Closures

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Introduction

- When defining a function, as in the case of defining a lambda expression, we can refer variables other than the function parameters.
 - (x:Int) => x + sum
 ...
- The other variables must be available within the scope of the defined function.

What is a Closure?

- The closure is an inner function that has access to its outer function scope. When defining a function, at runtime we get an object.
- Each function call is actually an invocation of the object that represents the function.
- When we define a function that uses variables from its outer scope the object we get is a closure.

What is a Closure?



What is a Closure?





Once a closure was created, the closure continues to see changes in those variables the closure uses from its outer scope.

The closures in Scala capture the variables themselves. They don't capture their values.





Changes made by a closure to a captured variable are visible outside the closure.



