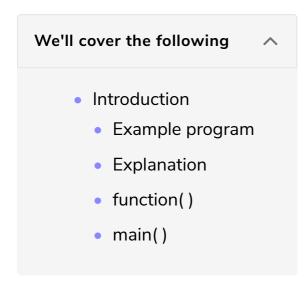# Overwriting the Value of the Global Variable

In this lesson, you will see how to overwrite the value of the global variables in a program.

Introduction

We know that we can overwrite the value of local variables any number of times in a program. Similarly, we can also overwrite the value of global variables in a function.

Example program

RUN the program below and see the output!

```cpp
#include <iostream>

using namespace std;
int global = 3;

void function () {
  int function_local = 10;
  cout << "global = " << global << endl;
  global = 9;
}
int main() {
  int main_local = 20;
  global = 5;
  cout << "global = " << global << endl;
  global = 7;

  function ();
  cout << "global = " << global << endl;

  return 0;
}
```

Explanation

function( )

Line No. 8: The value of `global` is printed.

Line No. 9: Updates the value of `global` to **9**

main( )

Line No. 4: Initializes a variable `global` to **3**

Line No. 13: In the `main` function, we overwrite the value of `global` to **5**.

Line No. 14: Prints the updated value of the `global`

Line No. 15: We again overwrite the value of `global` to **7**.
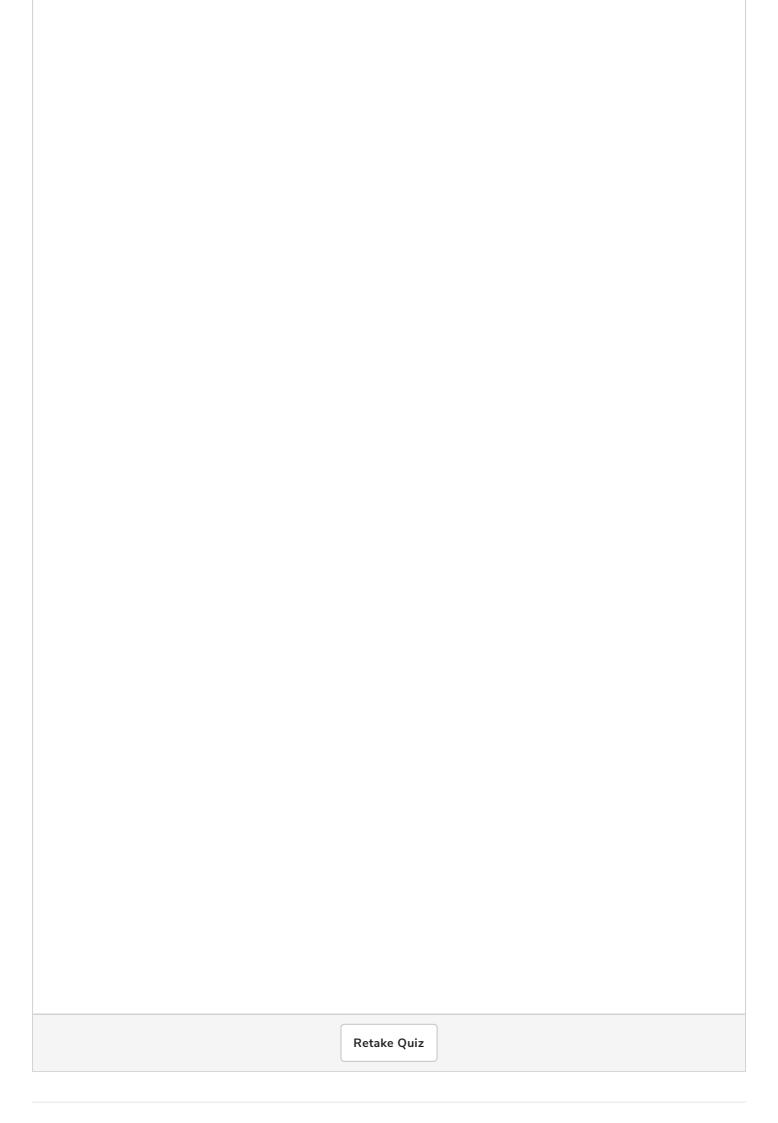
Line No. 17: Calls the `function` in a program

Line No. 18: Prints the value of `global`

Quiz

```
void function (int local) {
    local = 10;
    cout << "local = " << local  << endl;
}
int main() {
    int local = 20;
    function (local);
    cout << "local  = " << local << endl;
}
```

Well, this marks the end of our discussion about functions. Let's dive right in and solve some challenges related to functions.