1) Output:

undefined  
8  
8  
9  
10  
1

First   initialized according to the program's sequence is x, a, b, and c. X=1, a=5, then b=10 come first. C is initially set up with a function that takes three local parameters with the names a, b, and c. only available inside of this function. This function raise x, f and subsequently initializes it as x=10, f to a function that once more accepts the three locally defined parameters a, b, and c. Only x is raised in this method, and it is initialized to 5 later. After the global vars have been initialized, c(8,9,10) is invoked. The first local x of function c, which is undefined at that time because initialization is at the end of this scope, is logged inside it in the console. second log is of an 8-digit number. as a parameter, received. In the second function call, f(a,b,c), the parent function c's call parameters b=9, a=8, and c=10 are passed. As b is given the value of a on the first line, this function f(a,b,c) has a first log b with b=8. After logging it, it changes to b=c, which is 10; after calling the f function, the local b of c is recorded in the console and is 9, which is unaffected by changes made in the f function because that b is only local to that function. X is set to 10 after logging b in function c. Global b, which is set to 10 after function call c, is then logged, followed by x, which is set to 1, initialized at the first line of code.  
  
2) Globally declared variables have a scope that extends outside of any function. In a JavaScript program, global variables can be accessed from anywhere.

In a JavaScript function, variables declared inside the function become local to the function. Local variables only have access from within the function since they have Function Scope.  
  
3)

a. Do statements in Scope A have access to variables defined in Scope B and C?  
No  
  
b. Do statements in Scope B have access to variables defined in Scope A?  
Yes  
  
c. Do statements in Scope B have access to variables defined in Scope C?  
No

d. Do statements in Scope C have access to variables defined in Scope A?  
Yes  
  
e. Do statements in Scope C have access to variables defined in Scope B?  
Yes

4) Output

81  
25

x is raised and initialized to 9 after that. As there is no local x in the function, the return value of myFunction() is recorded next. This return value is x\*x, which equals 81. then x was given a value of 5. When myFunction() is called again after this, it now returns 5\*5, which is equal to 25, because x was changed before this call.

5) Output

10

When the function bar() is called, local foo is hoisted since it was defined and initialized in an if statement before being initialized with the value 1. If the condition is true, the if expression will assign the value 10 to foo. After the if clause, alert is invoked with the argument foo. As foo was initially undefined and initialized with the value 10, it is a local variable with the value 10. which the alert call will display.