1. Who developed Python Programming Language?

**Ans:** Python was created by **Guido van Rossum**, and first released on February 20, 1991

1. Which type of Programming does Python support?

**Ans:** Python is an interpreted programming language, supporting object-oriented, structured, and functional programming

1. 1s Python case sensitive when dealing with identifiers?

**Ans:** Yes, Python is an case sensitive language

1. the correct extension of the Python file?

**Ans:** Correct extension of Python are .py

1. Is Python code compiled or interpreted?

**Ans:** Python is interpreted language

1. Name few blocks of code used to define in Python language?

**Ans:** Python language blocks are module, function body, class definition

1. State a character used to give single-line comments in Python?

**Ans: #** is the character used to give single line comment in Python

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

**Ans:** python\_version(), Sys.version()

1. Python supports the creation of anonymous functions at runtime, using a construct called

**Ans:** lamda

1. What does pip stand for python?

**Ans:** Pip is a package manager for python packages or modules

1. Mention a few built-in functions in python?

**Ans:** abs(), ascii(), chr(), dir(), eval(), float(), getattr(), input(), list(), max(),min()

1. the maximum possible length of an identifier in Python?

**Ans:** 79 characters

1. What are the benefits of using Python?

**Ans:** Simple to Use, Free and Open source, Extensive library, Portability and Good Community support

1. How Is memory managed in Python?

**Ans:**  Memory management in Python involves a private heap containing all Python objects and data structures. The management of this private heap is ensured internally by the Python memory manager. The Python memory manager has different components which deal with various dynamic storage management aspects, like sharing, segmentation, preallocation or caching.

At the lowest level, a raw memory allocator ensures that there is enough room in the private heap for storing all Python-related data by interacting with the memory manager of the operating system. On top of the raw memory allocator, several object-specific allocators operate on the same heap and implement distinct memory management policies adapted to the peculiarities of every object type. For example, integer objects are managed differently within the heap than strings, tuples or dictionaries because integers imply different storage requirements and speed/space tradeoffs. The Python memory manager thus delegates some of the work to the object-specific allocators, but ensures that the latter operate within the bounds of the private heap.

1. How to install Python on Windows and set path variables?

* ****Open a browser to the**[Python website](https://www.python.org/)**and download the Windows installer.****
* ****Double click on the downloaded file and install Python for all users,****and ****ensure that Python is added to your path. Click on Install now to begin.****Adding Python to the path will enable us to use the Python interpreter from any part of the filesystem
* ****After the installation is complete, click Disable path length limit and then Close.****Disabling the path length limit means we can use more than 260 characters in a file path.
* ****Click Close to end the installation.****
* ****Open a Command Prompt and type “python” then press Enter to see if no error is received****

1. Is indentation required in python?

**Ans:** Yes, it is required