Environment

- Scope & Lexical Environment in JavaScript

 - Let's explore some examples to understand it better! \mathscr{D}
- Case Studies:
- **♦** Case 1:

```
function a() {
    console.log(b); // 10
}
var b = 10;
a();
```

- **♦** Case 2:

```
function a() {
    c();
    function c() {
        console.log(b); // 10
    }
}
var b = 10;
a();
```

- **(a)** Even inside a **nested function**, the **global variable b** is **accessible!**
- **♦** Case 3:

```
function a() {
    c();
    function c() {
       var b = 100;
       console.log(b); // 100
```

```
}
}
var b = 10;
a();
```

• 6 A **local variable** (b = 100) **overrides** the **global** b = 10 inside the nested function c().

♦ Case 4:

```
function a() {
    var b = 10;
    c();
    function c() {
        console.log(b); // 10
    }
}
a();
console.log(b); // X Error: b is not defined
```

• **†** Functions can access outer variables, but the Global Execution Context **X** can't access local variables inside functions.

Quick Recap of Outputs:

Case	Output	Why?
1	10	a() accesses b from Global Scope
2	10	Nested function c() still accesses global b
3	100	Local b in c() overshadows global b
4	10 inside c(), X Error outside	Global can't access local variables

Call Stack Visual

- c()
- a()
- Global Execution Context (EC)

Memory Structure

```
Global Memory:
- b: 10
```

```
- a: {...}

a's Memory:
- c: {...}

c's Memory:
- b: 100 (only inside c if redeclared)
```

(a) Important Concepts

- Lexical Environment (LE) = Local Memory + Lexical Environment of Parent. @ + 🕮
- Lexical = 📃 "in hierarchy" / "in order" based on physical placement in code.
- Every time an **Execution Context (EC)** is created, a **Lexical Environment (LE)** is created too!

The Scope Chain (aka Lexical Environment Chain)

- When accessing a variable:
 - 1. Check local memory @.

 - 3. Repeat until found or reach the global level 🕥.

```
function a() {
    function c() {
        // logic here
    }
    c(); // c is lexically inside a
}
// a is lexically inside Global EC
```

Static Scope

- Variables and functions are accessible based on their physical location in the source code.
- Example:

```
Global {
  Outer {
    Inner
  }
}
```

Inner is surrounded by the lexical scope of Outer.



- Inner functions can access variables from outer functions .
- Functions cannot access variables that are not in their scope X.