LE: { makeArmy: fun(), outer: null}, thisBinding: window	army
Execution phase	
LE: { makeArmy: fun(), outer: null ,army:[fun(), fun()]}	
thisBinding: window	
makeArmy()	
o. LE for makeArmy()	
Creation phase	
LE: { makeArmy:Fn, outer: global}	shooter
Arguments: {length:0}	
Execution phase	
LE: { makeArmy:Fn, outer: global}	
Arguments: {length:0}	
	·
Creation phase	
LE: { outer: makeArmy }	shoote
Execution phase	

a. Creation phase

d. LE for army[0]

Creation phase

```
Closure
i = 2 , outer: makeArmy

army[0]()

LE: { arguments: { length: 0 }, outer: closure}
```

Execution phase

```
Closure
i = 2 , outer: makeArmy

army[0]()

LE: { arguments: { length: 0 }, outer: closure}
alert(i); i=2;
```

```
e. What will army[0] alert?
         2
f. Can you fix the code?
    function makeArmy() {
      let shooters = []
      let i = 0
      while (i < 2) {
       let j = i;
       let shooter = function(){
        alert(j)
       }
       shooters.push(shooter)
       j++
      return shooters
     }
     let army = makeArmy()
```

```
army.forEach(f => f())
```

g. How will the diagram change?

1. Write a function printNumbers(*from*,*to*) that outputs a number every second, starting from *from* and ending with *to*.

```
function printNumbers(from, to) {
    let x = setInterval(() => {
        if(from === to){
            clearTimeout(x)
        }
        console.log(from++)
      }, 1000)
}
// printNumbers(5, 10)
```

- 2. When will the schedules function run?
 - After the loop
 - will print 100000000