

Ans1 "Python's `for` loop is designed to iterate over a sequence or iterable object. It repeats a block of code until the loop reaches its end condition. Here's an example:

Ans2 The `==` operator in Java checks if two object references point to the same memory location, while `.equals()` compares the actual contents of objects. It's worth mentioning that `.equals()` can be overridden to define custom comparison logic

Ans3 Statistics defines the mean as the average value of a set of numbers. It's computed by adding up all the numbers and dividing by the count of numbers.