1. **Who developed Python Programming Language?**

Python was created by Guido van Rossum, and first released on February 20, 1991.

1. **Which type of Programming does Python support?**

Python is an interpreted programming language, supporting object-oriented, structured, and functional programming.

1. **Is Python case sensitive when dealing with identifiers?**

Yes , python is case sensitive

1. **What is the correct extension of the Python file?**

The extensions for Python files are - . py, . pyi

1. **Is Python code compiled or interpreted?**

Python is both compiled as well as an interpreted language, which means when we run a python code, it is first compiled and then interpreted line by line.

1. **Name a few blocks of code used to define in Python language?**

The following are blocks: a module, a function body, and a class definition

1. **State a character used to give single-line comments in Python?**

We can write a single-line comment by adding a “single # character” or “double ## character” before any statement or line of code.

1. **Mention functions which can help us to find the version of python that we are currently working on?**

To get the Version of the python Interpreter, they are listed as follows:

**Using sys.version method**

import sys

print("User Current Version:-", sys.version)

**Using python\_version() function**

from platform import python\_version

print("Current Python Version-", python\_version())

**Using Python -V command**

9**. Python supports the creation of anonymous functions at runtime, using a construct called**

Lambda

**10. What does pip stand for python?**

PIP is a recursive acronym for “Preferred Installer Program” or PIP Installs Packages

**11. Mention a few built-in functions in python?**

* print( ) function
* type( ) function
* input( ) function
* pow( ) function
* dir( ) function
* sorted( ) function
* max( ) function
* len( ) function
* sum( ) function

**12. What is the maximum possible length of an identifier in Python?**

An identifier can have a maximum length of 79 characters in Python

**13. What are the benefits of using Python?**

* Presence of third-party modules
* Extensive support libraries(NumPy for numerical calculations, Pandas for data analytics, etc.)
* Open source and large active community base
* Versatile, Easy to read, learn and write
* User-friendly data structures
* High-level language
* Dynamically typed language(No need to mention data type based on the value assigned, it takes data type)
* Object-Oriented and Procedural Programming language
* Portable and Interactive
* Ideal for prototypes – provide more functionality with less coding
* Highly Efficient(Python’s clean object-oriented design provides enhanced process control, and the language is equipped with excellent text processing and integration capabilities, as well as its own unit testing framework, which makes it more efficient.)
* Portable across Operating systems

**14. How is memory managed in Python?**

Memory management in Python involves a private heap containing all Python objects and data structures. The management of this private heap is ensured internally by the Python memory manager.

The memory is allocated during the execution of instructions written by programmers. It is called heap because it is a pile of memory space available to programmers to allocated and de-allocate. The variables are needed outside of method or function calls or are shared within multiple functions globally are stored in Heap memory.

**15. How to Install Python on Windows and set path variables?**

Install python from this link https://www.python.org/downloads/

After this, install it on your PC. Look for the location where PYTHON has been installed on your PC using tge following command on your command prompt: cmd python.

Then go to advanced system settings and add new variable and name it as PYTHON\_NAME and paste the copied path.

Then look for the path variable, select it's value and select edit

Add a semicolon towards the end of the value if it's not present and then type %PYTHON\_HOME%

**16. Is indentation required in python?**

Indentation refers to the spaces at the beginning of a code line. Where in other programming languages the indentation in code is for readability only, the indentation in Python is very important. Python uses indentation to indicate a block of code.