Assignment-2

1) What are the datatypes in python?

—— 1) Numbers: number data types store numeric values. Number objects are created when you assign a value to them.

2) Strings: strings in python are identified as continuos set of characters represented in the quotation marks. Python allows either single or double quotes.

3) Lists: Lists are ~~made~~ most versatile of python compound data types. A list contains items seperated by commas and enclosed within square brackets.

4) Tuples: A tuple is another sequence data type that is similar to the lists. A tuple consists of lists, however tuples are enclosed within parentheses.

5) Dictionary: Python dictnories are kind of hash table type. They work like associative arrays or hashes found in perl and consists of key value paers. A dictionary key can be almost any python type. but are usually numbers or strings values. on the other hand can be any orbitary python object.

2) Explain breifly the history of python?

—— Python was created by Guido van Rossum in 1980 to 1990. He was a member of the national science Research institute of mathematics and computer science initially it was designed as a response in the ABC programmer language was that python had exception handling and was targeted for amoeba operating

system the name python is named from the British. The show monthly as python in adition to exceptor handling python included classes, lists and string.

3) Explain operators in python.

—— operators in python are used to perform certain operation. they as follows.

→ Arithmetic operators: +, −, *, /, %, **
→ Relational operators: <, >, <=, >=, ==,
→ Assignment operators: +=, −=, !=, =, |=
→ logical operators: and, or, not
→ Identity operator: is, is not
→ member operator: in, not in
→ Bitwise operator: Binary and, Binary or Binary xor, <<, >>

4) Explain features of python?

—— * Easy to code
* objected orented language
* Good programming subject
* Free and open source
* high level language
* Portable language
* Integrated language
* large standard.

5) Justify why python is interpreted language

—— unlike c, c++ etc, python is an interpreted language, object oriented, the compiler which is compiled programming language. the compiler translates the whole code in one rather than c language all errors are listed during compilation.