DATE __/__/__

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Subject .....

→ Day 3 Learning Assignment

⇒ Difference b/w call by value & call by reference.

→ Call by value → In this the values of actual parameters are copied to the function formal parameters.
These are stored in different memory locations.
One is the original copy and other is function copy.
Any changes in inside function are not reflected in the actual parameters.

→ Call by Reference → In this the address of actual parameters is passed to the function as the formal parameters. In C, we use pointers to achieve call by reference.
Both the actual and formal parameters refers to the same location.
Any changes made inside the function are actually reflected in the actual parameters.

⇒ What is ASCII value and UTF value.

→ ASCII Value → It defines codepoints values until 0-127, but it doesn't define their encodings.
All language encoding use the same value as ASCII for their first 128 character.

→ UTF value → UTF encodings are all 8 bit encoding that supports ASCII values.
UTF-16 & UTF-32 etc. are 16/32 bit encoding that also support ASCII values.

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=) Different data types in Python.
Python provides the following built-in data types

① Numeric data : int, float, complex
-> int -> 3, -8, 0
-> float -> 7.349, -9.0, 0.01
-> complex -> 6+2i -> a= complex(6,2)

② Text data -> str.
-> str -> "Hello World!", "Anmol Hemani"

③ ~~Bool~~ Boolean data :- True / False.

④ Sequence data -> list, tuple.
-> list -> It is an ordered collection of data with elements separated by comma and enclosed within square brackets. It is mutable and can modified after creation.
Ex-> list = [8, 0.3, [-4,5], ["Anmol", "Apple"]]

-> tuple -> It is an ordered collection of data with elements separated by comma and enclosed within parenthesis. It is immutable and can't be modified after creation.
Ex-> tuple = (("Anmol", "Hemani"), ("Lion", "Tiger"))

⑤ Mapped data -> dict.
-> dict -> A dictionary is an unordered collection of data containing a key:value pair. The key:value pair are enclosed with curly brackets.
Ex-> dict = {"name": "Anmol", "age": 22}.

Teacher's Sign

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=) Difference b/w is Operator & == Operator.

→ is Operator → also known as Identity Operator.
This operator check if two variable point to the same object in memory then returns True if both refers to exact the same object.
If they point to the different object, even there values are same, it returns False.

→ == Operator → Also known as equality or Comparison operator.
When the variable on either side have exact the same value then it returns true else it returns False.