A captured variable in a closure may not live long enough.

Erroneous code example:

```
fn foo() -> Box<Fn(u32) -> u32> {
    let x = 0u32;
    Box::new(|y| x + y)
}
```

This error occurs when an attempt is made to use data captured by a closure, when that data may no longer exist. It's most commonly seen when attempting to return a closure as shown in the previous code example.

Notice that x is stack-allocated by foo(). By default, Rust captures closed-over data by reference. This means that once foo() returns, x no longer exists. An attempt to access x within the closure would thus be unsafe.

Another situation where this might be encountered is when spawning threads:

Since our new thread runs in parallel, the stack frame containing x and y may well have disappeared by the time we try to use them. Even if we call thr.join() within foo (which blocks until thr has completed, ensuring the stack frame won't disappear), we will not succeed: the compiler cannot prove that this behavior is safe, and so won't let us do it.

The solution to this problem is usually to switch to using a move closure. This approach moves (or copies, where possible) data into the closure, rather than taking references to it. For example:

```
fn foo() -> Box<Fn(u32) -> u32> {
    let x = 0u32;
    Box::new(move |y| x + y)
}
```

Now that the closure has its own copy of the data, there's no need to worry about safety.

This error may also be encountered while using async blocks:

```
async fn f() {
   let v = vec![1, 2, 3i32];
```

use std::future::Future;

Similarly to closures, async blocks are not executed immediately and may capture closed-over data by reference. For more information, see https://rust-lang.github.io/async-book/03\_async\_await/01\_chapter.html.