

# static scope : is also called lexical scoping. In this scoping available always refers to its top level environment.

# dynamic scope : is the requires the programmer to anticipate all possible dynamic contexts.

# Non-local variable in static scope.  
A non-local variable of a subprogram refers to the variable of that name from the enclosing unit (or from that unit's enclosing unit, etc.).

# ~~Advantage of~~

A routine (or set of routines) can be set up to depend on a global variable with a default value.