**Python Questions**

1. What is Python?

Answer: A multi-Purpose language, that is used by mathematicians, data analysis and much more.

1. What are the benefits of Python?

Answer: The ability to solve complex problems with less time and fewer lines of code.

1. What are the key features of Python?

Answer: The ability to right fewer lines of code, Cross platform, Huge Community, Large Ecosystem of libraries and frameworks.

1. What type of language is Python? Programming or Scripting?

Answer: Programming language.

1. What are the applications of Python?

Answer: Data science, Web Development, Finance and trading, Basic game development, Security and much more!

1. What is the difference between list and tuple in Python?

Answer: Items inside of a tuple cannot be edited it is only able to be viewed or iterated through. List items can be changed.

1. What are the global and local variables in Python?

Answer: Global variables are variables that are found outside of a function and are accessible throughout the whole program. Local variables are variables that are defined in a function and are not accessible throughout the program useless you specifically make it global. I.e. “global x”.

1. Define PYTHON PATH?

Answer: Is an environment variable that allows you to set additional dictionaries where python will look for more modules.

1. What are the two major loop statements?

Answer: For loops and While loops.

1. What do you understand by the term PEP 8?

Answer: A style guide that python code needs to follow or basically the rules that python needs to follow.

1. How memory management is done in Python?

It is done in a private heap that contains all of python’s object and data Structures. The python memory manager has different components that allows it to deal with other management specs such as sharing, caching, and preallocation.

1. What is the principal difference between Java and Python?

Answer: Java is statically typed and python is dynamically typed.

For python this means the names in code are bound to strongly typed objects at run time.

For java names are bound to types at compile time through explicit type declaration.

1. Define modules in Python?

Answer: Modules are files that contain python code that can be used in other parts of a project. These files can contain classes, functions, methods, and etc.

1. What are the built-in types available in Python?

Answer: numerics, sequences, mapping, classes, instances, and exceptions. Things like Booleans, methods, str, and classes are some examples of these.

1. What are Python Decorators?

Answer: they are a way to extend the behavior of a method or a function.

1. How do we find bugs and statistical problems in Python?

Answer: One way to start debugging is by using your code editor’s debugger. Depending on your editor it may provide you with a decent number of tools. There is also a tool called Pychecker.

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

Answer: .pyc files are the complied version of a module. This is used to speed up module loading. This will only speed up the module not the performance of the application.

1. How do you invoke the Python interpreter for interactive use?

Answer: On mac in the terminal you would type “python3” this will activate the interpreter. In here you can execute code or create a file and execute the file.

1. Define String in Python?

Answer: Is basically text. Must be surrounded by “or ‘.

Professional Answer: a sequence of letters, numbers, and symbols that can be a variable or a constant.

1. What do you understand by the term namespace in Python?

Answer: A mapping from names to objects. A system to have a unique name for each and every object in python.

1. How do you create a Python function?

Answer: def functionName():

print(‘hi’)

We start by using def and giving the function a name. next to the name we add parenthesis then a colon. Underneath that we tab over to make sure that the code is in the function. After writing the code leave 2 empty spaces as required by PEP8. After that call the function to execute it.

1. Define iterators in Python?

Answer: an object that allows us to go through all the items in a collection.

1. How does a function return values?

Answer: by having ‘return’ it will return a value.

1. Define slicing in Python?

Answer: A feature that enables accessing parts of sequences. Like strings, tuples, and list. With slicing we can edit or delete items out of changeable items like a list.

1. How can Python be an interpreted language?

Answer: Because it goes through an interpreter that gets executed through there.

1. function without return is valid?

Answer: Yes, if it is only performing a task and not trying to return a value

1. Define package in Python?

Answer: A container for 1 or more modules.

1. How can we make a Python script executable on Unix?

Answer: link to a quick tutorial

<http://openbookproject.net/thinkcs/python/english3e/app_c.html>

1. Which command is used to delete files in Python?

Answer: remove() and the file path.

1. Define pickling and unpickling in Python?

Answer: pickling is when an object is converted into a byte stream. Unpickling is the opposite converting it back in the object hierarchy.

1. Explain the difference between local and global namespaces?

Answer: Global namespace’s is one that is available throughout the program. A local one would be one that is only in the function it is called in.

1. What is a Boolean in Python?

Answer: True or False.

1. What is Python String format and Python String replace?

Answer: The format method formats a value that is defined by {} Example: txt.format(price = 20) / txt = ‘The price is {price}.

The replace method replaces a specific phrase with another phrase.

1. Name some of the built-in modules in Python?

Answer: Random, Math, array, and abc (Abstract base classes)

1. What are the functions in Python?

Answer: abs, any, all, bool, dict, int, list, tuple, max.

1. What are Dict and List comprehensions in Python?

Answer: it’s a concise way to make a list so instead of having to write it like this:

squares = []

>>> for x in range(10):

squares.append(x\*\*2)

We can write it like this:

Squares = [x\*\*2 for x in range (10)]

1. Define the term lambda?

Answer: A simple one-line anonymous function that can be passed to other functions.

1. When would you use triple quotes as a delimiter?

Answer: For multi-line strings.

1. Define self in Python?

Answer: It is a parameter that is a reference to the current instance of a class. Mainly used to access variables that belong to the class.

1. What is \_init\_?

Answer: A function that all classes have. We use it to assign values to objects in class such as self.name and self.age.

1. Define generators in Python?

Answer: They are a function that behave just like iterators. A simpler way to make an iterator.

1. Define docstring in Python?

Answer: Documentation for what the code does or why we wrote code the way we wrote it.

1. How do we convert the string to lowercase?

Answer: by using the method lower().

1. How to remove values from a Python array?

Answer: By using the methods remove() and pop()

1. What is Try Block?

Answer: A try block is where we try a line of code and if we do not get the answer we want, no answer, or an error instead of the program crashing we’ll raise an expectation.

1. Why do we use the split method in Python?

Answer: We use this to put a string into a list.

1. How can we access a module written in Python from C?

Answer: We can Import it over.

1. How do you copy an object in Python?

Answer: we can use the methods copy() or deepcopy()

So, a regular copy or a shallow copy creates a new compound object and to a certain extent inserts references into it found from the original.

As for, Deep copy creates a new compound object and then recursively, inserts the copies into the object found on the original.

In short shallow copy is one level deep, will affect the original and the copy. The deep copy will make a whole independent copy from the original.

1. How do we reverse a list in Python?

Answer: you can use the sort() and set reverse to true or use the reverse().

1. How can we debug a Python program?

We can use Pychecker, Debugger provided by code editor, PEP8, unit testing, creating test in the console or in a venv.

1. Write a program to count the number of capital letters in a file?
2. Write a program to display Fibonacci sequence in Python?

Answer:

1. Write a program in Python to produce Star triangle?
2. WAP to check whether the given number is prime?
3. Python code to check string palindrome or not?
4. Write Python code to sort a numerical dataset?
5. What is the output of the following code?
6. What is the procedure to install Python on Windows and set path variable?
7. Differentiate between SciPy and NumPy?
8. How do Python arrays and lists differ from each other?
9. Can we make multi-line comments in Python?

Answer: No, we cannot sadly.

1. What is the difference between range and xrange?
2. Explain how can we build or set up the database in Django?
3. List out the inheritance styles in Django?
4. How to save an image locally using Python in which we already know the URL address?
5. How can we access sessions in flask?
6. Is flask an MVC model? If yes, justify your answer by showing an example of your application with the help of MVC pattern?
7. What are the database connections in Python Flask, explain?
8. Explain the procedure to minimize or lower the outage of Memchached server in Python development?
9. What is Dogpile effect?
10. What are the OOPS concepts in Python?
11. Define object in Python?
12. What is a class in Python?
13. How to create a class in Python?
14. What is the syntax for creating an instance of a class in Python?
15. Define what is “Method” in Python programming?
16. Does multiple inheritance is supported in Python?

Answer: Yes it is but we should be careful on how we use it.

1. What is data abstraction in Python?
2. Define encapsulation in Python?
3. What is polymorphism in Python?
4. Does Python make use of access specifiers?
5. How can we create an empty class in Python?

Answer: by typing ‘pass’. We are not allowed to leave classes blank but with ‘pass’ the code reader will go pass this.

1. Define Constructor in Python?
2. How can we create a constructor in Python programming?
3. Define Inheritance in Python?

Answer: For classes this is where a child class can directly use a function that is declared in a parent class without it being declared inside of it. Example parent class Mammal() can walk. By giving the class Dog(Mammal) the instance of mammal now the dog knows how to walk.