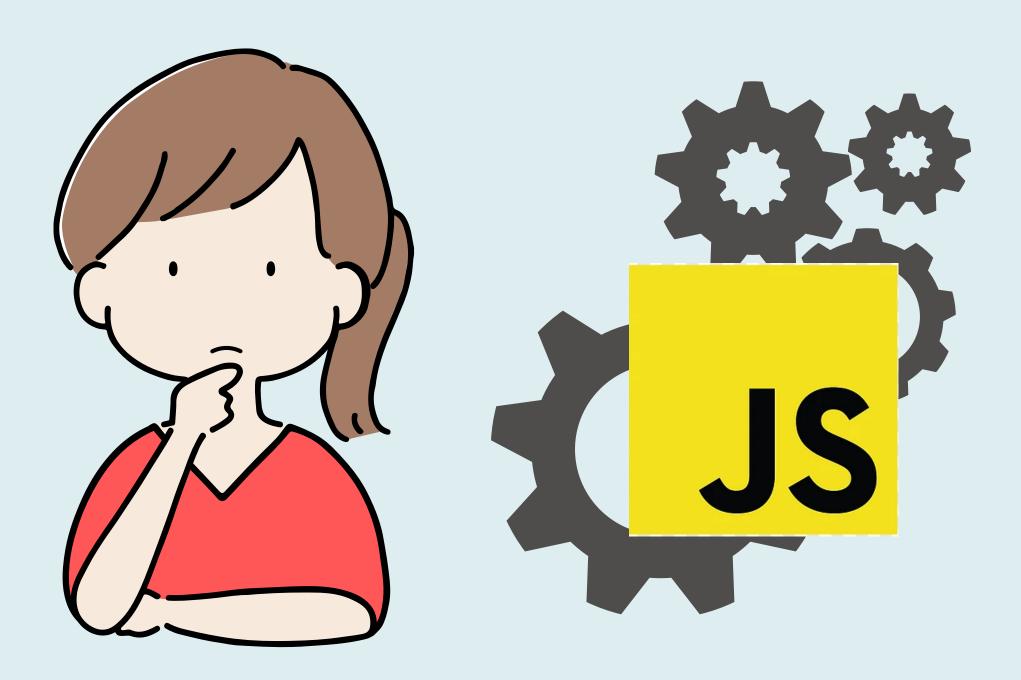
How JavaScript Engine Works

Let's explore behind the scenes of JS Engine



From Code to Execution: The 3 Stages of JS Engine

ever wondered how your JS code actually runs behind the scenes?

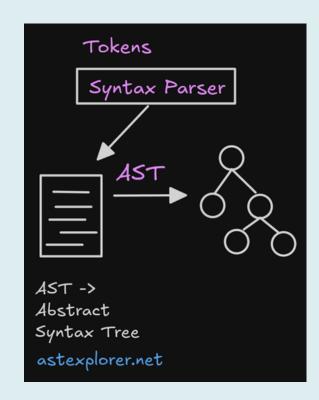
The JavaScript Engine processes your code in 3 major phases:

- Parsing Turns code into a structured format (AST)
- 2. Compilation Converts it to bytecode using JIT
- 3. Execution Runs the code using memory heap & call stack

Let's break it down step by step 🗲

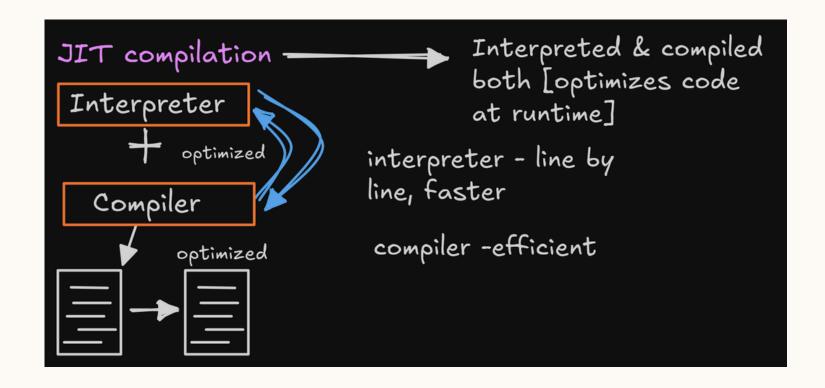
Parsing Phase

- The engine breaks your code into tokens
- These tokens are passed to the Syntax
 Parser
- The parser creates an AST (Abstract
 Syntax Tree) a structured
 representation of your code
- Useful Tool: <u>astexplorer.net</u> to visualize ASTs
- Goal: Convert raw code into a format the engine can understand



Compilation (JIT)

- AST is compiled into bytecode using JIT (Just-In-Time) compilation
- JIT uses both:
 - Interpreter Executes code lineby-line for fast startup
 - Compiler Optimizes the code for better long-term performance
- Result: Fast and optimized code execution!

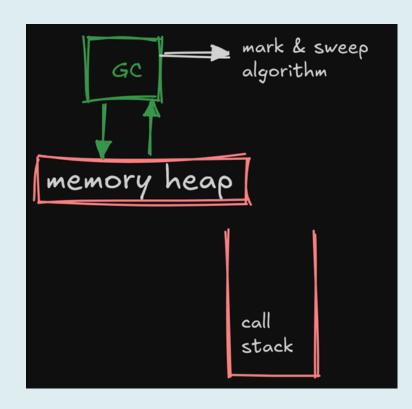


Execution

The engine now executes the bytecode using:

- Memory Heap Where variables, functions, and objects are stored.
- Call Stack Keeps track of function calls and manages control flow.

This is where the actual output of your code is produced.



Memory Management (Garbage Collection)

- JS engine includes a Garbage Collector (GC)
- It automatically cleans up memory by removing data that's no longer used
- Most engines use the Mark-and-Sweep algorithm

Why it matters: Keeps apps memoryefficient and prevents leaks

Recap – JS Engine in Action

- ✓ Parsing → Converts code to AST
- Compilation → Bytecode via JIT (interpreter + compiler)
- **✓ Execution** → Managed by memory heap
 & call stack
- **GC** → Automatically handles memory cleanup

JS Engine Representation

