

QUESTION NO 1;

Python mein `print()` function ka maqsad kya hai aur yeh `return` se kis tarah mukhtalif hai?

`Print()` ka maqsad kya hai?

`Print()` ka kaam hota hai **kisi bhi cheez ko screen par dikhana**.

Matlab: `print()` sirf output dikhata hai, lekin program mein kisi aur kaam ke liye use nahi hota.

Return kya karta hai?

`Return` kisi **function** ke andar hota hai, aur yeh **kisi value ko wapas (return) karta hai** jise baad mein use kiya ja sakta hai.

Matlab: `Return` value ko function se bahar bhejta hai, jise aap kisi variable mein store kar sakte ho — jabke `print()` sirf result dikhata hai, store nahi karta.

QUESTION NO 2;

Python mein kisi variable ko value dena kaise kaam karta hai (memory aur reference ke lihaaz se)?

Python mein variable asal mein ek **naam hota hai** jo kisi value ki memory location ka **reference** rakhta hai.

Jab hum likhtay hain:

```
x = 5
```

To `x` ek label ban jata hai jo 5 ki memory location ko point karta hai. Agar hum `y = x` karein, to `y` bhi usi location ko point karega.

Mutable aur Immutable ka fark:

- **Immutable** (jaise **int**, **str**): Har nayi value pe naya memory address banta hai.
- **Mutable** (jaise **list**, **dict**): Wohi memory address rehta hai, value change ho sakti hai.

QUESTION NO 3;

**Kya variable ka naam kisi number se start ho sakta hai?
Kyun ya kyun nahi?**

Nahi **Python** mein **variable** ka naam kabhi bhi kisi number se start nahi ho sakta.

Kyun nahi?

Kyunki Python ke **rules for variable naming** ke mutabiq:

Variable ka naam **sirf letter (a–z, A–Z)** ya **underscore ()** se shuru ho sakta hai — number se nahi!

QUESTION NO 4;

Python mein variables ke naam rakhne ke rules (naming conventions) kya hain?

- Name alphabet ya underscore se shuru hona chahiye
- Number se start nahi ho sakta
- Alphabets (A–Z, a–z), numbers (0–9), aur underscores () use ho sakte hain

- Special characters (% , \$, @ etc.) use nahi ho sakte

QUESTION NO 5;

Print() function mein quotes ke sath aur bagair quotes ke use mein kya farq hota hai?

Quotes ke sath ("" ya '')

Agar aap `print()` mein koi text likh rahe ho, to usay **quotes** mein likhna zaroori hota hai.

Yeh literal text hota hai.

```
print("Mera naam Abdullah hai")
```

Output: Mera naam Abdullah hai

Quotes ke bagair

Agar aap **variable** ka naam likh rahe ho, to quotes **nahin** lagate.

Yeh Python ko batata hai ke **iss naam ka koi variable hai**, uski value print karo.

```
name = "Abdullah"  
print(name)
```

Output: Abdullah

