

JavaScript Temporal Dead Zone

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The **Temporal Dead Zone** is a behavior in JavaScript that occurs when declaring a variable with the `let` and `const` keywords, but not with `var`. A shorthand you'll often hear to describe it is that "Let's don't hoist," but this is not technically true. Read on for a brief description of what's really occurring.

In JavaScript, variable declarations (but not assignments) are **hoisted to the top of the scope**. The code below works as expected:

```
function myFunc(){  
  var greeting = "Hello World!";  
  console.log(greeting);  
}
```

```
myFunc(); // "Hello World!"
```

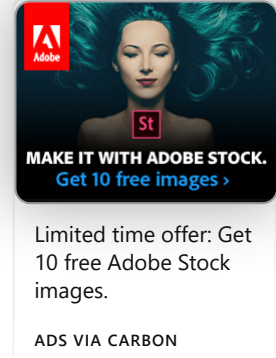
But if you reverse the order and try to run `console.log` on a variable before creating it?

```
function myFunc(){  
  console.log(greeting);  
  var greeting = "Hello World!";  
}
```

Which of these three options will be the output?

- 'Hello World!'
- An error saying `greeting` is not yet defined
- `Undefined`

The answer is `undefined` because the variable declaration is **hoisted** to the top of the scope. So in the eyes of the JavaScript interpreter, the code really looks as follows:



```
function myFunc(){  
  var greeting;  
  console.log(greeting);  
  greeting = 'Hello World!'  
}
```

The JavaScript interpreter works in a two-step process:

- **compile time**: run through all code looking for variable/function declarations
- **runtime**: execute the code including assignments and function invocations

Therefore on the first line, `greeting` is defined but has no assignment. JavaScript automatically provides the value `undefined` to defined variables without any variable. On line 2 the result will be `undefined` because the assignment does not occur until line three.

But if you use either the `let` or `const` keywords to declare a variable, this same code will throw an error:

```
function myFunc() {  
  console.log(greeting);  
  let greeting = 'Hello World!';  
}
```

```
myFunc(); // ReferenceError: greeting is not defined
```

```
function myFunc() {  
  console.log(greeting);  
  const greeting = 'Hello World!';  
}
```

```
myFunc(); // ReferenceError: greeting is not defined
```

This is the **Temporal Dead Zone** where we're trying to access a variable that has not yet been initialized (it has been declared and therefore exists, but has no value, not even `undefined`)

). It's common to hear the phrase, "let/const don't hoist" as a shorthand to remember this behavior. But technically something else is going on.

When we use the `var` keyword, two things actually happen:

1. at **compile time**, the variable is added to the enclosing lexical scope
2. at **runtime**, when the scope is entered any variables added to the lexical environment are initialized to the `undefined` value so they are available to use in the scope

The `let` and `const` keywords do step 1—so technically they do hoist—but not step 2, the assignment to `undefined`. Therefore it's more accurate to say that `let/const` **do hoist but don't get initialized**.

The end result is the same. Just remember that when using `let/const` you should *always move variable declarations to the top of your scope* to avoid the **temporal dead zone**.

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