

# Python Interview Questions

## 1. What is Python?

Python is a high-level, interpreted programming language known for its simplicity and readability. It supports a wide range of applications, from web development to data analysis and artificial intelligence.

## 2. What are the advantages of using Python?

Python offers advantages such as clear syntax, vast libraries, cross-platform compatibility, and a strong community, making it suitable for rapid development and diverse projects.

## 3. Differentiate between Python 2 and Python 3.

Python 2 and Python 3 are two major versions of the language. Python 3 introduced syntax changes and improvements, including better Unicode support, print as a function, and enhanced division behavior.

## 4. How do you comment in Python?

Use the `"#"` symbol for single-line comments and triple quotes (`"""` or `"""`) for multi-line comments.

## 5. Explain the term "Pythonic" code.

Pythonic code follows the language's idioms and style conventions, emphasizing readability and simplicity.

## 6. What is a Python virtual environment?

A virtual environment isolates Python packages and dependencies, allowing developers to manage project-specific dependencies separately.

## 7. How do you create a function in Python?

Use the `"def"` keyword followed by the function name, parameters, and a colon. Define the function's body and optionally return a value.

## 8. What is a lambda function in Python?

A lambda function is an anonymous, small, and inline function defined using the "lambda" keyword, often used for simple operations.

9. Explain list comprehension in Python.

List comprehension is a concise way to create lists using a single line of code, iterating over an iterable and applying an expression.

10. How do you open and read a file in Python?

Use the "open()" function to open a file and "read()" or "readlines()" methods to read its content.

11. What is the purpose of the "if name == 'main':" statement?

It ensures that the code within it runs only when the script is executed directly, not when imported as a module.

12. Differentiate between a tuple and a list in Python.

Tuples are immutable, ordered collections of elements, while lists are mutable and can be changed after creation.

13. Explain the difference between deep copy and shallow copy in Python.

A shallow copy creates a new object but references the same nested objects. A deep copy creates entirely new objects for both the outer and nested objects.

14. What are decorators in Python?

Decorators are functions that modify the behavior of other functions. They are commonly used for code reuse and adding functionality to functions.

15. How can you handle exceptions in Python?

Use "try", "except", "else", and "finally" blocks to catch and handle exceptions, ensuring robust and error-tolerant code.

16. What is the Global Interpreter Lock (GIL) in Python?

The GIL is a mutex that allows only one thread to execute Python bytecode in a single process, limiting multi-core CPU utilization in certain scenarios.

17. Explain the usage of "with" statements in Python.

The "with" statement is used to simplify resource management, ensuring that resources like files or sockets are properly closed after usage.

18. How can you perform file I/O operations in Python?

Use the "open()" function with modes like "r" for reading, "w" for writing, and "a" for appending. Remember to close the file after usage.

19. What is the purpose of the "self" keyword in Python?

"self" is a reference to the instance of the class and is used to access class attributes and methods within the class.

20. How do you create a class in Python?

Use the "class" keyword followed by the class name and a colon. Define class methods and attributes within the class block.

21. Explain the concept of inheritance in Python.

Inheritance allows a class (subclass) to inherit properties and methods from another class (superclass), facilitating code reuse and hierarchy.

22. What is method overriding in Python?

Method overriding involves defining a method in a subclass with the same name and parameters as a method in the superclass, allowing the subclass to provide its implementation.

23. How do you implement multiple inheritance in Python?

Use a comma-separated list of base classes in the class definition to inherit attributes and methods from multiple parent classes.

24. What are modules and packages in Python?

Modules are single files containing Python code, while packages are directories containing modules and a special "init.py" file.

25. Explain the concept of a generator in Python.

A generator is a function that generates values on-the-fly using the "yield" keyword, saving memory by producing values one at a time.

26. How can you handle JSON data in Python?

Use the "json" module to serialize Python objects into JSON format and deserialize JSON data into Python objects.

27. What is the purpose of the "map()" function in Python?

The "map()" function applies a given function to each item in an iterable and returns an iterator containing the results.

28. Explain the concept of a set in Python.

A set is an unordered collection of unique elements. Sets are used for membership testing and eliminating duplicate values.

29. How can you reverse a string in Python?

Use string slicing with a step of -1 to reverse a string, for example, "string[::-1]".

30. What is the purpose of the "enumerate()" function in Python?

The "enumerate()" function adds a counter to an iterable, returning an iterator of tuples containing both the index and the value.

31. How do you remove duplicates from a list in Python?

Use the "set()" function to convert the list into a set and then back into a list to remove duplicates.

32. What is the purpose of the "zip()" function in Python?

The "zip()" function combines multiple iterables (lists, tuples, etc.) element-wise, creating an iterator of tuples.

33. Explain the concept of a dictionary in Python.

A dictionary is an unordered collection of key-value pairs, used for storing and retrieving data based on keys.

34. How can you iterate over a dictionary in Python?

Use "for key in dictionary" to iterate over keys or "for key, value in dictionary.items()" to iterate over key-value pairs.

35. What is the "pass" statement in Python used for?

The "pass" statement is a placeholder that does nothing, often used when a statement is syntactically required but no action is desired.

36. How do you find the length of a list in Python?

Use the "len()" function to find the number of elements in a list.

37. Explain the difference between "deep copy" and "shallow copy" of a list.

A shallow copy creates a new list but references the same objects, while a deep copy creates entirely new objects for both the list and its contents.

38. How can you reverse a list in Python?

Use list slicing with a step of -1, like `list[::-1]`, to reverse the order of elements in a list.

39. What is the purpose of the `max()` and `min()` functions in Python?

The `max()` function returns the largest value in an iterable, while the `min()` function returns the smallest value.

40. How do you convert a string to an integer in Python?

Use the `int()` function to convert a string to an integer, for example, `int("123")`.

41. What is the purpose of the `range()` function in Python?

The `range()` function generates a sequence of numbers within a given range, often used in loops.

42. How can you check if a given element is present in a list?

Use the `in` keyword to check if an element is present in a list, for example, `element in my_list`.

43. Explain the difference between a shallow copy and a deep copy in Python.

A shallow copy creates a new object but references the same nested objects, while a deep copy creates entirely new objects for both the outer and nested objects.

44. How do you convert a string to lowercase or uppercase in Python?

Use the `lower()` method to convert a string to lowercase and the `upper()` method to convert it to uppercase.

45. What is the purpose of the "len()" function in Python?

The "len()" function returns the number of items in an iterable, such as a list or a string.

46. How can you concatenate two lists in Python?

Use the "+" operator to concatenate two lists, for example, "list1 + list2".

47. Explain the "try" and "except" blocks in Python.

The "try" block contains code that might raise an exception, and the "except" block handles the exception by providing an alternative code path.

48. How do you convert a list to a tuple in Python?

Use the "tuple()" function to convert a list to a tuple, for example, "tuple(my\_list)".

49. What is the purpose of the "join()" method in Python?

The "join()" method is used to concatenate elements of an iterable (e.g., a list) into a string using a specified separator.

50. How can you find the index of an element in a list in Python?

Use the "index()" method to find the index of a specified element in a list, for example, "my\_list.index(element)".

51. Explain the concept of a generator in Python.

A generator is a special type of iterable that generates values one at a time using the "yield" keyword, saving memory and improving performance.

52. How do you create a dictionary in Python?

Use curly braces "{}" and key-value pairs separated by colons to create a dictionary, for example, "my\_dict = {"key": "value"}".

53. What is the purpose of the "filter()" function in Python?

The "filter()" function filters elements from an iterable based on a provided function, returning an iterator containing the filtered items.

54. How can you remove an item from a list in Python?

Use methods like "remove()" to remove an element by value or "pop()" to remove an element by index from a list.

55. Explain the "with" statement in Python for file operations.

The "with" statement simplifies resource management by ensuring that resources like files are properly closed after usage.

56. How do you convert a number to a string in Python?

Use the "str()" function to convert a number to a string, for example, "str(123)".

57. What is the purpose of the "sorted()" function in Python?

The "sorted()" function returns a sorted list of elements from an iterable, leaving the original iterable unchanged.

58. How can you iterate over the keys and values of a dictionary in Python?

Use "for key in dictionary" to iterate over keys and "for key, value in dictionary.items()" to iterate over key-value pairs.

59. Explain the "continue" statement in Python.

The "continue" statement is used in loops to skip the current iteration and move to the next one.



60. How do you convert a tuple to a list in Python?

Use the "list()" function to convert a tuple to a list, for example, "list(my\_tuple)".

61. What is the purpose of the "del" statement in Python?

The "del" statement is used to delete variables, objects, or elements from lists, dictionaries, and other data structures.

62. How can you convert a list of strings into a single string in Python?

Use the "join()" method with an empty string as the separator to concatenate the strings in the list into a single string.

63. Explain the "break" statement in Python.

The "break" statement is used in loops to immediately terminate the loop and exit its block of code.

64. How do you convert a string to a list of characters in Python?

Use list comprehension or the "list()" function to convert a string into a list of its individual characters.

65. What is the purpose of the "random" module in Python?

The "random" module provides functions for generating random numbers, sequences, and making random selections.

66. How can you find the highest occurrence of an element in a list in Python?

Use the "max()" function with the "key" argument set to "list.count" to find the element with the highest occurrence.

67. Explain the concept of a "generator expression" in Python.

A generator expression is a compact way to create generators using a similar syntax to list comprehensions.

68. How do you swap the values of two variables in Python?

Use tuple packing and unpacking or a temporary variable to swap the values of two variables.

69. What is the purpose of the "is" operator in Python?

The "is" operator checks whether two variables reference the same object in memory.

70. How can you convert a list of integers to a comma-separated string in Python?

Use the "join()" method to concatenate the integers as strings with commas in between.

71. Explain the concept of a "namespace" in Python.

A namespace is a container that holds a collection of identifiers (names) and their corresponding objects.

72. How do you copy a dictionary in Python?

Use the "copy()" method, the "dict()" constructor, or dictionary comprehension to create a copy of a dictionary.

73. What is the purpose of the "isinstance()" function in Python?

The "isinstance()" function is used to check if an object is an instance of a specific class or type.

74. How can you sort a list of dictionaries based on a specific key in Python?

Use the "sorted()" function with a custom key function or a lambda function to sort the list of dictionaries based on a specific key.

75. Explain the "pass" statement in Python.

The "pass" statement is a placeholder that does nothing. It is often used to create minimal implementations or for syntactic purposes.

76. How do you concatenate two strings in Python?

Use the "+" operator to concatenate two strings, for example, "string1 + string2".

77. What is the purpose of the "split()" method in Python?

The "split()" method splits a string into a list of substrings based on a specified delimiter.

78. How can you find the smallest element in a list in Python?

Use the "min()" function to find the smallest element in a list.

79. Explain the concept of a "closure" in Python.

A closure is a function object that remembers values in the enclosing scope even if they are not present in memory.

80. How do you create a tuple in Python with a single element?

Add a comma after the element, like "(element,)" to create a tuple with a single element.

81. What is the purpose of the "reduce()" function in Python?

The "reduce()" function applies a given function to the elements of an iterable in a cumulative way, reducing the iterable to a single value.

82. How can you convert a dictionary to a list of tuples in Python?

Use the "items()" method to convert the key-value pairs of a dictionary into a list of tuples.

83. Explain the concept of a "default dictionary" in Python.

A default dictionary is a subclass of the "dict" class that automatically creates default values for missing keys.

84. How do you find the highest value of a dictionary in Python?

Use the "max()" function with the "key" argument set to "dict.get" to find the key with the highest value in a dictionary.

85. What is the purpose of the "chr()" function in Python?

The "chr()" function returns a string representing a character whose Unicode code point matches the given integer.

86. How can you remove all occurrences of a value from a list in Python?

Use a list comprehension to create a new list without the specified value.

87. Explain the concept of a "private variable" in Python.

Python does not have true private variables, but variables with a name prefixed by an underscore (e.g., "\_variable") are considered private by convention.

88. How do you create a set in Python?

Use curly braces "{}" or the "set()" constructor to create a set, for example, "my\_set = {1, 2, 3}".

89. What is the purpose of the "len()" function in Python?

The "len()" function returns the number of items in an iterable, such as a list or a string.

90. How can you find the index of the first occurrence of a substring in a string in Python?

Use the "index()" method to find the index of the first occurrence of a substring.

91. Explain the concept of a "docstring" in Python.

A docstring is a string that provides documentation and describes the purpose and usage of a function, module, class, or method.

92. How can you remove white spaces from both ends of a string in Python?

Use the "strip()" method to remove white spaces from both the beginning and end of a string.

93. What is the purpose of the "re" module in Python?

The "re" module provides functions for working with regular expressions, allowing you to perform advanced string manipulation.

94. How can you reverse the order of words in a string in Python?

Use string splitting and joining to reverse the order of words in a string, like "reversed\_words = ' '.join(original\_string.split()[::-1])".

95. Explain the concept of a "list comprehension" in Python.

A list comprehension is a concise way to create lists using a single line of code, applying an expression to each item in an iterable.

96. What is the purpose of the "sum()" function in Python?

The "sum()" function returns the sum of all items in an iterable, such as a list or tuple.

97. How can you remove a specific character from a string in Python?

Use the "replace()" method to replace occurrences of a specific character with an empty string.

98. Explain the concept of "polymorphism" in Python.

Polymorphism allows objects of different classes to be treated as objects of a common superclass, facilitating code reusability and flexibility.

99. What is the purpose of the "all()" and "any()" functions in Python?

The "all()" function returns True if all elements in an iterable are True, while the "any()" function returns True if any element is True.

100. How can you format a string in Python?

Use the "format()" method or f-strings (formatted string literals) to insert values into placeholders within a string.

101. Explain the concept of "deep copy" and "shallow copy" in Python.

A shallow copy creates a new object but references the same nested objects, while a deep copy creates entirely new objects for both the outer and nested objects.

102. How can you capitalize the first letter of a string in Python?

Use the "capitalize()" method to capitalize the first letter of a string.

103. What is the purpose of the "enumerate()" function in Python?

The "enumerate()" function adds a counter to an iterable, returning an iterator of tuples containing both the index and the value.

104. Explain the concept of a "set comprehension" in Python.

A set comprehension is a concise way to create sets using a single line of code, applying an expression to each item in an iterable.

105. How can you check if a string starts with a specific substring in Python?

Use the "startswith()" method to check if a string starts with a specific substring.

106. What is the purpose of the "round()" function in Python?

The "round()" function rounds a floating-point number to the specified number of decimal places.

107. Explain the concept of "name mangling" in Python.

Name mangling is a mechanism to make class variables less prone to name conflicts by adding a prefix to their names.

108. How can you find the lowest common multiple (LCM) of two numbers in Python?

Use the "math.gcd()" function to find the greatest common divisor (GCD) and calculate the LCM using the formula:  $LCM(a, b) = (a * b) / GCD(a, b)$ .

109. What is the purpose of the "ord()" function in Python?

The "ord()" function returns the Unicode code point of a specified character.

110. How can you remove leading white spaces from a string in Python?

Use the "lstrip()" method to remove leading white spaces from a string.

111. Explain the concept of "method resolution order" (MRO) in Python.

The method resolution order is the sequence in which Python searches for methods and attributes in classes, following the C3 linearization algorithm.

112. What is the purpose of the "filter()" function in Python?

The "filter()" function filters elements from an iterable based on a provided function, returning an iterator containing the filtered items.

113. How can you check if a string ends with a specific substring in Python?

Use the "endswith()" method to check if a string ends with a specific substring.

114. Explain the concept of a "dictionary comprehension" in Python.

A dictionary comprehension is a concise way to create dictionaries using a single line of code, applying an expression to each item in an iterable.

115. What is the purpose of the "divmod()" function in Python?

The "divmod()" function returns the quotient and remainder of the division of two numbers.

116. How can you convert a string to a floating-point number in Python?

Use the "float()" function to convert a string to a floating-point number, for example, "float("3.14")".

117. Explain the concept of "multiple inheritance" in Python.

Multiple inheritance allows a class to inherit attributes and methods from multiple parent classes, creating complex class hierarchies.

118. What is the purpose of the "callable()" function in Python?

The "callable()" function checks if an object is callable (i.e., if it can be invoked as a function).

119. How can you check if all characters in a string are alphabetic in Python?

Use the "isalpha()" method to check if all characters in a string are alphabetic.

120. Explain the concept of "method chaining" in Python.

Method chaining involves calling multiple methods on an object in a single line of code, allowing for concise and sequential operations.

121. What is the purpose of the "zip()" function in Python?

The "zip()" function combines multiple iterables (lists, tuples, etc.) element-wise, creating an iterator of tuples.



122. How can you count the occurrences of a specific element in a list in Python?

Use the "count()" method to count the occurrences of a specific element in a list.

123. Explain the concept of "list slicing" in Python.

List slicing allows you to create a new list by extracting a subset of elements from an existing list using specified start, stop, and step indices.

124. What is the purpose of the "map()" function in Python?

The "map()" function applies a given function to each item in an iterable and returns an iterator containing the results.

125. How can you convert a string to an integer in Python?

Use the "int()" function to convert a string to an integer, for example, "int("123")".

126. Explain the concept of "tuple packing" and "tuple unpacking" in Python.

Tuple packing involves creating a tuple by grouping values together, while tuple unpacking involves assigning individual values to variables from a tuple.

127. What is the purpose of the "next()" function in Python?

The "next()" function retrieves the next item from an iterator. It can also take a second argument to provide a default value if the iterator is exhausted.

128. How can you capitalize all words in a string in Python?

Use the "title()" method to capitalize the first letter of each word in a string.

129. Explain the concept of a "generator expression" in Python.

A generator expression is a concise way to create generators using a similar syntax to list comprehensions.

130. What is the purpose of the "pow()" function in Python?

The "pow()" function calculates the power of a number with a specified exponent, optionally using a third argument as a modulo.

131. How can you convert a floating-point number to an integer in Python?

Use the "int()" function to convert a floating-point number to an integer, truncating the decimal part.

132. Explain the concept of "ternary operator" in Python.

The ternary operator is a shorthand way to write conditional expressions, with the syntax: "value\_if\_true if condition else value\_if\_false".

133. What is the purpose of the "sum()" function in Python?

The "sum()" function returns the sum of all items in an iterable, such as a list or tuple.

134. How can you count the occurrences of a substring in a string in Python?

Use the "count()" method to count the occurrences of a substring in a string.

135. Explain the concept of "list comprehension" in Python.

A list comprehension is a concise way to create lists using a single line of code, applying an expression to each item in an iterable.

136. What is the purpose of the "enumerate()" function in Python?

The "enumerate()" function adds a counter to an iterable, returning an iterator of tuples containing both the index and the value.

137. How can you reverse the order of elements in a list in Python?

Use list slicing with a step of -1, like `reversed_list = my_list[::-1]`, to reverse the order of elements.

138. Explain the concept of "deep copy" and "shallow copy" in Python.

A shallow copy creates a new object but references the same nested objects, while a deep copy creates entirely new objects for both the outer and nested objects.

139. What is the purpose of the `join()` method in Python?

The `join()` method concatenates elements of an iterable (e.g., a list) into a single string using a specified separator.

140. How can you remove leading and trailing white spaces from a string in Python?

Use the `strip()` method to remove leading and trailing white spaces from a string.

141. Explain the concept of "method chaining" in Python.

Method chaining involves calling multiple methods on an object in a single line of code, allowing for concise and sequential operations.

142. What is the purpose of the `sorted()` function in Python?

The `sorted()` function returns a sorted list of elements from an iterable, leaving the original iterable unchanged.

143. How can you reverse a string in Python?

Use string slicing with a step of -1 to reverse a string, like `reversed_string = string[::-1]`.

144. Explain the concept of a "dictionary comprehension" in Python.

A dictionary comprehension is a concise way to create dictionaries using a single line of code, applying an expression to each item in an iterable.

145. What is the purpose of the "eval()" function in Python?

The "eval()" function evaluates a Python expression from a string and returns the result.

146. How can you check if a string is numeric in Python?

Use the "isnumeric()" method to check if a string consists of only numeric characters.

147. Explain the concept of "namespace" in Python.

A namespace is a container that holds a collection of identifiers (names) and their corresponding objects.

148. What is the purpose of the "len()" function in Python?

The "len()" function returns the number of items in an iterable, such as a list or a string.

149. How can you convert a list of strings into a single string in Python?

Use the "join()" method with an empty string as the separator to concatenate the strings in the list into a single string.

150. Explain the concept of "set comprehension" in Python.

A set comprehension is a concise way to create sets using a single line of code, applying an expression to each item in an iterable.

151. What is the purpose of the "abs()" function in Python?

The "abs()" function returns the absolute value of a number, which is its distance from zero.

152. How can you remove all occurrences of a specific value from a list in Python?

Use list comprehension to create a new list without the specified value, like [x for x in original\_list if x != value\_to\_remove].

153. Explain the concept of "duck typing" in Python.

Duck typing is a programming concept where the type or class of an object is determined by its behavior rather than its explicit type.

154. What is the purpose of the "ord()" function in Python?

The "ord()" function returns the Unicode code point of a specified character.

155. How can you create a copy of a list in Python?

Use slicing or the "list()" constructor to create a shallow copy of a list, for example, `new_list = original_list[:]`.

156. Explain the concept of "unpacking" in Python.

Unpacking involves extracting values from iterable objects like lists or tuples and assigning them to variables.

157. What is the purpose of the "os" module in Python?

The "os" module provides functions for interacting with the operating system, like managing files and directories.

158. How can you convert a number to a string with a specific number of decimal places in Python?

Use the "format()" function with the appropriate format specifier to convert a number to a string with the desired decimal places.

159. Explain the concept of a "lambda function" in Python.

A lambda function is a small, anonymous function defined using the "lambda" keyword, often used for short, simple operations.

160. What is the purpose of the "type()" function in Python?

The "type()" function returns the type of an object, allowing you to determine its class.

161. How can you swap the values of two variables in Python without using a temporary variable?

Use tuple packing and unpacking to swap the values of two variables, like `a, b = b, a`.

162. Explain the concept of "recursion" in Python.

Recursion is a programming technique where a function calls itself to solve a problem by breaking it down into smaller subproblems.

163. What is the purpose of the "range()" function in Python?

The "range()" function generates a sequence of numbers within a given range, often used in loops.

164. How can you check if a given object is iterable in Python?

Use the "iter()" function and catch a "TypeError" exception to determine if an object is iterable.

165. Explain the concept of "exception handling" in Python.

Exception handling involves using "try" and "except" blocks to gracefully handle errors and exceptions in a program.

166. What is the purpose of the "sorted()" function in Python?

The "sorted()" function returns a sorted list of elements from an iterable, leaving the original iterable unchanged.

167. How can you convert a string to a list of characters in Python?

Use list comprehension or the "list()" constructor to convert a string into a list of its individual characters.

168. Explain the concept of "decorators" in Python.

Decorators are functions that modify the behavior of other functions, often used to add functionality to existing functions.

169. What is the purpose of the "chr()" function in Python?

The "chr()" function returns a string representing a character whose Unicode code point matches the given integer.

170. How can you round a floating-point number to a specific number of decimal places in Python?

Use the "round()" function with the second argument specifying the number of decimal places to round to.

171. Explain the concept of "method resolution order" (MRO) in Python.

The method resolution order is the sequence in which Python searches for methods and attributes in classes, following the C3 linearization algorithm.

172. What is the purpose of the "sum()" function in Python?

The "sum()" function returns the sum of all items in an iterable, such as a list or tuple.

173. How can you check if a string contains only whitespace characters in Python?

Use the "isspace()" method to check if a string contains only whitespace characters.

174. Explain the concept of "multiple inheritance" in Python.

Multiple inheritance allows a class to inherit attributes and methods from multiple parent classes, creating complex class hierarchies.

175. What is the purpose of the "assert" statement in Python?

The "assert" statement is used for debugging purposes to check if a given condition is true, raising an exception if it's false.

176. How can you capitalize the first letter of each word in a string in Python?

Use the "title()" method to capitalize the first letter of each word in a string.

177. Explain the concept of "method chaining" in Python.

Method chaining involves calling multiple methods on an object in a single line of code, allowing for concise and sequential operations.

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Use the "count()" method to count the occurrences of a specific element in a list.

180. Explain the concept of "list comprehension" in Python.

A list comprehension is a concise way to create lists using a single line of code, applying an expression to each item in an iterable.

181. What is the purpose of the "isinstance()" function in Python?

The "isinstance()" function is used to check if an object is an instance of a specific class or type.

182. How can you remove all occurrences of a value from a list in Python?

Use list comprehension to create a new list without the specified value, like [x for x in original\_list if x != value\_to\_remove].

183. Explain the concept of "string interpolation" in Python.

String interpolation involves embedding variables or expressions within a string to create a formatted result.



184. What is the purpose of the "chr()" function in Python?

The "chr()" function returns a string representing a character whose Unicode code point matches the given integer.

185. How can you copy a dictionary in Python?

Use the "copy()" method, the "dict()" constructor, or dictionary comprehension to create a copy of a dictionary.

186. Explain the concept of "unpacking" in Python.

Unpacking involves extracting values from iterable objects like lists or tuples and assigning them to variables.

187. What is the purpose of the "os" module in Python?

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