1.Guido van Rossum

2.Python is an interpreted programming language which supports Object oriented programming ,structured programming, Functional Programming

3. Yes, Python is a case-sensitive language when dealing with identifiers.

4. .py file

5.A Python code is first compiled and then interpreted

6. def my\_function():  
  print("Hello from a function")  
  
**my\_function()**

7.#

8.python\_version()

9.lambda

10.preferred installer program

11.bool(),float(),id(),input(),slice(),set(),type()

12.79 characters

13.Answer:

1. **Presence of third-party modules**
2. **Extensive support libraries(NumPy for numerical calculations, Pandas for data analytics, etc.)**
3. **Open source and large active community base**
4. **Versatile, Easy to read, learn and write**
5. **User-friendly data structures**
6. **High-level language**
7. **Dynamically typed language(No need to mention data type based on the value assigned, it takes data type)**
8. **Object-Oriented and Procedural  Programming language**
9. **Portable and Interactive**
10. **Ideal for prototypes – provide more functionality with less coding**
11. **Highly Efficient(Python’s clean object-oriented design provides enhanced process control, and the language is equipped with excellent text processing and integration capabilities, as well as its own unit testing framework, which makes it more efficient.)**
12. **Internet of Things(IoT) Opportunities**
13. **Interpreted Language**
14. **Portable across Operating systems**

**14.**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*.

15.

Steps to Install:

1. Download the binaries
2. Run the Executable installer
3. Add Python to PATH environmental variables

The last step in the installation process is to add Python Path to the System Environment variables. This step is done to access Python through the command line. In case you have added Python to environment variables while setting the Advanced options during the installation procedure, you can avoid this step. Else, this step is done manually as follows. In the Start menu, search for “advanced system settings”. Select “View advanced system settings”. In the “System Properties” window, click on the “Advanced” tab and then click on the “Environment Variables” button. Locate the Python installation directory on your system. If you followed the steps exactly as above, python will be installed in below locations:

* C:\Program Files (x86)\Python37-32: for 32-bit installation
* C:\Program Files\Python37-32: for 64-bit installation

The folder name may be different from “Python37-32” if you installed a different version. Look for a folder whose name starts with Python. Append the ssentries to PATH variable

16. Yes,Python uses indentation to indicate a block of code.