**Python task – June 8**

**QnA(s):**

1. Print () function:

Ans: Print is a function used for printing info on the interface medium (screen/output device).

Syntax: print (object(s)) - most commonly used.

E.g. print(20), print("string") – print one entity.

print("Hello", "how are you?") – print multiple entities.

x = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"];

print(x) -> prints a list.

1. What is a function?

Ans: A function is a block of code which only runs when it is called. You can pass data, known as parameters (arguments), into a function. A function can return data as a result.

From a function's perspective:- A parameter is the variable listed inside the parentheses in the function definition. An argument is the value that is sent to the function when it is called.

Syntax:- def func(args1, args2)

1. In-built functions:

They are functions that can be directly called.

Ans: abs() - Returns the absolute value of a number.

1. Python 3.12 speciality:

Performance improvements:

Python 3.12 includes a number of performance improvements, including a 2x speedup for isinstance() checks against runtime-checkable protocols, and a 75% speedup for some asyncio benchmarks.

New features:

Python 3.12 includes a number of new features, such as support for the buffer protocol in Python code (PEP 688), a new debugging/profiling API (PEP 669), and support for isolated sub-interpreters with separate Global Interpreter Locks (PEP 684).