(3) All operators in python

Operators are used to perform operations on variable & values

Pythons divides the operators in the following groups:

- Arithmetic operators
- Assignment operators
- Comparison operators
- logical operators
- Identity operators
- Membership operators
- Bitwise operators

(5) justify why python is interactive interpreted language

→ Python programs runs directly from the source code.

→ Each time python programs are executed code is required

→ It is processed at runtime by the interpreter

→ The program need not compiled before its execution

→ It is similar to PERL & PHP

→ python is also interactive where it can prompt & interact with the interpreter directly to write the programs

→ It supports the object-oriented of the technique which encapsulates the code within the objects.

(4) Features of pythons

→ Python provides lots of features that are listed below

① Easy to learn & use

② Expressive language

③ Interpreted language

④ Cross-platform language

⑤ Free & open source

⑥ Object-oriented

⑦ Extensible

⑧ Large standard library

② History of python

Python is an interpreted, high-level, general-purpose programming language. Created by guido van rossum & first released in 1991, python's design philosophy emphasizes code readability with its notabe use of significant whitespace.

Paradigm	multi-paradigm: functinal, imperative, object-oriented structured, reflective
Designed by	guido van Rossum
Developer	python software Foundation
First appeared	1990. (30 years ago)
stable release	3.8.3 / 13 may 2020
OS	Linux, mac Os, microsoft windows
License	python software fondation license

① python Data typs

Data types are classification or categorization of data data items. It represents the kind of value that tells what operations can be performed on the particular data.

following are standard or built in data

types of python:-

-> Numeric :- numeric data typ represent the data which has numeric value.

-> sequence type:- Sequence is the ordered collection of similar or different data types

-> Boolean:- Boolean objects that are equal to true & those equal to false

-> set :- set is an unordered collection of data types that is iterable

-> Dictionary:- Dictionary in python is an unordered collect -ion of data value