

Scope in Python.

A scope is simply the region of code where a name - variable / function is recognised and can be used.

Python follows the LEGB rule, when it tries to find a variable.

1. L \rightarrow Local

- Names defined inside the current function.
- Example: variable inside a function.

2. E \rightarrow Enclosing

- Names in outer functions if functions are nested.
- Example: if you have a function inside another function.

3. G \rightarrow Global

- Names defined at the top level of the file (module-level)
- Example: variables written outside all functions/classes.

4. B \rightarrow Built-in

Names that Python provides by default.

So, when Python sees a name it searches in this exact order.

Local \rightarrow Enclosing \rightarrow Global \rightarrow built-in.