PYTHON – WORKSHEET 1

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

1. Which of the following operators is used to calculate remainder in a division?

A) # B) &

C) % D) $

Ans- C) %

2. In python 2//3 is equal to?

A) 0.666 B) 0

C) 1 D) 0.67

Ans- B) 0

3. In python, 6<<2 is equal to?

A) 36 B) 10

C) 24 D) 45

Ans- C) 24

4. In python, 6&2 will give which of the following as output?

A) 2 B) True

C) False D) 0

Ans- A) 2

5. In python, 6|2 will give which of the following as output?

A) 2 B) 4

C) 0 D) 6

Ans- D) 6

6. What does the finally keyword denotes in python?

A) It is used to mark the end of the code

B) It encloses the lines of code which will be executed if any error occurs while executing the lines of code in

the try block.

C) the finally block will be executed no matter if the try block raises an error or not.

D) None of the above

Ans- C) the finally block will be executed no matter if the try block raises an error or not.

7. What does raise keyword is used for in python?

A) It is used to raise an exception. B) It is used to define lambda function

C) it's not a keyword in python. D) None of the above

Ans- A) It is used to raise an exception.

8. Which of the following is a common use case of yield keyword in python?

A) in defining an iterator B) while defining a lambda function

C) in defining a generator D) in for loop.

Ans- C) in defining a generator

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

9. Which of the following are the valid variable names?

A) _abc B) 1abc

C) abc2 D) None of the above

Ans- A) _abc

C) abc2

10. Which of the following are the keywords in python?

A) yield B) raise

C) look-in D) all of the above

Ans- A) yield

B) raise

Q11 to Q15 are programming questions. Answer them in Jupyter Notebook.

11. Write a python program to find the factorial of a number.

```
num = int(input("Enter a number: "))

factorial = 1

# check if the number is negative, positive or zero
if num < 0:
   print("Sorry, factorial does not exist for negative numbers")
elif num == 0:
   print("The factorial of 0 is 1")
```

```
else:
  for i in range(1,num + 1):
     factorial = factorial*i
  print("The factorial of",num,"is",factorial)
```

12. Write a python program to find whether a number is prime or composite.

```
num = int(input("Enter any number : "))
if num > 1:
   for i in range(2, num):
      if (num % i) == 0:
         print(num, "is NOT a prime number, it is a COMPOSITE number")
         break
   else:
      print(num, "is a PRIME number")
elif (num == 0 or num==1):
   print(num, "is a neither prime NOR composite number")
```

13. Write a python program to check whether a given string is palindrome or not.

Program to check if a string is palindrome or not

```
my_str = 'aIbohPhoBiA'

# make it suitable for caseless comparison
my_str = my_str.casefold()

# reverse the string
rev_str = reversed(my_str)

# check if the string is equal to its reverse
```

```
if list(my_str) == list(rev_str):
  print("The string is a palindrome.")
else:
  print("The string is not a palindrome.")
```

14. Write a Python program to get the third side of right-angled triangle from two given sides.

```
def pythagoras(opposite_side,adjacent_side,hypotenuse):
    if opposite_side == str("x"):
        return ("Opposite = " + str(((hypotenuse**2) - (adjacent_side**2))**0.5))
    elif adjacent_side == str("x"):
        return ("Adjacent = " + str(((hypotenuse**2) - (opposite_side**2))**0.5))
    elif hypotenuse == str("x"):
        return ("Hypotenuse = " + str(((opposite_side**2) + (adjacent_side**2))**0.5))
    else:
        return "You know the answer!"

print(pythagoras(3,4,'x'))
print(pythagoras(3,'x',5))
print(pythagoras('x',4,5))
print(pythagoras(3,4,5))
```

15. Write a python program to print the frequency of each of the characters present in a given string

```
initializing string
test_str = "Where is everyone"

# using naive method to get count
# of each element in string
all_freq = {}
```

```
for i in test_str:
    if i in all_freq:
        all_freq[i] += 1
    else:
        all_freq[i] = 1

# printing result
print ("Count of all characters is :\n "
                                + str(all_freq))
```