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Python

Interview Questions

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Q1. What is the type of programming language supported by Python?
1. Object-oriented
2. Functional programming
3. Structured programming
4. All of the above

Answer. d. Python is an interpreted programming language, supporting object-oriented, structured, and functional programming.

Q2. When Python is dealing with identifiers, is it case sensitive?
1. Yes
2. No
3. Machine dependent
4. Can't say

Answer. a. It is case sensitive.

Q72. What is the extension of the Python file?
1. .pl
2. .py
3. . python
4. .p

Answer. b. The correct extension of python is .py and can be written in any text editor. We need to use the extension .py to save these files.

Q3. All the keywords in Python are in_
1. Lower case
2. Upper case
3. Capitalized

4. None of the above

Answer. d. Only True, False and None are capitalized and all the others in lower case.

Q4. What does pip mean in Python?
1. Unlimited length
2. All private members must have leading and trailing underscores
3. Preferred Installer Program
4. None of the above

Answer. c. Variable names can be of any length.

Q5. The built-in function in Python is:
1. Print ()
2. Seed ()
3. Sqrt ()
4. Factorial ()

Answer. a. The function seed is a function which is present in the random module. The functions sqrt and factorial are a part of the math module. The print function is a built-in function which prints a value directly to the system output.

Q6. Which of the following definitions is the one for packages in Python?
1. A set of main modules
2. A folder of python modules
3. Set of programs making use of python modules
4. Number of files containing python definitions and statements

Answer. b. A folder of python modules is called as package of modules.

Q7. What is the order in which namespaces in Python looks for an identifier?
1. First, the python searches for the built-in namespace, then the global namespace and then the local namespace
2. Python first searches for the built-in namespace, then local and finally the global namespace
3. Python first searches for local namespace, then global namespace and finally the built-in namespace
4. Python searches for the global namespace, followed by the local namespace and finally the built-in namespace.

Answer. C. Python first searches for the local namespace, followed by the global and finally the built-in namespace.

Q8. Which of the following is not a keyword used in Python language?
1. Pass
2. Eval
3. Assert
4. Nonlocal

Answer. b. Eval is used as a variable in Python.

Q9. Which of the following is the use of function in python?
1. Functions do not provide better modularity for applications
2. One can't create our own functions
3. Functions are reusable pieces of programs

4. All of the above

Answer. c. Functions are reusable pieces of programs, which allow us to give a name to a particular block of statements, allowing us to run the block using the specified name anywhere in our program and any number of times.

Q10. Which of the following is a feature of Python Doc String?
1. All functions should have a docstring in python
2. Doc Strings can be accessed by the _doc_ attribute on objects
3. This feature provides a very convenient way of associating documentation with python modules, functions, classes and methods
4. All of the above

Answer. d. Python has a nifty feature, which is referred to as the documentation strings, usually referred to by its abbreviated name of docstrings. They are important tools and one must use them as they help document the program better along with making it easier to understand.

Q11. Which of the following is the use of the function id() in python?
1. Every object does not have a unique id in Python
2. The id function in python returns the identity of the object
3. None
4. All

Answer. b. Every function in Python has a unique id. The id() function helps return the id of the object

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Q12. What is the function of pickling in python?
1. Conversion of a python object
2. Conversion of database into list
3. Conversion of byte stream into python object hierarchy
4. Conversion of list into database

Answer. a. The process of pickling refers to sterilizing a Python object, which means converting a byte stream into python object hierarchy. The process which is the opposite of pickling is called unpickling.

Q13. What is Python code-compiled or interpreted?
1. The code is both compiled and interpreted
2. Neither compiled nor interpreted
3. Only compiled
4. Only interpreted

Answer. b. There are a lot of languages which have been implemented using both compilers and interpreters, including C, Pascal, as well as python.

Q14. The abs function returns the
a) The absolute value of the specific number
b) The average value of some numbers
c) Mean value for the list of numbers
d)None of the above

Answer
a) The absolute value of a specified number

Q15. The output of bool('') will return
a) True
b) False
c) Error
d) Nan

Answer
a)True

Q16. For the given program
def mul(x):
print(3*x)
if we call the function like mul(" Hello") the output should be

a) Hello^3
b) Hello Hello Hello
c) Error
d) None of the above

Answer
Hello Hello Hello

Q17. Parameters of a function can be defined
a) During the function creation
b) During the function calling
c)To find the bug in a function
d)None of the above

Answer
a) During function creation

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Q18. What is MySQL?

MySQL is a Relational Database Management System (RDMS) such as SQL Server, Informix, etc., and uses SQL as the standard database language. It is open-source software backed by Oracle and used to deploy cloud-native applications using an opensource database.

Q19. What is a Database?

It is the structured form of data stored in a well-organized manner that can be accessed and manipulated in different ways. The database is based on the collection of schemas, tables, queries, and views. In order to interact with the database, different database management systems are used. MySQL is used in WordPress and gives you the option to create a MySQL database and its User with the help of a control panel (cPanel).

Q20. Can you explain tables and fields?

The table is the set of organized data stored in columns and rows. Each database table has a specified number of columns known as fields and several rows which are called records. For example:

Table: Student

Field: Std ID, Std Name, Date of Birth

Data: 23012, William, 10/11/1989