

← [course home \(/table-of-contents\)](/table-of-contents)

Closures (In JavaScript and Beyond)

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

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

JavaScript

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  
var getUniqueId = (function(){  
    var nextGeneratedId = 0;  
    return function(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  
var nextGeneratedId = 0;  
var getUniqueId = function(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;
```

← [course home \(/table-of-contents\)](#)

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

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