Sure, here are the **answers only**:

1. a
2. c
3. Serialization
4. d
5. a
6. b
7. c
8. a
9. a
10. c
11. c
12. a
13. c
14. b
15. b
16. d
17. c
18. c
19. **EOFError (End Of File Error)** occurs when the input() function hits an "end of file" condition (no data is provided) and there's nothing left to read.

    Example:

    ```
    try:
        while True:
            data = input()
    except EOFError:
        print("No more input.")
    ```

20. **seek(offset, whence=0)**: Moves the file pointer to a specific position.

 tell(): Returns the current file pointer position.

```
f = open('sample.txt', 'rb')
f.seek(5)        # Move to 5th byte
print(f.tell())   # Output: 5
f.close()
```

21. The flush() method forces the program to write data from the buffer to the file immediately.

Example:

```
f = open("file.txt", "w")
f.write("Hello")
f.flush()  # Ensures "Hello" is written to disk immediately
f.close()
```

22.30

23.

Positional Argument	**Default Argument**
Values assigned based on position	Values assigned if not provided by the caller
Example: def add(a, b):	**Example:** def add(a, b=5):
add(2, 3) → a=2, b=3	add(2) → a=2, b=5

24.
```
for name in ['Shruthi', 'Priya', 'Pradeep', 'Vaishnav']:  # Changed ) to ]
  print(name)                          # print name → print(name)
  if name[0] == 'P':                    # = → ==
    break
  else:
    print('Over')                       # " → '
 print("Done")
```

25. **Possible outputs:**

- If BEG=0, END=2 → 10@20@
- If BEG=1, END=3 → 20@30@
- If BEG=2, END=4 → 30@40@

Max value:(a),(c)

26.

```
import pickle


def add_record():
    with open('Stu.dat', 'ab') as f:
        rollno = int(input("Enter roll number: "))
        name = input("Enter name: ")
        marks = float(input("Enter marks: "))
        pickle.dump((rollno, name, marks), f)
```

27.

```
import pickle


def countrec():
    with open('salary.DAT', 'rb') as f:
        try:
            while True:
                emp = pickle.load(f)
                if emp[2] > 20000:
                    print(emp)
        except EOFError:
            pass
```

28.

```
def count_lines():
    w, h = 0, 0
    with open("Country.txt", "r") as f:
        for line in f:
            line = line.strip()
            if line.startswith(('W', 'w')):
                w += 1
            elif line.startswith(('H', 'h')):
                h += 1
    print("W or w:", w, "H or h:", h)
```

29.

```
def AMCount():
    a_count = m_count = 0
    with open("STORY.TXT", "r") as f:
        for ch in f.read():
            if ch in 'Aa':
                a_count += 1
            elif ch in 'Mm':
                m_count += 1
    print("A or a:", a_count, "M or m:", m_count)
```

30.

```
def word_vowel_consonant():
    vowels = 'aeiouAEIOU'
    with open("DATA.TXT", "r") as f:
```

```
for line in f:
    for word in line.split():
        v = sum(1 for ch in word if ch in vowels)
        c = sum(1 for ch in word if ch.isalpha() and ch not in vowels)
        print(f"{word} - Vowels: {v}, Consonants: {c}")
```

31.a Output:

New String is : iNdiA%****

31.b Difference between break and continue:

- **break**: Exits the loop completely.
  Example:
- for i in range(5):
- if i == 3:
- break
- print(i) # Output: 0 1 2
- **continue**: Skips the current iteration and continues with the next.
  Example:
- for i in range(5):
- if i == 3:
- continue
- print(i) # Output: 0 1 2 4

32.a Output:

Now@44 #11

Now@33 #22

Now@44 #55

Now@11 #44

32.b Any three rules for naming an identifier in Python:

1. Must begin with a letter (A–Z or a–z) or an underscore (_).
2. Cannot begin with a digit.
3. Cannot use Python keywords or special characters (like @, $, %).

33.a Output:

banana

nanba

33.b Output:

{'biscuit': 3, 'cake': 4}

{'jam': 4}

{'box': {'biscuit': 3, 'cake': 4}, 'jars': {'jam': 4}}

34.a Difference between readline() and readlines():

- **readline()**: Reads one line at a time.
  Example:
- f = open("file.txt", "r")
- print(f.readline())
- **readlines()**: Reads all lines and returns them as a list.
  Example:
- f = open("file.txt", "r")
- print(f.readlines())

34.b Python program to count the word "if":

```
count = 0
with open("abc.txt", "r") as f:
    for line in f:
        words = line.lower().split()
        count += words.count("if")
```

```
print("Count of 'if':", count)
```

35.a Difference between mutable and immutable data types:

- **Mutable**: Can be changed after creation.
  Example: list, dict
- a = [1, 2]; a[0] = 10
- **Immutable**: Cannot be changed after creation.
  Example: int, str, tuple
- a = "hello"; a[0] = "H" → Error

35.b Most appropriate list methods:

- **(a)** remove(element)
- **(b)** pop(2)
- **(c)** insert(0, element)
- **(d)** extend(other_list)