Var:

we can redeclare as well as re-assign value.

e.g. var variable1 = 10;

console.log(“var keyword…..>”, variable1)

redeclare:----

var variable1 = “ten”;

re assign:-----

variable1 = “yaseen”

let:

we can not re-declare but we can re-assign.

Let variable2=20;

Console.log(“”, variable2);

No re-assign but

Re-declare : variable2=100;

Const:

can not be re-declare and can not be re-assigned

Const variable3 = 30;

No re-declare

No re-assign

# FUNCTION

A block of code that executes on the certain condition. **Starts with character, \_ , or $**

* ()- paranthesis
* {console.log()}- function body
* FunctionName(); --- function call

(isko curly bracket ke baher likhte)

Fuction functionName(){

Console.log(values or operators or srting + -)};

FunctionName();

**Function decleration can be called before initialization**

**Matlab function ki line ke ooper likh sakte**

**Remaining types can not**

Types:

1. Function decleration:

Eg: function addition(){

Console.log(2+4) };

To call------------------- addition();

1. Function expression : anynomus or self called function (can be made using expression)

Eg : const substrc = function(){

Console.log(10-3) };

To call-------------------------------- substrc();

1. Arrow function:

Eg: const div = () => {

Console.log(10/2) };

To call :--------------------- div();

**Function(); is ()=> in arrow function is the difference**

## Function types in details

### Function decleration:

* A function must start with function keyword
* We can call this function before initialization/decleration

### Function expression:

* We can’t use function keyword instead we can use let/const
* We cant call this function before initialization.

### Arrow function: