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Period 2
APCS
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Vocabulary 3

1. In dynamic scoping, the runtime state of the program stack determines what variable you are referring to.
2. Dynamic scoping searches the entire stack, whereas the function scope refers the local function that the variable is declared in.
3. Block scope is when the scope is restricted to only a block of the code, whereas dynamic scoping uses the runtime state of the program stack to determine what variable you are referring to.
4. With lexical scoping, the structure of the program source code determines what variables you are referring to. However dynamic scoping refers to searching up the call stack.
5. Dynamic scoping is useful as a substitute for globally scoped variables.
6. A namespace organizes objects of various kinds, whereas dynamic scope refers to a defined variable that is within the runtime state of the program stack.
7. A stack may include variables with a function scope.
8. A variable in a block scope may be pushed into the stack.
9. Lexical scope does not involve referring to the stack. It instead refers to the structure of the program code.
10. The value of a global variable may be pushed into or popped from a stack.
11. A stack is a last in first out data structure, whereas namespaces organize classes, interfaces, and structs.
12. A block scope may be within a function scope if the block scope refers to an if statement nested inside the function.
13. Lexical scope refers to the structure of the program code, just like the function scope.
14. A global variable's scope includes the function scope.

15. A function scope refers to the scope of a variable within that function, whereas a namespace is used to organize objects.
16. Lexical scope and block scope both depend on the location in the source code.
17. The scope of a global variable is much bigger than a block scope since the global variable can be accessed anywhere in the program.
18. A variable may be of a block scope, and the namespace organizes the classes and objects of a program.
19. A global variable may be in a lexical scope, depending on what type of scope the program uses.
20. Lexical scope is the scope of a variable defined in a block of code, whereas the namespace prevents errors by organizing objects.
21. A global variable can be accessed throughout the class while a namespace organizes classes and interfaces.