In [7]:

```python
# Function vs Module vs Library
# 1. A group of lines with some name is called function.
# 2. A group of functions saved to a file , is called module.
# 3. A group of modules is nothing but library.
```

In [8]:

```python
#Types of variables
# Python supports 2 types of variables
# 1. Global variables
# 2. local variables
```

In [9]:

```python
# 1. Global variables => the variables which are declared outside of function are called global variables. These variables
# can be accessed in all functions of that module.
# eg:
emp_pf=5
def f1():
    print(emp_pf)
def f2():
    print(emp_pf)
f1()
f2()
```

```
5
5
```

In [10]:

```python
# 2. Local variables - the variables which are declared inside a function are called local variables.
# Local variables can available only for the function in which we declared i.e. from outside of function we cannot access.
#eg:
def f1():
    emp_salary=10000
    print(emp_salary)
f1()
```

```
10000
```

In [11]:

```python
#global keyword : we can use global keyword for following purposes.
# 1. to declare global variable inside function
# 2. to make global variable available to function so that we can perform required modifications.
#eg:
a=10
def f1():
    global a
    a=777
    print(a)
def f2():
    print(a)
f1()
f2()
```

```
777
777
```

In [12]:

```python
# if global variable and local variable having the same name then we can access global variable inside a function as:
a=10 #global variable
def f1():
    a=777
    print(a)
    print(globals()['a'])
f1()
```

```
777
10
```

In [ ]: