Answers:

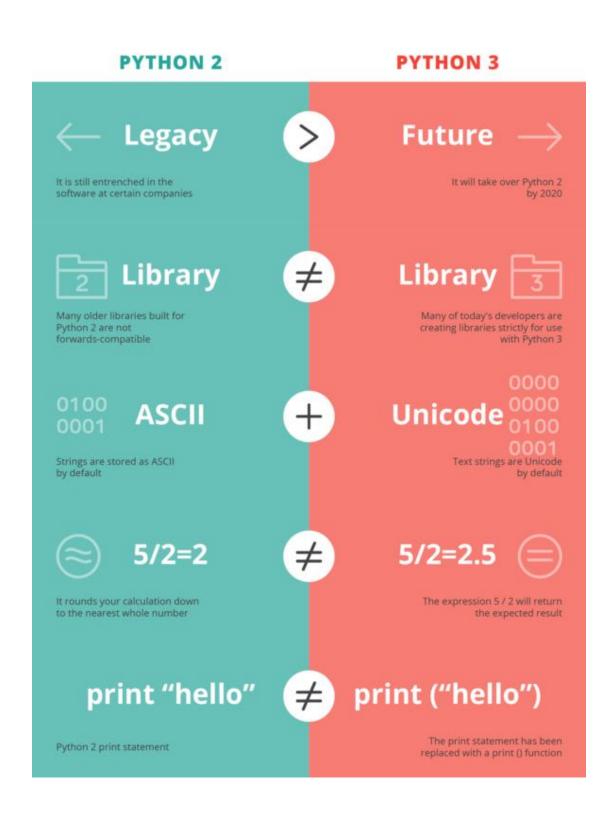**E)** The answer is quoted from the following website:
https://www.programiz.com/article/difference-compiler-interpreter

Interpreter	Compiler
Translates program one statement at a time.	Scans the entire program and translates it as a whole into machine code.
It takes less amount of time to analyze the source code but the overall execution time is slower.	It takes large amount of time to analyze the source code but the overall execution time is comparatively faster.
Continues translating the program until the first error is met, in which case it stops. Hence debugging is easy.	It generates the error message only after scanning the whole program. Hence debugging is comparatively hard.

F) The infograph I'm inserting below belongs to the following website:

https://learntocodewith.me/programming/python/python-2-vs-python-3/

PYTHON 2 | PYTHON 3

← Legacy | > | Future →

It is still entrenched in the software at certain companies

It will take over Python 2 by 2020

Library | ≠ | Library

Many older libraries built for Python 2 are not forwards-compatible

Many of today's developers are creating libraries strictly for use with Python 3

0100 0001 ASCII | + | Unicode 0000 0000 0100 0001

Strings are stored as ASCII by default

Text strings are Unicode by default

5/2=2 | ≠ | 5/2=2.5

It rounds your calculation down to the nearest whole number

The expression 5 / 2 will return the expected result

print "hello" | ≠ | print ("hello")

Python 2 print statement

The print statement has been replaced with a print () function

G) ASCII, abbreviated from American Standard Code for Information Interchange, is a character encoding standard for electronic communication. ASCII codes represent text in computers, telecommunications equipment, and other devices.
Source: Wikipedia.

UTF-8 is a variable width character encoding capable of encoding all 1,112,064 valid code points in Unicode using one to four 8-bit bytes. The encoding is defined by the Unicode standard, and was originally designed by Ken Thompson and Rob Pike. The name is derived from Unicode Transformation Format – 8-bit.
Source: Wikipedia.

My questions:

1. What is the code I can write to define the data type of the output? For example, if I wrote a certain equation and I want the answer to be integer.
2. What is the code used to round the answer to the first or second decimal?

Thank you!