Features of Python?

1. Easy:

a. Easy to Code:

Python is very easy to code. Compared to other popular languages like Java and C++, it is easier to code in Python. It is programmer-friendly.

b. Easy to Read:

Being a high-level language, Python code is quite like English. Looking at it, you can tell what the code is supposed to do. Also, since it is dynamically-typed, it mandates indentation. This aids readability.

2. Expressive:

Python provides us with an unlimited of constructs that help us focus on the solution rather than on the syntax. This is one of the outstanding python features.

3. Free and Open-Source:

Python is freely available. It is open-source. This means that its source code is available to the public. You can download it, change it, use it, and distribute it.

4. High-Level

Python is a high-level language. This means that as programmers, we don't need to remember the system architecture. Nor do we need to manage the memory. This makes it more programmer-friendly and is one of the key python features.

5. Portable

Let's assume you've written a Python code for your Windows machine. Now, if you want to run it on a Mac, you don't need to make changes to it for the same. In other words, you can take one code and run it on any machine, there is no need to write different code for different machines. This makes Python a portable language. However, you must avoid any system-dependent features in this case.

6. Interpreted

Languages like C++ or Java, you must first compile it, and then run it. But in Python, there is no need to compile it. Internally, its source code is converted into an immediate form called bytecode. So, all you need to do is to run your Python code without worrying about linking to libraries, and a few other things.
By interpreted, we mean the source code is executed line by line, and not all at once. Because of this, it is easier to debug your code. Also, interpreting makes it just slightly slower than Java, but that does not matter compared to the benefits it has to offer.

7. Object-Oriented

Python supports both procedure-oriented and object-oriented programming which is one of the key python features. It also supports multiple inheritances, unlike Java. A class is a blueprint for such an object. It is an abstract data type and holds no values.

8. Extensible

If needed, you can write some of your Python code in other languages like **C++**. This makes Python an extensible language, meaning that it can be extended to other languages.

9. Embeddable

We can put code in other languages in our Python source code. However, it is also possible to put our Python code in a source code in a different language like C++. This allows us to integrate scripting capabilities into our program of the other language.

10. Large Standard Library

Python downloads with a large library that you can use so you don't have to write your own code for every single thing. There are libraries for regular expressions, documentation-generation, unit-testing, web browsers, threading, databases, CGI, email, image manipulation, and a lot of other functionality.

11. GUI Programming

A software is not user-friendly until its GUI is made. A user can easily interact with the software with a GUI. Python offers various libraries for making Graphical user interface for your applications. For this, you can use Tkinter, wxPython or JPython. These toolkits allow you for easy and fast development of GUI.

12. Dynamically Typed

Python is dynamically-typed. This means that the type for a value is decided at runtime, not in advance. This is why we don't need to specify the type of data while declaring it.