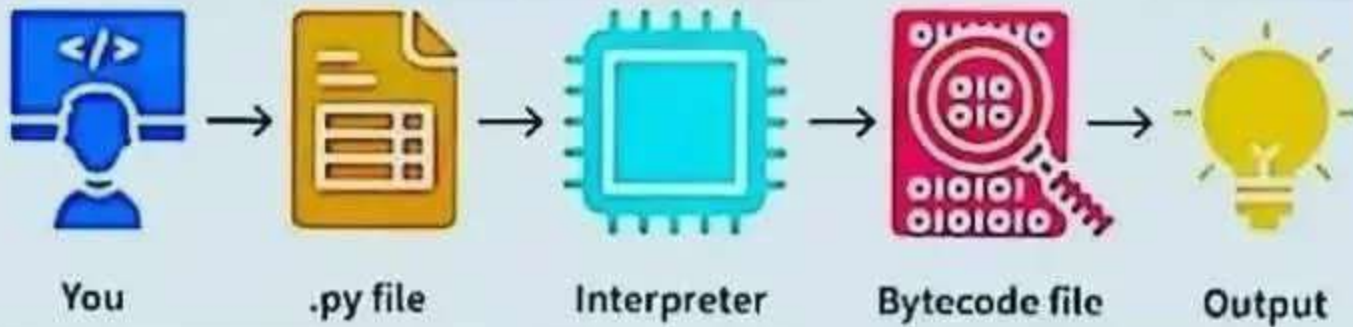


1. What is Python?

- Python was created by Guido van Rossum, in 1991.
- Web application are made by python with the help of servers.
- Python handles huge amount of data & perform mathematics.
- Python works on different platform like (Mac, Linux, windows, Raspberry pi etc).
- Python is a object oriented programming language.
- Python is high level & most popular programming language.



2. Is the Python case sensitive language.

- Yes, Python is a case sensitive language. Because it differentiates the lower case & upper case identifiers.

3. What is Lambda function in Python?

- Lambda function in Python having no name. Lambda forms are utilized to construct anonymous functions.

A normal functions are defined by lambda keyword.

example :-

```
adder = lambda x, y : x + y  
Print (adder (4, 8))
```

4. What are the advantages of Python?

- Python is very flexible & extensible language.
- Python is Object oriented programming language.
- In python there are Tuple, list and dictionary are useful data

- Python runs on various platform like Mac, Window, Linux, Raspberry Pi etc.
- Python is free and open source language.

5. What is PEP 8?

- In Python PEP 8 has appears as the style guide that most Projects hold to it.
- It provides a very readable and eye-pleasing code style.
- A full form of PEP is Python Enhancement Proposal.
- PEP 8 recommends use 4 space to show indentation and tabs should only be used to maintain consistency in the program.

6. What is self in Python?

- • By using self keyword we can access the attribute & methods of class in Python.
- The self keyword is used to represent the instance of the class.
- The self variable in the init method refer to the newly created object while in other methods.
- Self is also used to refer to a variable field within the class.

7. What is Init function in Python?

- • `_init_` is one of the reserved method in Python.
- The `_init_` method can be called when an object is created from the class.
- All class have a function called `_init_ ()`. which is always executed when the class is being initiated.
- Use the `_init_ ()` function to assign values to object properties.
- The `_init_` method doesn't created the object but only initialize the object's attributes.

8. What is Pass in Python?

- • The Pass keyword represent a null operation in Python.
- It is generally used for the purpose of filling up empty block of code which may execute during runtime.
- The pass statement is generally used as a placeholder.
- The pass statement is useful when you don't write implement of function.

9. What is slice function in Python?

- • Python slice () function is used to get a slice of elements from collection of elements.
- Slice () function used with string , list , tuple , set , bytes or range objects.
- Syntax :-
 - slice (stop)
 - slice (start , stop , step)

10. How is Memory managed in Python?

- • Memory management in python involves a private heap containing all python objects & data structure.
- The Python memory manager is deals with storage management aspects , like sharing , segmentation and caching .
- The core API gives access to some tools for programmer to code .
- In python there is also garbage collection is present . It recycles all the unused memory and so it makes free space in memory .

11. What is tuple in Python?

- • A tuple is a built in data type .
- We can stores a value in tuple .
- A tuple in python is similar to a list .
- Tuples are immutable so we cannot change its values .

12. What is an Operator In Python?

- • Operator is a symbol which is used on values to produce output on it.
- Arithmetic operators are used to performing mathematical operations like addition, subtract, multiplication & division.
- Comparison operator compares the values and returns true or false values on condition.
- Logical operator perform Logical AND, Logical OR and Logical NOT operations. It is used to combine conditional statements.
- Bitwise operator act on bit & perform bit-by-bit operations.
- Assignment operators used to assigning values to the variables.

13. Is the python interpreted language?

- • A Python is an interpreted language.
- Python language Program runs directly from the code.
- Python converts the source code into language code. And it is again translated into machine language.
- An interpreted language is any programming language that isn't already in machine code prior to runtime.
- Python is fall under byte code interpreted.
- The .PY code source code is first compiled to byte code as .PYC.

14. What are Python iterators.

- • The iterators are objects which can be traversed through or iterated upon.
- Iterator contains countable number of values.
- Python iterator used to iterate object like list, tuple, and sets.
- The iterator object initialized using `iter()` method.

15. What is namespace in Python?

- A namespace is naming system used to make sure that names are unique to avoid naming conflicts.

16. Is Indentation required in Python?

- • Indentation is most important for Python.
- It specifies block of code. All code with in loops classes functions etc.
 - It is usually done using four space character.
 - If your code is not intended necessarily.
 - It will not execute accurately and will through error as well.

17. What are local and global variable in Python?

- • There are two types of variables local and global variables.

Local Variables:-

- Local variables can only be reached within their scope.
- Any variable declared inside a function is known as a local variable. This variable is present in the local and not in the global space.

Global Variables:-

- A Global variable can be used anywhere in the program as its scope is entire program.
- Variable declared outside a function or in global space are called global variables.
- These variables can be accessed by any function in the program.

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