WORKSHEET 2
PYTHON

Q1 to Q7 have only one correct answer. Choose the correct option to answer your question.

1. Which of the following is not a core datatype in python?

   A) list   B) struct

   C) tuple   C) set

2. Which of the following is an invalid variable name in python?

   A) _init_   B) no_1

   C) 1_no   D) _1

3. Which one of the following is a keyword in python?

   A) in   B) _init_

   C) on   D) foo

4. In which of the following manner are the operators of the same precedence executed in python?
   A) Left to Right   B) BODMAS

   C) Right to Left   D) None of these

5. Arrange the following in decreasing order of the precedence when they appear in an expression in python?
   i) Multiplication ii) Division iii) Exponential iv) Parentheses

   A) iii – iv – ii – i   B) iii – iv – i – ii

   C) iv – iii – ii – i   D) iii – ii – i – iv

6. (28//6)**3/3%3 = ?

   A) 7.1111…   B) 0

   C) 0.3333…   D) 1

7. a = input("Enter an integer"). What will be the data type of a?

   A) int   B) str

   C) float   D) double

Q8 and Q10 have multiple correct answers. Choose all the correct options to answer your question.

8. Which of the following statements are correct?

   A) Division and multiplication have same precedence in python

   B) Python's operators' precedence is based on PEDMAS

   C) Python's operators' precedence is based on VBODMAS

   D) In case of operators' having the same precedence, the one on the left side is executed first.

9. Which of the following is(are) valid statement(s) in python?

   A) abc = 1,000,000   B) a b c = 1000 2000 3000

   C) a,b,c = 1000, 2000, 3000   D) a_b_c = 1,000,000

10. Which of the following is not equal to x^{16} in python?

A) x**4**4

B) x**16

C) x^16

D) (x**4)**4

Q11 to Q13 are subjective questions, answer them briefly

11. Differentiate between a list, tuple, set and dictionary.

ANSWER- List, Tuple, Set, and Dictionary are the data structures in python that are used to store and organize the data in an efficient manner.

List	Tuple	Set	Dictionary
List is a non-homogeneous data structure that stores the elements in single row and multiple rows and columns	Tuple is also a non-homogeneous data structure that stores single row and multiple rows and columns	Set data structure is also non-homogeneous data structure but stores in single row	Dictionary is also a non-homogeneous data structure which stores key value pairs
List can be represented by [ ]	Tuple can be represented by ( )	Set can be represented by { }	Dictionary can be represented by { }
List allows duplicate elements	Tuple allows duplicate elements	Set will not allow duplicate elements	Dictionary doesn't allow duplicate keys.
List can use nested among all	Tuple can use nested among all	Set can use nested among all	Dictionary can use nested among all
Example: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]	Example: (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)	Example: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}	Example: {1: "a", 2: "b", 3: "c", 4: "d", 5: "e"}

12. Are strings mutable in python? Suppose you have a string "I+Love+Python", write a small code to replace '+'with space in python.

ANSWER--- Yes strings are mutable in python.

In[1]: string= "I+Love+Python"

Str= I Love Python

Str=string

In[2]: Str

Out[2]: I Love Python

13. What does the function **ord()** do in python? Explain with an example. Also, write down the function for getting the data type of a variable in python.

ANSWER--- Python **ord()** function returns the Unicode code from a given character. This function accepts a string of unit length as an argument and returns the Unicode equivalence of the passed argument. In other words, given a string of length 1, the ord() function returns an integer representing the Unicode code point of the character when an argument is a Unicode object, or the value of the byte when the argument is an 8-bit string.

Example- x=ord('A')

> print(x)

> print(type(x))

Output= 65

NOTE- THE ANSWERS OF MCQ QUESTIONS ARE HIGLIGHTED IN YELLOW.