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Closures (In JavaScript and Beyond)

A closure is a function that accesses a variable "outside" itself. For example:

```
const message = 'The British are coming.';
function sayMessage(){
  alert(message); // Here we have access to message,
  // even though it's declared outside this function!
}
```

We'd say that message is "closed over" by sayMessage().

One useful thing to do with a closure is to create something like an "instance variable" that can change over time and can affect the behavior of a function.

```
// Function for getting the id of a dom element,

// giving it a new, unique id if it doesn't have an id yet

const getUniqueId = (() => {
    let nextGeneratedId = 0;
    return element => {
        if (!element.id) {
            element.id = `generated-uid-${nextGeneratedId}`;
            nextGeneratedId++;
        }
        return element.id;
    };
})();
```

Why did we put nextGeneratedId in an immediately-executed anonymous function? It makes nextGeneratedId private, which prevents accidental changes from the outside world:

```
// Function for getting the id of a dom element,
// giving it a new, unique id if it doesn't have an id yet
let nextGeneratedId = 0;
const getUniqueId = element => {
    if (!element.id) {
        element.id = `generated-uid-${nextGeneratedId}`;
        nextGeneratedId++;
    }
    return element.id;
};

// ...
// Somewhere else in the codebase...
// ...
// WHOOPS--FORGOT I WAS ALREADY USING THIS FOR SOMETHING
nextGeneratedId = 0;
```

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Next up: In-Place Algorithms → (/concept/in-place? course=fc1§ion=javascript)

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