**1,What is the result of the code, and Explain**

X= ‘iNeuron’

def func():

print(X)

func()

The result is iNeuron. this is because we have defined a function (func) and identified the parameters which is x=ineuron.

**2, 1,What is the result of the code, and Explain**

X= ‘iNeuron’

def func():

X=’NI!’

func()

print(X)

The output is iNeuron. The function takes the first parameters set.

**3, What does this code print and why?**

X= ‘iNeuron’

def func():

X=’NI’

func()

print(X)

output is iNeuron .there’s no change to first variable definition.

**4, What output does this code produce ? why?**

X= ‘iNeuron’

def func():

global X

X=’NI’

func()

print(X)

The output is NI

Reason is because global is a keyword in python and it changes the variable to the current .changed x=iNeuron to x=NI. It creates a global variable.

nested()

**5,What about this code- what’s the output and why?**

X= ‘iNeuron’

def func():

X=’NI’

def nested():

print(X)

func()

X

The output is iNeuron as the func() is assigned to the first X variable=’iNeuron.

**6, How about this code in python 3 what it is its output ,explain:**

X=’iNeuron’

def func():

X=’NI’

def nested():

nonlocal X

X=’spam’

Nested()

print(X)

func()

The output is spam. Reason is in nested function, non-local indicate the variable scope is not defined.