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Q1 Solution

Phase| Scope	Global Scope	C() Scope	f() Scope
Hoisting	var a=undefined var b=undefined var c=undefined	var f=undefined var x=undefined	var x=undefined

Execution	x=1
	a=5
	b=10
	c=function(a,b,c){……..}
	c(8,9,10)
	
	[10]
	[1]
		a=8,b=9,c=10//from parameter
		[undefined]
		[8]
		f=function(a,b,c){…}
		f(a,b,c)
		[9]
		x=10
			a=8,b=9,c=10//from parameter
			b=8 // b=a
			[8]
			b=10//b=c
			x=5

The output will be:

undefined

8
8
9
10
1

Q2 Define Global Scope and Local Scope in JavaScript.

Scope defines the visibility are of the object in JavaScript. The Global Scope is the scope which is visible anywhere in the entire program. For example, if a variable a is in global scope, it can be access anywhere from the program or it can be visible from anywhere in the program.

The scope inside any function is Local Scope, I.e. if the variable is declared/initialized inside any function x(), then it will only be visible inside that functional scope.

Q3. Consider the following structure of JavaScript code.

```
//Scope A
function XFunc() {
```

```
//Scope B
function YFunc(){
//Scope C
        };
};
```

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

Q4. It will print 81 and 25

Phase| Scope	Global Scope	myFunction() Scope
Hoisting	var x=undefined function myFunction(){…….}	
Execution	x=9 [81] x=5 [25]	return 81 return 25

Q5.

Phase| Scope	Global Scope	myFunction() Scope
Hoisting	var foo=undefined function bar(){…….}	var foo=undefined

Execution	foo=1
	bar()
		if(!foo)// foo is undefined here
		foo=10
		alert(foo) [10]