iNeuron

Python

Interview Questions

1. How to Check whether the Given Year is Leap Year or Not.

Ans-

In [6]:
```
check_year = 1998
if (check_year % 4) == 0:
    if (check_year % 100) == 0:
        if (check_year % 400) == 0:
            print("{0} is a leap year".format(check_year))
        else:
            print("{0} is not a leap year".format(check_year))
    else:
        print("{0} is a leap year".format(check_year))
else:
    print("{0} is not a leap year".format(check_year))
```

```
1998 is not a leap year
```

2. Write a python program to Print Fibonacci Series.

In [18]:
```
n = 9
a = 0
b = 1
nextTerm = 0
for i in range(n):
    print(nextTerm, end = " ")
    a = b
    b = nextTerm
    nextTerm = a + b
```

```
0 1 1 2 3 5 8 13 21
```

3. Write a Python Program to Check Vowel or Consonant.

```
In [19]: ch = 'P'
         if(ch == 'a' or ch == 'e' or ch == 'i' or ch == 'o' or ch == 'u' or ch == 'A'
         or ch == 'E' or ch == 'I' or ch == 'O' or ch == 'U'):
             print(ch, "is a Vowel")
         else:
             print(ch, "is a Consonant")

         P is a Consonant

In [ ]:
```

4. Which statement is correct?

A. List is immutable && Tuple is mutable
B. List is mutable && Tuple is immutable
C. Both are Mutable.
D. Both are Immutable

Ans : B

Explanation: List is mutable and Tuple is immutable. A mutable data type means that a python object of this type can be modified. An immutable object can't. So, Option B is correct.

5. To create a class, use the keyword?

A. new
B. except
C. class
D. object

Ans: C

Explanation: To create a class, use the keyword class

6. All classes have a function called?

A. __init__
B. __init__()
C. init
D. init()

Ans: B

Explanation: All classes have a function called __init__(), which is always executed when the class is being initiated.

7. The _____ parameter is a reference to the current instance of the class, and is used to access variables that belong to the class.

A. __init__()
B. self
C. both A and B
D. None of the above

Ans: B

Explanation: The self-parameter is a reference to the current instance of the class, and is used to access variables that belong to the class.

8. You can delete properties on objects by using the _____ keyword.

A. delete
B. dedl

C. del
D. drop

Ans: C

Explanation: You can delete properties on objects by using the del keyword

9. A variable that is defined inside a method and belongs only to the current instance of a class is known as?

A. Inheritance
B. Instance variable
C. Function overloading
D. Instantiation

Ans: B

Explanation: Instance variable: A variable that is defined inside a method and belongs only to the current instance of a class.

10. A class variable or instance variable that holds data associated with a class and its object is known as?

A. Class variable
B. Method
C. Operator overloading
D. Data member

Ans: D

Explanation: Data member: A class variable or instance variable that holds data associated with a class and its objects.

11. What is setattr() used for?

A. To set an attribute
B. To access the attribute of the object
C. To check if an attribute exists or not
D. To delete an attribute

Ans: A

Explanation: setattr (obj, name, value) is used to set an attribute. If attribute doesn't exist, then it would be created.

12. What will be output for the following code?

```
class test:
    def __init__(self,a):
        self.a=a

    def display(self):
        print(self.a)
obj= test ()
obj. display ()
```

A. Runs normally, doesn't display anything

B. Displays 0, which is the automatic default value

C. Error as one argument is required while creating the object

D. Error as display function requires additional argument

Ans: C

Explanation: Since, the __init__ special method has another argument a other than self, during object creation, one argument is required. For example: obj=test("Hello")

13. ___ represents an entity in the real world with its identity and behaviour.

A. A method
B. An object
C. A class
D. An operator

View Answer

Ans- B

Explanation: An object represents an entity in the real world that can be distinctly identified. A class may define an object.

14. Which of the following is correct with respect to OOP concept in Python?

A. Objects are real world entities while classes are not real.
B. Classes are real world entities while objects are not real.
C. Both objects and classes are real world entities.
D. Both object and classes are not real.

Ans: A

Explanation: In OOP, classes are basically the blueprint of the objects. They does not have physical existence.

15. In python, what is method inside class?

A. attribute
B. object
C. argument
D. function

Ans: D

Explanation: In OOP of Python, function is known by "method".

16. Which one of the following is correct?

A. In python, a dictionary can have two same keys with different values.
B. In python, a dictionary can have two same values with different keys
C. In python, a dictionary can have two same keys or same values but cannot have two same key-value pair
D. In python, a dictionary can neither have two same keys nor two same values.

Ans: B

Explanation: In python, a dictionary can have two same values with different keys.

17. What will be the following Python code?

```
dict1={"a":10,"b":2,"c":3}

str1=""

for i in dict1:

    str1=str1+str(dict1[i])+" "

    str2=str1[:-1]

print(str2[::-1])
```

A. 3, 2

B. 3, 2, 10

C. 3, 2, 01

D. Error

Ans: C

Explanation: 3, 2, 01 will be the following Python code output.

18. Write a Python Program to Find Factorial of a Number.

```
In [20]: num = 7
         # To take input from the user
         #num = int(input("Enter a number: "))
         factorial = 1
         # check if the number is negative, positive or zero
         if num < 0:
             print("Error, 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("Factorial of",num,"=",factorial)

         Factorial of 7 = 5040
```

19. What are operators?

Ans-Operators are required to perform various operations on data. They are special symbols that are required to carry out arithmetic and logical operations. The values on which the operator operates are called operands.

So, if we say 10/5=2

Here '/' is the operator that performs division and 10 and 5 are the operands. Python has following operators defined for various operations:

a) Arithmetic Operators
b) Relational Operators
c) Logical Operators
d)Assignment Operators
e) Bitwise Operators
f) Membership Operators
g) Identity Operators

20. What are Arithmetic operators? What are various types of arithmetic operators that we can use in python?

Ans- They are used to perform mathematical functions such as addition, subtraction, division, and multiplication. Various types of arithmetic operators that we can use in Python are as follows:

In [1]:
```
#addition
x=973863
y=2878
z=x+y
print(z)
```

```
976741
```

In [2]:
```
#modulus
x=76546
y=3435

z=x%y
print(z)
```

```
976
```

In [3]:
```
#multiplication
x=88775454
y=122339494

print(x*y)
```

```
10860744121980276
```

In [5]:
```
#addition
Z=987654323
y=78362864252

print(y+z)
```

```
78362865228
```

In [1]:
```
#division
x=873383992
t=8765

z=x/t
print(z)
```

```
99644.49423844837
```