

OUTPUT BASED

INTERVIEW QUESTION-141



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Interviewer: Can you explain why the following code **outputs 3, 3, 3** when the loop condition is **$i < 3$** ?

```
for (var i = 0; i < 3; i++) {  
    setTimeout(function() {  
        console.log(i);  
    }, 1000);  
}
```

Explanation 

The Role of var

var is **function-scoped**, all iterations of the loop share the same **i** variable.

Therefore, when the **setTimeout callbacks execute**, they all reference the same **i**, which is **3** by the end of the loop.

Loop Mechanics

Initialization:

The loop starts with $i = 0$.

Condition Check and Iteration:

The loop condition $i < 3$ is checked. If true, the loop body executes.

Increment Step:

After the loop body executes, the increment expression $i++$ is evaluated.

Iteration Details

First Iteration:

$i = 0$: The condition **$0 < 3$** is true, so the loop body executes.

After the body executes, i is incremented to **1**.

Second Iteration:

$i = 1$: The condition **$1 < 3$** is true, so the loop body executes.

After the body executes, i is incremented to **2**.

Third Iteration:

i = 2: The condition **$2 < 3$** is true, so the loop body executes.

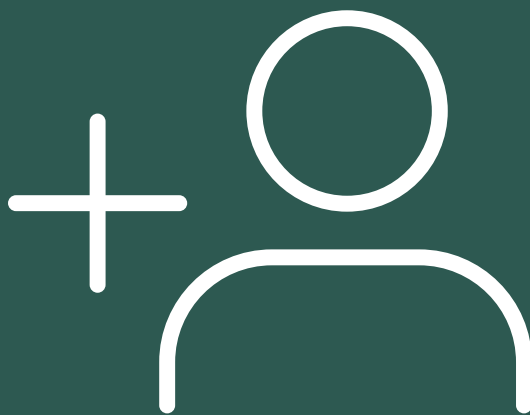
After the body executes, i is incremented to **3**.

Exit Condition:

Now, **i = 3**. The condition **$3 < 3$** is false, so the loop exits.

Final State

By the time the loop exits, `i` has been incremented to 3 in the last step of the loop. This is why, when the `setTimeout` callbacks execute, they see the final incremented value of `i`, which is 3.



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