1. What are docstrings in python?

The docstring for a Python code object (a module, class, or function) is the firststatement of that code object, immediately following the definition (the 'def' or 'class' statement). The statement must be a bare string literal, not any other kind of expression. All modules, classes, methods, and functions, including the \_\_init\_\_ constructor in packages should have docstrings. Descriptions are capitalized and have end-of-sentence punctuation. Always use """Triple double quotes.""" around docstrings. Docstrings are not followed by a blank line.

1. What is the purpose of is, not and in operators?

The **is** operator is an object reference comparison operator. It does not compare objects or their values; it checks only to determinewhether two object references refer to the same object. The **in** and **not in** are the membership operators in Python. They are used to test whether a value or variable is found in asequence (string, list, tuple, set and dictionary). In a dictionary we can only test for presence of key, not the value.

1. What is the usage of help() and dir() function in python?

Dir() is the powerful inbuilt function in python that returns a list of valid methods and ascribe of any objects including modules, lists, strings, and others. It does not behave similarly with each object. It also doesn’t focus on complete information but surely aims to assemble the most applicable one.

Help() function returns the assistance that linked to the python module, object, and method but if it called with the approachable argument. On the other hand, without argument, it will return the help associated with presently running program module.

1. Whenever python exits, why isn’t all the memory de-allocated?

When Python exit, the object referenced from global namespaces of Python modules are not always deallocated. So, Python doesn't recognize and free circular memory references before using the garbage collector.

1. What is a dictionary in python?

Python dictionary is an unordered collection of items. Each item of a dictionary has a key/value pair. Dictionaries are optimized to retrieve values when the key is known.

1. How can files be deleted in python?

To delete a file, you must import the OS module, and run its os.remove() function:

import os  
os.remove("demofile.txt")