



#### **Namespace**



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#### Content



- 1. What is Name in Python?
- 2. What is a Namespace in Python?
- 3. Python Variable Scope

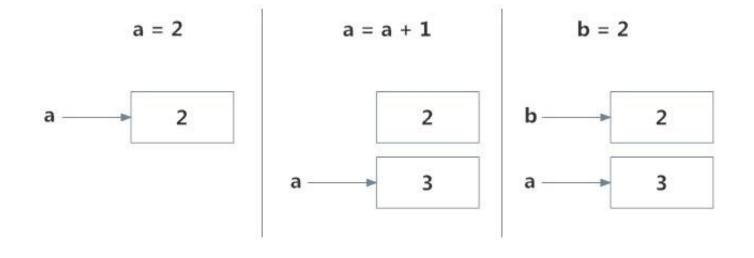
# What is Name in Python?

Name (also called identifier) is simply a name given to objects. Everything in Python is an object. Name is a way to access the underlying object.

For example, when we do the assignment a = 2, here 2 is an object stored in memory and a is the name we associate it with. We can get the address (in RAM) of some object through the built-in function, id().

```
# Note: You may get different value of id
a = 2
# Output: id(2) = 10919424
print('id(2) =', id(2))
# Output: id(a) = 10919424
print('id(a) =', id(a))
```

# What is Name in Python?



```
# Note: You may get different value of id
a = 2
# Output: id(a) = 10919424
print('id(a) = ', id(a))
a = a + 1
# Output: id(a) = 10919456
print('id(a) = ', id(a))
# Output: id(3) = 10919456
print(id(3) = 1, id(3))
b = 2
# Output: id(2) = 10919424
print(id(2) = i, id(2))
```

### What is a Namespace in Python?

In Python, you can imagine a namespace as a mapping of every name, you have defined, to corresponding objects.

This is the reason that built-in functions like id(), print() etc. are always available to us from any part of the program. Each module creates its own global namespace.

**Built-in Namespace** 

Module: Global Namespace

**Function: Local Namespace** 

### **Python Variable Scope**

Scope is the portion of the program from where a namespace can be accessed directly without any prefix.

At any given moment, there are at least three nested scopes.

- 1. Scope of the current function which has local names
- 2. Scope of the module which has global names
- 3. Outermost scope which has built-in names

#### Content



- 1. What is Name in Python?
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- 4. Example of Scope and Namespace in Python