A **closure** occurs when the inner function "remembers" variables from the outer function even after the outer function has finished execution.

**Example**-

def outer\_function(name):  
 def inner\_function():  
 return f"Hello, {name}!"  
 return inner\_function # Return the inner function  
  
# Get the closure  
greet = outer\_function("Karthik") # 'greet' now holds the inner function  
  
# Call the closure  
print(greet()) # The inner function remembers 'name'

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated