In [19]:
```
import gross_pay

hours_worked = 50
wage = 100

pay = weeklyPaid(hours_worked, wage)

print(f"Total gross pay: Rs.{pay:.2f} ")
```

```
Total gross pay: Rs.5500.00
```

In [20]:
```
import percent

p = prcg(45,60,79,80,90,45)
print("Percentage obtained by student:", p)
```

```
Percentage obtained by student: 66.5
```

In [21]:
```
from IPython.display import display
from PIL import Image


path="diff_bt_pr_oops.png"
display(Image.open(path))
```

Procedural Oriented Programming	Object Oriented Programming
In procedural programming, program is divided into small parts called ***functions***.	In object oriented programming, program is divided into small parts called ***objects***.
Procedural programming follows ***top down approach***.	Object oriented programming follows ***bottom up approach***.
There is no access specifier in procedural programming.	Object oriented programming have access specifiers like private, public, protected etc.
Adding new data and function is not easy.	Adding new data and function is easy.
Procedural programming does not have any proper way for hiding data so it is ***less secure***.	Object oriented programming provides data hiding so it is ***more secure***.
In procedural programming, overloading is not possible.	Overloading is possible in object oriented programming.
In procedural programming, function is more important than data.	In object oriented programming, data is more important than function.
Procedural programming is based on ***unreal world***.	Object oriented programming is based on ***real world***.
Examples: C, FORTRAN, Pascal, Basic etc.	Examples: C++, Java, Python, C# etc.

According to the marketing media:

1. We have to first figure out how many people have done the searches for TV, radio, hoardings,etc. in the past for a particular website for example either Google, Amazon, etc.
2. The search engine has a higher research intent. It mainly exists to answer the user's question.
3. Broader scope of data to compensate for this.
4. Then, we have to figure out what paramteres we can select from the data like Number of days, months, etc. to figure out how these media technologies trend we have for a particular month as in villages most of the people will be using radios as due to the poor network connection.
5. We have to find out the missing data do we have in our dataset. If so, then we have to do the imputations.
6. We can show the trend of various media technologies using scatter plot or line plot (data visualisation) technology for one's better understanding.