## Assignment Part-1

**Q1. Why do we call Python as a general purpose and high-level programming language?**

- ⇨ Because in Python we will write codes in human readable format which will be converted by the interpreter to Low Level Language (0&1) which is comprehensible by the machine.

**Q2. Why is Python called a dynamically typed language?**

- ⇨ As we don't need to declare the data type of an element while assigning the value. Python takes care of the data type automatically.

Q3. List some pros and cons of Python programming language?

**Q4. In what all domains can we use Python?**

- ⇨ 1)Data Analytics
  2)Web Development
  3)Artificial Intelligence

**Q5. What are variable and how can we declare them?**

- ⇨ A variable is a name given to a specific memory location.
  We can declare a variable by simply writing the name of the variable followed by '='(assignment operator) then value.
  Ex = qwe_123='Ram'

**Q6. How can we take an input from the user in Python?**

- ⇨ By using input() function

**Q7. What is the default datatype of the value that has been taken as an input using input() function?**

- ⇨ String(str)

**Q8. What is type casting?**

- ⇨ Type casting means converting data type of a existing variable into another data type according to the requirement.

Q9. Can we take more than one input from the user using single input() function? If yes, how? If no, why?

⇨ Not yet covered

**Q10. What are keywords?**

⇨ Keywords are specific words defined for specific purpose in python and can only be used for that purpose

**Q11. Can we use keywords as a variable? Support your answer with reason.**

⇨ No, it cannot be used as a variable. For example- “and”,” in” we can use this as a variable

**Q12. What is indentation? What's the use of indentation in Python?**

⇨ Indentation is the blank space at the beginning of the code. Mainly indentation helps python to understand the block of code.

**Q13. How can we throw some output in Python?**

⇨ With the help of print() function.

**Q14. What are operators in Python?**

⇨ Operators are special featured elements which holds different functionality.
1) Arithmetic operator

2) String Operator

3) Assignment Operator

4) Logical Operator

5) Comparison operator

**Q15. What is difference between / and // operators?**

⇨ / -Float division= the output will be in float format. Example- 1.20
// - Integer division – the output will be in integer format. Example- 1

**Q16. Write a code that gives following as an output.**

**iNeuroniNeuroniNeuroniNeuron**

⇨
```
_text = "iNeuron"

print(_text *3)
```

**Q17. Write a code to take a number as an input from the user and check if the number is odd or even.**

=>

```
_input=int(input("Please Enter a Number"))
if _input%2==0:
    print("The number is even number")
else:
    print("The number is odd number")
```

**Q18. What are Boolean operators?**

- ⇨ Boolean operators are those which returns as true or false

**Q19. What will the output of the following?**

```
1 or 0=1

0 and 0 =0

True and False and True = false

1 or 0 or 0 =1
```

**Q20. What are conditional statements in Python?**

- ⇨ It is the control flow statement which helps in decision making based on some conditions.

**Q21. What is use of 'if', 'elif' and 'else' keywords?**

- ⇨ These are control flow statement which we can use to add multiple conditions

**Q22. Write a code to take the age of person as an input and if age >= 18 display "I can vote". If age is < 18 display "I can't vote".**

**=>**

```
_input_age=int(input("Please nter your age"))
if _input_age>=18:
    print("I can vote")
elif _input_age<18:
    print("I can't vote")
```

**Q23. Write a code that displays the sum of all the even numbers from the given list.**

```
numbers = [12, 75, 150, 180, 145, 525, 50]
```

⇨ **Not Yet covered**

**Q24. Write a code to take 3 numbers as an input from the user and display the greatest no as output.**

⇨ **Not Yet covered**

**Q25. Write a program to display only those numbers from a list that satisfy the following conditions**

**- The number must be divisible by five**

**- If the number is greater than 150, then skip it and move to the next number**

**- If the number is greater than 500, then stop the loop**

```
numbers = [12, 75, 150, 180, 145, 525, 50]
```

⇨ **Not yet covered**