

Closure

in JavaScript

JS



Closure

A closure in JavaScript is a special combination of a function and the environment in which it was created. It allows the function to remember and access variables from its outer scope, even after that scope has finished executing.



Use of Closure

Closures are useful for achieving data privacy, creating specialized functions, and maintaining state in asynchronous operations.

Advantages of Closure

Closures provide encapsulation and modularity, allowing for cleaner and reusable code. They also optimize memory usage and prevent unnecessary global variables.



```
function createCounter() {  
  let count = 0;  
  
  return function () {  
    count++;  
    console.log(count);  
  };  
}  
  
const counter = createCounter();  
counter(); // Output: 1  
counter(); // Output: 2
```

In this example, the **createCounter** function returns an inner function that increments a count variable each time it is called. The count variable is encapsulated within the **closure**, allowing the inner function to remember and modify its value.



```
function createMultiplier(factor) {  
  return function (number) {  
    return number * factor;  
  };  
}  
  
const double = createMultiplier(2);  
console.log(double(5)); // Output: 10  
  
const triple = createMultiplier(3);  
console.log(triple(5)); // Output: 15
```

In this snippet, the **createMultiplier** function takes a factor parameter and returns an inner function that multiplies a number by that factor. The **closure** retains the factor value, allowing the inner function to perform the multiplication correctly.



use of closures in real-life scenarios

1. **Event handling:** Closures help access external data within event listeners.
2. **Private data:** Closures enable encapsulation and data privacy.
3. **Memoization:** Closures assist in caching expensive function results.
4. **Currying and partial application:** Closures capture function arguments for later use.
5. **Asynchronous operations:** Closures manage state and data in asynchronous tasks.
6. **Iterators and generators:** Closures preserve iteration context and internal state.
7. **Functional programming:** Closures facilitate higher-order functions and code composition.

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