PGDAI INTERNAL ASSESSMENT 2022

* Required

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What is the difference between append and extend method in List?

Append:
Adds its argument as a single element to the end of a list. The length of the list increases by one.
Appends object at end.
x = [1, 2, 3]
x.append([4, 5])
print (x)
Output : [1, 2, 3, [4, 5]]

extend():
Iterates over its argument and adding each element to the list and extending the list. The length of the list increases by number of elements in it's argument.
Extends list by appending elements from the iterable.
x = [1, 2, 3]
x.extend([4, 5])
print (x)
Output: [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

What will be the output of the following code snippet
s = {1, 2, 3, 3, 2, 4, 5, 5}
print(s)

- ○ {1, 2, 3, 3, 2, 4, 5, 5}
- ◉ {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}
- ○ {1,5}
- ○ None

Clear selection

As what datatype are the **kwargs stored, when passed into a function

- ○ Lists
- ◉ Tuples
- ○ Dictionary
- ○ None

Clear selection

_____ block is always executed whether an exception is encountered or not in a program

- ○ try
- ○ except
- ◉ finally
- ○ None

Clear selection

Request edit access

x = input('Enter a number: ')
What will be the data type of x if input entered is 50

- ○ int
- ◉ string
- ○ Float
- ○ list

Clear selection

Pick out the correct statement

- ○ Classes are real world entities while objects aren't.
- ◉ Objects are real world entities while classes aren't.
- ○ Both Classes and objects are real world entities.
- ○ Both Classes and objects are not real world entities.

Clear selection

Request edit access

```
count = 0
while(True):
if count % 3 == 0:
print(count, end = " ")
if(count > 15):
break;
count += 1
```

- ○ it will print 0 1 2 3.....15
- ○ it will print 0 3 6 9 12 15
- ○ it will print 0 3 6 9 12
- ◉ Infinite loop

Clear selection

how can we create empty set in python

- ○ ( )
- ○ { }
- ○ set()
- ◉ both b & c

Clear selection

Request edit access

Predict the output :
x = 12.356
print("%.2f" %x)

- ○ 12.356
- ○ 12.35
- ○ 12.000
- ◉ 12.36

Clear selection

What will be the output of the following code snippet
a = [1, 2, 3, 4]
b = [3, 4, 5, 6]
c = [x for x in a if x not in b]
print(c)

- ◉ [1,2]
- ○ [1,2,5,6]
- ○ [5,6]
- ○ [3,4]

Clear selection

Request edit access

What will be the output of the following code snippet
print(type(5 / 2))
print(type(5 // 2))

- (●) float int
- ( ) int float
- ( ) float float
- ( ) int int

Clear selection

Method hasattr(obj,name) is used :

- ( ) To access the attribute of the object
- ( ) To delete an attribute
- (●) To check if an attribute exists or not
- ( ) To set an attribute

Clear selection

What is the difference between .loc() and .iloc() method in pandas dataframe.

The main distinction between loc and iloc is: loc is label-based, which means that you have to specify rows and columns based on their row and column labels. iloc is integer position-based, so you have to specify rows and columns by their integer position values (0-based integer position)

Request edit access

Differentiate between using *args & **kwargs in a function.

Special Symbols Used for passing arguments:-

1.)*args (Non-Keyword Arguments)
1.) *args

The special syntax *args in function definitions in python is used to pass a variable number of arguments to a function. It is used to pass a non-key worded, variable-length argument list.

The syntax is to use the symbol * to take in a variable number of arguments; by convention, it is often used with the word args

```
# Python program to illustrate
# *args for variable number of arguments
def myFun(*argv):
    for arg in argv:
        print (arg)

myFun('Hello', 'Welcome', 'to', 'CDAC')
```

Output: Hello
Welcome
to
CDAC

2.)**kwargs (Keyword Arguments)

The special syntax **kwargs in function definitions in python is used to pass a keyworded, variable-length argument list. We use the name kwargs with the double star. The reason is because the double star allows us to pass through keyword arguments (and any number of them).

A keyword argument is where you provide a name to the variable as you pass it into the function.

```
# Python program to illustrate
# *kwargs for variable number of keyword arguments

def myFun(**kwargs):
    for key, value in kwargs.items():
        print ("%s == %s" %(key, value))

# Driver code
myFun(first ='CDAC', mid ='for', last='CDAC')
```

Output:
last == CDAC
mid == for
first == CDAC

Difference between find() and index() method for strings in Python.

The index() method is similar to the find() method for strings. The only difference is that find() method returns -1 if the substring is not found, whereas index() throws an exception.

Difference between arange() and linspace() function in numpy.

The essential difference between NumPy linspace and NumPy arange is that linspace enables you to control the precise end value, whereas arange gives you more direct control over the increments between values in the sequence.

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