

1) What are the pros and Cons of Python?

Pros :

- * Easy to learn & read - simple syntax
Similar to English, great for beginners.
- * large standard library - built in modules for networking, file handling, math, GUI etc
- * Powerful for Data Science & AI - Supports top frameworks like Numpy, Pandas, Tensorflow,

PyTorch.

- * Cross-platform language - works on windows, Mac, Linux with no major code changes.
- * Strong Community support - Continuous improvements, active forums, reusable open-source code.
- * Rapid development - faster to build and test applications, ideal for startups and prototypes.
- * Highly Versatile - used in web development, automation, machine learning, gaming, cybersecurity, IoT, etc.

Cons :

- * Slower performance - because it is an interpreted language, not suitable for heavy computational real time applications.
- * High memory usage - not ideal for memory constrained environments like embedded systems.
- * Dynamic typing may lead to runtime errors - debugging can become harder in large projects
- * Weak in mobile development - fewer frameworks compared to Android Java or Swift ios apps.
- * Global Interpreter Lock (GIL) limitation - affects CPU-based parallel processing.

2) What is the History of Python ?

Python was created by Guido van Rossum at the Netherlands 'CWI' Institute in the late 1980s. He wanted a language that was powerful yet simple to read and write. Python was first publicly released in 1991 (Python 0.9.0) with features such as

- * Functions
- * Classes
- * Exceptions
- * Core data types like lists and dictionaries

In 2000, Python 2.0 was released adding

- * Automatic garbage collection
- * Unicode support
- * List Comprehensions

The major shift came with Python 3.0 in 2008 which:

- * Removed outdated features
- * Improved performance and memory handling
- * Focused on long term stability

Python 2 support official ended in January 2020 making Python 3 the global standard.

Today Python is one of the most popular languages in the world, widely used in:
Data Science, Machine Learning, AI/Automation
CyberSecurity, web development.

Its simplicity and ecosystem are the major reasons for its global adoption.