

WORKSHEET 2 PYTHON

Q1 to Q7 have only one correct answer. Choose the correct option to answer your question.

Answers:-

Q1=>B

Q2=>A

Q3=>A

Q4=>A

Q5=>C

Q6=>C

Q7=>A

Q8=>B,

Q9=>A,B,D

Q10=>C

Q11 to Q13 are subjective questions, answer them briefly:-

Q11=>11. Differentiate between a list, tuple, set and dictionary

- A list is a sequence of elements in a specified order .A list is represented by [] and are mutable.
- A tuple is basically immutable list ,represented by () and Values in the tuple cannot be modified , The comma separated values can be in enclosed in parenthesis but not mandatory
- Set is collection which is ordered and unordered .Sets are basically represented by curly braces {}

- A dictionary is a collection which is un ordered and un indexed ,changeable .In python which can be represented by curly braces and it contains key value pairs.

Q12=>12.Are strings mutable in python ?Suppose you have a string “I+Love+Python” , write a Small code to replace‘+’ with space in python.

Python strings is a sequence of characters enclosed in quotes.

- Strings are immutable i.e. the contents of the string cannot be changed after it is created
- Python does not support character data type . A string of size 1 can be treated as characters

Code:-

```
string = "I+Love+Python"
```

```
String=string.replace("+"," ")
```

7. What does the function **ord()** do in python? Explain with example. Also, write down the function for getting the datatype of a variable inpython.

The python **ord()** function returns an integer representing Unicode code point for the given Unicode Character

Example:- # Code point of an integer

```
print(ord('8'))
```

```
# Code point of character
```

```
print(ord('&'))
```

Output:

56

38

Function for getting the data type of a variable is type() function, it returns the type of the variable passed

Example:

```
a=66
```

```
print(type(a))
```

Output: <type 'int'>

