1. What is the output of the code ?

Print(float(int(False)/int(True)))

1. 1.0
2. No output
3. Error
4. 0.0

Sol: d

1. What is the output of the code ?

A = [[[[8,9,0]]8]]

Print(len(a))

1. 1
2. 4
3. 2
4. 3,2

Sol: a

1. What is the output of the following code ? print(r’\nHello\nWorld’)
2. Hello World
3. \nHello\nWorld
4. Error
5. Hex dump stored Hello World

Sol: b

1. What is the output of the following code?

X = [3,4],(4,7), {7,11,7,11}

s = map(sum,X)

print(sum(s)

1. 54
2. 18
3. 22
4. 36

Sol: d

1. What is the output of the following ?

List1 = [1,2]

List2 = List1

All\_list = {List1,List2}

print(len(All\_list))

1. Error
2. 2
3. 1
4. 3

Sol: a

1. What is the output of the code?

for n in range(10):

if (n%3==2):

print(n, end = “”)

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

a=5

b=6,7

c = a+b

print(c)

1. 11,7
2. 18
3. {5,6,7}
4. Error

Sol: c

### ****Q20.**** ****How does break, continue and pass work?****

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Break | Allows loop termination when some condition is met and the control is transferred to the next statement. |
| Continue | Allows skipping some part of a loop when some specific condition is met and the control is transferred to the beginning of the loop |
| Pass | Used when you need some block of code syntactically, but you want to skip its execution. This is basically a null operation. Nothing happens when this is executed. |

Q21. What will be the output for random.randrange(0,100, 10)

### ****Q29. How will you capitalize the first letter of string?****

***Ans:***In Python, the capitalize() method capitalizes the first letter of a string. If the string already consists of a capital letter at the beginning, then, it returns the original string.

### ****Q33. What is the purpose of is, not and in operators?****

***Ans:***Operators are special functions. They take one or more values and produce a corresponding result.

is: returns true when 2 operands are true  (Example: “a” is ‘a’)

a = 5

b = 5

a is b

not: returns the inverse of the boolean value

a = True

not a

in: checks if some element is present in some sequence

a = [7,8,9]

b = 7

b in a

**11) How do you check whether the two variables are pointing to the same object in Python?**

In Python, we have an operation called ‘is’ operator, which returns true if the two variables are pointing to the same object.  
  
Example:  
a = "Hello world"  
c = a  
print(a is c) #Returns true if the two variables are pointing to the same object  
print(id(a)) #64450416  
print(id(c)) #64450416

Q Write a program which will change the given string to uppercase if it is in lower case or vice versa

Ankit -> aNKIT

def swap\_case(s):

a = ""

for let in s:

if let.isupper() == True:

a+=(let.lower())

else:

a+=(let.upper())

return a

s = input()

result = swap\_case(s)

print(result)

Q given a string

this is a string

print it as

this-is-a-string