Q.1 Diff b/w call by value & call by reference

Ans Call by value :- In this the value of actual parameters are copied to the function formal parameter.

These are stored in different memory location. One is Original copy & other is function copy. Any change in inside function are not reflected in the actual parameter.

→ Call by reference :- In this the address of actual parameter is passed to the function as the formal parameter. In C, we use pointer to achieve call by reference.

- Both the actual & formal parameter refers to the same location.
- Any changes inside the function are actually reflected in the actual parmater.

Q.2 What is ASCII value and UTF value

Ans ASCII :- It define codepoint values until 0-127, but it doesn't define their encoding. All language encoding use the same value as ASCII for their first 128 character.

UTF values - UTF encoding are all 8 bit encoding that support ASCII value.

UTF-16 & UTF 32 etc are 16/32 bit encoding that also support ASCII value.

Q3 Different data type in Python

A Python provide the following built in datatype

1) Numeric data : int , float , complex

2) Text data : str → "Hello World"

3) Boolean data : True / False

4) Sequence data : list , ~~tuple~~ tuples

- list : It is a collection of data , operated by comma & enclosed with square brackets.
  It is mutable & can modified after creation
  eg - list = [8 , 0.9 , [-4, 5]]

- Tuple : It is immutable & cannot modify after creation
  eg - tuple = ("Hello" , "World")

5) Mapped data : dict.

→ dict : A dictionary is an ~~and~~ unordered collection of data containing a key : value pair.
The key : value pairs are enclosed with curly bracket

Ex - dict = { "name" : "Sam" , "age" : 22}

Qu   Diff b/w   is operator & == Operator

→ is operator - Also known as Identity operator
          This operator check if two variable
  print to the same object in memory than
  return. True if both refers to exact the
  same of object. If they point to the different
  object, even there values are same, it
  return false.

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