1. Who Developed Python Programming Language?

Guido van Rossum

1. Which type of programming language python support?

Procedural programming, Procedural programming, Procedural programming

Imperative programming, Event-driven programming, Concurrent programming

1. Is python case sensitive when dealing with identifiers?

Yes

1. What is the correct extension of the python file?

“.py”

1. Is python code compiled or interpreted?

Interpreted

1. Name a few blocks of code used in python language?

Loop blocks, Function blocks, Condition blocks, Class blocks

1. state a character used to give single-line comment in python?

“#”

1. Mention a function which can help us to find that version of python that we are currently working on?

import sys

sys.version

1. python supports the creation of anonymous functions at runtime using construct called?

Lambda function

1. What does pip stand for in python?

Pip – “Pip installs packages” or “pip installs python”

1. Mention few built in functions in python

len(), input(), print(), type(), range()

1. What is a maximum possible length of an identifier in python?

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1. What are the benefits of using python?
2. Easy to Learn
3. Large Community
4. Open Source
5. Cross- plat form
6. Efficient
7. More Library
8. How memory managed in python?

In Python, memory management is handled automatically by the language itself using a technique called "garbage collection." Garbage collection is the process of automatically detecting and freeing memory that is no longer being used by the program, and is an important feature of high-level programming languages like Python.

1. how to install python in windows and set path variables?
2. Download the Python installer: Go to the official Python website (https://www.python.org/) and download the latest version of Python for Windows.
3. Run the installer: Run the Python installer and follow the on-screen instructions to install Python on your system.
4. Choose installation location: Choose the installation location for Python. The default location is usually C:\Python<version>, where <version> is the version number of Python that you are installing.
5. Add Python to path: Check the box to add Python to your system's path. This will allow you to run Python commands from the command prompt or terminal, without having to specify the full path to the Python executable.
6. Complete the installation: Finish the installation process by following the remaining prompts and accepting the default settings.
7. Test the installation: Open a command prompt or terminal and type python --version to confirm that Python is installed correctly and that the path variables are set up correctly.
8. Optional: Update the path variables: If you need to update the path variables manually, you can do so by following these steps:
9. Open the Start menu and search for "Environment Variables."
10. Select "Edit the system environment variables."
11. Click the "Environment Variables" button.
12. Under "System Variables," find the "Path" variable and click "Edit."
13. Add the path to the Python executable to the "Path" variable, using a semi-colon to separate it from the other paths. For example, you might add C:\Python<version>\ to the path variable.