1. Who developed Python Programming Language?

Ans- Python was created by Guido van Rossum and released on February 20, 1991.

1. Which type of Programming does Python support?

Ans-Python supports both structured and object-oriented programming approach.

1. Is Python case sensitive when dealing with identifiers?

Ans-Yes, Python is case sensitive while dealing with identifiers.

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

Ans-Extension name for python is py, .pyi, .pyc, .pyd, .pyo, .pyw, and .pyz.

1. Is Python code compiled or interpreted?

Ans-Python is interpreted.

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

Ans-def, print, import, if, else, for, etc

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

Ans - #

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

Ans-"sys.version" from package "sys" is used to find python version.

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

Ans-lambda

1. What does pip stand for python?

Ans-pip stands for "Preferred Installer Program"

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

Ans-Built in Functions in python – input(),int(),len(), type(),Dict(),format(),tuple(), min(), max(), print(), int(), float(), char(), bool().etc

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

Ans-Max possible length of an identifier is 79 characters.

13.What are the benefits of using Python?

Ans- - Auto memory management - Scalability - Dynamically typed - Massive Community ,ease of comprehension ,hundreds of libraries, different frameworks

1. How is memory managed in Python?

Ans-  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 trade-offs. 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

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

Ans- The complete path of python.exe can be added by:

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.

16.Is indentation required in python?

Ans-Yes, It's mandatory.