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1. what the data types in Python ? Explain.

⇒ i) numbers
(i) strings
(ii) Lists.
(v) TYPES.
(v) Dictionary.

i) numbers- number data types store numeric values, number objects are created when you assign a value to them.

(i) strings- strings in Python are identified as a longitude set of characters. represented in the quotation mark Python allows either pair of Single or double quotes.

(ii) List- Lists are the most versatile of Python's Compound data types. A list contains items seperated by commas and enclosed with in Square brackets.

(iv) TYPES- It is similar to lists it consists of a number of values seperated by commas, unlike lists.

(v) Dictionary:- Python's dictionaries are kind of hash-table type. They work like associate arrays or hashes found in Perl and consist of key value pairs.

2. Briefly explain history of Python.

⇒ started implementing in the year 1980's. Guido Van Rossum began during its application based work in December of 1980 by at centrum wiskunde & informatica. Python is a widely used general-purpose, high-level Programming language. It was mainly developed for emphasis on code. Readability and its syntax allows programmers do except concepts in fewer lines of code. THS Programming language used for developing both desktop and web applications, and it can be used for developing complex scientific & numeric applications. ETHS designed with features to facilitate data analysis &

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3. Explain all the operators in python?

=> Different types of python operators:

-> Arithmetic, Relational, Assignment, Logical, membership, identity and bitwise.

* Arithmetic
  -> * multiplication.
  -> / division
  -> % modulus
  -> ** Exponent.

* Relational
  -> > -> <=
  -> < -> ==
  -> >= -> !=

* Logical :
  -> &&(and), ||(or), !(not)

4. Explain the features of python.

-> Features of python are,

- Simple.
- Easy to learn.
- Free & open source.
- Python is a beginners language.
- Portable.
- interactive.
- interpreted
- object oriented.
- Extensible.
- Embeddable.
- Extensive libraries.
- Data bases.
- GUI Programming.
- Scalable

5. Justify why python is interactive interpreted language?

=> Python prompt & interact with the interpreter directly to write your programs. Python is object oriented python supports object-oriented style or technique of programming that encapsulates code with in objects. It is interpreted language because it goes through an Interpreter, which turns code

you write into the Language understood by your computer's processor.

unlike c/c++ etc, python is an interpreted object oriented programming language. By interpreted, it means that each time a program is run the interpreter checks through the code for errors & then interprets the instructions into machine readable byte code.