* What are negative indices?

Negative index, unlike a positive one, begins searching from the right

* How does the remove() functions helps in programming?

remove() functions removes value from list

* What is python set?

Sets are used to store multiple items in a single variable.

Set is one of 4 build in data types in python used to store collections of data, the other 3 are list, Tuple and Dictionary, all the different qualities and usage.

A set collection which in unordered, unchangeable\*, and unindexed.

* What are the benefits of using python?

Easy to use, interpreted language, Dynamically typed, free and open source, extensive support for libraries and portable.

* What is the difference between .py and .pyc files?

The .py files are the python source code files. While thew .pyc files contain the bytecode of the python files. . pyc files are created when the code is imported from some other source. The interpreter converts the source .py files to .pyc files which helps by saving time.

* What is slicing in python?

Slicing is used to access parts of sequences like lists, tuples and strings. The syntax of slicing is-[start:end:step]. The step can be omitted as well. When we write [start:end] this returns all the elements of the sequence from the start (inclusive) till the end-1 element. IF the start or end element is negative i, it means the i’th element from the end. The step indicates the jump or how many elements have to be skipped.

* What are keywords in Python? And how many keywords are present?

Keywords in python are reserved words that have special meaning. They are generally used to define type of variables. Keywords cannot be used for variable or function names. There are following 33 keywords in python.

* What are literals in Python and explain about different literals.

A Literal in python source code represents a fixed value for primitive data types.

1. String Literals- A string literal is created by assigning some text enclosed in single or double quotes to a variable. To create multiple literals, assign the multiline text enclosed in triple quotes. E.g. name=”Tanya”
2. A character literal- It is created by assigning A single character enclosed in double quotes. E.g.a=’t’
3. Numeric literals- they include numeric values that can be either integer, floating point value, or a complex number. E.g.a=50
4. Boolean Literals-These can be 2 values- either True or False
5. Special Literal- Python has 1 special literal none which is used to return a null variable.
6. Literals collections- There are 4 Types-
7. List – a=[1,2,3,’amit’]
8. Tuple – a=(5,6,7,8)
9. Dictiionary- dict={1:’apple’,2:’mango’,3:’banana’}
10. Set – a={“tanya”,”Rohit”,”Mohan”}

* How to combine dataframes in pandas?

The dataframes in python can be combined in the following ways:

1. Concatenating them by stacking the 2 dataframes vertically.
2. Concatenating them by stacking the 2 dataframes horizontally.
3. Combining them on a common column. This is referred as joining.

The cancat() function is used to concatenate two dataframes. Its syntax is

pd.concat([dataframe1, dataframe2])

* What is PYTHONPATH?

It is a environment variable which is used when a module is imported. Whenever a module is imported. PYTHONPATH is also looked up to check for the presence of the imported modules in various directories. The interpreter used it to determine which module to load.

* What are local variables and global variables in Python?

Global variables:

Variables declared outside a function or in global space are called global variables. These variables can be accessed by any function in the program.

Local variables:

Any variable declared inside a function is knowns as a local variable. This variable is present in the local space and not in the global space.