iNeuron

Python

Interview Questions

1. Which of the following is not a core data type in Python programming?
a) Tuples
b) Lists
c) Class
d) Dictionary
Answer: c
Explanation: Class is a user-defined data type.

2. Which of these is the definition for packages in Python?
a) A set of main modules
b) A folder of python modules
c) A number of files containing Python definitions and statements
d) A set of programs making use of Python modules
Answer: b
Explanation: A folder of python programs is called as a package of modules.

3. What is the order of namespaces in which Python looks for an identifier?
a) Python first searches the built-in namespace, then the global namespace and finally the local namespace
b) Python first searches the built-in namespace, then the local namespace and finally the global namespace
c) Python first searches the local namespace, then the global namespace and finally the built-in namespace
d) Python first searches the global namespace, then the local namespace and finally the built-in namespace

Answer: c
Explanation: Python first searches for the local, then the global and finally the built-in namespace.

4. Which one of the following is not a keyword in Python language?
a) pass
b) eval
c) assert
d) nonlocal

Answer: b
Explanation: eval can be used as a variable.

5. Which module in the python standard library parses options received from the command line?
a) getarg
b) getopt
c) main
d) os
Answer: b
Explanation: getopt parses options received from the command line.

6. Which of the following statements is used to create an empty set in Python?
a) ()
b) [ ]
c) { }
d) set()
Answer: d
Explanation: {} creates a dictionary not a set. Only set() creates an empty set.

7. Which one of the following is the use of function in python?
a) Functions do not provide better modularity for your application
b) you cannot also create your own functions
c) Functions are reusable pieces of programs
d) All of the mentioned

Answer: c
Explanation: Functions are reusable pieces of programs. They allow you to give a name to a block of statements, allowing you to run that block using the specified name anywhere in your program and any number of times.

8. What is the maximum possible length of an identifier in Python?
a) 79 characters
b) 31 characters
c) 63 characters
d) none of the mentioned

Answer: d
Explanation: Identifiers can be of any length.

9. What are the two main types of functions in Python?
a) System function
b) Custom function
c) Built-in function & User defined function
d) User function

Answer: c
Explanation: Built-in functions and user defined ones. The built-in functions are part of the Python language. Examples are: dir(), len() or abs(). The user defined functions are functions created with the def keyword.

10. Which of the following is a Python tuple?
a) {1, 2, 3}
b) {}
c) [1, 2, 3]
d) (1, 2, 3)

Answer: d
Explanation: Tuples are represented with round brackets.

11. Which of the following is the use of id() function in python?
a) Every object in Python doesn't have a unique id
b) In Python Id function returns the identity of the object
c) None of the mentioned
d) All of the mentioned

Answer: b
Explanation: Each object in Python has a unique id. The id() function returns the object's id.

12. The process of pickling in Python includes _____
a) conversion of a Python object hierarchy into byte stream
b) conversion of a datatable into a list
c) conversion of a byte stream into Python object hierarchy
d) conversion of a list into a datatable

Answer: a
Explanation: Pickling is the process of serializing a Python object, that is, conversion of a Python object hierarchy into a byte stream. The reverse of this process is known as unpickling.

13. What is the output of print 0.1 + 0.2 == 0.3?
a) True
b) False
c) Machine dependent
d) Error

Answer: b
Explanation: Neither of 0.1, 0.2 and 0.3 can be represented accurately in binary. The round off errors from 0.1 and 0.2 accumulate and hence there is a difference of 5.5511e-17 between (0.1 + 0.2) and 0.3.

14. Which of the following is not a complex number?
a) k = 2 + 3j
b) k = complex (2, 3)
c) k = 2 + 3l
d) k = 2 + 3J

Answer: c
Explanation: l (or L) stands for long.

15. Which of the following is incorrect?
a) x = 30963
b) x = 0x4f5
c) x = 19023
d) x = 03964

Answer: d
Explanation: Numbers starting with a 0 are octal numbers but 9 is not allowed in octal numbers.

16. What are tokens?
Ans- Tokens are the smallest units of program in Python. There are four types of tokens in Python:
a) Keywords
b) Identifiers
c)Literals
d)Operators

17. What are constants?
Ans- Constants (literals) are values that do not change while executing a program.

18. What would be the output for 2*4**2? Explain.
Ans- The precedence of ** is higher than precedence of *. Thus, 4**2 will be computed first. The output value is 32 because 4**2 will be computed first. The output value is 32 because 4**2=16 and 2*16=32.

19. What are operators and operands?
Ans- Operators are the special symbols that represent computations like addition and multiplication. The values the operator uses are called operands.
The symbols +, -, and /, and the use of parenthesis for grouping, mean in Python what they mean in mathematics. The asterisk (*) is the symbol of multiplication, and** is the symbol for exponentiation. When a variable name appears in the place of an operand, it is replaced with its value before the operation is performed.

20. What is the Order of Operations?

Ans- For mathematical operators, Python follows mathematical convention. The acronym PEMDAS is a useful way to remember the rules:

a) For mathematical operators, Python follows mathematical convention. The acronym PEMDAS is a useful way to remember the rules:
b) Exponentiation has the next highest precedence, so 1 + 2**3 is 9, not 27, and 2 * 3**2 is 18, not 36.
c) Multiplication and Division have higher precedence than Addition and Subtraction.