

```
In [7]: C = float(input("Celcius: "))
F = (C*9/5)+32
print(C)
print(F)
```

```
Celcius: 0
0.0
32.0
```

```
In [11]: x=2
y=2
x2=-3
y2=3
import math
print('d = ', math.sqrt((x2-x)*(x2-x)+(y2-y)*(y2-y)))
```

```
d = 5.0990195135927845
```

```
In [1]: base=input("Enter the base of the triangle: ")
base=float(base)
height=input("Enter the height of the triangle: ")
height=float(height)
area=input("Enter the area of the triangle: ")
area=[(1/2)*base*height]
print("area", area)
```

```
Enter the base of the triangle: 0
Enter the height of the triangle: 0
Enter the area of the triangle: 0
area [0.0]
```

```
In [ ]:
```

```
In [ ]:
```

Questions:

1. Give one major difference in syntax that Python has with other languages such as C?

It is easier to write a code in Python. In C, the type of a variable must be declared when it is created

2. How does variable assignment differ in Python compared with other languages such as C?

Python is an object-oriented programming language. C is a middle level language as it binds the bridges between machine level and high-level languages.

3. Try assigning variable names that start with numbers, and special characters. Is the assigning of variables that start with numbers accepted by Python? For Special Characters? Is there an exception for variables special characters?

A variable name must start with a letter or the underscore character. No areas or unique characters are allowed besides the underscore.

4. Do the assignment operators (+, -, *, /, %, **) work for all data types? Why or Why not?

The value the operator operates on is known as Operand. Assignment Operators are used to assigning values to variables.

5. How does the * operator differ from the ** operator?

* = Multiplication

** = Squared

7. Conclusion:

Python is better for beginners in terms of its easy-to-read code and simple syntax. Additionally, Python is a good option for web development (back-end), while C++ is harder than python and not very popular in web development of any kind.