*# TEST  
  
# 1.  
# num1 = int(input('Enter first number: '))  
# num2 = int(input('Enter second number: '))  
# print(num1 \* num2)  
  
  
# 2.  
# value = 's'  
# print(value \* 5)  
  
  
# 4. Lambda is used to help in managing our page i.e lambda makes our  
# code shorter and easy to understand and lambda functions are used  
# along with functions like map(),filter() etc.  
  
  
# 7. Python is an interpreted language because when the code is written,  
# it goes through an interpreter that turns your code into the  
# language the computer processor understands.  
  
  
# 6. Memory is managed in python using a private heap containing  
# all python objects and data structures.  
  
  
# 5. list = are like array and is used to store data either of same type or of different type.  
# e.g names = ['Timothy','Praise', 'Peace']  
# In list, we make use of [].  
# tuple = is also used to store data but the data can be changed.  
# e.g names = ('Timothy','Praise', 'Peace')  
# In tuple, we make use of ().  
# dictionary = makes use of a key word and corresponding values.  
# e.g Boy = {'Name':'Timothy','Age': '30'}  
# In dictionary, we make use of {}.  
# set = used to store values that are not in order  
# e.g score = (1,10,8,4,6,33,20,2,5,100,50)  
  
  
# 8. namespace in python means variables that have relating objects  
# assigned to that variables.  
  
  
# 9. \_init\_ is a method in python class that is used to initialize a class.  
# It is known as a class constructor.  
# Example:  
# class Person:  
# def \_\_init\_\_(self,name):  
# self.name = name  
#  
#  
# def say\_hi(self):  
# print('Hi, my name is ',self.name)  
  
# person1 = Person('Timothy')  
# person1.say\_hi()  
  
  
# 10.  
# import random  
# x = ['Keep','The','Blue','Flag','Flying','High']  
# random.shuffle(x)  
# print(x)  
  
  
# 11. star triangle  
# def triangle():  
# for index in range(1,8):  
# print(' '\*(8-index-1)+'\*'\*(1\*index)+''\*(index-1)+'\*'\*(1\*index))  
#  
# triangle()*