HIBAQ SULEIMAN GOSAR

ASSIGNMENT OF JAVASCRIPT

1. With sited examples give the different between Let, Const and Var keywords in JavaScript.

ANS: LET- Variables declared with let are hoisted, but they are not initialized until the line of declaration is executed. If you try to access the variable before declaration, it will throw a Reference Error
 LET is a modern variable declaration

Example with LET:
let z = 50;
console.log(z);   // Output: 50

z = 60; // Reassigning a variable declared with let
console.log(z);   // Output: 60

// let z = 70;   // Error: Cannot redeclare block-scoped variable 'z'

ANS: VAR- eclarations are **hoisted** to the top of their scope but initialized with undefined. This means you can reference a variable declared with var before its actual declaration line
Var is old school varibles declaration

```
Example with var
function testVar() {
    if (true) {
        var x = 10;  // x is scoped to the function, not the block
    }
    console.log(x);  // Output: 10, x is accessible outside the if block
}

testVar();
```

ANS: CONST- dariables declared with const are **hoisted**, but they cannot be accessed before the declaration (similar to let)
Const it is used to declared unchanged variables

<u>Example with const</u>

```
const person = { name: 'John', age: 30 };
console.log(person);  // Output: { name: 'John', age: 30 }

person.age = 31;  // Allowed: modifying properties of the object
console.log(person);  // Output: { name: 'John', age: 31 }

person = { name: 'Jane', age: 25 };  // Error: Assignment to constant variable
```