

Assignment -1 (Python)

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Ans.1 Features of python:

1. Free and open source: Python is freely available. It can be downloaded from python official website. Secondly, it is open source. Its source code is publicly available. We can download it, change it, use it and distribute it. (FLOSS)
2. It is high level language.
3. It is portable and interpreted language.
4. Dynamically Typed: Python is dynamically typed. This means that the type of value is decided at runtime, not in advance.
5. It supports all three programming models - Procedural, Object Oriented (OOP) and functional.

Ans-2

C

- 1) Procedural oriented programming
- 2) developed by Dennis Ritchie
- 3) Middle level language due to the use of pointers.
- 4) Function driven
- 5) Extension - .c
- 6) platform dependent
- 7) Keywords - 32

⑧ Hello World Program :

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    printf("Hello World");
}
```

output : HelloWorld

Java

- 1) Objected oriented programming
- 2) developed by James Gosling
- 3) High level language
- 4) object and class driven
- 5) Extension - .java
- 6) platform independent
- 7) Keywords - 63

⑧ Class HelloWorld {
 public static void main(
 String args) {
 System.out.println("Hello
 World");
 }
}

output : Hello world

Python

- 1) both types POP & OOP
- 2) developed by Guido Van Rossum
- 3) High level language
- 4) function, object and class driven.
- 5) Extension - .py
- 6) platform independent
- 7) Key words - 33

⑧ print("Hello World")

output : Hello world

Ans 3 Input and output formats in python.

1. input(): # single value

example: `Var = input("Enter a no. ")`

2. using input with split(): # multiple value

example: `x, y = input("Enter two no. ").split()`

Output Formats:

1. using format specifier -

example: `print("%d %s cost %.2f rs" % (6, "banana", 17))`

Output: 6 banana cost 17.00

2. using .format method:

example: `print("{} {} cost {} rs".format(6, "banana", 17))`

Output: 6 banana cost 17.00

3. `x = 4`

`y = 10`

`z = 2`

`print(x, y, z, sep=",")`

`>>> 4, 10, 2`

4. f-string method:

example: `val = "Geeks"`

`print(f"{val} for {val} is a portal for {val}.")`

Output: `Geeks for Geeks is a portal for Geeks`

Ans 4 : Some functions in python :

1. `id()` - return the unique id (like in C address)
example:

```
>>> id("Varsha")  
>>> 140365829447504
```
2. `Type()` return the class type of argument passed.
example

```
>>> Type(5)  
>>> <class 'int'>
```
3. `max()` - return max value.
example

```
>>> max(2, 5, 4)  
>>> 5
```
4. `min()` - return min value
example

```
>>> min(2, 5, 4)  
>>> 2
```
5. `eval()` - evaluate the expression passed.
example

```
>>> eval(10+10)  
>>> 20
```
6. `ord()` - return ASCII Value
example

```
>>> Ord('A')  
>>> 65
```
7. `bin()` - return binary of the argument passed
example

```
>>> bin(100)  
>>> 0b1100100
```
8. `chr()` - return character at that ASCII Value.
example

```
>>> chr(65)  
>>> A
```
9. `oct()` - return octal value
example

```
>>> oct(10)  
>>> 0o12
```
10. `Hex()` - return hexadecimal value
example

```
>>> hex(100)  
>>> 0x64
```