1. Compare and contrast the float and Decimal classes' benefits and drawbacks.

Ans=> Float is Approximate-number data type, which means that not all values in the data type range can be represented exactly , it round up the values

Decimal is Fixed-Precision data type, which means that all the values in the data type range can be represented exactly with precision and scale, it doesn’t round up the values

2. Decimal('1.200') and Decimal('1.2') are two objects to consider. In what sense are these the same object? Are these just two ways of representing the exact same value, or do they correspond to different internal states?

Ans=>these are the two ways of representing same values because zero we cannot consider.

3. What happens if the equality of Decimal('1.200') and Decimal('1.2') is checked?

Ans=>it returns true because it is same

4. Why is it preferable to start a Decimal object with a string rather than a floating-point value?

Ans=>for float value it will return long value like recurring value

5. In an arithmetic phrase, how simple is it to combine Decimal objects with integers?

Ans=>we can cobine decimal objects with integers because decimal object returns integers as integers.

6. Can Decimal objects and floating-point values be combined easily?

Ans=>no because floating point values are long after decimal point

7. Using the Fraction class but not the Decimal class, give an example of a quantity that can be expressed with absolute precision.

Ans=> from fractions import Fraction

Fraction(16, -10)

8. Describe a quantity that can be accurately expressed by the Decimal or Fraction classes but not by a floating-point value.

Ans=>0

Q9.Consider the following two fraction objects: Fraction(1, 2) and Fraction(1, 2). (5, 10). Is the internal state of these two objects the same? Why do you think that is?

Ans=>yes because they contains same value

Q10. How do the Fraction class and the integer type (int) relate to each other? Containment or inheritance?

Ans=>inheritance