Q1. Ans- Python was created by **Guido van Rossum**, and first released on February 20, 1991. While you may know the python as a large snake, the name of the Python programming language comes from an old BBC television comedy sketch series called Monty Python's Flying Circus.

Q2. Ans- Python is an interpreted programming language, supporting **object-oriented, structured, and functional programming**.

Q3. Ans- **Yes, Python is a case-sensitive language**, i.e., it treats uppercase and lowercase characters differently. This applies to identifiers too. We must avoid using the same name with different cases while naming identifiers

Q4. Ans- The Files with **the .py extension** contain the Python source code.

Q5. Ans- **Python is both compiled as well as an interpreted language**, which means when we run a python code, it is first compiled and then interpreted line by line.

Q6. Ans- The following are blocks: **a module, a function body, and a class definition**. Each command typed interactively is a block. A script file (a file given as standard input to the interpreter or specified as a command line argument to the interpreter) is a code block.

Q7. Ans- We can write a single-line comment by **adding a single # character before any statement or line of code**.

Q8. Ans- To check the Python version in your Jupyter notebook, first import the python\_version function with “ from platform import python\_version “. Then call the function python\_version() that returns a string with the version number running in your Jupyter notebook such as ‘3.10.8’

Q.9 Ans- Python supports to make anonymous functions at runtime) using a construct called as **"lambda"**

Q10. Ans- pip stands for "**preferred installer program**"

Q11. Ans- Some functions are given below-

print( ), type( ), input( ), abs( ), pow( ), dir( ), sorted( ), max( ).

Q12. Ans-  An identifier can have a maximum length of **79 characters** in Python.

Q13. Ans- Almost all of the tasks done in Python requires less coding when the same task is done in other languages. Python also has awesome standard library support, so you don't have to search for any third-party libraries to get your job done.

Q14. 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.

Q15. Ans-

1. Right-clicking *This PC* and going to *Properties*.
2. Clicking on the *Advanced system settings* in the menu on the left.
3. Clicking on the *Environment Variables* button o​n the bottom right.
4. In the *System variables* section, selecting the *Path* variable and clicking on *Edit*. The next screen will show all the directories that are currently a part of the PATH variable.
5. Clicking on *New* and entering Python’s install directory.

Q16. Ans- Yes, **Indentation is mandatory in python to define the blocks of statements**. It is preferred to use whitespaces instead of tabs to indent in python. Python uses four spaces as default indentation spaces.