



#### **Remember This:**



You can't tell whether you're learning something when you're learning it—in fact, learning feels a lot more like frustration.

What I've learned is that during this period of frustration is actually when people improve the most, and their improvements are usually obvious to an outsider. If you feel frustrated while trying to understand new concepts, try to remember that it might not feel like it, but you're probably rapidly expanding your knowledge.

—Jeff Dickey, author of Write Modern Web Apps with the MEAN Stack: Mongo, Express, AngularJS, and Node.js

### **Important Reminders**

This course covers a lot of material quickly, so remember:



Instructors and TAs are here to help.



Feel encouraged to schedule a one-on-one during office hours.



One-on-one sessions are a great way to identify weaknesses and outline a plan to get back on track.



Office hours are held before and after class.



### **Objectives**

01

Pretend to learn scoping

02

Build a jQuery calculator





# This next section is **heavy** on theory.

#### JavaScript Scope



In Javascript, curly **brackets** { } indicate blocks of code.



In order for the code inside the curly brackets to be executed, it must meet the condition or be called (example: functions).



These blocks of code can affect variables that were declared outside the curly brackets—so be careful!

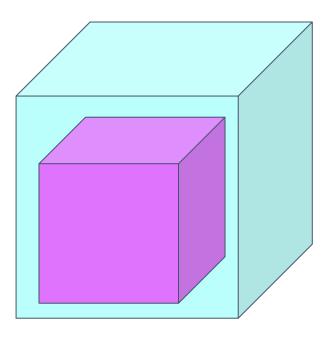
```
// Sets initial value of x
var x = 5;

// False Condition doesn't get run
if(1 > 2000) {
    x = 10
}

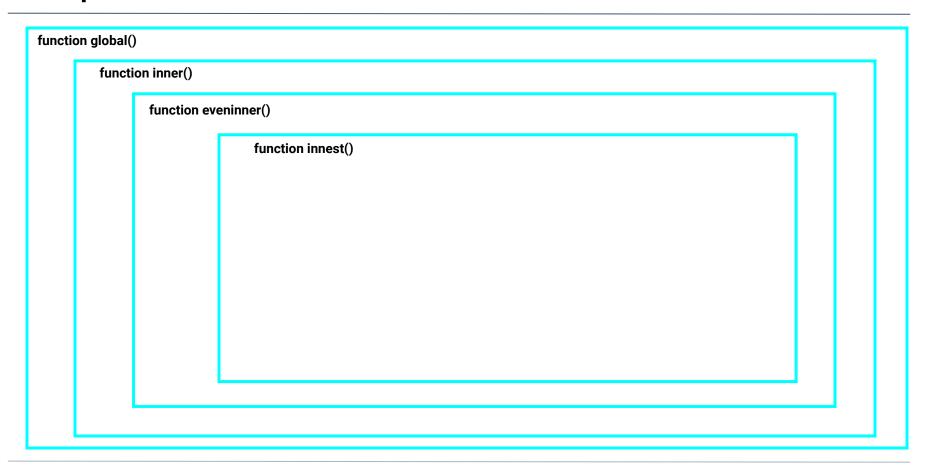
// Will print 5. X was unchanged.
console.log(x);
```

### Scope = Boxes in Boxes

Scope impacts which variables can be accessed by which function.



### Scope = Boxes in Boxes



### JavaScript Scope Example

Here, **inside** is clearly able to access the variables of its **parent function**, **outside**.

How does **insideOut** have access to **x**?

```
<script>
 function outside() {
   var x = 1;
   function inside(y) {
     console.log(x + y);
   return inside;
 var insideOut = outside();
 // What does this return?
 insideOut(2);
    Uncaught ReferenceError: x is not defined.
 // How does insideOut have access to x?
 console.log("The value of 'x' outside 'outside()' is: " + x);
</script>
```



### **Activity:**

Lexical Scope 1



### **Activity:** Lexical Scope 1

Review the file sent to you and explain the following to a partner:

- What do the terms parent function and child function mean?
- Why can child functions access parent variables, but not vice versa?

Be prepared to share your answers!





## **Activity:**

Lexical Scope 2



### **Activity:** Lexical Scope 2



Take a few moments to dissect the code just sent to you.



Try to predict what will be printed in each of the examples.



Be prepared to share!



**Note:** Pay attention to the unusual use of the keyword *this*.





### **Activity:**

Lexical Scope 3



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Take a few moments to dissect the code just sent to you.



Try to predict what will be printed in each of the examples.



Be prepared to share!



**Note:** Pay attention to the unusual use of the keyword *this*.





Time's Up! Let's Review.

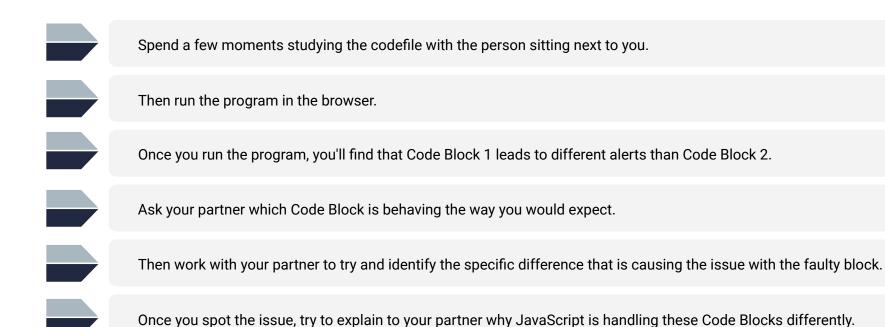


### Partner Activity: Scope Quiz

Instructions and file sent via Slack.



### Partner Activity: Scope Quiz







Time's Up! Let's Review.



### Partner Activity: This Example

Instructions and file sent via Slack.



### Partner Activity: This Example

#### Instructions:



Using the comments in the guide answer each of the questions asked in the file.



Focus your attention on trying to wrap your mind around the concept of "this" and the unique role it can play in code.



Then run the program in the browser.

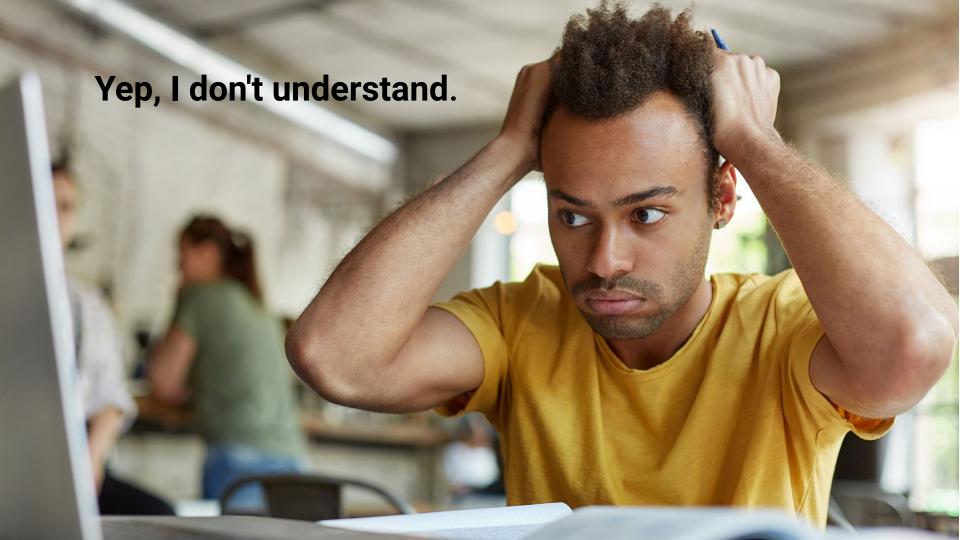


Then try to explain to your partner how "this" works, focus on the first three examples.





Time's Up! Let's Review.



# If you'd like to learn more, here's a helpful article:

What You Should Already Know about JavaScript Scope

spin.atomicobject.com

