



COLD CLOSURES COVE

Guess what? Congratulations! You've already made a basic closure!

```
function buildTicket ( allRides, passRides, pick ) {
 if(passRides[0] == pick){
    let pass = passRides.shift();
    return function ( ) { alert("Quick! You've got a Fast Pass to " + pass + "!");
            };
                                                                 The entire contents of one of these
 } else {
                                                                 inner functions will still be available
     for(let i = 0; i<allRides.length; i++){</pre>
                                                                 OUTSIDE the outermost function.
        if(allRides[i][0] == pick){
           return function () { alert("A ticket is printing for " + pick + "!\n" +
                                  "Your wait time is about " + allRides[i][1] + " minutes.");
                        Returning a function from a function,
                        complete with variables from an
                        external scope, is called a closure.
```

A closure wraps up an entire environment, binding necessary variables from other scopes.

```
function testClosure(){

let x = 4;      Local Variable only!
    return x;
}
```





A closure wraps up an entire environment, binding necessary variables from other scopes.

can access the outer function's variables, because they "feel" like global variables.

```
The inner function function testClosure () {
                            let x = 4;
                            function closeX(){
                                 return x;
                            return closeX;
```

Notice x does not need to be "stored" anywhere in closeX, not even as a parameter!

A closure wraps up an entire environment, binding necessary variables from other scopes.

```
function testClosure(){
    let x = 4;

    function closeX(){
        return x;
    }

    return closeX;
}
```

```
let checkLocalX = testClosure();
```

```
checkLocalX();
```

Even though testClosure has finished operating, its local variable is now bound within checkLocalX.



A closure can make the creation of very similar functions ultra-efficient.



A closure can make the creation of very similar functions ultra-efficient.

```
let getSubmarineTicket = buildCoveTicketMaker("Submarine");
```

```
let getBattleshipTicket = buildCoveTicketMaker("Battleship");
```

```
let getGiantSeagullTicket = buildCoveTicketMaker("Giant Seagull");
```

We give
buildCoveTicketMaker
the mode of
transportation, which
is closed into the
returned anonymous
function.

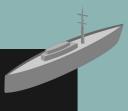
A closure can make the creation of very similar functions ultra-efficient.

```
let getSubmarineTicket = buildCoveTicketMaker("Submarine");
let getBattleshipTicket = buildCoveTicketMaker("Battleship");
let getGiantSeagullTicket = buildCoveTicketMaker("Giant Seagull");
```

A closure can make the creation of very similar functions ultra-efficient.

getSubmarineTicket

getBattleshipTicket



getGiantSeagullTicket



BEWARE: BOUND VARIABLES WON'T BE EVIDENT IN THE STORED FUNCTION

Examining the contents of our new variables doesn't reveal closures.

```
getSubmarineTicket;
function ( name ) {
                                                                                  Holds "Submarine"
  alert("Here is your transportation ticket via the " + transport + ".\n" +
         "Welcome to the Cold Closures Cove, " + name + "!");
getBattleshipTicket;
function ( name ) {
                                                                                  Holds "Battleship"
   alert("Here is your transportation ticket via the " + transport + ".\n" +
         "Welcome to the Cold Closures Cove, " + name + "!");
getGiantSeagullTicket;
function ( name ) {
                                                                                Holds "Giant Seagull"
   alert("Here is your transportation ticket via the " + transport + ".\n" +
         "Welcome to the Cold Closures Cove, " + name + "!");
```

BEWARE: BOUND VARIABLES WON'T BE EVIDENT IN THE STORED FUNCTION

Examining the contents of our new variables doesn't reveal closures.

```
getSubmarineTicket;
function ( name ) {
   alert("Here is your transportation ticket via the " + transport + ".\n" +
         "Welcome to the Cold Closures Cove, "(+ name +)"!");
 getBattleshipTicket;
function ( name ) {
   alert("Here is your transportation ticket via the " + transport + ".\n" +
         "Welcome to the Cold Closures Cove, "(+ name +)
 getGiantSeagullTicket;
function ( name ) {
   alert("Here is your transportation ticket via the " + transport + ".\n" +
         "Welcome to the Cold Closures Cove, " + name + "!");
```

Until we call any of these functions with a parameter, the name variable is still undefined.

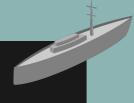
Passing a name to any of our ticket makers will complete our ticket-making process.

```
getSubmarineTicket;
function ( name ) {
   alert("Here is your transportation ticket via the " + transport + ".\n" +
         "Welcome to the Cold Closures Cove, " + name + "!");
getBattleshipTicket;
function ( name ) {
   alert("Here is your transportation ticket via the " + transport + ".\n" +
         "Welcome to the Cold Closures Cove, " + name + "!");
getGiantSeagullTicket;
function ( name ) {
   alert("Here is your transportation ticket via the " + transport + ".\n" +
         "Welcome to the Cold Closures Cove, " + name + "!");
```

Passing a name to any of our ticket makers will complete our ticket-making process.

getSubmarineTicket;

getBattleshipTicket;



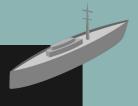
getGiantSeagullTicket;



Passing a name to any of our ticket makers will complete our ticket-making process.

getSubmarineTicket("Mario");

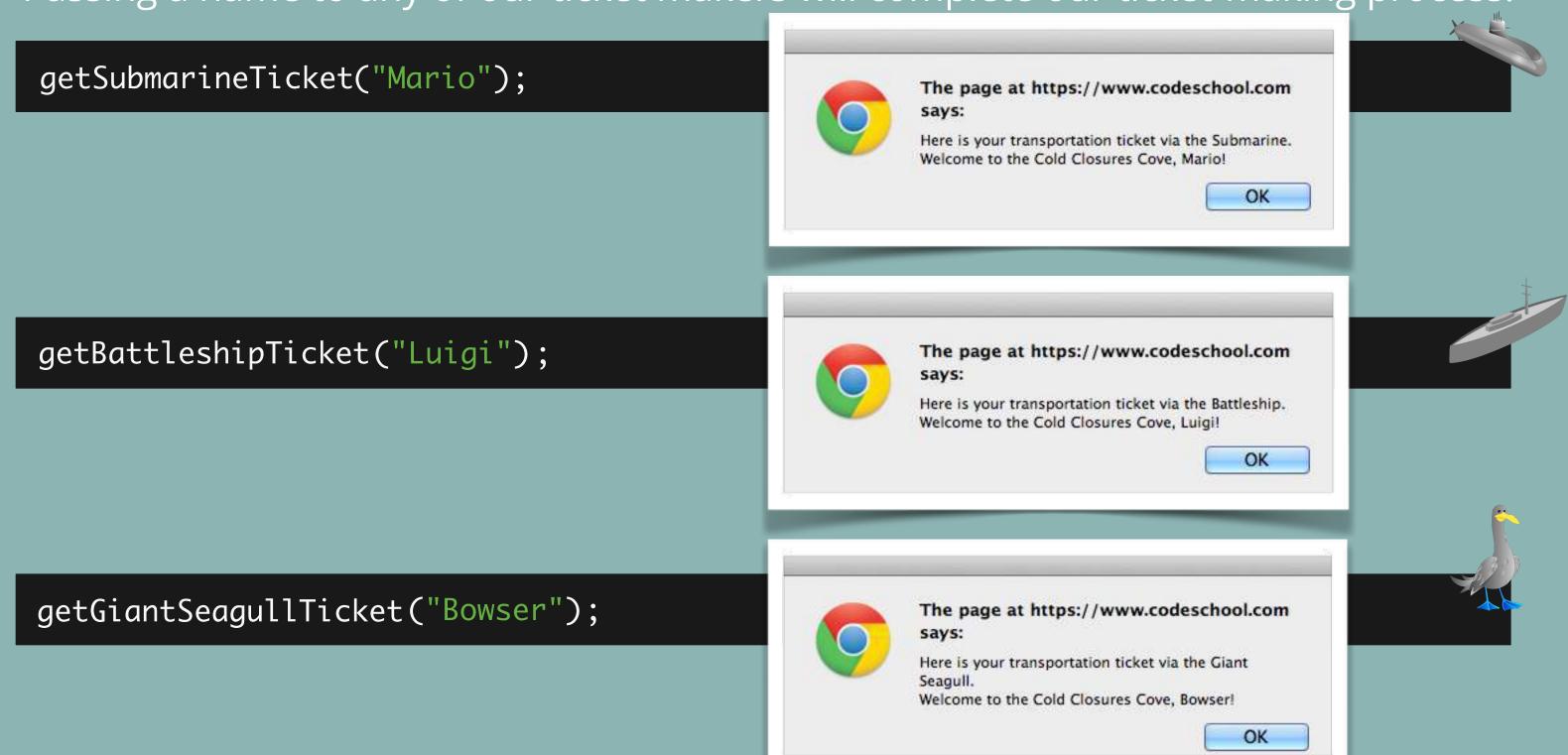
getBattleshipTicket("Luigi");



getGiantSeagullTicket("Bowser");



Passing a name to any of our ticket makers will complete our ticket-making process.



Closure functions can even modify bound variables in the background



Closure functions can even modify bound variables in the background



Closure functions can even modify bound variables in the background



Closure functions can even modify bound variables in the background

Each time a ticket is "printed," this passengerNumber will contain the precise amount of times this kind of ticket has been given.

Closure functions can even modify bound variables in the background

```
let getSubmarineTicket = buildCoveTicketMaker("Submarine");
getSubmarineTicket;

function (name) {
   passengerNumber++;
   alert("Here is your transportation ticket via the " + transport + ".\n" +
        "Welcome to the Cold Closures Cove, " + name + "!\n" +
        "You are passenger #" + passengerNumber + ".");
}
```

Notice that no initial value for passengerNumber is evident in our new function. Its value starts at 0 and is adjusted with each call to getSubmarineTicket.

Closure functions can even modify bound variables in the background

let getSubmarineTicket = buildCoveTicketMaker("Submarine");
getSubmarineTicket("Mario");

On our first call to the new getSubmarineTicket, passengerNumber is incremented to 1.



The page at https://www.codeschool.com says:

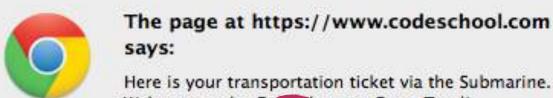
Here is your transportation ticket via the Submarine. Welcome to the Cold Closures Cove, Mario! You are passenger #1.

OK

Closure functions can even modify bound variables in the background

```
let getSubmarineTicket = buildCoveTicketMaker("Submarine");
getSubmarineTicket("Mario");
getSubmarineTicket("Toad");
```

Another call to getSubmarineTicket has passengerNumber incremented to 2! Wow, even though the function's local scope disappeared after Mario's ticket, it KEPT the progress of passengerNumber!



Welcome to the Cold Closures Cove, Toad! You are passenger #2.



