**Closure:**

* An act or process of closing something is called closure. The closure is a procedure for ending a debate or taking a vote.
* **A closure is a combination of a function and it’s environment.**
* A closure is an inner function and it access to the outer function variables. JavaScript variables can belong to the **local** or **global** scope.The closure has three scope chains those are used to access the variables. Those are :

1. Local Scope ( Own scope)
2. Outer Functions Scope
3. Global Scope.

* One is used to access own scope variable and second one is used to access outer function variables and last one used to access global variables.

1. **Ex:** outer variable access:

var a=4;

function myFunction1() {

    return a \* a;  
 }

o/p: 16.

* The inner function has access not only to the outer function’s variables, but also to access the outer function parameters. We can create a closure by adding a function inside another function.

**Use of Closures:**

Closures are one of the most powerful features of JavaScript. JavaScript allows for the nesting of functions and grants the inner function full access to all the variables and functions defined inside the outer function.

**Advantage:**

The advantage of closures is that they can be used easily anywhere you expect a function: You don't need to define an interface/class to build ad-hoc closures. So, using closure or objects is mostly a matter of style. With a function closure you can store data in a separate scope, and share it only where necessary.