iNeuron

Python

Interview Questions

Q1. 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.

Q2. 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.

Q3. 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.

Q4. 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.

Q5. 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.

Q6. 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

Q7. 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.

Q8. 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.

Q9. What will be the output of the following Python function?

len(["hello",2, 4, 6])?

a) Error

b) 6

c) 4

d) 3

Answer: c

Explanation: The function len() returns the length of the number of elements in the iterable. Therefore, the output of the function shown above is 4.

Q10. 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.

Q11. What will be the output of the following Python program?

```
def foo(x):
    x[0] = ['def']
    x[1] = ['abc']
    return id(x)
q = ['abc', 'def']
print(id(q) == foo(q))
```

a) Error

b) None

c) False

d) True

Answer: d

Explanation: The same object is modified in the function.

Q12. What will be the output of the following Python program?

```
z=set('abc')
z.add('san')
z.update(set(['p', 'q']))
z
```

a) {‘a’, ‘c’, ‘c’, ‘p’, ‘q’, ‘s’, ‘a’, ‘n’}

b) {‘abc’, ‘p’, ‘q’, ‘san’}

c) {‘a’, ‘b’, ‘c’, ‘p’, ‘q’, ‘san’}

d) {‘a’, ‘b’, ‘c’, [‘p’, ‘q’], ‘san’}

Answer: c

Explanation: The code shown first adds the element ‘san’ to the set z. The set z is then updated and two more elements, namely, ‘p’ and ‘q’ are added to it. Hence the output is: {‘a’, ‘b’, ‘c’, ‘p’, ‘q’, ‘san’}

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

```
print("abc. DEF".capitalize())
```

a) Abc. def

b) abc. def

c) Abc. Def

d) ABC. DEF

Answer: a

Explanation: The first letter of the string is converted to uppercase and the others are converted to lowercase.

Q14. What will be the value of ‘result’ in following Python program?

```
list1 = [1,2,3,4]

list2 = [2,4,5,6]

list3 = [2,6,7,8]

result = list()

result.extend(i for i in list1 if i not in (list2+list3) and i not in result)

result.extend(i for i in list2 if i not in (list1+list3) and i not in result)

result.extend(i for i in list3 if i not in (list1+list2) and i not in result)
```

a) [1, 3, 5, 7, 8]

b) [1, 7, 8]

c) [1, 2, 4, 7, 8]

d) error

Answer: a

Explanation: Here, 'result' is a list which is extending three times. When first time 'extend' function is called for 'result', the inner code generates a generator object, which is further used in 'extend' function.

Q15. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
>>>list1 = [1, 3]
>>>list2 = list1
>>>list1[0] = 4
>>>print(list2)
```

a) [1, 4]

b) [1, 3, 4]

c) [4, 3]

d) [1, 3]

Answer: c

Explanation: Lists should be copied by executing [:] operation.

Q16. What will be the output of the following Python program?

```
i = 0
while i < 5:
    print(i)
    i += 1
    if i == 3:
        break
else:
    print(0)
```

a) error

b) 0 1 2 0

c) 0 1 2

d) none of the mentioned

Answer: c

Explanation: The else part is not executed if control breaks out of the loop.

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

```
x = 'abcd'
for i in range(len(x)):
    print(i)
```

a) error

b) 1 2 3 4

c) a b c d

d) 0 1 2 3

Answer: d

Explanation: i takes values 0, 1, 2 and 3.

Q18. What will be the output of the following Python program?

```
def addItem(listParam):
    listParam += [1]

mylist = [1, 2, 3, 4]
addItem(mylist)
print(len(mylist))
```

a) 5

b) 8

c) 2

d) 1

Answer: a

Explanation: + will append the element to the list.

Q19.What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
z=set('abc$de')
```

'a' in z

a) Error

b) True

c) False

d) No output

View Answer

Answer: b

Explanation: The code shown above is used to check whether a particular item is a part of a given set or not. Since ‘a’ is a part of the set z, the output is true. Note that this code would result in an error in the absence of the quotes.

Q20. What will be the output of the following Python expression?

round(4.576)

a) 4

b) 4.6

c) 5

d) 4.5

View Answer

Answer: c

Explanation: This is a built-in function which rounds a number to give precision in decimal digits. In the above case, since the number of decimal places has not been specified, the decimal number is rounded off to a whole number.