

Python Workshop

Assignment - 2

* What are the data types of in python? Explain.

Integer: Positive or negative whole number
without a floating point. Represents are the integers datatypes in python.

Float: Any real number with a floating point. Represents in which a fractional component is denoted by a decimal symbol or scientific notation.

Complex Number: A number with a Real and imaginary component. Represented as $x+yi$, where x and y are floats and i is $\sqrt{-1}$.

Boolean: Data with one or two built-in values: True or False. Notice that T and F are Capital. True and False are not valid booleans and python will throw an error for them.

String: A string value is a collection of one or more characters put in single, double or triple quotes.

Lists: A list object is an ordered collection of one or more data items, not necessarily of the same type put in square brackets.

Ex:- A type object in an
of one or more data item not
necessarily of the same types put
in parentheses

* Briefly Explain the history of Python?

Python was created by Guido
van Rossum in 1980 to 1990. He
was a member of the national
Research Institute of Mathematics and
Computer Science. Initially, it was
designed as a response to the
ABC programming language. As that
Python had exception handling and
was targeted for the Amoeba
operating system. The name Python
is named from the British TV show
Monty Python. In addition to exception
handling, Python included classes,
lists and strings.

* Explain the operation in Python?

Operators in Python are

Arithmetic Operator

Relational Operator

Assignment Operator

Logical Operator

Membership Operator

Identify operator

Bit Wise operator

- * Arithmetic operators are addition, subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Floor Division, Modules Exponentiation
- * Relational operators are $<$, $>$, $<=$, $>=$, $=$, $!=$
- * Assignment operators are $=$, $+=$, $-=$, $*=$, $+=$, $+=$
- * logical operators are and, or, not
- * Membership operators are in, not in
- * Identify operators are is, is not
- * Bitwise operators are Binary and (2)
Binary (C9/D)
Binary XOR(A) ~ : $<$, $>$

* Explain features of Python?

Easy-to code

Free and open Source

Object oriented language

GUI programming support

High-level language

Extensible feature

Python is portable language

Python is integrated language

Large standardised library

Dynamically typed language

Justify why Python is interpreted language?

Unlike C++ etc, Python is an interpreted object oriented programming language. The compiler which is a compiled programming

language. The compiler translates the whole code in one-go rather than line-by-line. This is the reason why in C language, all the errors

are listed during compilation, only

only