Temporal Dead Zone in JavaScript

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The Temporal Dead Zone refers to the period between the entering of a scope and the actual declaration of a variable using let or const. During this period, the variable is in an "uninitialized" state and accessing it will result in a ReferenceError.

- The TDZ starts from the beginning of the block until the variable is declared.
- Variables declared with let and const are hoisted but not initialized.
- Accessing the variable in the TDZ results in a ReferenceError.
- var declarations do not have a TDZ and are initialized as undefined.

Understanding Variable Hoisting

To grasp TDZ, it’s important to understand hoisting. Hoisting is JavaScript's behaviour of moving variable and function declarations to the top of their containing scope during compilation.

- var declarations are hoisted and initialized with undefined.
- let and const declarations are hoisted but not initialized, leading to the TDZ.

Hoisting with var

```
console.log(a); // undefined
var a = 5;
```

Output

```
undefined
```

Here, a is hoisted to the top of its scope and initialized with undefined, so accessing it before the declaration doesn’t throw an error.

Temporal Dead Zone with let

```
console.log(b); // ReferenceError: Cannot access 'b' befo
initialization
let b = 10;
```

In this case, b is hoisted but not initialized, so accessing it before the declaration results in a ReferenceError.

Examples to Illustrate Temporal Dead Zone

1. Accessing let and const Before Declaration

```
function gfg() {
    console.log(x); // ReferenceError
    let x = 3;
}
gfg();
```

2. Block Scope and TDZ

```
{
    console.log(y); // ReferenceError
    const y = 7;
}
```

3. Variables Declared After a Condition

```
if (true) {
    console.log(z); // ReferenceError
    let z = 9;
}
```

4. No Temporal Dead Zone with var

```
{
    console.log(a); // undefined
    var a = 5;
}
```

Understanding the Flow of TDZ

The Temporal Dead Zone works in the following manner

- **Variable is declared with `let` or `const`:** `When the variable is hoisted at the top of its current scope but they are not initialized.`
- **Entering TDZ:** From the hoisting till the variable initialization it will show the reference error if tried to access.
- **Variable initialization**: When the value is assigned to the variable from that point of time they exits no longer in the TDZ.
- **Accessing the variable**: The variables can be accessed normally after the initialization without any erros.

Why Does Temporal Dead Zone Exist?

- In ES6 (ECMAScript 2015) the concept of the Temporal Dead was introduced to prevent the issues which was occurring during the variable hoisting.
- When the TDZ concept was not introduced at that time the variables declared with var was automatically set to undefined which was causing the bugs or the issues.
- To avoid such problems, Temporal Dead Zone ensures that only let and const variables are only accessible after being initialized.

Practical Use of TDZ

For writing the clear and error-free code, it is important to understand the practical use of the TDZ. Below is shown how you can practically use TDZ

- **Always Declare Variables Before Accessing Them:** Before initialization do not try to access let and const variables.
- **Use Block Scoping Properly**: Try to declare the variables in the correct block to avoid the hoiating confusion.
- **Avoid Re-declaring Variables**: With the let and const try to not re-declare variables in the same blocks, so there will be less chances of the TDZ issues.