QUESTION 1 OF 3

What do you expect to be the output from running <code>getClothing(false)</code>?

```
function getClothing(isCold) {
   if (isCold) {
     var freezing = 'Grab a jacket!';
   } else {
     var hot = 'It's a shorts kind of day.';
     console.log(freezing);
   }
}
```

- ReferenceError: freezing is not defined
- Grab a jacket!
- undefined
- It's a shorts kind of day.

It actually outputs undefined, weird right? Continue reading to learn more about this quirk of JavaScript.

QUESTION 2 OF 3

What do you expect to be the output from running <code>getClothing(false)</code>?

```
function getClothing(isCold) {
  if (isCold) {
    const freezing = 'Grab a jacket!';
  } else {
    const hot = 'It's a shorts kind of day.';
    console.log(freezing);
  }
}
```

- Grab a jacket!
- undefined
- It's a shorts kind of day.

Because freezing is not declared inside the else statement, the function scope, or the global scope, a ReferenceError is thrown.

OUESTION 3 OF 3

What do you expect to be output from running the following code?

```
let instructor = 'James';
instructor = 'Richard';
console.log(instructor);

James

Richard
```

SyntaxError: Identifier 'instructor' has already been declared

This is the correct way to use let. Use let to declare variables when you plan on changing the value of a variable later in your code.

CONTINUE

Use cases

undefined

The big question is when should you use let and const? The general rule of thumb is as follows:

- use let when you plan to reassign new values to a variable, and
- use const when you don't plan on reassigning new values to a variable. Since const is the strictest way to declare a variable, we suggest that you always declare variables with const because it'll make your code easier to reason about since you know the identifiers won't change throughout the lifetime of your program. If you find that you need to update a variable or change it, then go back and switch it from const to let.