JavaScript Variables

String-Variables: const yourFirstVariable = ‚learning to code gives you superpower’;

Number- Variables: const yourSecondVariable = 10;

Object-Variables: const yourThirdVariable = {FirstProberty:’hello world’;}

You combine a keyword, a variable and a value to create a line of code, every letter, every space and every symbol is named token.

With const newVariable = 20; you declare a variable and assign a value in one line of code.

With let anotherVariable; you first declare a variable and with

anotherVariable = 20; you assign a value to the variable.

There are 3 primary ways to declare a variable with:

1. const variable1 = 10;
2. let variable2 = 10;
3. var variable3 = 10;

You need one of these lines to declare a variable and assign a value to it.

“const” and “let” will cover almost everything or every situation you will face in future.

“var” on the other hand is not recommended to use because it can re-declare a value of a variable.

For example var myVariable = 10; declares the variable and sets the value to 10. When we use var myVariable = 20; the value will update and the variable will be re-declared.

The keyword let is used when you expect the value of a variable will change within the code.

For example let counter = 0;

Counter = counter + 1;

When using counter in console you get a 1 printed

Counter++; will do the same as “Counter = counter + 1;”

When now using counter you will get printed a 2.

The const keyword is used when you expect the value of a variable wont change.

Const lines are often written like: const TAX\_RATE = 0.08;

The way the variable is written is more a symantic thing, there are more: