**Introduction to Python**

**Q1. What is Python?**  
 Python is a high-level, interpreted, general-purpose programming language known for its simplicity and readability.

**Q2. Is Python compiled or interpreted?**  
 Python is **both compiled and interpreted**: source code is first compiled to bytecode (.pyc), which is then executed by the Python Virtual Machine (PVM).

**Q3. Is Python platform-independent?**  
Yes, Python source code is cross-platform if the same interpreter (e.g., CPython) is available. But portability depends on the interpreter implementation.

**Q4. Is the main() function mandatory in Python like Java/C?**  
 No, Python scripts don’t require a main() function as interpreter interprets python code from top to bottom.

**Q5. Why is indentation important in Python?**  
Indentation is used to define blocks of code (instead of braces {} in Java/C++). Incorrect indentation raises an IndentationError.

**Q6. What are Python’s key features?**  
Easy to learn, interpreted, dynamically typed, portable, supports OOP & functional programming, huge libraries.

**Q7. Who created Python and when?**  
 Guido van Rossum in 1991.

**Q8. Why is Python called an interpreted language?**  
Because Python code is executed line-by-line by the interpreter after being compiled to bytecode.

**Q9. Is Python case-sensitive?**  
Yes. print, Print, and PRINT are different identifiers.

**Q10. What are Python implementations?**  
CPython, Jython, IronPython, PyPy, MicroPython.

**Q11. Does Python require compilation like Java?**  
No separate compilation step. Compilation to bytecode is automatic and hidden.

**Q12. Why is Python considered platform-independent?**  
Because the same .py file runs on Windows, Mac, Linux if the interpreter is available.

**Q13. What is PEP 8?**  
Python Enhancement Proposal 8: style guide for writing readable Python code.