

Doubt related to	Type of doubt	Provide	Describe your doubt here in detail.	Add Screenshot if required	Solution
Monday Session	Conceptual	around 4	<p>Is it fine to use positive and -ve indexing together while accessing the items from the list, example as below:</p> <p><code>L=[1,2,3,[4,5]] # to get the result as 4</code></p> <p><code>print(L[-1][0]) # used positive and -ve indexing together</code></p>		Yes, It's Fine
Monday Session	Coding related	task 1 q	<p>task 1 question 1 = i did not reach at exact answer (i am attach code ss)</p>	https://drive.google.com/open?id=1QJ2ImP3xIDMuRuVGt1vIoFJhaJp7ZAf9	<code>g.append([list1[i], list2[i]])</code> Do this then it will work.
Friday Paid Sess	Conceptual	1:19:16	<p>I have doubt from friday batch of time complexity,</p> <p>the question is</p> <p><code>A = [1,2,3,4]</code> <code>B = [5,6,7,8]</code></p> <p>for i in A: for j in B: for k in range(1000000): print(i,j)</p> <p>n in this question is 4, which is less than 1000000, so why is the "O" n here? shouldn't it be n if it is bigger than a constant or else constant?</p>		<p>There are 3 loops. The first loop iterates 4 times. The nested loop also iterates 4 times. But the 3rd loop iterates 1000k times. So total time complexity is $4*4*1000000$ times. So you have told that n in this question is 4. That's wrong. And usually, in time complexity, it is represented with n. If all the loops iterate n times, then the time complexity will be $O(n^3)$ for this type of code. If the first loop iterates n times, the second loop iterates m times, and the 3rd loop iterates k times, then for that case the complexity will be $O(n*m*k)$.</p>

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Monday Session	Coding related		<p>Problem 7: Sort a list of alphanumeric strings based on product value of numeric character in it. If in any string there is no numeric character take it's product value as 1. I tried the following way:</p> <pre># Write code here L=['1ac21', '23fg', '456', '098d','1','kls'] print(sorted(L, reverse=True))</pre> <p>Couldn't understand : If in any string there is no numeric character take it's product value as 1.</p> <p>Problem 3: Update no of items available Suppose you are given a list of candy and another list of same size representing no of items of respective candy.</p> <pre># Write code here candy_list = ['Jelly Belly','Kit Kat','Double Bubble','Milky Way','Three Musketeers'] no_of_items = [10,20,34,74,32]</pre> <pre>[[i]+[j]for i,j in (zip(candy_list, no_of_items))]</pre> <p>How can I add '-' and get rid of the square brackets?</p>		<p>Your question 1 is - Like string 'kls' has no numeric character in it, so take numeric product as 1. Where ever there are numeric character in the string- '23fg' it's numeric product value will be -2*3->6</p> <p>Your question 2: <code>[[i]+[j]for i,j in (zip(candy_list, no_of_items))]</code> How can I add '-' and get rid of the square brackets?</p> <p>Below code will do the job- <code>[i+'-'+j for i,j in (zip(candy_list, no_of_items))]</code></p>
Monday Session	Coding related		<p>in task 4 Q7 we have to arrange list in descending order in terms of digit multiplication. In the Screenshot below i was able to calculate the product of numbers but how to put the original string values in descending order.</p>	https://drive.google.com/open?id=1QJRRZe94nGZxp6y_EqjTwBMKlsPrN_q4	<p>Use list of list, inner list will have elements, multiplication value. Then Sort whole list based on multiplication value. Like this <code>['1ac21', 2],['a2f3', 6]]</code>, and then do sorting. There could be many other approaches.</p>

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Monday Session	Program related		Hello Sir, I was practicing Week1 -session1-python-fundamentals and was getting "'str' object is not callable" in every code. Also, searched online and asked people in the community, still I'm unable to resolve. Refreshing the page is also not helping. Why I'm getting this error?	https://drive.google.com/open?id=1aZoRFof3pqxK79DNFhR8LnMIRhQUIN9E	Try reloading colab.
Monday Session	Conceptual	1:39:25	what is Nested list comprehension cant understood the code		The nested list comprehension code is harder than regular code. Watch the video again and again and try it by yourself. If you do not try yourself you can't understand what is going on. Also, use the python tutor website to understand the flow of the code. After this, if you do not get the concept then leave it for now. When you will be much more familiar with Python, then try again.
Monday Session	Coding related	Not in cl	Not able to understand Question 13 of the Monday Assignment (Task 4)		In task 4 (question 13), the given list is <code>[[0, 1, 2], [3, 4, 5], [6, 7, 8]]</code> You have to create this 2d list (list of lists) using list comprehension. To know what is list comprehension or how to build something like this, check out that session video again.
Tuesday Session	Conceptual		If there is no indexing in dictionary, why does <code>popitem()</code> removes the last item as compared to <code>set</code> : which removes a random item		The sets are unordered but the dictionaries are ordered. So as lists, the dictionary also follows the structure in which you have added data into it. So there will be always the last element to every non-empty Python Dictionary. Using the <code>popitem()</code> method, you can delete that last-value pair. And because of its unordering, nature, Python sets have no such functionality. Also, the indexing concept is different. The indexing concept is used to access the elements. But there are no such concepts in Dictionary because you do not need indexing to access them. You already have key-value pairs to do. And if you want to do using indexing then list type datatypes are already there. Every datatype is existing because there are certain needs. According to that functionality is added to the datatypes.

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Tuesday Session	Coding related		how to be sure when to use "max(tuple/list)" or "tuple/list.count(item)"	https://drive.google.com/open?id=1IM7dXL_pH4celITs1hhM9YEX03a8ok	<p>There are some differences between the two methods, max() and list.count(). The max() method helps to find the value that is maximum in a list or tuple. But the count() helps to find the occurrence of a value in a list or tuple. E.g.,</p> <pre>my_list = [1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 5] print(max(my_list)) # output of this line is 5 print(my_list.count(4)) # output of this line is 2</pre> <p>As the max() method tells the maximum value which is 5. And the count method tells the occurrence of the value 4 in the list that is 2. So you can pass any other value like count(5) or count(2) and like that.</p> <p>All the examples you are given are functions. max() is also a function and count(), sort() also are functions. max() is a general-purpose function that takes different types of data types like the print() function, and sum() function. And the sort(). count(), these functions are for particular data types related. And you have heard that everything is an object in python. You learned about functions in the last session (session 6). When you are coding a class, inside every class you wrote some functions also. That function is usually called methods. But in python, because everything is an object, the function and method are used interchangeably. That function that you have created on your own, those also are object. These are called first-class objects.</p>
Monday Session	Conceptual	01:03:30	<p>which of the 4 deletion methods is faster on basis of time?</p> <p>Are there any advantages / disadvantages of using a particular method ?</p>		<p>The del keyword helps to break the pointer. In memory, the del would not delete the list. It removes the pointer from the variable to the list that is pointing to. So that pointer is deleted and then python internally handles that garbage collection method to delete the list. Thus the del is worked.</p> <p>The remove() method helps to delete an element from a list. So this has different functionality wrt del. It has O(n) time complexity and O(1) space complexity.</p> <p>The pop() method helps to delete the last element from a list. So it has also different functionality wrt del and remove() methods. So it has O(1) time complexity because the internal mechanism is based on stack architecture. If you use pop(k) then it has O(k) time complexity.</p> <p>The clear() method has O(1) time complexity but it has different functionality than the others.</p> <p>So every method has different functionality to do different jobs. The jobs of the methods are not the same. You have to use the right method at the right time. You can't use it interchangeably.</p>
Tuesday Session	Program related		Do we have to submit the completed task on weekly basis?		No. No need to submit task. It's for your self practice and evaluation.

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Tuesday Session	Conceptual	33.2	<p>if tuple is immutable then how is 4 is added in the tuple :: a = (1,2,3)? a = (1,2,3) b = a</p> <p>a = a + (4,) print(a) print(b)</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Ans :: (1, 2, 3, 4) (1, 2, 3)</p>	https://drive.google.com/open?id=1nlp6sG74gzB_MM3TfHDbiUJAN6_PS1D	<p>A new tuple is created which got (1, 2, 3, 4). You can check id() of a after first line and after a=a+(4,), you will find different values, because both tuples are at different memory location. Variable name might be same because you assigned the new tuple to a, But in actual memory allocation are at different place. Run below code-:</p> <pre>a=(1,2,3) print(a) print(id(a)) # Memory location old a=a+(4,) print(a) print(id(a)) #Memory location new</pre>
Tuesday Session	Conceptual	Session	Problem 15		<p>You are asked to flatten a nested list- Multi dimensional list. And for this you are asked to use a list comprehension method.</p> <p>Flattening a list means- making a multi dimensional list into a 1-Dimensional list. Eg.- [[1,2],[1,2,3]] - Nested list -> On flattening -> [1,2,1,2,3]</p>
Career Pe Charc	Career related		Being from SAP background, I'd like to know the possibility & the current scenario in IT industry of landing a data science job of similar or better pay (~15LPA)		Have enough jobs in the market but not such compared to software developers. Also companies are looking for more experienced person because there are no such environments into the companies. But freshers can be hired as one CampusX Team fresher got a job recently. Also in this field has much higher salary than other domains.
Wednesday Sess	Conceptual		In the functions class Sir was mentioning function can be deleted.Can inbuilt functions be delete. Like can we delete print, sum functions etc.		Yes, you can also delete the built-in functions like print(), sum(), len(), etc. So after deleting the functions, if you use them again, you will get an error message.
Monday Session	Coding related		from session -4 task Question no . 7,10,13,14		Wait for task solutions
Wednesday Sess	Conceptual	1:54:34	<p>In difference between lambda function and normal function , you said Lambda function has no name, however, later you assigned a = lambda s:'a' in s and used it as a('hello').</p> <p>My Question here is that isn't it similar to normal function where we will write a name and call it in a same manner? I am unable to understand it.</p>		The lambda function has no name. For that example, you are not giving the name to the lambda function like you are assigning a value to a variable. The same is here also, you are assigning the function to a variable and later you are using that variable. But the normal function has a name.

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Monday Session	Conceptual		What is the difference between float and decimal in python . Also as there are various number systems like binary, decimal. Does this decimal type include both float and int as when we convert decimal(10) to binary we get 1010 and if we convert decimal(0.1) to binary we get 0.0001100110011001101		<p>If you see in a broad area, there are no different concepts between floats and decimals. Both are the same. A float gives you an approximation of the number you declare. For that, you can consider the below example:</p> <pre>>>>0.1 + 0.1 + 0.1 == 0.3>>> False</pre> <p>So, to solve this issue there is a module named Decimal, you can use that. For the above example, you will get True as result. But you have to use Floats when convenience and speed matters.</p> <p>Your next question is does the decimal type include both int and float. As already discussed there is no difference between decimal and float in Python. The Decimal module is a separate topic here. And if we talk about integers, when you want to store the integer, then it will convert to float as 10 to 10.0. Then there is no relation between integer and float types. And to convert the decimal value 0.1 to binary value, then it is very tricky. In binary, you will not get the exact binary representation of the decimal values. So, the computer also suffers this and for this reason the float values you have to make an approximation. Why can't you convert the decimal value to a proper binary value, visit this blog https://www.educative.io/answers/why-does-01-not-exist-in-floating-point.</p>
Wednesday Ses	Coding related	nested f	in the case of nested loop for f(h) here 2(x) formula. First is x = abc and Second is x = x+1. My question is why first loop is not running for x = abc first. why for x = x+1 first. Thanks.	https://drive.google.com/open?id=1c-XLXKa1SR6dnbz2ux-q1Gv0w6kk0q02	<p>First of all, there is no loop. That's a function. From that function example, we are trying to understand the scope concept. Now come to the doubt. The 3rd line which is x = "abc" is inside the h() function which is itself inside the function g(). But when the g() function executes, the interpreter will see the first line which the function definition part of h(). So that time the interpreter will skip the h() function execution and will go to the line number 4 which x = x+1. That's why x=x+1 will come first and when the h() will be called, the x="abc" will be executed.</p>
Wednesday Ses	Coding related		Here I got the output According to Given input but changing the input i am getting the occurrence but no the correct word. And Count>1 is wrong but what can be added rather than Count>1 I am not able to get what conditions should be run in order to get it. I am almost there but Missing something. Kindly Resolve This Thank you.	https://drive.google.com/open?id=1UToY33tpkAk91GQIQEHdNKypW-JGA4-e	<p>According to your screenshot, the print statement of your function is not inside the for loop. So whatever the last value of i w.r.t x, it will print once at the end of the function execution. And according to your code (if we move the print statement inside the if block), then it is working fine.</p> <p>Python is a case sensitive language. So "hello" and "Hello" are both different. Have to mind this fact also. According to your requirement, you can see this below code</p>

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Monday Session	Coding related		<p>Problem 7: Sort a list of alphanumeric strings based on product value of numeric character in it. If in any string there is no numeric character take it's product value as 1.</p> <p>Input:</p> <p>['1ac21', '23fg', '456', '098d', '1', 'kls']</p> <p>Output:</p> <p>['456', '23fg', '1ac21', '1', 'kls', '098d']</p> <p>I am not getting expected sorted list getting 'kls' before '1' but as per task output '1' should come first. And I have another doubt that if product of both are 1 than how you're going to decide which one is greater???</p>	https://drive.google.com/open?id=1QgoN7x05qjXWRV_JGj7Yq7uf6tn90xtlD	<p>Your code will only work if string elements are lower case alphabet and numeric. Not work if any upercase or special character are there. and order you can take as order of input for equal product value.</p>

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Wednesday Ses	Coding related		<p>I was solving practice problem from function.</p> <p>Problem 3: Write a Python function that accepts a string and calculate the number of upper case letters and lower case letters.</p> <p>Couldnt understand the error in the code</p> <pre> upp=[] low=[] def upp_low(T): upp=[i for i in T if i.isupper()] low=[j for j in T if j.islower()] return len(upp) return len(low) T='CampusX is an Online Mentorship Program fOr EnginEering studentS' upp_low(T) it was printing only upp value. Output> 9 Cant we have 2 return statement in a function at the same time </pre>		<p>Execution will get out of function as soon as it encounter return statement. So after return len(upp) execution will get back to the function calling line and your second return len(low) will not get executed.</p>

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Career Pe Charc Program related			<p>Not really a doubt, but a suggestion. I had sent an email to Nitish's gmail, but didnt get an acknowledgement, hence posting here for visibility.</p> <p>I work as a Senior Business Analyst and live in Philadelphia USA. Most days the live classes happen when I am at work. Hence most of the time I am able to watch the classes after the live sessions have concluded. However I do plan to attend the live sessions whenever I can, on the days I don't have meetings at those times.</p> <p>One good thing about youtube is that, in case I join a few minutes late, I can start the video from the beginning even when the live session is in progress. That way, I can play the video at 1.5x speed until I catch up with the rest of the people watching live. This is such a helpful feature and enables people like me to not lose track of what was taught in the session and can ask meaningful questions while the session is still in progress.</p> <p>I know you are considering other platforms like zoom as an alternative. Not sure if those platforms have these helpful features. Something for you to consider for the sake of people who are late or joining from different time zones. I am fine with whatever solutions you land on, however I thought I should point this out.</p> <p>Other than that, I really appreciate all the work you are doing. Your content delivery style is exceptional and you are a great teacher. Thanks and cheers to that!</p>		<p>Thanks for the feedback. We will definitely consider this in the future. Also, the free sessions would continue to be on youtube even in the future. So its basically the Friday session and doubt clearance session that we are moving to zoom.</p>

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Wednesday Ses: Coding related	Coding related	<pre> # Write code here emp = [{'first_name':'Mouri', 'last_name':'Dey', 'age':'24', 'grade':'semi-skilled' }, {'first_name':'ishara', 'last_name':'nusat', 'age':'24', 'grade':'Skilled' }, {'first_name':'enna', 'last_name':'mina', 'age':'24', 'grade':'Highly_skilled' }, {'first_name':'Mim', 'last_name':'mimo', 'age':'24', 'grade':'Skilled' }, {'first_name':'dika', 'last_name':'dika', 'age':'26', 'grade':'Highly_skilled' }] #map #list(map(lambda users:users['name'],users)) list(map(lambda emp:emp['first_name'] + ' ' + emp['last_name'] if emp['grade'] == 'Highly_skilled' else ' ', emp)) #i want to print -----> ['enna mina','dika dika'] </pre>	<p>in task_6, q: 15, i wan to avoid printing the else part. what to do??</p>	<p>Use filter function for filtering only high-skilled data then do map for concatenation. Like below. #list(map(lambda users:users['name'],users)) list(map(lambda emp: emp['first_name'] + ' ' + emp['last_name'], filter(lambda x: x['grade']=='Highly_skilled', emp)))</p> <p>You can't skip the else part in the lambda function while using conditional if in the function because this will create ambiguity for the lambda function what to return in the else case.</p>	<p>https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Dfz9HGukgeW6pihNm2uOiB1P_otROHd1</p>

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Wednesday Sess	Coding related		week first, session 3 task, problem 2 I have matched my solutions with Sir's solutions, it is very different, is my solution also correct or not? if it is not correct so why it's not correct please explain?	https://drive.google.com/open?id=1N20Os0XckoStVr3drXxRf3hsAF2liItI , https://drive.google.com/open?id=1e19wX77GLLseQC_hKsIOCKJX9MTv1xzP	Yeah, your code is also right. And your code's time complexity is less than that was shown in the video, that's a great improvement. And keep in mind, there is no one method to solve a particular problem in programming. So don't get hesitated when the codes are not matching with others.
Career Pe Charc	Coding related		Sir I have purchased domain name for myself I am not able to integrate it with Google site just like the guy you showed in lecture as reference I have created portfolio but not able to integrate it with GoDaddy domain name.		to integrate the domain name with your portfolio, you have to do some DNS setups. For the first time, it is complicated. Visit this website: https://support.google.com/sites/thread/25035019/connecting-godaddy-domain-with-google-sites?hl=en . Or search on google/YouTube and you will find some references.
Monday Session	Conceptual		What happens while doing .copy() and [:] cloning ? Is there any difference in these two things?		The difference between .copy() and [:] is the execution time only. Though both do the same operation but the [:] method is faster than the .copy() method.
Wednesday Sess	Coding related	.	.	https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Mj-MxMaJuxg_rTBFL-ID1Zkly-HiqqIA	x=[9,1,2,10]res = x.sort()print(res) # This will print None It is because, x.sort() function is returning None. Sorting is done in the original list. if you use sorted function-res = sorted(x)print(res) # This will print sorted list, because it returns the list after sorting. Sorted function does not make changes to the original list, whereas x.sort() is a method associated with list class which makes changes to the original list, so it doesn't need to return any list, that's why return nothing, so 'None' gets printed.
Wednesday Sess	Coding related	.	why this error occur. I try many combinations all run successfully but this show error. Plz explain this error	https://drive.google.com/open?id=1zcanNYIQQbiw0DG64gTnk2qniaoH1stO	"Non-Default argument comes before default arguments" def perfect(x=0, y) -> here x is default argument, that is if you don't provide value for x it will take 0 as its value. And it needs to be placed after non-default which is y in this case. Make changes in argument position-> def python(y, x=0) This will work fine.

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Monday Session	Conceptual	28:10	Sir can you explain the memory allocation of nested lists		Done in Interview session of week-2
Monday Session	Coding related	1:02:40	Is it legal that we can assign values out of index range	https://drive.google.com/open?id=1b4HTknseCkiiQ_snypkhmgcF9P4-tZ_	Your doubt is about assigning values out of the index range. Yeah, you can do that as Python supports but it is not manageable code. In the industry, you and your team will try to solve the same problem. If you do this, then another part of your code can cause an error like index out of range or something like that. Or your team members can't understand what is going on. So it is not recommended.
Monday Session	Coding related		<p>This is last question in task4. Could you please tell me why last print statement in below code is not working as expected?</p> <pre> matrix = [[1,2,3], [4,5,6], [7,8,9]] L = [] L1 = [] for i in matrix: #print(i) L.extend(i) print(L) print([y for x in matrix for y in x]) print([L1.extend(i) for i in matrix]) </pre>		<p>Because in last print you are making a list of values returned by L1.extend (i). And list.extend() method return None, so you would be getting list of None.</p>
Monday Session	Coding related		<pre>list2=[6000,[True,"Hello",6000,input],[sum,[6000,None],6000],4000,6000]</pre> <p>Could you write a code to add 7000 to the next of 6000 wherever 6000 occurs in the list</p>		<pre>list2=[6000, [True, "Hello", 6000, input], [sum, [6000, None], 6000], 4000, 6000] list2.insert(1, 7000) list2[2].insert(3, 7000) list2[3].append(7000) list2[3][1].insert(1, 7000) list2.append(7000) print(list2)</pre>

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Friday Paid Sess	Conceptual	yes	In the case of referential array python ke interpreter ko pata Kaise chalta he ki ye reference sirf ek single value ka he ya ek list ka he ?		In Python, rather than storing the values, the lists are stored the address of the value. For example, list1 = [1, 2, 3]. The 3 integers are stored separately in 3 different memory locations. Lets say, 1 is stored to 0x100 address, 2 is stored to 0x101 address and 3 is stored to 0x102 address. And the list1 only stores the addresses of the values like list1 = [0x100, 0x101, 0x101]. Let's say you add a list as 4th item to the list1, like list1 = [1, 2, 3, [4, 5]]. Similarly we can say that 4 and 5 are stored to 0x500 and 0x501 respectively. And the inner list ([4, 5]) to another memory location for e.g., 0x102. So the list1 is now list1 = [0x100, 0x101, 0x101, 0x102] where 0x102 is a location of another list, list3 list3 = [0x500, 0x501] And so on. So the addresses are linked to each other like list3 is storing 2 values and itself is an element of a list, list1.
Friday Paid Sess	Conceptual		when is shallow copy preferred over deep copy? is there any disadvantages to using deepcopy?		In a scenario, where we have a nested list and if we try to manipulate data inside the nested list the changes are reflected in both the list because as it creates a reference of the object. Here, the copy function fails when manipulating data inside a nested list. For this case, you should use the deepcopy. And if you talk about the disadvantage of deepcopy, then deepcopy is slower than shallow copy because in deepcopy you are creating a new object with the same values to a completely new memory location
Tuesday Session	Conceptual		sir yeh kyse possible hai do alag tuple jo alag alag address mein create ho rkhe hai wo equal to hoo? pr dono ka element aur element ki indexing same hai.	https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ISiD0D3dNkP8QHdkGW-qkFwPngB08Gnq	From your screenshot you have shared, the two tuples t1 and t3 are stored in two different memory locations. But the values of the tuples are stored in the same location. E.g. >> id(t1[0]) == id(t3[0]) # True But the two tuples are located at different locations in the memory. In python, if the values are the same then it will give you True. It does not depend upon the memory locations. For example, >> list1 = [2] >> list2 = list1.copy() >> t1 = (1, 2, 3, list1) >> t2 = (1, 2, 3, list2) >> t2 == t1 # True For the above example, though the 4th element of every tuple is the same but location is different, the answer will be True because the values are the same.

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Wednesday Sess	Coding related	1:42:00	the outer function returns x function but its is hidden from the main code if accessed directly x(3,4) it throws error as mentioned before by sir in the g and f nested function explanation		Yes, this inner function x() can't be accessed outside of function f() because x is defined inside the f() block. As you see any variable inside a function block can't be accessed outside of it, this is the same.