

Scopes

What do we mean by the word scopes??

→ In simple words, scope is simply where to look for things. What are we looking for? We are looking for variables & functions

→ We have more or less 3 type of scopes in JS →

① Global

② function

③ block

Global scope

→ if a variable is present in a global scope, then it is accessible everywhere in the JS file.

But how do we define a variable in global

scope ?? there are many ways → one of the way is to declare/define variable outside any function.
or a block.

function scope

↳ In a function, the visibility of a variable/function is just inside the outer function.

```
function fun() {
```

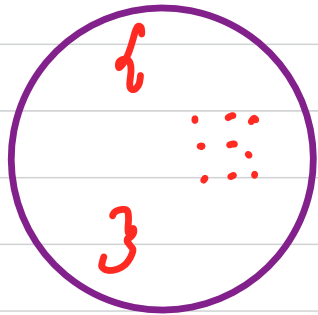
```
    var x = 10;
```

```
}
```

} here x is just accessible inside fun or we can say it is local to fun.

Block Scope

In JS we can use a pair of curly braces to declare a block.



→ block

→ if else block
while block
for block
any block.

Now if a variable/function is only accessible/visible inside a block then it will have block scope.

let, var, const

var → whenever we use a var anywhere inside a function, the variable gets function scope.
if we use it outside a function, no matter if it is enclosed in a block or not, it will give the variable global scope.

let → whenever we initialise a variable with let, it always gets the scope of enclosing Block.

if we declare, let outside any block, then it does not get complete global scope

let doesn't allow redeclaration, but var does allow it.

if you initialise a variable with let outside any block, then also it will not become accessible completely in the global scope, but if you do with var, it will be.

`const` → it also has block scope, (same as `let`)
the only difference is it doesn't allow reassignment.

`const y = 10`


`y = 22;` X error

How JS, parses the code??



So we know that JS is not interpreted, it definitely is hybrid i.e. compiled + interpreted.

So whenever we try to execute a JS code, JS first parses the whole code, in this parsing phase it assigns scopes to variables / funcⁿ. Once done, then it reads the code & executes it.

Every variable in your code will be used in one of the following ways \Rightarrow

1) either it will be getting a value assigned
i.e. it is used as a target 

2) or it will be used to retrieve a value i.e.
it will be used as source.

$y = 10 + x$

console.log(x)


what JS does is, it will start the parsing phase. Outside every thing it maintains global scope,

but the moment it goes inside a function it starts maintaining scope of that func' also.

Sanket
teacher → global scope

```
1 var teacher = "Sanket";  
2 function fun() {  
3   var teacher = "Pulkit";  
4   console.log(teacher);  
5 }  
6  
7 fun();
```

scope of fun =

fun
teacher

Phase 1 → parsing

↓
we will just
do scope
resolution

phase 2 → execution

whenever we declare a variable using var/let/const
it is a formal declaration or initializing a funcⁿ is
also formal declaration.

In the parsing phase JS looks for formal declarations only.

In this parsing phase we only allocate scope, not values of the variable.

The moment we go in a funcⁿ, we maintain a new scope as well i.e. funcⁿ scope.

Sanket
teacher → global

```
1 var teacher = "Sanket";  
2 function fun() {  
3     var teacher = "Pulkit";  
4     console.log(teacher);  
5 }  
6  
7 console.log(teacher);  
8 fun();
```

→ scope of fun
→ pulkit
→ Sanket

phase-1 → parsing

phase-2 → execute

```

1  var teacher = "Sanket";
2  function fun() {
3      var teacher = "Pulkit";
4      teachingAssistant = "vibhav";
5      console.log(teacher);
6      console.log(teachingAssistant);
7  }
8
9
10 // fun();
11 console.log(teacher); // sanket
12 console.log(teachingAssistant); vibhav

```

global

scope of fun

[Sanket]

[Pulkit]

teachingAssistant

vibhav

sanket

vibhav

Phase 1 → Parse

Execution → Phase 2

Case 1
this was not
declared outside.

Case 2 → it was
declared outside

Once inside a scope, we don't know about scope of a variable we check the outer scopes one by one.

Autoglobals → In JS if we keep on seeing
scope of a variable in outer scopes & no
where find it, we automatically consider
it in global scope. This happens during
execution phase.

→ autoglobal only works with target reference
& not source.

```
1 var teacher = "Sanket";  
2 function fun() {  
3   var teacher = "Pulkit";  
4   teachingAssistant = "vibhav";  
5   console.log(teacher);  
6   console.log(teachingAssistant);  
7 }  
8  
9 console.log(teachingAssistant); // xxxx  
10 fun();  
11 console.log(teacher); // sanket  
12
```

global

scope of fun

Sanket
teacher

~~xxxx~~ error

Sanket

global

scope of fun

output

per

same

subject

undefined

autoglobal

vibhav

var x;

undefined

```
1 var teacher = "Sanket";
2 function fun() {
3   console.log(subject);
4   var teacher = "Pulkit";
5   var subject = "Javascript";
6   teachingAssistant = "vibhav";
7   console.log(teacher);
8   console.log(teachingAssistant);
9 }
```

```
11 fun();
12 console.log(teacher); // sanket
13 console.log(teachingAssistant);
14
```

vibhav