



# Python

## Interview Questions



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### **Q1. Define Dictionary.**

Ans- a) Unordered sets of objects.

b) Also known as maps, hashmaps, lookup tables, or associative array.

c) Data exists in key-value pair. Elements in dictionary have a key and a corresponding value. The key and the value are separated from each other with a colon “:” and all elements are separated by comma.

d) Elements of a dictionary are accessed by the “key” and not by index. Hence it is more or less like an associative array where every key is associated with a value and elements exist in an unordered fashion as key-value pair.

e) Dictionary literals use curly brackets ‘ {}’.

### **Q2. How can we create a dictionary object?**

Ans- A dictionary object can be created in any of the following ways:

# Initializing an empty Dictionary

```
Dictionary = {}
```

```
print("An empty Dictionary: ")
```

```
print(Dictionary)
```

# Creating a Dictionary using in-built dict() method

```
Dictionary = dict({1: 'Python', 2: 'Java', 3: 'Dictionary'})
```

```
print("\nDictionary created by using dict() method: ")
```

```
print(Dictionary)
```

# Creating dictionary by key: value pair format

```
Dictionary = dict([(1, 'Java'), (2, 'Python'), (3, 'Dictionary')])
```

```
print("\nDictionary with key: value pair format: ")
```

```
print(Dictionary)
```

**Q3. Explain from Keys () method.**

Ans- The fromkeys () method returns a new dictionary that will have the same keys as the dictionary object passed as the argument. If you provide a value then all keys will be set to that value or else all keys will be set to 'None'.

```
In [7]: #forming a dictionary
subject={'english':89,'maths':90}
print(subject)
print(len(subject))
print(type(subject))

{'english': 89, 'maths': 90}
2
<class 'dict'>

In [8]: #providing no value
dict2=dict.fromkeys(subject)
dict2

Out[8]: {'english': None, 'maths': None}

In [10]: #providing a value
dict3=dict.fromkeys(subject,92)
dict3

Out[10]: {'english': 92, 'maths': 92}
```

**Q4. What is the purpose of items() function?**

Ans- the items() function does not take any parameters. It returns the view object that shows the given dictionary's key value pairs.

```
In [11]: #usage of items function

subject={'english':89,'maths':90}
subject.items()

Out[11]: dict_items([('english', 89), ('maths', 90)])
```

**Q5. Define bucket sorting?**

Ans- Bucket Sort is a two-step procedure for sorting data. First, the values are collected in special containers called buckets. Then, these values are transferred appropriately into a sorted list. For the algorithm to be feasible, the elements to be sorted must have a limited set of values.

**Q6. Which one of the following is correct way of declaring and initialising a variable, x with value 5?**

- A. `int x`  
    `x=5`
- B. `int x=5`
- C. `x=5`
- D. `declare x=5`

Ans: C

Explanation: One of the following is correct way of declaring and initialising a variable, x with value 5 is `x=5`.

**Q7. How many local and global variables are there in the following Python code?**

```
var1=5
def fn():
    var1=2
    var2=var1+5
var1=10
fn()
```

- A. 1 local, 1 global variables
- B. 1 local, 2 global variables
- C. 2 local, 1 global variables
- D. 2 local, 2 global variables

Ans-D. 2 local, 2 global variables

Explanation: 2 local, 2 global variables are there in the following Python code.

**Q8. Which one is false regarding local variables?**

- A. These can be accessed only inside owning function
- B. Any changes made to local variables does not reflect outside the function.
- C. These remain in memory till the program ends
- D. None of the above

Ans: C

Explanation: These remain in memory till the program ends is false regarding local variables.

**Q9. Which of the following options will give an error if set1={2,3,4,5}?**

- A. `print(set1[0])`
- B. `set1[0]=9`
- C. `set1=set1+{7}`
- D. All of the above

Ans : D

Explanation: All of the above option will give error if `set1={2,3,4,5}`.

**Q10. What will be the result of below Python code?**

```
set1= {1,2,3}
```

```
set1.add (4)
```

```
set1.add (4)
```

```
print(set1)
```

- A. `{1,2,3,4}`
- B. `{1,2,3}`
- C. `{1,2,3,4,4}`
- D. It will throw an error as same element is added twice

Ans: A

Explanation: The output for the following python code is `{1,2,3,4}`.



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**Q11. Which of the following options will give an error if set1= {2,3,4,5}?**

- A. `print(set1[0])`
- B. `set1[0] = 9`
- C. `set1=set1 + {7}`
- D. All of the above

Ans: D

Explanation: All of the above option will give error if set1= {2,3,4,5}

**Q12.What will the below Python code do?**

```
set1={"a",3,"b",3}  
set1.remove(3)
```

- A. It removes element with index position 3 from set1
- B. It removes element 3 from set1
- C. It removes only the first occurrence of 3 from set1
- D. No such function exists for set

Ans: B

Explanation: It removes element 3 from set1.

**Q13. What will be the output of following Python code?**

```
set1= {2,5,3}  
set2= {3,1}  
set3= {}  
set3=set1&set2  
print(set3)
```

- A. {3}
- B. {}
- C. {2,5,3,1}
- D. {2,5,1}

Ans: A

Explanation: The output of the following code is {3}



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**Q14. Which of the following is True regarding lists in Python?**

- A. Lists are immutable.
- B. Size of the lists must be specified before its initialization
- C. Elements of lists are stored in contiguous memory location.
- D. `size(list1)` command is used to find the size of lists.

Ans: C

Explanation: Elements of lists are stored in contiguous memory location is True regarding lists in Python.

**Q15. Which of the following will give output as [23,2,9,75]?**

If `list1 = [6,23,3,2,0,9,8,75]`

- A. `print(list1[1:7:2])`
- B. `print(list1[0:7:2])`
- C. `print(list1[1:8:2])`
- D. `print(list1[0:8:2])`

View Answer

Ans: C

Explanation: `print(list1[1:8:2])` of the following will give output as [23,2,9,75].

**Q16. The marks of a student on 6 subjects are stored in a list, `list1 = [80,66,94,87,99,95]`. How can the student's average mark be calculated?**

- A. `print(avg(list1))`
- B. `print(sum(list1)/len(list1))`
- C. `print(sum(list1)/size of(list1))`
- D. `print(total(list1)/len(list1))`

Ans: B

Explanation: the student's average mark be calculated through `print(sum(list1)/len(list1))`.



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**Q17. What will be the output of following Python code?**

```
list1= ["Python", "Java", "c", "C", "C++"]  
print(min(list1))
```

- A. c
- B. C++
- C. C
- D. min function cannot be used on string elements

Ans: C

Explanation: C will be the output of following Python code.

**Q18. What will be the result after the execution of above Python code?**

```
list1= [3,2,5,7,3,6]  
list1.pop (3)  
print(list1)
```

- A. [3,2,5,3,6]
- B. [2,5,7,3,6]
- C. [2,5,7,6]
- D. [3,2,5,7,3,6]

Ans: A

Explanation: [3,2,5,3,6] will be the result after the execution of above Python code.





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**Q19. What will be the output of below Python code?**

```
list1=["tom","mary","simon"]  
list1.insert(5,8)  
print(list1)
```

- A. ["tom", "mary", "simon", 5]
- B. ["tom", "mary", "simon", 8]
- C. [8, "tom", "mary", "simon"]
- D. Error

Ans: B

Explanation: ["tom", "mary", "simon", 8] will be the result after the execution of above Python code.

**Q20. Which among the following are mutable objects in Python?**

- (i) List
- (ii) Integer
- (iii) String
- (iv) Tuple

- A. i only
- B. i and ii only
- C. iii and iv only
- D. iv only

Ans- A

Explanation: List are mutable objects in Python.