Worksheet-2

Python

**Q1 to Q8 have only one correct answer. Choose the correct option to answer your question.**

1. Which of the following is not a core datatype in python?

A) list B) struct

C) tuple D) set

2. Which of the following is an invalid variable name in python?

A) \_init\_ B) no\_1

C) 1\_no D) \_1

3. Which one of the following is a keyword in python?

A) in B) \_init\_

C) on D) foo

4. In which of the following manner are the operators of the same precedence executed in python?

A) Left to Right B) BODMAS

C) Right to Left D) None of these

5. Arrange the following in decreasing order of the precedence when they appear in an expression in python?

i) Multiplication ii) Division iii) Exponential iv) Parentheses

A) iii – iv – ii – i B) iii – iv – i – ii

C) iv – iii – ii – i D) iii – ii – i – iv

6. (28//6)\*\*3/3%3 = ?

A) 7.1111… B) 0

C) 0.3333… D) 1

7. Which of the following is not equal to x16 ?

A) x\*\*4\*\*4 B) x\*\*16

C) x^16 D) (x\*\*4)\*\*4

8. a = input(“Enter an integer”). What will be the data type of a?

A) int B) str

C) float D) double

**Q9 and Q10 have multiple correct answers. Choose all the correct options to answer your question.**

9. Which of the following statements are correct?

A) Division and multiplication have same precedence in python

B) Python’s operators’ precedence is based on PEDMAS

C) Python’s operators’ precedence is based on VBODMAS

D) In case of operators’ having same precedence, the one on the left side is executed first.

10. Which of the following is(are) valid statement(s) in python?

A) abc = 1,000,000 B) a b c = 1000 2000 3000

C) a,b,c = 1000, 2000, 3000 D) a\_b\_c = 1,000,000

**Q11 to Q13 are subjective questions, answer them briefly**

11. Differentiate between a list, tuple, set and dictionary.

**Lists**

* List is a collection which is ordered.
* Lists are mutable (changeable) .
* Allows duplicate members
* Brackets used to represent: []
* Lists are like arrays declared in other languages.

**Tuples**

* Collection of items which is ordered.
* Tuples are immutable (unchangeable) .
* Brackets used to represent: ()
* Only difference between tuples and lists are that lists can be changed.
* Tuples are faster than lists as they are immutable.

**Sets**

* Collection of Unordered and Unindexed items.
* Sets are mutable (changeable).
* Does not take duplicate Values.
* Sets are unordered, so you cannot be sure in which order the items will appear.
* Brackets used to represent: { }.
* Sets are not faster than lists however they have a upper hand when it comes to membership testing.

**Dictionaries**

* Key:Value Pair in Python
* A dictionary is a collection which is unordered, changeable and indexed.
* In Python dictionaries are written with curly brackets, and they have keys and values.
* Brackets used to represent: {}.

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

Yes, strings are mutable

import re

text = 'I+Love+Python'

text =text.replace ("+", " ")

print(text)

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

The **ord() function** in Python accepts a string of length 1 as an argument and returns the unicode code point representation of the passed argument. For example ord('B') returns 66 which is a unicode code point value of character ‘B’.

Type(<variable\_name>) :- function for getting the datatype of a variable in python