2)

After doing some research outside of the exercise, it seems Python is so popular among data analysts for several reasons: 1) it's relatively easy to learn and use because the syntax is more similar to natural language than other programming languages, which makes it a bit more intuitive, 2) the extent of the libraries available (for free even) is incredible, and 3) the community support that's available is unmatched.

3)

According to my research, the top 5 companies in the world that use Python are: Amazon, Alphabet, Meta, Netflix, and Spotify.

4)

Scenario A**:**

Excel is perfect for this. It can handle a small data set like this and the interface makes it easy to make small tweaks. Best of all, it has built-in filtering capabilities and can easy make a quick chart.

Scenario B:

SQL is built to retrieve specific portions of data from large databases, so it's perfect here. Once that data is in-hand, Python would most likely be the best tool to begin analysis on it.

Scenario C:

This is where Python comes in. The data set is too large for Excel, and SQL isn't best at sorting and preparing data for advanced analysis. Python can do just that, though.

6)

C:\Users\rbaue\Anaconda3

C:\Users\rbaue\Anaconda3\Scripts

C:\Users\rbaue\Anaconda3\Library\bin

8)