PYTHON INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

1. Is Python case sensitive when dealing with identifiers?  
   a) yes  
   b) no  
   c) machine dependent  
   d) none of the mentioned

Ans: a

Explanation:  Python is a case-sensitive programming language. So, Python is case sensitive when dealing with Identifiers.

1. What is the maximum possible length of an identifier?  
   a) 31 characters  
   b) 63 characters  
   c) 79 characters  
   d) none of the mentioned

Ans: d

The maximum possible length of an identifier is not defined in the python language. It can be of any number.

1. Which of the following is an invalid variable?  
   a) my\_string\_1  
   b) 1st\_string  
   c) my\_string  
   d) \_

Ans: b

Explanation: Variable name should not start with a number.

1. Which one of the following is the correct extension of the python file?

a).py

b).python

c).pi

d)None of the above

Ans: a

Explanation: .py is the correct extension of the python file

1. Which of the following operators is the correct option for power(ab)?

a) a^b

b) a\*b

c) a\*\*b

d) a^^b

Ans: c

Explanation: in python we use \*\* symbol for power.

E.g. 2\*\*3 = 8

1. What do we use to define a block of code in python language?

a) key

b) bracket

c) indentation

d) none of the above

Ans: c

Explanation: python uses indentation to define block of codes. Indentations are simply spaces or tabs used as an indicator.

1. Which of the following is a python tuple?

a) [1,2,3]

b) (1,2,3)

c) {1,2,3}

d) None of the above

Ans: b

Explanation: Tuples are represented by parenthesis ().

1. Which character is used in python to make a single line comment?

a) //

b) /

c) #

d) &

Ans: c

Explanation: # character used to make a single-line comment

1. Do we need to compile a program before execution in python?

a) No

b) Yes

Ans: a

Explanation: Python is an interpreted language, so we need not to compile

before execution.

1. Which of these is not a core datatype?

a) List

b) tuple

c) dictionary

d) class

Ans: d

Explanation: class is a user defined data type.

1. Which of the following is not suitable for variables?

a) must start with a letter or underscore

b) can be followed by any number of letters, digits or underscore

c) python variable names are not case sensitive

d) None of the above

Ans: c

Explanation: Python variables are case sensitives.

E.g. The variable WEIGHT is different from the variable weight

1. What is the output of the following

(3 + 4 ) \* 2

a) 49

b) 14

c) 9

d) 25

Ans: b

Explanation: Use PEMDAS(Parantheses, Exponentiation, Multiplication, Division, Addition, Subtraction)

(3+4)\*2 = 7\*2 = 14

1. What is the output of the following?

(2 \*\* 3) \*\* 2

a)12

b)16

c)64

d)error

Ans: c

Explanation: Use PEMDAS rule

(2\*\*3)\*\*2 = 8\*\*2 = 64

1. What is the output of the following?

t1=tuple("string")

print (t1)

a) ('s', 't', 'r', 'i', 'n', 'g')

b)(‘string’)

c)error, tuple is immutable

d)None of the above

Ans: a

Explanation: Tuple can be created, but once created it does not changeable. The elements are in tuples are separated by commas.

1. Which is the correct statement?

a) List and tuple both are mutable

b)List is mutable and tuple is immutable

c) List and tuple both are immutable

d) List is immutable and tuple is mutable

Ans: b

Explanation : List is mutable, once created a list it can be changed.

Tuple is immutable, once created a tuple It cannot be changed.

1. **A function in Python begins with which keyword?**  
   a) void  
   b) return  
   c) def  
   d) int

Ans: def

Explanation: Function def start with def

1. **In which data type, indexing is not valid?**

a) List

b)String

c) Dictionary

d) None of the above

Ans: c

Explanation: Dictionary representing key-value pairs. So indexing is not valid

1. **l = [ 4, 8, 9, 2.6, 5 ] is a type of which data type in python?**

a) List

b) Tuple

c) Set

d) None of these

Ans: a

Explanation: List is represented by []

1. **How can we create an empty list in python?**

a) list=()

b) null

c) list

d) list=[]

Ans: d

Explanation: List is represented by []. We can create an empty list by using list=[]

1. The lines beginning with a certain character, and which are ignored by a compiler and not executed, are called ……….

a) operators

b) operands

c) functions

d) comments

Ans: d

Explanation: # is used to comment a line and it is ignored by a compiler and not executed.

1. Flask is a web development framework created in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ language.

a) C

b) Java

c) Python

d) JavaScript

Ans: Python

Explanation : Flask is used framework for creating web pages in python language.

22. Is the Flask framework is open source?

a) True

b) False

c) Can be true or false

d) None of the above

Ans: a

Explanation : Flask is a open source framework

1. How to add mailing feature in the flask application?

a) pip install Flask

b) pip install Flask-Mail

c) pip install Mail

d)None of the above

Ans: b

Explanation : To send emails, we need to install the Flask-Mail extension

Pip install Flask-Mail

1. Which is the default port of Flask?

a) 2000

b) 3000

c) 4000

d) 5000

Ans: d

Explanation: 5000 is used as Flask default port

1. WSGI stands for?

a) Web Server Gateway Interface

b) Web Server Gateway interact

c) Web static Gateway Interface

d) Web Server Graphical Interface

Ans: a

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ decorator in Flask is used to bind URL to a function.

a) route()  
b) rend()  
c) read()  
d) write()

Ans: a

Explanation: The route() decorator in Flask is used to bind URL to a function.

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ method of request.cookies attribute is used to read a cookie.

a) read()  
b) get()  
c) set()  
d) find()

Ans: b

Explanation : The get() method of request.cookies attribute is used to read a cookie.

1. 400 code gives which type of error

a) Bad request

b) Unauthenticated

c) Not found

d) Not acceptable

Ans: 400 gives Bad request error.

500 – internal server error

200 – ok

401 – Unauthorized

404 – Not found

408 – Time out error

1. Flask works with most of the RDBMSs, such as?

a) Mysql

b) PostgreSQL

c) SQLite

d) All of the above

Ans: d

Explanation: Flask works with most of the RDBMSs, such as PostgreSQL, SQLite, and MySQL. However, to connect with databases, we must make use of the Flask-SQLAlchemy extension.

1. Which of the following are the benefits of using the Flask framework?

a) It has an inbuilt development server.  
b) It has vast third-party extensions.  
c) It is WSGI compliant.  
d) All of the above

Ans: d

Explanation: All of the above are the benefits of using the Flask framework.

1. What will be the output of this statements?

“a”+”bc”

a) a+bc

b) abc

c) a bc

d) a

Ans: b

Explanation: In python, the “+” operator acts as a concatenation operator between two strings.

1. Which of the following is not a keyword?

a) pass

b) assert

c) nonlocal

d) eval

Ans: d

Explanation: eval is not a keyword.

1. What is the answer to this expression, 22%3 is?

a) 7

b) 1

c) 5

d) 66

Ans: b

Explanation: % gives remainder

1. What is the full form of SQL?
2. Structured Query Language
3. Structured Query List
4. Sample Query Language
5. None of these.

Ans: A

Explanation: SQL stands for Structured Query Language. SQL is a programming language used for managing data in a relational database management system

1. Which of the following is not a DDL command?
2. TRUNCATE
3. ALTER
4. CREATE
5. UPDATE

Ans: d

Explanation: DDL commands are used to define the structure of the database, table, schemas, etc. It enables us to perform the operations like CREATE, DROP, ALTER, RENAME, and TRUNCATE schema objects. An UPDATE command is used for managing the data stored in a database. It is an example of a DML command that also includes the INSERT and DELETE commands.

1. Which of the following are TCL commands?
2. UPDATE and TRUNCATE
3. SELECT and INSERT
4. GRANT and REVOKE
5. COMMIT AND ROLLBACK

Ans: d

Explanation: TCL stands for Transaction Control Commands used for managing the changes made by DML commands like INSERT, DELETE, and UPDATE. The TCL commands are automatically committed in the database; that's why we cannot use them directly while creating tables or dropping them.

1. Which statement is used to delete all rows in a table without having the action logged?

a) DELETE

b) REMOVE

c) DROP

d) TRUNCATE

Ans: d

Explanation: TRUNCATE statement removes all rows in a table without logging the individual row deletions. It uses fewer system and transaction log resources, which makes its execution fast. This statement is similar to the DELETE statement without the WHERE clause.

1. How many Primary keys can have in a table?
2. Only 1
3. Only 2
4. Depends on no of Columns
5. Depends on DBA

Ans: a

Explanation: The primary key can consist of a single or combination of the field that uniquely identifies each record in a table. It cannot be null or empty. A table may have duplicate columns, but it can contain only one primary key.

1. Which of the following is not a valid aggregate function?
2. COUNT
3. COMPUTE
4. SUM
5. MAX

Ans: b

Explanation: Aggregate function is used to perform calculations on multiple values and return the output in a single value. It is mostly used with the SELECT statement. COUNT, SUM, and MAX are all aggregate functions.

COMPUTE is not an aggregate function. It is used to generate totals as an additional column at the end of the result set.

1. Which statement is used to get all data from the student table whose name starts with p?
2. SELECT \* FROM student WHERE name LIKE '%p%';
3. SELECT \* FROM student WHERE name LIKE 'p%';
4. SELECT \* FROM student WHERE name LIKE '\_p%';
5. SELECT \* FROM student WHERE name LIKE '%p';

Ans: b

Explanation: The '%' symbol indicates zero or more characters next to where it will be used. And the \_ symbol is used to match exactly one character. Therefore option B is the correct choice.

1. All Keywords in Python are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. lowercase
3. UPPERCASE
4. Capitalized
5. None of the above

Ans: d

Explanation: True, False and None are capitalized while the others are in lower case.

1. Which of the following cannot be a variable?
2. \_init\_
3. It
4. In
5. On

Ans: c

Explanation: in is a keyword

1. t=(1,2,3,4), which of the following is incorrect?
2. print(t[3])
3. t[2]=67
4. print(len(t))
5. All are Incorrect

Ans: b

Explanation: Values cannot be modified in the case of tuple, that is, tuple is immutable.

1. Which of the following is a python tuple?
2. (1,2,3,4)
3. [1,2,3,4]
4. {1,2,3,4}
5. None of the above

Ans: a

Explanation: Tuples are represented by ().

1. Overriding means changing behaviour of methods of derived class methods in the base class.

a)True  
b) False

Ans. b

Explanation: Overriding means if there are two same methods present in the superclass and the subclass, the contents of the subclass method are executed.

1. Which of the following statements is correct for variable names in Python language?
2. All variable names must begin with an underscore.
3. Unlimited length
4. The variable name length is a maximum of 2.
5. All of the above

Ans: b

Explanation: Variables can be any length

1. Which of the following represents the bitwise XOR operator?
2. &
3. ^
4. |
5. !

Ans: b

Explanation: The ^ operator represent bitwise XOR operation. &: bitwise AND, | : bitwise OR and ! represents bitwise NOT.

## In which of the following we can use "in" operator to check the elements

## Dictionary

1. Tuple
2. List
3. All of the above

Ans: cove

Explanation: ‘in’ operator is used to check the elements in List.

1. Predict the output

3\*1\*\*3

1. 9
2. 3
3. 27
4. 81

Ans: b

Explanation: by precedence rule, 3\*(1\*\*3) = 3\*1=3

1. Which of the data type use key : value pair?
2. Dictionary
3. Tuple
4. List
5. String

Ans: a

Explanation: dictionary represented by key-value pair inside the {}.

1. In python which keyword is used to start function?

a) function

b) def

c) try

d) import

Ans: b

Explanation: def keyword used to start function.

1. Which function is used to open the file for reading in python?

a) fopen(filename,mode)

b) open(filename,mode)

c) openfile(filename,mode)

d) open\_file(filename,mode)

Ans: b

1. What is the name of data type for character in python?

a) chr

b) char

c) character

d) python do not have any data type for characters they are treated as a string.

Ans: d

1. In python which is the correct method to load a module?

a) include math

b) import math

c) #include math.h

d) None of the above

Ans: b

1. Python is said to be easily

a) readable language

b) writable language

c) bug-able language

d) script-able language

Ans: a

1. In python what does // operator do?

a) Float division

b) Integer division

c) returns remainder

d) None of the above

Ans: b

Explanation: // return integer division.

1. Suppose list1 is [1,2,3], what is list1\*2?

a) [1,4,6]

b) [1,2,3,1,2,3]

c)(1,2,3,1,2,3)

d)(1,4,6)

Ans: b

Explanation:

1. What will be the output of the following python code?

max(“how are you”)

a) h

b) y

c) a

d) error

Ans: b

Explanation: max returns character with the highest ascii value.

1. The commonly used built-in modules are
2. os
3. math
4. random

(iv) sys

a)(i) and (ii)

b)(i) and (iii)

c)(i),(ii) and (iv)

d)All of them

Ans: d

Explanation: Commonly used built-in modules are os, sys, math, data time, JSON, random

1. Variables declared outside a function are called

a) global variables

b) local variables

c) None of the above

Ans: a

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

1. Flask is called for a?

a) microframework

b) miniframework

c) paraframework

d) None of these

Ans: a

Explanation: Flask is called a microframework because Flask only provides core features such as request, routing and blueprints.

1. Which of the following are the benefits of using the Flask framework?
2. it has an inbuilt development server
3. it has vast third-party extensions.
4. It is WSGI compliant

b) All of the above

Ans: d

Explanation: All of the above are the benefits of using the Flask framework

1. Which of the following provides SMTP interface to Flask application?

a) Flask sijax

b) Flask SQLAlchemy

c)Flask WTF

d) Flask Mail

Ans: d

Explanation: Flask-mail provides SMTP interface to Flask application.

1. In Flask which function is used to run application?

a) route()

b) run()

c) redirect()

d) None of the above

Ans: b

Explanation: To run application, we need to call the run() function of our application object.

1. What type of applications can we create with Flask?

a) Single Page Application

b) RESTful API based Applications

c) Static Websites

d) All of the above

Ans: d

Explanation: With Flask, we can create almost all types of web applications. We can create Single Page Application, SAS application, RESTful API based applications, static websites, small to medium size websites etc.

1. Which of the following are Mail class methods

(i) send()

(ii) connect()

(iii) send\_message()

1. Open()

a) (i) and (ii)

b) (i) and (iii)

c) (i), (ii) and (iii)

d) (ii) ,(iii) and (iv)

Ans: c

Explanation: send(), connect(), send\_message() are the class methods.

1. What is ORM?

a) Object Relation Mapping

b) Object Rate Mapping

c) Open Relation Mapping

d) Open Resource Mapping

Ans : a

Explanation: ORM stands for Object Relation Mapping. It is a technique of mapping object parameter.

1. What are the delimiters used in jinja2 template?
2. {% %}
3. {{ }}
4. {# #}
5. All of the above

Ans: d

Explanation: {% %} – used for statements

{{ }} – used for expressions to print to the template output

{# #} – used for comments not included in the template output

1. Python program get structured through

a) alignment

b) indentation

c) justification

d) None of these

Ans: b

Explanation: Python programs get structured through indentation i.e. code blocks are defined by their indentation.

1. The operator is and is not are

a) identity operators

b) comparison operators

c) membership operators

d) unary operators

Ans: a

Explanation: is and is not are the identity operators in Python. They are used to check if two values (or variables) are located in the same part of the memory. More about these operators will be dealt with, when we discuss about objects

1. Flask framework is open source.

a) true

b) false

Ans: a

Explanation: yes, the flask framework is open source.

1. Flask sijax is python/jQuery library to perform Ajax function in Flask.

a) True

b) False

Ans: a

1. Flask is released under the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause.
2. BSD-0
3. BSD-1
4. BSD-2
5. BSD-3

Ans: d

Explanation: it is released under the BSD-3 Clause New or Revised License.

1. Which of the following is not a relational operator in python?
2. >=
3. <=
4. =
5. !=

Ans: c

Explanation: = is not considered as a relational operator in python.

1. Which keyword is used to create a class?
2. New
3. Except
4. Class
5. Object

Ans: c

Explanation: class keyword is used to create a class.

1. All class have a function called?
2. \_\_init\_\_
3. \_\_init\_\_()
4. Init
5. Init()

Ans: b

Explanation: All classes have a function called \_\_init(), which is always executed when the class is being initiated.

1. Flask is a web development framework created in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ language.
2. C
3. Python
4. Java
5. JavaScript

Ans: Python

1. Which of the following is not an advantage of using modules?
2. Provides a means of reuse of program code  
   b) Provides a means of dividing up tasks  
   c) Provides a means of reducing the size of the program  
   d) Provides a means of testing individual parts of the program

Ans: c

Explanation: The total size of the program remains the same regardless of whether modules are used or not. Modules simply divide the program.

1. Which of the following is the use of function in python?  
   a) Functions are reusable pieces of programs  
   b) Functions don’t provide better modularity for your application  
   c) you can’t also create your own functions  
   d) All of the mentioned

Ans: a

Explanation: Functions are reusable pieces of programs. They allow you to give a name to a block of statements, allowing you to run that block using the specified name anywhere in your program and any number of times.

1. Which are the advantages of functions in python?  
   a) Reducing duplication of code  
   b) Decomposing complex problems into simpler pieces  
   c) Improving clarity of the code  
   d) All of the mentioned

Ans: d

1. Where is function defined?  
   a) Module  
   b) Class  
   c) Another function  
   d) All of the mentioned

Ans: d

Explanation: Functions can be defined inside a module, a class or another function.

1. What is called when a function is defined inside a class?  
   a) Module  
   b) Class  
   c) Another function  
   d) Method

Ans: d

Explanation: Function defined in a class is called method.

1. Which of the following is the use of id() function in python?  
   a) Id returns the identity of the object  
   b) Every object doesn’t have a unique id  
   c) All of the mentioned  
   d) None of the mentioned

Ans: a

Explanation: Each object in Python has a unique id. The id() function returns the object’s id.

1. Python supports the creation of anonymous functions at runtime, using a construct called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
   a) lambda  
   b) pi  
   c) anonymous  
   d) none of the mentioned

Ans: a

Explanation: Python supports the creation of anonymous functions (i.e. functions that are not bound to a name) at runtime, using a construct called lambda. Lambda functions are restricted to a single expression. They can be used wherever normal functions can be used.

1. Does Lambda contains return statements?  
   a) True  
   b) False

Ans: b

Explanation:  lambda definition does not include a return statement. it always contains an expression which is returned. Also note that we can put a lambda definition anywhere a function is expected. We don’t have to assign it to a variable at all.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a tool to build a modular user interface on web pages.

a) Flask macro

b) Flask micro

c) Flask nano

d) None of these

Ans: a

Explanation: Flask macro is a tool to build a modular user interface on web pages

1. The features of Flask-WTF are

a) Provide integration with web forms

b) Provides global CSRF protection

c) is very secure from as it comes with CSRF token

d) All of the above

Ans: d

1. How to install virtual environment?

a) pip install virtualenvironment

b) pip install vitualenv

c) pip install venv

d) pip install vienv

Ans: b

1. How to activate virtual environment?

a) $venv\scripts\activate

b) $virenv\scripts\activate

c) $virtualenvironment\scripts\activate

d) $virtualenv/scripts/activate

Ans: a

1. Flask doesn’t have a database layer and no ORM.

a) True

b) False

c) Neither True nor False

d) None of these

Ans: a

Explanation: Flask doesn’t have a database layer and no Object Relation Mapping.

1. Flask released in

a) 2005

b) 2010

c) 1991

d) 2011

Ans: 2010

Explanation: Flask released in 2010, created by Adrian Holovaty and Simon Willioson

1. Flask was made by using around \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lines of source code.

a) 10000

b) 240000

c) 20000

d) 100000

Ans: a

Explanation: Flask was made by using around 10000 lines of source code.

1. How do you start writing a for loop in Python?

a) for x in y :

b) for x>y

c) for each x in y:

d) for x in y

Ans: a

1. Which statement is used to stop a loop?

a) break

b) return

c) stop

d) exit

Ans: a

Explanation: break statement is used to stop a loop.

1. How do you start writing a if statement in Python?

a) if(x>y)

b) if x>y:

c) if x>y then:

d) None of these

Ans: b

1. Which collection does not allow duplicate members?

a) list

b) tuple

c) set

d) None of these

Ans: c

Explanation: set does not allow duplicate members.

1. Which method can be used to replace parts of a string?

a) replace()

b) rep()

c) replacestring()

d) switch()

Ans: a

Explanation: replace() is used to replace parts of a string.

1. Which method can be used to return a string in uppercase letters?

a) upper()

b) uppercase()

c) touppercase()

d) UPPERCASELETTER()

Ans: a

Explanation: upper() is used to return a string in upper case letters.

1. What is the correct way to create a function in python?

a) def myfunction():

b) create myfunction():

c) function myfunction():

d) None of these

Ans: a

Explanation: def keyword is used to create a function in python.

1. NOT FOUND represent which error code?

a) 400

b) 404

c) 500

d) 401

Ans: b

Explanation: 404 represent not found