DECONSTRUCTING THE MONSTER DEFINITION

- High-level
- Garbage-collected
- Interpreted or just-in-time compiled
- Multi-paradigm
- Prototype-based object-oriented
- First-class functions
- Dynamic
- Single-threaded
- Non-blocking event loop

- **Concurrency model**: how the JavaScript engine handles multiple tasks happening at the same time.

Why do we need that?

- JavaScript runs in one **single thread**, so it can only do one thing at a time.

So what about a long-running task?

- Sounds like it would block the single thread. However, we want non-blocking behavior!

How do we achieve that?

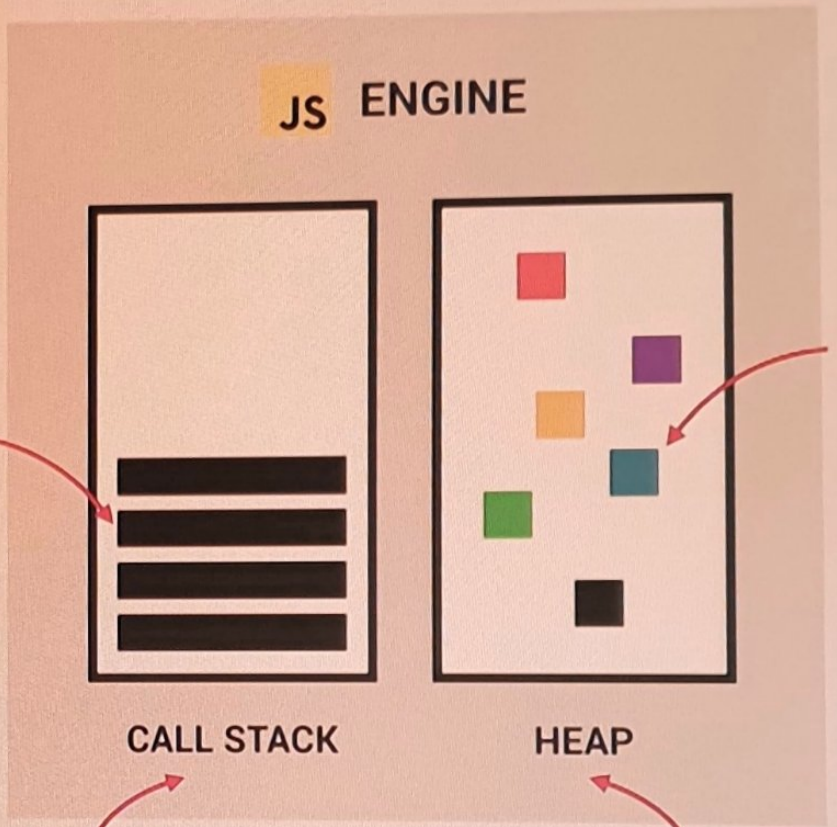
- By using an **event loop**: takes long running tasks, executes them in the "background", and puts them back in the main thread once they are finished.

WHAT IS A JAVASCRIPT ENGINE?

JS ENGINE

PROGRAM THAT **EXECUTES** JAVASCRIPT CODE.

Example: V8 Engine



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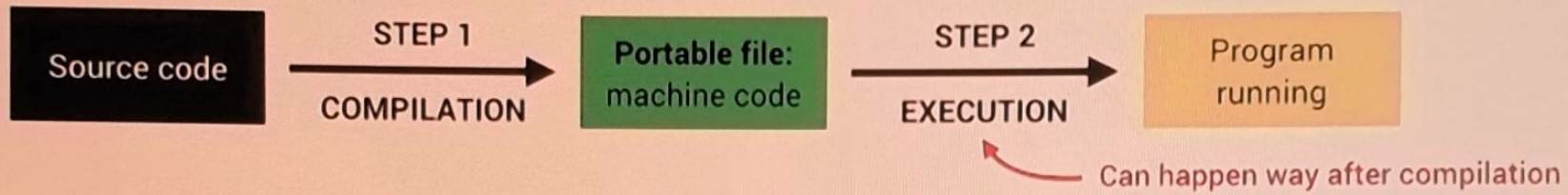
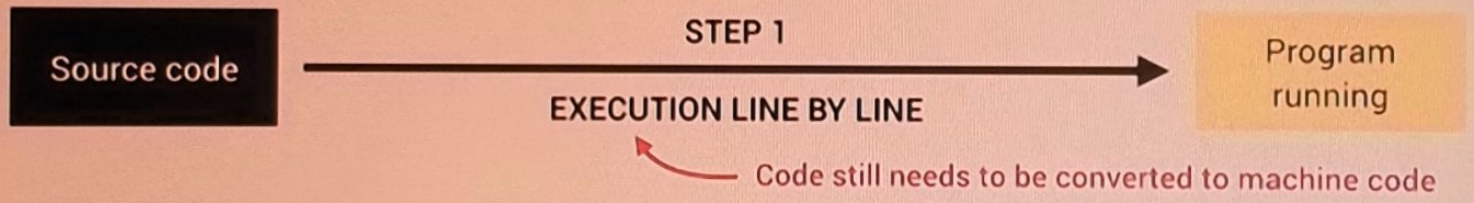
COMPUTER SCIENCE SIDENOTE: COMPILATION VS. INTERPRETATION

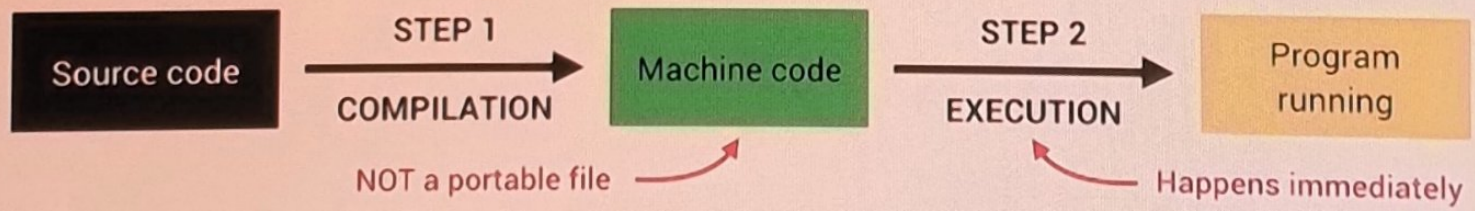
- **Compilation:** Entire code is converted into machine code at once, and written to a binary file that can be executed by a computer.



- **Interpretation:** Interpreter runs through the source code and executes it line by line.

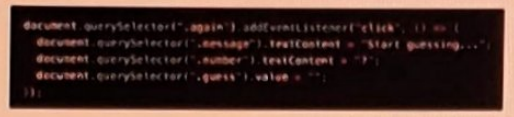


- **Just-in-time (JIT) compilation:** Entire code is converted into machine code at once, then executed immediately.



JS

MODERN JUST-IN-TIME COMPILATION OF JAVASCRIPT



~~"JavaScript is an interpreted language"~~

JS ENGINE

Happens in special threads that we can't access from code

Parsing

AST

Compilation

Just-in-time compilation

Optimization

Execution

Happens in Call Stack

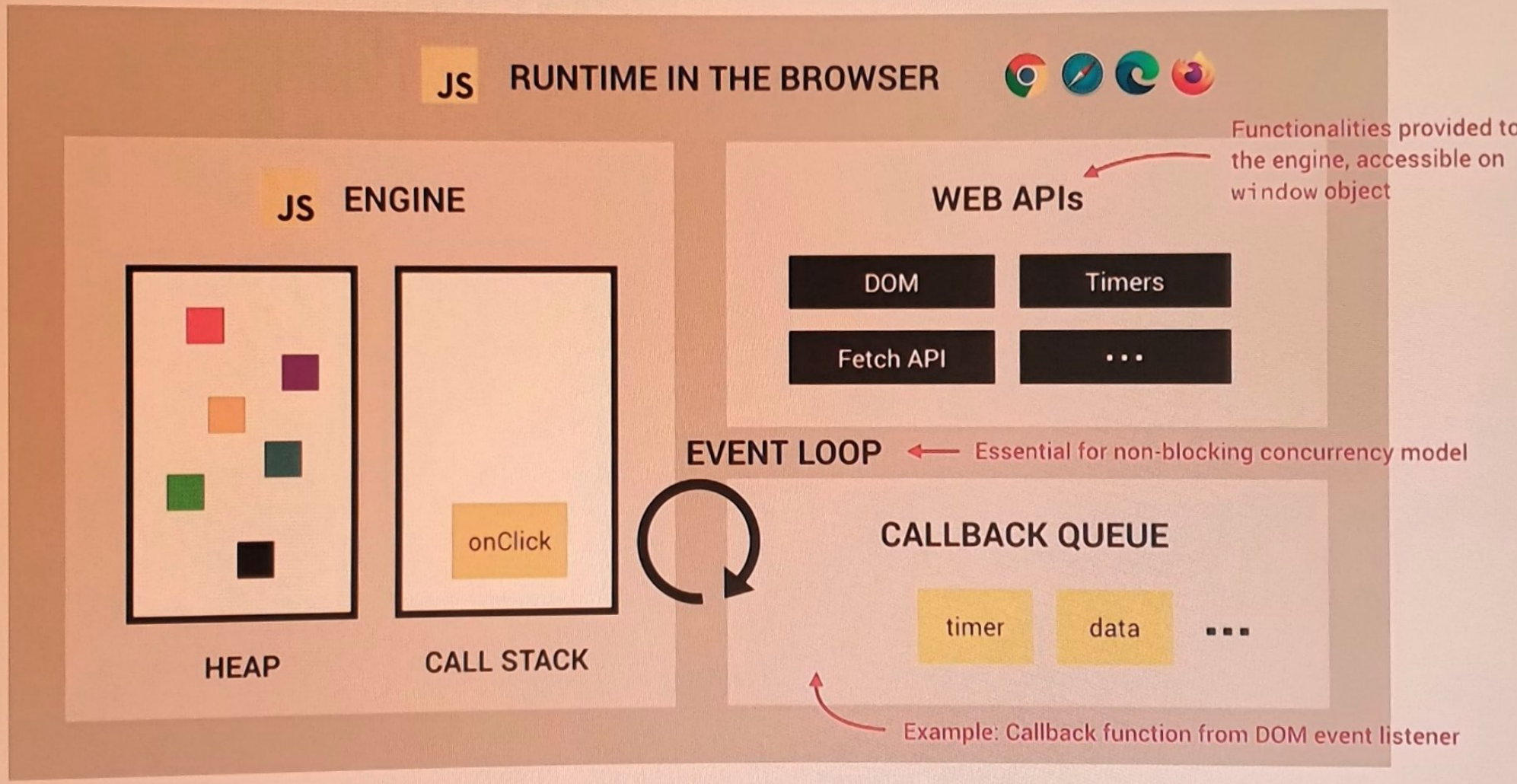
During execution!

AST Example

```
const x = 23;
```

```
- VariableDeclaration {
    start: 0
    end: 13
  - declarations: [
    - VariableDeclarator {
        start: 6
        end: 12
      - id: Identifier {
          start: 6
          end: 7
          name: "x"
        }
      - init: Literal = $node {
          start: 10
          end: 12
          value: 23
          raw: "23"
        }
      }
  ]
  kind: "const"
```

THE BIGGER PICTURE: JAVASCRIPT RUNTIME



WHAT IS AN EXECUTION CONTEXT?

- Human-readable code:

```
const name = 'Jonas';

const first = () => {
  let a = 1;
  const b = second();
  a = a + b;
  return a;
};

function second() {
  var c = 2;
  return c;
}
```

Function body only executed when called!

EXECUTION

Compilation

Creation of **global execution context** (for top-level code)

NOT inside a function

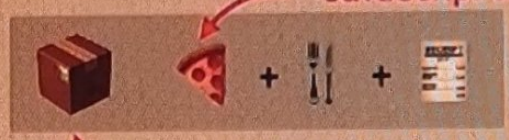
Execution of **top-level code** (inside global EC)

Execution of **functions** and waiting for **callbacks**

Example: click event callback

EXECUTION CONTEXT

Environment in which a piece of JavaScript is executed. Stores all the necessary information for some code to be executed.



Pizza "execution context"

- **Exactly <u>one</u> global execution context (EC):** Default context, created for code that is not inside any function (top-level).
- **One execution context <u>per function</u>:** For each function call, a new execution context is created.

All together make the call stack

EXECUTION CONTEXT IN DETAIL

WHAT'S INSIDE EXECUTION CONTEXT?

1. Variable Environment
   - let, const and var declarations
   - Functions
   - ~~arguments~~ object
2. Scope chain
3. ~~this~~ keyword

NOT in arrow functions!

Generated during "creation phase", right before execution

```
const name = 'Jonas';

const first = () => {
  let a = 1;
  const b = second(7, 9);
  a = a + b;
  return a;
};

function second(x, y) {
  var c = 2;
  return c;
}

const x = first();
```

Global

```
name = 'Jonas'
first = <function>
second = <function>
x = <unknown>
```

Literally the function code

Need to run `first()` first

first()

```
a = 1
b = <unknown>
```

Need to run `second()` first

second()

```
c = 2
arguments = [7, 9]
```

Array of passed arguments. Available in all "regular" functions (not arrow)

(Technically, values only become known during execution)

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THE CALL STACK

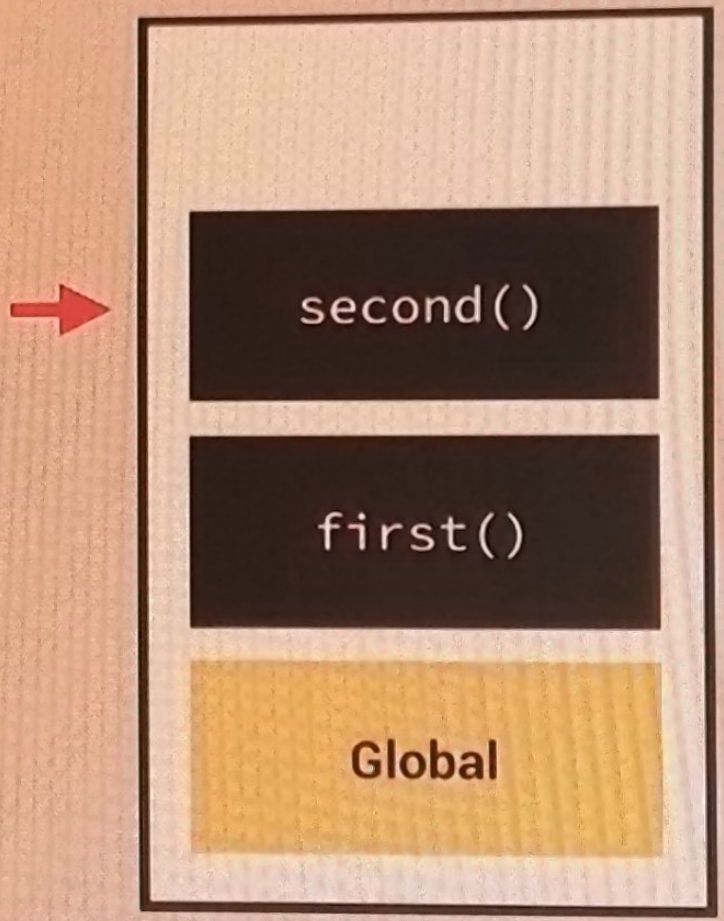
- Compiled code starts execution

```
const name = 'Jonas';

const first = () => {
  let a = 1;
  const b = second(7, 9);
  a = a + b;
  return a;
};

function second(x, y) {
  var c = 2;
  return c;
}

const x = first();
```



"Place" where execution contexts get stacked on top of each other, to keep track of where we are in the execution → CALL STACK