4) Data types in python ? Explain
⇒   └ Numeric   └. Sequencial   └ Boolean.
        → int.   → List   → True.
        → float.   → String.   → False.
        → Complex   → Tuple.

i) int : Numerical Integer data type . Ex= 1, 2, 3

(ii) float : float data   type   . Ex : 1.20

(iii) Complex : consist variable with integer . Ex : 2a.

(iv). List : Group of Element stored by [ ] box .
        Ex: List = [1, 2, 3, 4].

(v). String : Group of character with Doalbe Quotation
        Ex: "Akshay"

(vi) Tuple : Group of different data type element with
            ( ) braces.
        Ex: (1, "String", 2)

(vii). boolean :   True represent 1
                   False represent 0.

(2) History of python?

=>. (i) Succeded is ABC programming language.

(ii). Interfacing with Amoeba O.S.

(iii) conceived in late 1980s

(iv) founder & developed by Guido van Rossum

(v) widely used for general purpose.

(vi) Mainly developed for emphasis on code readability.

(3) . operators in python.

⇒ (i) **   —   Exponentiation

(ii) ~ + -   —   Complement . plus . minus

(iii) * / % //   —   Multiply , Divide , Modulus , floorwso

(iv) + -   —   Addition . sub .

(v) >> <<   —   bitwise shift .

(vi) &   —   AND .

(vii) ^| —   OR . regular op .

(viii) <= <> >=   —   Comparison op .

(ix) <> == != =   —   Also Equality "

(x) = %   —   Assignment "

(xi) ! , & , | —   Logical "

(4). Features of python.

=>
(i) Easy.

(ii) Expensive.

(iii) Free & open source.

(iv) High level

(v) portable.

(vi) object oriented.

(vii) Extensible.

(viii) Embeddable.

(ix) Interpreted.

(x) GUI programming

(xi) Dynamically typed.

(5) Why it is Interactive interpreted lang? justify.

→ Because it goes through an interpreter, which turns code written into Computer understandable language. Binary language.