Q: How many ways you have learned to perform decision making using pythonic code?

A: There are 5 ways of making decisions in Python and our Teacher has thoroughly explained all the ways of decision making in Python. List of methods of decision making we have learned is below.

1. If statements
2. If-else statements
3. Nested if statements
4. Chained conditionals (elif ladder)
5. Single statement conditions

Q: Compare all paradigm of programming languages?

There are several kinds of major programming paradigms:

1. [Imperative](http://www.eecs.ucf.edu/~leavens/ComS541Fall97/hw-pages/paradigms/major.html#imperative)
2. [Logical](http://www.eecs.ucf.edu/~leavens/ComS541Fall97/hw-pages/paradigms/major.html#logical)
3. [Functional](http://www.eecs.ucf.edu/~leavens/ComS541Fall97/hw-pages/paradigms/major.html#functional)
4. [Object-Oriented](http://www.eecs.ucf.edu/~leavens/ComS541Fall97/hw-pages/paradigms/major.html#object)

#### Imperative:

The imperative programming paradigm assumes that the computer can maintain through environments of variables any changes in a computation process. Computations are performed through a guided sequence of steps, in which these variables are referred to or changed. The order of the steps is crucial, because a given step will have different consequences depending on the current values of variables when the step is executed.

[**Logical**](http://www.eecs.ucf.edu/~leavens/ComS541Fall97/hw-pages/paradigms/major.html#logical)

#### The Logical Paradigm takes a declarative approach to problem-solving. Various logical assertions about a situation are made, establishing all known facts. Then queries are made. The role of the computer becomes maintaining data and logical deduction.

#### Functional:

The Functional Programming paradigm views all subprograms as functions in the mathematical sense-informally, they take in arguments and return a single solution. The solution returned is based entirely on the input, and the time at which a function is called has no relevance. The computational model is therefore one of function application and reduction.

**Object-Oriented:**

Object Oriented Programming (OOP) is a paradigm in which real-world objects are each viewed as seperate entities having their own state which is modified only by built in procedures, called methods.  
Because objects operate independently, they are encapsulated into modules which contain both local environments and methods. Communication with an object is done by message passing.  
Objects are organized into classes, from which they inherit methods and equivalent variables. The object-oriented paradigm provides key benefits of reusable code and code extensibility.