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1.)
```
#read two numbers from user and print the biggest number
        a=input()
        b=input()
        If a>b:
            print(a)
         elif(b>a):
            print(b)
          Else:
            print(“equal”)
```

2.))a)
```
n=int(input())
    for i in range(n):
        print(“hello”)
```

b)
```
n = int(input())
  i=1
  while i <= n:
      print("hello")
      i += 1
```

3.)

```
 n = int(input())
if n > 1:
   for i in range(2, int(n/2)+1):
      if (n % i) == 0:
         print(n, "is not a prime number")
         break
   else:
      print(n, "is a prime number")
else:
   print(n, "is not a prime number")
```

4.)

```
   n=int(input())
if str(n)==str((n)[::-1]):
   print(“palindrome”)
else:
   print(“not palindrome”)
```

5.)

a)
```
n = int(input())
for i in range(1, n+1):
    for k in range(1, i+1):
        print("*", end="")
    print()
```

b)
```
 n = int(input())
for i in range(n):
    for j in range(n - i):
        print('*', end='')
    print()
```

c)
```
  n=int(input())
for i in range(n+1):
    for j in range(1, i+1):
        print(j, end=' ')
    print()
```

d)
```
    n=int(input())
for i in range(n+1):
    for j in range(1, i+1):
        print(i, end=' ')
    print()
```

6)
```
list=[4,5,18,65]
list.append(12)
print(“the maximum values is”,max(list))
```

7.) compiled language:

A compiled language is a programming language that is converted into machine code so that the processor can execute it. The compiled languages are usually compiled, not interpreted. For better understanding you can go through the types of compiled language – CLEO, COBOL, C, C++, C#, etc.

Interpreted Language:

An interpreted language is also a programming language that is commonly interpreted. In this, the implementations perform instructions directly and easily, without compiling a program into machine-language instructions. For better understanding, you can go through the types of the interpreted languages: Python, BASIC, JavaScript, Perl, etc.

Difference between compile language and interpreted language:

S.NO.	Compiled Language	Interpreted Language
1	Compiled language follows at least two levels to get from source code to execution.	Interpreted language follows one step to get from source code to execution.
2	A compiled language is converted into machine code so that the processor can execute it.	An interpreted language is a language in which the implementations execute instructions directly without earlier compiling a program into machine language.
4	The compiled programs run faster than interpreted programs.	The interpreted programs run slower than the compiled program.
5	In a compiled language, the code can be executed by the CPU.	In Interpreted languages, the program cannot be compiled, it is interpreted.

6	This language delivers better performance.	This language delivers slower performance.

8.)primitive+collections discussed in class
Primitive datatypes:
1)integer
2)float
3)double
4)complex
5)boolean
Collections:
1)list
2)tuple
3)dictionary
4)set

9.)

Difference between list and tuple

Lists	Sets
Lists are Ordered.	Sets are Unordered.
Lists are Mutable.	Sets are mutable but only stored immutable elements.
Elements can be changed or replaced in Lists.	Elements cannot be changed or replaced.

10.)
Difference between list and tuple:

Sr. No.	Key	List	Tuple
1	Type	List is mutable.	Tuple is immutable.
2	Iteration	List iteration is slower and is time consuming.	Tuple iteration is faster.
3	Appropriate for	List is useful for insertion and deletion operations.	Tuple is useful for read only operations like accessing elements.
4	Memory Consumption	List consumes more memory.	Tuples consumes less memory.
5	Methods	List provides many in-built methods.	Tuples have less in-built methods.