

[Class will start
at
7:05]

Agenda

- ① JS syntax
- ② primitive and non-primitives.
- ③ var, let and const
- ④ code-Execution / Hoisting
- ⑤ shadowing: legal and illegal

① js is dynamic type language

```
int a = 10 ; // statically typed lang.  
String b = "abc" ;
```

② high level language

③ V8 Engine - C++

⑤ real name: ECMAScript

⑥ default value is undefined.

⑦ single and double quote works in same way.

Data type

Primitive : number, String, Undefined, boolean
null

: (Newly added) Symbol, bigint

(*) Can't store a character of string.
it is treated as string only.

→ In case you want to work with character
deal with ASCII value.

Non-primitive data type

→ Array, Object, Function.

→ (newly added) map, set, weak map, weak set.

Array

Var a = [10, "abc", 10.5]

- 000: object. The data is a reference to an object.
- 1: int. The data is a 31 bit signed integer.
- 010: double. The data is a reference to a double floating point number.
- 100: string. The data is a reference to a string.
- 110: boolean. The data is a boolean.

value of null is 0.

Objects

① Key - value pair

↳ unique (number, string)
↳ (any data type of js)

- [x] → search for the value inside the variable
x → it will search for x.

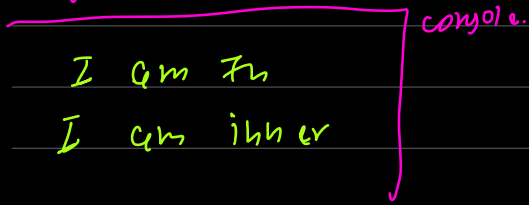
code execution

```
let a = 10;
function fn() {
  console.log("I am fn");
  function inner() {
    console.log("I am inner");
  }
  inner();
}
fn()
```

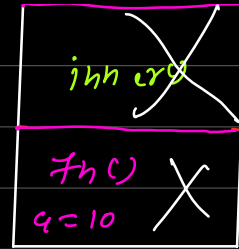
EC
inner:



Global Execution context



EC
fn:



GEC

call stack

code Execution

① EC creation

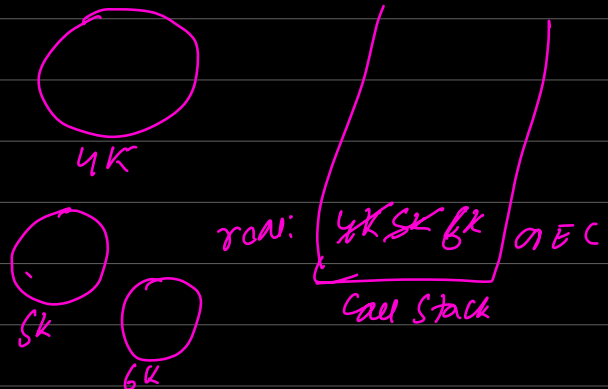
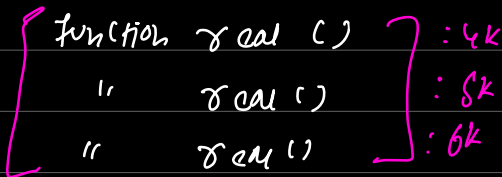
i) Hoisting: memory allocation

[variable: undefined]

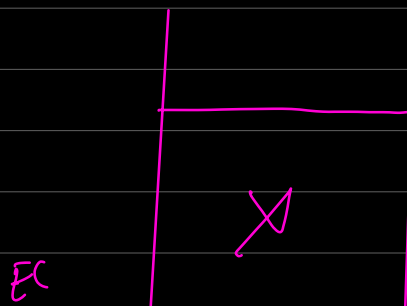
fn: get its memory]

ii) windows: browser global object.

② EC code execution.



```
var a = 10;
console.log("line number 2", a);
function fn() {
  var a = 20;
  console.log("line number 4", a);
  a++;
  console.log("line number 7", a);
  if (a) {
    var a = 30;
    a++;
    console.log("line number 11", a);
  }
  console.log("line number 13", a);
}
fn();
console.log("line number 16", a);
```

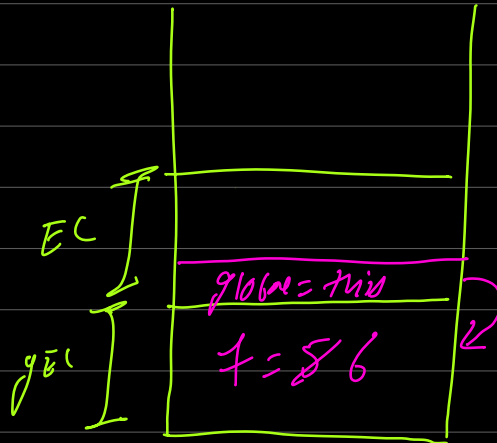


10
20
21
31
31
10

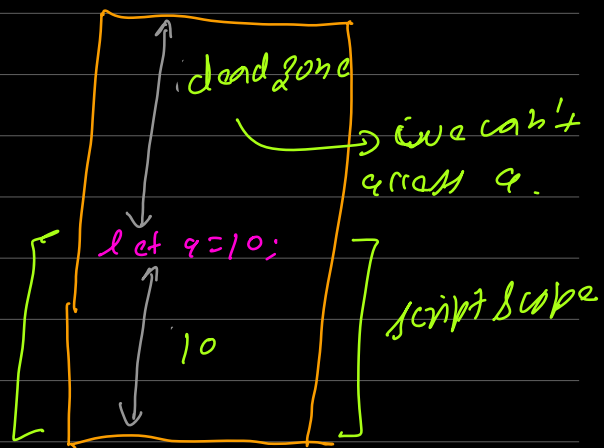
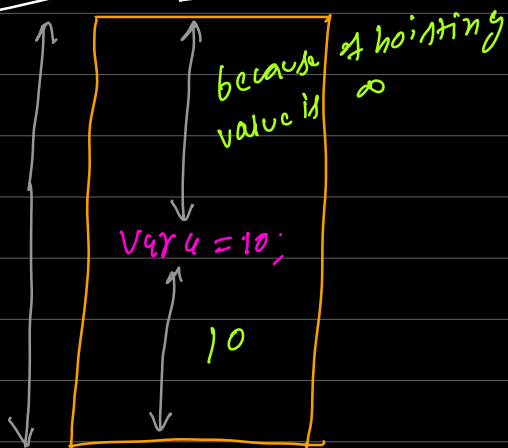
gEC

a = 20 21 20 31
a = 10

```
var f = 5;
function fn(){
  f = 6;
}
fn()
console.log(f)
```



var and let



```

var a = 10;
{
    var a = -10;
}
let b = a;
let b = -20;
console.log(b);

```

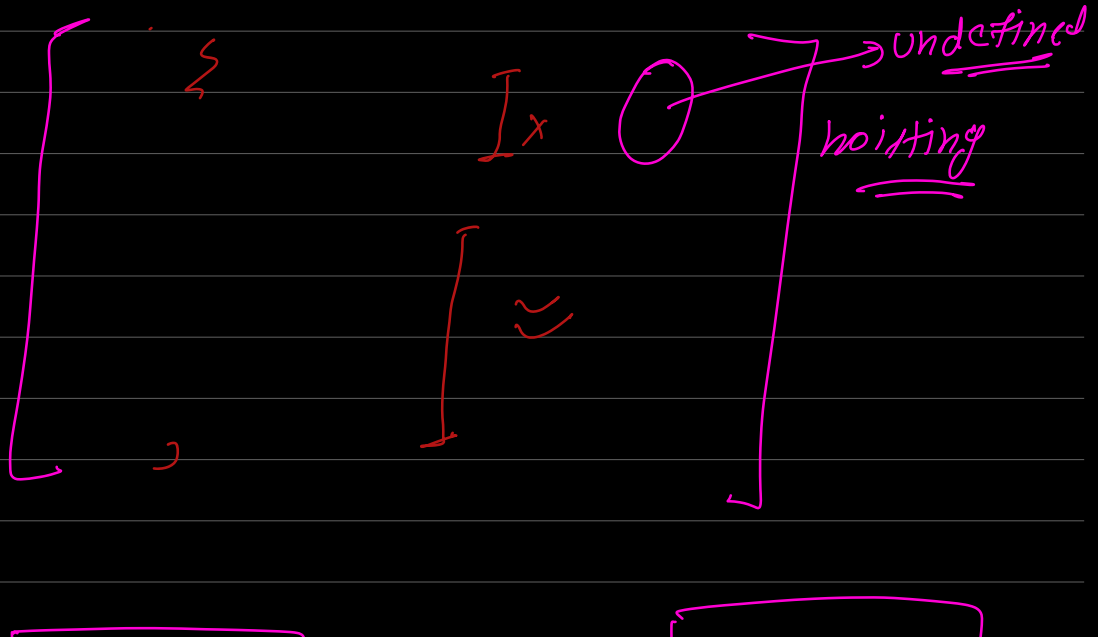
both refer
same address

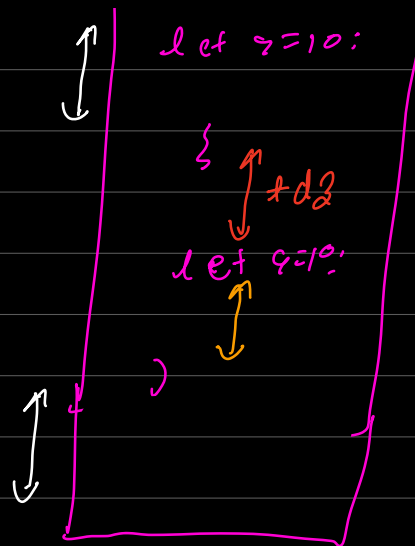
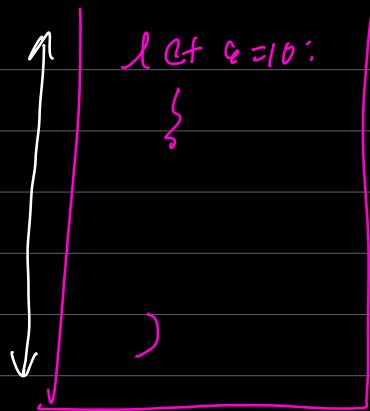
two different
addresses.

gEC

$a = 10 - 10$
 $b = -10$

Type	Redeclare	Reassign	Scope	Temporal Dead Zone
var	✓	✓	function	✗
let	✗	✓	block	✓
const	✗	✗	block	✓





Q1: Given str: "abcDEFG"

output: "ABCDEFG"

(ASCII)

A → A'

a → a'

$$('2') - ('A') = ('2') - ('a')$$

$$a' = a' - ('a') + ('A')$$
