Q.1)

## **Return Statement in Python**

Python [return statement](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/python-return-statement/) is used to exit the function and return a value. The return keyword is used to specify a value that a function should return when a function is called.

### **Syntax of Return Statement**

def function\_name(parameters):

# The function body

return value

**Example:**

def add\_numbers(a, b):

return a + b

result = add\_numbers(7, 9)

print(result)

—----------------------------------------------------------------

Q.2

## **Print Statement in Python**

The [print statement](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/python-output-using-print-function/) is a built-in function in Python that is used to display output to the console or terminal.

### **Syntax of Print Statement**

print(\*objects, sep=' separator', end='\n', file=sys.stdout, flush=False)

**Example:**

**def greet(name):**

**print("Hello" , name)**

**greet("ABC")**

**—--------------------------------------------------------------------------**

**Q.3**

| **First-Order Function** | **Higher-Order Function** |
| --- | --- |
| **Function is treated as a variable that can be assigned to any other variable or passed as an argument.** | **The function receives another function as an argument or returns First-order a new function or both.** |
| **The “first-class” concept only has to do with functions in programming languages.** | **The “higher-order” concept can be applied to functions in general, like functions in the mathematical sense.** |
| **The presence of the First-class function implies the presence of a higher-order function.** | **The presence of a Higher-order function does not imply the presence of a First-order function.** |