1. Python Variable Scope in Functions:

Python handles variable scope by differentiating between **local** and **global** variables. A local variable is only accessible within the function, while a global variable can be accessed anywhere in the code.

Code Example:

```
python
Copy code
x = 10  # Global variable
def my_function():
    x = 5  # Local variable
    print("Inside function:", x)

my_function()print("Outside function:", x)

Output:
bash
Copy code
Inside function: 5
Outside function: 10
```

2. Python Built-in Data Types & Type Conversion:

```
int: x = 5
float: y = 3.14
str: s = "Hello"
list: lst = [1, 2, 3]
tuple: tup = (1, 2, 3)
dict: d = {'a': 1, 'b': 2}
set: st = {1, 2, 3}
```

Type Conversion Example:

```
python
Copy code
x = 10
y = float(x) # int to float
z = str(y) # float to string
```

3. Shallow Copy vs. Deep Copy:

Shallow copy copies references, while deep copy duplicates everything.

Code Example:

```
python
Copy code
import copy

1st = [[1, 2], [3, 4]]
shallow = copy.copy(1st)
deep = copy.deepcopy(1st)

1st[0][0] = 99print("Shallow:", shallow)print("Deep:", deep)
```

4. Difference Between Lists and Tuples:

Lists are mutable, and tuples are immutable.

Code Example:

```
python Copy code 1st = [1, 2, 3] tup = (1, 2, 3) 1st[0] = 10 \# Modifying list\# tup[0] = 10 \# This will raise an error
```

5. Handling Exceptions:

Python uses try-except blocks for exception handling.

```
python
Copy code
def divide(a, b):
    try:
        return a / b
    except ZeroDivisionError:
        return "Cannot divide by zero!"
print(divide(10, 0))
```

6. List Comprehensions:

Code Example:

```
python
Copy code
# Traditional for loop
squares = []for x in range(5):
        squares.append(x**2)
# List comprehension
squares_comp = [x**2 for x in range(5)]
```

7. Sets and Set Operations:

Sets are unordered and don't allow duplicates, while lists do.

Code Example:

```
python
Copy code
a = {1, 2, 3}
b = {2, 3, 4}print("Union:", a | b)print("Intersection:", a & b)print("Difference:", a - b)
```

8. Lambda Function:

Lambda functions are anonymous functions.

```
python
Copy code
tuples = [(1, 2), (3, 1), (5, 0)]
sorted_tuples = sorted(tuples, key=lambda x: x[1])print(sorted_tuples)
```

9. filter(), map(), reduce():

Code Example:

```
python
Copy code
from functools import reduce

nums = [1, 2, 3, 4]
# filter: keeps even numbers
evens = list(filter(lambda x: x % 2 == 0, nums))
# map: squares numbers
squares = list(map(lambda x: x**2, nums))
# reduce: sum of numbers
total = reduce(lambda x, y: x + y, nums)
```

10. Working with Files:

Code Example:

```
python
Copy code
with open("example.txt", "w") as f:
    f.write("Hello, world!")
with open("example.txt", "r") as f:
    content = f.read()
    print(content)
```

11. Naming Identifiers:

- Valid: my_var,_hidden, value123
- Invalid: 123abc, my-var, @var

Identifiers must not start with a digit and should not include special characters.

12. assert Keyword for Debugging:

```
python
Copy code
def divide(a, b):
    assert b != 0, "Division by zero!"
    return a / b
print(divide(10, 2))
```

13. Arithmetic and Logical Operators:

Code Example:

```
python
Copy code
# Arithmeticprint(10 + 5)print(10 - 5)
# Logicalprint(10 > 5 and 5 < 10)print(10 < 5 or 5 < 10)</pre>
```

14. List Operations:

Code Example:

```
python
Copy code
1st = [1, 2, 3]
1st.append(4)  # Add
1st.remove(2)  # Remove
slice_1st = 1st[1:3]  # Slicing
```

15. Tuples:

Code Example:

```
python
Copy code
single = (1,) # Single element tuple
multiple = (1, 2, 3) # Multiple element tuple
```

16. Dictionaries (Key-Value Pairs):

17. Mutable vs. Immutable:

Lists are mutable; tuples are immutable.

Code Example:

```
python Copy code 1st = [1, 2, 3] tup = (1, 2, 3) 1st[0] = 10  # Mutable# tup[0] = 10  # Immutable: Raises error
```

18. Nested Data Structures:

Code Example:

```
python
Copy code
nested = {'a': [1, 2, {'b': 10}]}print(nested['a'][2]['b']) #
Accessing nested values
```

19. Python Decorators:

```
python
Copy code
def decorator(func):
    def wrapper():
        print("Before function call")
        func()
        print("After function call")
        return wrapper
@decoratordef say_hello():
        print("Hello!")
```

20. Generator Functions:

Generators yield values one at a time.

```
python
Copy code
def fibonacci():
    a, b = 0, 1
    for _ in range(10):
        yield a
        a, b = b, a + b
for num in fibonacci():
    print(num)
```