeclared.</p> <p>They are automatically declared when first used.</p> <p>The value of z is: 11</p> </div>	
3	Declaring a JavaScript Variable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating a variable in JavaScript is called "declaring" a variable. You declare a JavaScript variable with the var or the let keyword. After the declaration, the variable has no value (technically it is undefined). To assign a value to the variable, use the equal sign.(=) You can also assign a value to the variable when you declare it. It's a good programming practice to declare all variables at the beginning of a script 	<div> <div> <p>Creating a variable in JavaScript is called "declaring" a variable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> var carName; or let carName; </div> <div> <p>To assign a value to the variable, use the equal sign.</p> <p>carName = "Volvo";</p> </div> <div> <p>You can also assign a value to the variable when you declare it.</p> <p>let carName = "Volvo";</p> </div> <div> <p>It's a good programming practice to declare all variables at the beginning of a script.</p> <div> <p><i>declare at top and first</i></p> <pre> <p id="demo"></p> <script> let carName = "Volvo"; document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = carName; </script> </pre> </div> </div> </div>

4	One Statement, Many Variables	<p>You can declare many variables in one statement. Start the statement with let and separate the variables by comma.</p> <p>Eg: let person = "John Doe", carName = "Volvo", price = 200;</p> <p>A declaration can span multiple lines.</p> <p>Eg:</p> <pre>let person = "John Doe", carName = "Volvo", price = 200;</pre>	
5	Redeclare the Variable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you re-declare a JavaScript variable declared with var, it will not lose its value. You cannot re-declare a variable declared with let or const. 	<pre>var carName = "Volvo"; var carName;</pre>
6	Putting Number in quotes	<p>If you put a number in quotes, the rest of the numbers will be treated as strings, and concatenated.</p>	<pre>let x = 2 + 3 + "5"; //55</pre>
7	JavaScript Dollar Sign \$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The dollar sign is treated as a letter in JavaScript names. Using the dollar sign is not very common in JavaScript, but professional programmers often use it as an alias for the main function in a JavaScript library. In the JavaScript library jQuery, for instance, the main function \$ is used to select HTML elements. In jQuery \$("p"); means "select all p elements". 	<pre>let \$\$\$ = 2; let \$myMoney = 5; document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = \$\$\$ + \$myMoney; O/p :- 7</pre>
8	JS Underscore	<p>JavaScript treats underscore as a letter, identifiers containing _ are valid variable names</p>	<pre>let _lastName = "Johnny"; let _x = 2;</pre>