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# Python Scope

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A variable is only available from inside the region it is created. This is called **scope**.

## **Local Scope**

A variable created inside a function belongs to the *local scope* of that function, and can only be used inside that function.

## Example

A variable created inside a function is available inside that function:

```
def myfunc():
    x = 300
    print(x)

myfunc()
```

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## **Function Inside Function**

As explained in the example above, the variable x is not available outside the function, but it is available for any function inside the function:

### Example

The local variable can be accessed from a function within the function:

```
def myfunc():
    x = 300
    def myinnerfunc():
        print(x)
    myinnerfunc()

myfunc()

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```

## Global Scope

A variable created in the main body of the Python code is a global variable and belongs to the global scope.

Global variables are available from within any scope, global and local.

## Example

A variable created outside of a function is global and can be used by anyone:

```
x = 300

def myfunc():
   print(x)

myfunc()

print(x)
```

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### Naming Variables

If you operate with the same variable name inside and outside of a function, Python will treat them as two separate variables, one available in the global scope (outside the function) and one available in the local scope (inside the function):

## Example

The function will print the local x, and then the code will print the global x:

```
x = 300

def myfunc():
    x = 200
    print(x)

myfunc()

print(x)
```

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## Global Keyword

If you need to create a global variable, but are stuck in the local scope, you can use the global keyword.

The global keyword makes the variable global.

### Example

If you use the global keyword, the variable belongs to the global scope:

```
def myfunc():
    global x
    x = 300

myfunc()

print(x)
```

```
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```

Also, use the **global** keyword if you want to make a change to a global variable inside a function.

## Example

To change the value of a global variable inside a function, refer to the variable by using the global keyword:

```
x = 300

def myfunc():
    global x
    x = 200

myfunc()

print(x)
```

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