In the chapter, dynamic scoping is defined as the following “based on the calling sequence of subprograms, not on their spatial relationship to each other. Thus, the scope can be determined only at run time.”. Now in Perl, the dynamically scoped variable local($x), will save the global variable $x and will then assign a new value for the duration of that specific subroutine. This will then be visible from different functions that will be called in that subroutine. Local() will always affect the global variables. In default dynamic scoping. The variables will be searched based on the runtime. It will first search locally and then dynamically at the parent function. Again, in perl those variables are actually explicitly defined.